

learningshouldbeeasy.ca

Kahoot Activity

- Please download the free app "Kahoot" to participate in our activity
- You may delete this app after playing if you wish
- Special password to play will be given



What is Dating Violence?



What is Dating?

- Means different things to different people
- Usually involves an ongoing romantic relationship, often does not include cohabitating or marriage – associated more with youth

Dating violence (DV):

"Refers to a wide range of harmful behaviours directed toward one's dating partner. These behaviours can be physical, psychological/emotional, or sexual in nature."

Dating violence is a subtype of domestic violence or intimate partner violence



Forms of Dating Violence

- (1) **Physical:** can include slapping, punching, kicking, choking, etc.
- (2) **Psychological:** emotionally manipulative acts intended to hurt one's partner
- (3) **Sexual:** forcing a partner to engage in a sexual act when he or she does not or cannot consent
- (4) **Cyberdating violence:** the use of technologies to threaten, insult, control, or humiliate one's partner
- (5) **Stalking:** a pattern of harassing or threatening tactics that are unwanted and cause fear in the victim



Cyberdating Violence

- Means of perpetrating dating violence include:
 - Smartphones, Messaging apps, Social Media
- Forms of cyberdating violence include:
 - **Cyberstalking**, Blackmail, Emotional abuse, Controlling behaviour



Question #1



Prevalence Rates of DV

A U.S. national longitudinal study that examined lifetime prevalence rates of DV:

- 51% of female youth and 43% of male youth reported victimization of at least one form of DV
- 19% of female youth and 19% of male youth reported victimization of physical DV
- 14% of female youth and 8% of male youth reported victimization of sexual DV



Prevalence of DV in Canada

- Youth between the ages of 15-24 are at the highest risk of DV
- Females aged 15-19 experience ten times more instances of DV
- **Emerging Adults:** term for youth between the ages of 16 and 25
- Emerging adulthood:
 - Financial and living independence
 - Taking responsibility for oneself
 - Independent decision making
 - *Vulnerable youth



Victims of Police-Reported Intimate Partner Violence in Canada (2014)

Age of Victim	Victims of Dating Violence	
	Current Partner	Former Partner
Total (ages 15-65+)	29,309	17,157
15 to 19 years	51 %	28 %
20 to 24 years	44 %	24 %
30 to 54 years	26 %	16 %

*Percentages based on approximations from Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. (2016). Family violence in Canada: a statistical profile, 2014. (Statistics Canada)



Question #2



Risk Factors



Why Consider DV Risk Factors?

- Risk factors = "red flags"
 - These red flags can help inform risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning strategies





Gender

- Dating violence is a **gendered** issue
- Females are at a greater risk for experiencing serious DV
 - **Note:** while some studies have found a smaller gender gap within youth DV, females are still at greater risk



Same Sex Relationships

- LGBTQ youth may be at a greater risk for dating violence, particularly:
 - Females in same sex relationships
 - Transgender youth
- Study that examined 117 LGBTQ youth:
 - 24% reported experiencing either psychological (13%) or physical (11%) dating violence
- LGBTQ youth may be at risk for experiencing violence in a **broader context:**
 - Over 60% report feeling unsafe in the school environment
 - Experiences of discrimination and social disconnection

(1) Butler, McCarty, Bernberg, & Davis, (2010)
 (2) Smith, Lachar, Davis, & McHenry, (2013)
 (3) Waldern, Young, Walker, Martin, & Kopper, (2004)
 (4) Pao, (2008)



Exposure to Family Violence

Includes:

- Child maltreatment or abuse
- Exposure to parental violence



Attitudes Toward Dating Violence

- Acceptance of DV norms
 - Traditional gender role beliefs
 - Jealousy (infidelity)
 - Anger
 - Hostility
- Belief that dating violence is an acceptable conflict resolution technique
- Previous experiences of dating violence



Peer Influence

- Engaging with violent peer groups
- Witnessing peers perpetrate dating violence
- Rejection from peers
 - Bullying



Other Aggressive Behaviors

Engaging in other forms of violence

- Gang involvement
- Consuming aggressive/sexually explicit media
- Aggressive behavior toward peers



Inconclusive Research

- Type of community (e.g.) low SES areas
- Culture/minority groups



Question #3



Impacts



Mental Health Problems

- Depression
- Anxiety
- Suicide Ideations



***Have been cited as a risk factor in some studies**



Re-victimization

- Re-victimization in college and adulthood
- Experiencing domestic violence in future dating relationships



Substance Use

- Heavy alcohol and drug use
- Tobacco use

***Has been cited as a risk factor in some studies**



Health & Sexual Problems

- High risk sexual activities:
 - Early pregnancy
 - Sexually transmitted infections
- Eating Disorders



