We Will Start Shortly.... But, while you're waiting, tell us:

Who are you? *TYPE IN CHAT BOX*

- Job Title & Location
- Teen Dating Violence Prevention knowledge: beginner, intermediate, or advanced?

1

Teen Dating Violence Prevention

Rebecca Cline, Ohio Domestic Violence Network Debra Seltzer & Beth Malchus, Ohio Department of Health

Elluminate Etiquette

3

Teen Relationship Violence Quiz

Approximately how many girls who have been in a serious relationship say they've been concerned about being physically hurt by their partner?

A.1 in 3

B.1 in 5

C.1 in 10

D.1in 25

Teen Relationship Violence Quiz

Approximately how many girls who have been in a serious relationship say they've been concerned about being physically hurt by their partner?

5

Objectives:

- Identify five key norms that create an environment in which teen dating violence is more likely to occur.
- Understand teen dating violence and its consequences
- Identify factors that can place teens at risk for perpetrating dating violence

Objectives:

- Build skills to talk with teens about the importance of healthy relationships
- Identify prevention strategies that promote a positive school environment, model respectful behaviors, and help make your school safer and healthier for all students and staff

7

Why Should We Address Dating Violence with Teens?

- Violence is associated with many academic indicators, including:
 - Absenteeism
 - Dropout
 - Discipline
 - Grades
 - Truancy
 - School climate
 - Graduation rate

Why Should We Address Dating Violence with Teens?

Youth in Relationships with abusers are more likely to:

- Have low self-esteem
- Be depressed
- Have eating disorders
- Binge drink
- Use drugs
- Practice unsafe sex with multiple partners
- Get seriously injured

9

Effects on Perpetrators of Violence

- Teens who are perpetrators of dating violence in relationships can be affected in the long-term as well.
- When nothing is done to stop their violence it is reinforced
- If they do not get help, perpetrators may develop lifelong patterns of unhealthy relationships.

Consequences of violent behavior can include:

- Loss of respect from peers, alienation from friends and family
- Loneliness
- Suspension or expulsion from school

11

What is Primary Prevention?

Primary Prevention: Approaches that take place <u>before</u> teen dating violence has occurred to prevent <u>initial</u> perpetration

Examples:

- Legislation that mandates healthy relationships curriculum to prevent teen dating violence
- Media campaigns that promote positive behavior
- Training teachers to support social norms that foster gender equity and respectful relationships

What is Teen Dating?

- Let teens define the language/terminology
- Logistics of "dating" might be different over time, but the feelings/emotions the same
- Front area of the brain is not mature until early 20s – this controls:
 - Imagination
 - Abstract thought
 - Judgment of consequences
 - Planning
 - Controlling impulses

13

What is Teen Dating Violence?

- Teen Dating Violence includes any behavior by a boyfriend/girlfriend that
 - Is used to manipulate
 - Is used to gain power & control
 - Makes a person feel bad about herself or himself
 - Makes a person feel afraid for her or his safety

What is Teen Dating Violence?

 What are some examples of abusive or violent teen dating behavior? Types?

15

Why Should We Address Dating Violence with Teens?

- 72% of youth, I I-14, say boyfriend/girlfriend relationships usually begin at age 14 or younger.
- 62% of youth, I I-14 who have been in a relationship, say they know friends who have been verbally abused (called stupid, worthless, ugly, etc.) by a boyfriend/girlfriend.

Primary Prevention: Preventing What?

- Victimization?
 - Telling (often) girls what not to do
 - This leads to victim-blaming and making victims of relationship violence responsible for preventing their own abuse.
- Or Perpetration? (YES!)
 - Tough shift in perspective for many
 - This is a PUBLIC HEALTH approach
 - Eliminate beliefs, norms that contribute to culture of (men's) violence (against women)

17

Perpetrators & Victims

- Terms: Perpetrator/batterer/abuser
- Terms:Victim/survivor/target
- Females and males can be both
 - MOST of the time, however, males are perpetrators & females are victims
 - This is NOT to say that <u>all</u> males are perpetrators
- Larger underlying issues: oppression, sense of entitlement to power & control, women seen as weaker sex

Risk Factors

- Risk factors are the traits, characteristics, or circumstances that increase the likelihood that an individual will become a perpetrator of violence.
- Traits or characteristics of the individual or environment
 - Family, school, community, or society
 - NOT CAUSES, but correlations
 - · Population-based, not individual

19

Risk Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Individual Level (in a population) Risk Factors:

- A need for power and control in relationships
- Hostility and anger toward women
- Hyper-masculinity
- Beliefs in strict gender roles
- Exposure to violence
 - All types across the life span

Poll

- You have probably heard many examples of risk factors for victimization...
 - Examples? What puts girls at risk for being victims of dating or sexual violence?

21

Risk Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Relationship Risk Factors:

- Stress on families
 - May stem from:
 - Economic factors such as powerlessness related to job loss and seeking government assistance
 - Unhealthy family relationships
 - · Family instability
 - Poor parenting
 - · Physical discipline
 - Maltreatment
- Peer norms related to aggression and dominance

Risk Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Community Risk Factors:

- Poverty & lack of employment opportunities
- General tolerance of abuse and violence
- Lack of strong sanctions for perpetrators of sexual and intimate partner violence

23

Risk Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Societal Risk Factors:

- Social norms that support beliefs in strict gender roles
- **5 KEY NORMS** that create an environment in which violence is more likely to occur:
 - I. Power (value it & sense of entitlement for it)
 - 2. Limited roles for women
 - 3. Privacy & Silence ("It's none of my business.")
 - 4. Culture of violence (media)
 - 5. Traditional Male Gender Roles

Protective Factors

Protective factors (associated)

