

## Teen Dating Violence Prevention

In recognition of Congress' designation of February as Teen Dating Violence Prevention and Awareness Month, CSN is pleased to provide this special newsletter on the critical issue of teen dating violence. Studies have found that teen dating violence affects 9% to 35% of adolescents (National Council on Crime and Delinquency 2008).

The purpose of this special newsletter issue is help state Maternal and Child Health and Injury and Violence Prevention programs respond to the needs of adolescents who are at risk for dating violence. This newsletter contains data, research articles, updates on policy and legislation, evidence-based prevention strategies, tools for program planning, and a list of national organizations that address teen dating violence.

For comprehensive look at this important issue, visit the companion [CSN Teen Dating Violence Fact Sheet.](#)

### **Hotlines**

***The following is a list of hotlines that provide support and resources on teen dating violence.***

National Dating Abuse Helpline- The National Dating Abuse Helpline is the direct service provider behind [loveisrespect.org](http://loveisrespect.org), operating the 24/7 phone, text and chat services. The Helpline, originally known as "loveisrespect.org, National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline," was launched in February 2007 with help from founding sponsor, Liz Claiborne Inc. It is a national, 24-hour resource specifically designed for teens and young adults. Accessible by phone or internet, the National Dating Abuse Helpline operates from a call center in Austin, Texas.

- Hotlines
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***To contact the Helpline, call 1-866-331-9474 or TTY 1-866-331-8453.***

Seek online support at [www.loveisrespect.org](http://www.loveisrespect.org) through the live chat feature, or text ‘loveis’ directly to 77054 to begin a text chat with an advocate.

### ***National Domestic Violence Hotline (800-799-SAFE)***

The mission of the National Domestic Violence Hotline is to provide crisis intervention, safety planning, information, and referrals for individuals experiencing domestic violence. The hotline is available 24 hours a day and assistance is offered in numerous languages. To learn more about the hotline, go to:

<http://www.thehotline.org>

### ***Organizations***

The following is a list of national and regional organizations that provide information and resources about teen dating violence.

#### ***Break the Cycle***

This national, non-profit organization coordinates teen dating violence prevention education and public awareness campaigns, supports policies to promote safe and healthy relationships, and provides tools and training materials for teens, parents, and educators. To learn more about Break the Cycle, go to:

<http://www.breakthecycle.org/>

#### ***Community United Against Violence***

This organization prevents and responds to violence against and within the LGBTQQ communities through peer-based counseling, direct assistance, education and outreach, grassroots organizing and policy advocacy. To learn more about CUAV, go to: <http://www.cuav.org/>

#### ***Futures Without Violence (formerly the Family Violence Prevention Fund)***

Futures Without Violence, formerly Family Violence Prevention Fund, works to prevent violence within the home, and in the community, to help those whose lives are devastated by violence because everyone has the right to live free of violence. Futures also leads national teen dating violence prevention efforts, including Start Strong: Building Healthy Teen Relationships, That’s Not Cool, and Lessons from Literature. Their Respect! Campaign also has tips for families to talk with teens about healthy relationships. To learn more about Futures, go to: <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org>

#### ***National Center for Victims of Crime***

This national resource center has an online Dating Violence Resource Center, which includes fact sheets, articles, posters, a video, and a Teen Action Toolkit: Building a Youth-Led Response to Teen Victimization. To visit the resource center, go to: [http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/main.aspx?dbID=DB\\_DatingViolenceResourceCenter101](http://www.ncvc.org/ncvc/main.aspx?dbID=DB_DatingViolenceResourceCenter101). The National Center for Victims of Crime also has a Teen Victim Project, which provides information on the needs of teen victims of crime and guidelines on how to assist them. To learn more about the Teen Victim Project, go to: <http://www.ncvc.org/tvp/Main.aspx>.

### ***National Online Resource Center on Violence against Women (VAWnet.org)***

A project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (<http://www.nrcdv.org/index.php>), VAWnet.org offers information for teens, parents, educators, health care professionals, and domestic and sexual violence service providers. It also provides reports on state laws and pending legislation regarding teen dating violence and a list of national organizations that work to reduce dating violence. For more information, go to: <http://www.vawnet.org/special-collections/TDV.php>.