Serious Injuries

- Physical injuries that require medical attention
- Sexual assaults
- Death



Questions 4, 5, 6, & 7



Dating Violence & Homicide



Adolescent Femicide: A population based study

(Coyne-Beasley, T., Moracco, K., & Casteel, M. 2003)

- **Femicide:** the killing of girls and women
- N = 90 femicide cases (11-18)
- Study compared femicide in younger youth (11-14) to older youth (15-18)
- Identified risk factors:
 - Engaging in high risk behaviors
 - Drug use
 - Having an older partner (with criminal records)



Young Adult Intimate Partner Femicide: An exploratory study

(Glass, N., Laughon, K., Rutto, C., Bavaqua, J., Campbell, J. 2009)

- N = 28 femicide cases (18-20)
- Risk factors that may be important for youth femicide:
 - Jealous and controlling behaviours
 - Partner unemployment
 - Perpetrator being an ex-partner
- Youth more likely to normalize controlling behavior by a partner



Emerging Research: Domestic Homicide in the Youth Population

- Database: Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee
- N = 36 → 18 youth (15-24 years) cases & 18 adult (30-55 years) cases
- Results:
 - Risk factors appear consistent
 - Youth victims less involved in counselling
 - Youth perpetrators more involved with the criminal justice system
 - Youth are more likely to disclose to peers



Case Study: Natalie Novak



Case Study: Natalie Novak

- Twenty year old Ryerson university student
- Risk factors present in Natalie's case:
 - Normalizing/concealing the violence
 - Perpetrator history of violent behavior
 - Jealous controlling behavior
 - Perpetrator older than the victim
 - Separation



Case Study: Natalie Novak



VIDEOS:

- 1) Natalie's Mother Reaches Out to Parents
- 2) Natalie's Father Calls Us to Action





Recommendations



Address Youth's Attitudes Toward DV

- Interventions should:
 - Address youth's distorted attitudes and cognitions toward dating violence



Consider Children Living with Family Violence

- Interventions should:
 - Target youth who have experienced family violence and maltreatment
 - Ensure that the needs of these youth are being met
 - Foster programs that promote respect in the home to enhance parenting relationships



Training for Professionals on DV

- Youth should be assessed for DV by health and school professionals
- Clinicians and school professionals should be trained in asking questions about DV in the face of warning signs
- Collaborate with other service sectors (justice, social service)
- More risk assessment tools developed for population



Education for Youth About Healthy Relationships

- Education for youth regarding DV should focus on:
 - Healthy relationships
 - Risk factors
 - Personal rights & responsibilities
 - Communication skills
 - Conflict resolution skills



- High schools should address these topics in the health curriculum



Educating Peers

- Youth most likely to disclose DV to peers
 - Promote adult based places to talk
 - Interventions should consider peers
 - Address youth coping mechanisms
- Youth feel it is their health professional's duty to ask them about DV



Current Initiatives



Dating Matters

U.S initiative funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

- Aims to address a multitude of risk factors associated with DV

Includes curricula for:

- Students in grades 6-8
- Parents
- Teachers

Uses evidenced-based approaches





Safe Dates

- Intended for students in elementary school and high school
 - Includes discussions about the causes and impacts of DV
 - Provides skills and resources to develop healthy relationships (e. g.) positive communication
 - Works to change youth norms regarding DV





Fourth R

- School based program implemented in the classroom
- Works to reduce:
 - Violence in relationships
 - Bullying
 - Unsafe and unhealthy sexual behaviours
 - Substance use
- Focuses on risk behaviours associated with these issues
- Uses a universal prevention approach



Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee (2015)

- Makes specific recommendations to the Ministry of Education:
 - School professionals should be trained to work collaboratively when students disclose violence or suicidal ideations
 - Educational programs that help youth identify controlling and violent behaviours should be implemented
 - Students should be encouraged to seek the assistance of a responsible adult



Programs in the U.S: DVDRC Reports

- Other initiatives for youth:
 - “Teen Maze” program
 - “Lunch and Learn” sessions
 - “Secrets & Stilettoes”
 - “Locker Room Chats”

***Overall theme from the American DVDRC Reports:**

- Recommends that schools increase education regarding dating violence and intimate partner violence for youth within the curriculum

State Review Committees: Georgia & Delaware



Using Social Media to Prevent DV

- Prevention through technology → easily accessible and relatable for youth:
 - Project Safe’s “Teen text line”
 - Instagram photo contests
 - Including a “respect” component to morning video announcements

Source: Georgia and Delaware State Review Committees



Dating Violence Apps

- Apps help create safety plans for DV
- Winners of the Apps Against Abuse:
 - 1) **Circle of 6**
 - Choose six people from phone contacts list
 - PIN icon
 - 2) **OnWatch**
 - Campus app that alerts friends and emergency responders of your GPS location



It Could Be Anyone’s Daughter



“Relationship violence, to me, happened in a different class, different age group, different cultural group. To learn that this was now my life, was an incredible shock.”