- Provide a buffer against risk for violence
- May either reduce the risk of violence or provide alternative responses to violence.
- Positive factors that promote healthy development and are associated with nonviolence.
- Can be traits or characteristic of the individual or of the environment (family, school, community, or society)

25

Protective Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Individual Level Protective Factors

- Personal achievement
- Caring about school
- Feeling safe at school
- Feeling connected to school

Protective Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Relationship Level Protective Factors:

- Positive parental/adult caregiver involvement
- Parent/adult role models who:
- Set positive examples for managing conflicts
- Model positive relationship behaviors
- Monitor teen's friends & activities
- Protect young person from negative influences

27

Protective Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Community Level Protective Factors

- Diverse people are engaged within their communities in activities promoting healthy relationships and healthy sexuality
- The principles and skills of healthy relationships and healthy sexuality are demonstrated across various institutions

Protective Factors for Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence

Society Level Protective Factors:

- Social norms strongly support the development and maintenance of healthy relationships and healthy sexuality
- Shared responsibility for developing and maintaining thriving communities
- Ensuring accountability and expectations of people to interact respectfully is a fundamental part of life

29

Healthy Relationships

What are some of the "GREEN FLAGS" that students may be in a healthy relationship?

- Respecting of boundaries both physical and emotional
- Solves problems together
- Communicates openly and honestly
- Seeks consent for any sexual behavior
- Views partner as an equal

Healthy Relationships

- Educators need to:
 - Understand these health promotion behaviors we want students to adopt
- Be prepared to reward these positive behaviors
- Model these behaviors
- Adolescents in healthy dating relationships can develop a better sense of confidence
- Healthy relationship behaviors now = Prevent adult domestic violence in later life

31

Why Do Teens Stay in Violent Relationships?

More Important Question to be Asking: Why Are Some Teens Violent?

- Strict gender role beliefs
- Sense of entitlement to power & control
- Abusive relationship modeling at home
- Violent culture + boys' socialization to be "tough" & internalize emotions
- No one causal agent, no easy answer

Ready to Take the Next Step? Teen Dating Violence Prevention Planning

What constitutes Best Practices?

- Comprehensive
- Varied teaching methods
- Sufficient dosage
- Trained facilitators
- Positive relationships
- Appropriate
- Small successes
- Outcome evaluation

33

What Should Teachers and Administrators Do School-wide?

- Provide staff training on Teen Dating Violence Prevention.
 - (Online courses: CDC's Dating Matters or Veto Violence)
- Connect with a local organization who teaches a curriculum about Teen Dating Violence PREVENTION.
 - You're not on your own to find a curriculum. We fund agencies who do this work in or near your community.
 - Consult Curriculum Comparison Guide on ODVN website.

What Should Schools Do?

- Host a school-wide teen dating violence prevention campaign. Involve students in the design of the campaign.
- Educate parents about the issue.
- Have dating violence resources available and promote them. (We have some!)
- WHAT AREYOU DOING?

35

What Can YOU Do? Today and in the Classroom

- Ways to let students know you are there for them:
 - Keep an open environment
 - Maintain a respectful classroom
 - Give student your undivided attention LISTEN.
 - Connect frequently
 - Understand question & respond genuinely
 - Model healthy relationship behaviors
 - Serve as a resource for students
 - Teach respectful conversation & communication
 - Teach negotiation & compromise

What Can YOU Do? Today and in the Classroom

- Be conscious of your own endorsement of the 5 key norms.
 - Power (value it & sense of entitlement for it)
 - Limited roles for women
 - Privacy & Silence ("It's none of my business.")
 - Culture of violence (media)
 - Traditional Male Gender Roles
- Call out sexist, racist, homophobic jokes, slurs or language. Don't just ignore it.
- Don't tell students to just "ignore" abuse or bullying.

37

What Can YOU Do? Today and in the Classroom

- Analyze classroom materials. Use gender neutral language, refer to or give examples from female as well as male scientists/authors/mathematicians, and try to learn the students' names.
- Analyze extracurricular activities' advertising the same way.
- Working against sexist language is working against men's violence against women. It's one step.
- Be aware of whom you are calling upon in class and how you respond to them. Studies have shown that teachers tend to call on boys more frequently than girls, and that they react more positively to the responses of boys.

Resources

- Ohio Domestic Violence Network at 800-934-9840 or www.odvn.org
- National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline at 866-331-9474or www.loveisrespect.org
- VetoViolence: Violence Education Tools On-Line <u>www.vetoviolence.org</u> and http://www.vetoviolence.org/datingmatters/
- National Youth Violence Prevention Resource Center: www.safeyouth.org

39

Resources

- Teen Relationship Violence Resource Guide for Increasing Safety: http://odvn.org/images/stories/TeenRelationship GuidewithCorrectP7 Final 10.25.10.pdf
- Virginia Guidelines for the Primary Prevention of Sexual & Intimate Partner Violence:

 www.vsdvalliance.org/secPublications/Prevention/
 n%20Guidelines%202009%5B1%5D.pdf

Resources

Understanding Teen Dating Violence, CDC Fact Sheet:

www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/TeenDatingViolence2009-a.pdf

- Applying the Principles of Prevention:
 www.mentoring.org/downloads/mentoring_4.
 pdf
- Lessons from Literature Program: www.lessonsfromliterature.org

41

Questions? Contact Info:

- ODH Sexual Assault & Domestic Violence Prevention Program
 - Debra Seltzer, Administrator
 <u>debra.seltzer@odh.ohio.gov</u>; 614-728-2176
 - Beth Malchus, Program Consultant
 beth.malchus@odh.ohio.gov; 614-466-8960
- Ohio Domestic Violence Network
 - Rebecca Cline, Prevention Programs Director rebeccac@odvn.org; 330-725-8405