- Natalie’s Mom

Prevention:

- Collaboration (among systems)
- Engage youth
- Invest in intervention programs



“An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure”

-Benjamin Franklin



Resource

- For more of the interviews with the Novaks
 - See: www.vawlearningnetwork.ca
 - Search: “Learning from Women with Lived Experience of Violence”



References

Ackard, D. M., Eisenberg, M. E., & Neumark-Sztainer, D. (2007). Long-term impact of adolescent dating violence on the behavioral and psychological health of male and female youth. *The Journal of Pediatrics*, 151(5), 476-481.

Adams, H. L., & Williams, L. R. (2014). "It's not just you two": A grounded theory of peer-influenced jealousy as a pathway to dating violence among acculturating Mexican American adolescents. *Psychology of Violence*, 4(3), 294-308.

Bailey, S., & Whittle, N. (2004). Young people: Victims of violence. *Current Opinion in Psychiatry*, 17(4), 263-268.

Barter, C., McCann, M., Berridge, D., & Evans, K. (2009). Partner exploitation and violence in teenage intimate relationships: executive summary. London: NSPCC

Borrero, E., Gámez-Guadix, M., & Calvete, E. (2015). Cyber dating abuse: Prevalence, context, and relationship with offline dating aggression. *Psychological Reports*, 116(2), 565-585.

Brown, V. (2013) Gang member perpetrated domestic violence: A new conversation. *University of Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender and Class*, 7(1), 1-21

Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics. (2016). Family violence in Canada: a statistical profile, 2014. Statistics Canada

Carver, J., Cappell, M., Davidson, S., Caldwell, W., Bélar, M., & Vloe, M. (2015). Taking the next step forward: Building a responsive mental health and addiction system for emerging adults. Mental Health Commission of Canada.



References

CREVWVC Presentation: Dating Violence: Causes, Consequences, and Your Role

Coker, A. L., Clever, E. R., Garcia, L. S., Asada, I. O., Cook-Craig, P., Brancato, C. J., ... Fisher, B. S. (2014). Dating violence victimization and perpetration rates among high school students. *Violence Against Women*, 20(10), 1220-1238.

Coyne-Beasley, T., Moracco, K., Casteel, M. (2003) Adolescent femicide. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*, 157(4), 355-360.

Dank, M., Lachman, P., Zweig, J. M., & Yabner, J. (2014). Dating violence experiences of lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender youth. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 43(5), 846-857.

Domestic Violence Advisory Council of Kern (2006). County of Kern Domestic Violence Death Review Team

Domestic Violence Coordinating Council (2014). Annual Report and Fatal Incident Review Team Report (Delaware)

Domestic Violence Fatality Review Statewide Team (2013). Attorney General Domestic Violence Fatality Review Statewide Team (Nevada)

Emmer-Coster, D., Eckert, J., & Rothman, E. (2013). Longitudinal associations between teen dating violence victimization and adverse health outcomes. *Pediatrics*, 131(1), 71-78.

Foshee, V. A., Benefield, T. S., Reyes, H. L. M., Ennett, S. T., Farris, R., Chang, L., ... Suchindran, C. M. (2013). The peer context and the development of the perpetration of adolescent dating violence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 42(4), 471-486.



References

Friedlander, L. J., Connolly, J. A., Pepler, D. J., & Craig, W. M. (2013). Extensiveness and persistence of aggressive media exposure as longitudinal risk factors for teen dating violence. *Psychology of Violence*, 3(4), 310-322.

Garhe, R. C., Sullivan, T. N., & McDaniel, M. A. (2016). A meta-analytic review of peer risk factors and adolescent dating violence. *Psychology of Violence*. doi:10.1037/vio0000040

Georgia Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2014). Georgia Domestic Violence Fatality Review Project 11th Annual Report

Glass, N., Laughon, K., Rutto, C., Beranigan, J., & Campbell, J. C. (2008). Young adult intimate partner femicide: An exploratory study. *Homicide Studies: An Interdisciplinary & International Journal*, 12(2), 177-187.

Gutman, L. M., Samenoff, A. J., & Eccles, J. S. (2002). The academic achievement of african american students during early adolescence: An examination of multiple risk, promotive, and protective factors. *American Journal of Community Psychology*, 30(3), 367-400.

Hajpat, C. T., Young, M. L., Walker, M. W., Martin, S. L., & Kuiper, L. L. (2004). Prevalence of partner violence in same-sex romantic and sexual relationships in a national sample of adolescents. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 35, 124-131.

Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review Team (2008). Iowa Domestic Abuse Death Review Team Biennial Report

Johnson, R. M., Parker, E. M., Rinehart, J., Nail, J., & Rothman, E. F. (2010). Neighborhood factors and dating violence among youth: A systematic review. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 46(3), 458-466.



References

Joubert, E. N., Grych, J. H., Rosenfield, D., McDonald, R., & Dubson, M. C. (2011). Automatic cognitions and teen dating violence. *Psychology of Violence*, 1(4), 303-314.

Kirshen, M. E., Terepki, J. R., Whiston, B., & Lu, Y. D. (2010). Witnessing interparental violence and acceptance of dating violence as predictors for teen dating violence victimization. *Violence Against Women*, 22(3), 621-646.

Levin, E., Sorbring, E., Mewse, M., Neldsworth, E., Hacking, B., & Rowan, E. (2013). Prevalence, dynamic risk factors and the efficacy of primary interventions for adolescent dating violence: An international review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 18(1), 159-174.

Lubial, N., Di, C., & Saliba, A. (2013). Dating violence must be addressed in the public health forum. *Journal of Women's Health*, 22(4), 393-394.

Moss, C. D., Fleming, C. B., Hemenst, T. I., & Catalano, R. F. (2010). Childhood predictors of teen dating violence victimization. *Violence and Victims*, 25(2), 131-149.

Mahony, T. M. (2008). Police-reported dating violence in Canada, 2008. *Statistics Canada*. <http://www.statcan.gc.ca/pub/85-002-x2010002/article/11242-eng.htm>

Nelson, P. K., Vondra-Daniel, A., Latham, N. E., Valla, L. A., Kuhl, H., Burton, T., ... Thapa, A. T. (2015). Prevalence of teen dating violence and co-occurring risk factors among middle school youth in high-risk urban communities. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 58(2), 55-513.

Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee (2015). Office of the Chief Coroner Province of Ontario Domestic Violence Death Review Committee, 2015 Annual Report

Raffold, J. L., Whitwood, D. M., & DiLorenzo, R. J. (2007). Prevalence, incidence, and predictors of dating violence: A longitudinal study of african american female adolescents. *Journal of Women's Health*, 16(8), 822-832.

Ray, N. (2005). Lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender youth: An epidemic of homelessness. New York: National Gay and Lesbian Task Force Policy Institute and the National Coalition for the Homeless



References

Smith-Darden, J. P., Kumsirth, P. D., Reilly, D. E., & Collins, K. S. (2015). In search of modifiable risk and protective factors for teen dating violence. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, doi:10.1111/jora.12280

Vermont Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission (2014). State of Vermont: Domestic Violence Fatality Review Commission Report 2014. <http://www.vt.gov>

Stepping Up: Reducing Dating Violence on Post-Secondary Campuses 2015 International Conference on Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence and Campus Rape/Aggression Research Team

Understanding Teen Dating Violence 2016 Fact Sheet (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)

Utah Department of Health, Violence and Injury Prevention Program (2006). Domestic Violence Fatalities in Utah

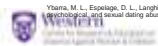
Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (2010). Up To Us! Lessons learned and goals for change after thirteen years of the Washington State Domestic Violence Fatality Review

Whitaker, M. P., & Savage, T. E. (2015). Concept reintegration for youth focus group engagement and empowerment. *Qualitative Social Work: Research and Practice*, 14(3), 370-382.

Wooertak, K., Conolly, J., & Card, N. (2015). Teen dating violence: A meta-analytic review of prevalence rates. *Psychology of Violence*, doi:10.1891/1037-9640154

Yag, K. J., Hoffman, E. F., Laczman, N. E., Therp, A. T., Hall, D. M., & Belding, M. J. (2013). Beyond correlates: A review of risk and protective factors for adolescent dating violence perpetration. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 42(4), 533-549.

Yoniss, M. L., Espelage, D. L., Langhinrichsen-Rohling, J., Kochmans, J. D., & Boyd, D. (2016). Lifetime prevalence rates and overlap of physical, psychological, and sexual dating abuse perpetration and victimization in a national sample of youth. *Archives of Sexual Behavior*, 45(5), 1085-1099.



Appendix A.

Other Youth DV Interventions

1. DELTA initiative (Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement and Leadership Through Alliances)
2. Shifting Boundaries
3. Stepping Stones
4. Connections
5. Love U2
6. The Expect Respect Program
7. The Youths Relationships Project
8. Making Waves
9. A Partner's for Youth Project