### ***National Organization for Victim Assistance (800-TRY-NOVA)***

NOVA's mission is to promote rights and services for victims of crime and crisis. The hotline provides information and referrals and is available 24 hours a day. For more information, go to: <http://www.trynova.org/>

### ***National Resource Center for Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month***

This resource center is a collaborative effort to promote February as Teen DV Month by serving as a clearinghouse for all related activities. For more information, go to: <http://www.teendvmonth.org/>

## ***CULTURALLY SPECIFIC RESOURCES***

The following organizations and projects focus on LGBTQ and minority issues.

### ***Hear My Voice***

is the first national campaign specifically designed for LGBTQ youth. It's powered by Break the Cycle and sponsored by the DOJ's Office of Victims of Crime: <http://hearmyvoice.breakthecycle.org/>

### ***New York City Anti-Violence Project***

is dedicated to eliminating hate violence, sexual assault, stalking and domestic violence in lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer and HIV-affected communities: <http://www.avp.org/victiminfo.htm>

### ***Show Me Love! (Washington, DC)***

raises awareness about healthy relationships and provides resources for LGBTQ survivors of intimate partner violence: <http://showmelovedc.org/>

### ***Institute on Domestic Violence***

in the African American Community focuses on the unique circumstances of African Americans as they face issues related to domestic violence: <http://www.idvaac.org/>

### ***Casa De Esperanza mobilizes Latinos/Latinas***

to stop domestic violence and leads the National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities: <http://www.casadeesperanza.org/>

### ***Alianza, the National Latino Alliance***

for the Elimination of Domestic Violence, addresses the needs of Latino/a families and communities: <http://dvalianza.org/>

### ***Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence***

is a national resource center and clearinghouse on gender violence in Asian American, Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander communities: <http://www.apiidv.org/>

### ***Tribal Institute collects documents and hyperlinks***

to help professionals handling domestic violence cases and issues within Native American communities: <http://www.tribal-institute.org/lists/domestic.htm>



### ***National Indigenous Women's Resource Center***

This resource center raises public awareness about violence committed against Native women and their children and provides technical assistance and training, develops policy, and engages in research activities. NIWRC also holds webinars, maintains a speakers bureau resource list, and produces Restoration Magazine. For more information about NIWRC, go to: <http://www.niwrc.org/>

### ***MAJOR FUNDED PROJECTS***

The following are major funded projects that address preventing teen dating violence.

#### ***Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Launched Largest National Public Health Initiative Ever Funded to Stop the Spread of Teen Dating Violence (2009)***

As the nation's largest philanthropy devoted exclusively to improving health and health care of all Americans, Robert Wood Johnson Foundation made this unprecedented financial investment in Start Strong over four years specifically to prevent teen dating abuse and combat this costly and growing public health epidemic. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation and Blue Shield of California Foundation\* invested \$18 million in 11 communities across the country to identify and evaluate the most promising pathways to stop dating violence and abuse before it starts. To learn more, visit: <http://www.rwjf.org/pr/product.jsp?id=46388>

#### ***CDC Awarded \$7M to Prevent Teen Dating Violence (2011)***

On September 13, 2011, Vice President Biden announced the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) awarded grants for its new teen dating violence prevention initiative, Dating Matters™: Strategies to Promote Healthy Teen Relationships. The funding will aid local health departments in leading their communities in developing, implementing, and evaluating a comprehensive approach to prevent teen dating violence before it starts. The grant is expected to cover five years of teen dating violence prevention program activities in the following cities: Baltimore, Maryland, Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, Chicago, Illinois, and Oakland/Hayward, California. CDC developed the initiative to respond to the serious public health issue of teen dating violence. The roll-out of the initiative will help CDC examine the cost, feasibility, sustainability, and effectiveness of a comprehensive approach to prevent teen dating violence in four high-risk urban communities. To learn more about CDC's Dating Matters Initiative, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/DatingMatters/index.html>

### ***POLICY AND LEGISLATION***

The following provides an overview of current policy and legislation addressing the prevention of teen dating violence.

#### ***National Conference of State Legislatures***

Policymakers can play a role in preventing teen dating violence. At least 14 states have laws that urge or require school boards to develop curriculum on teen dating violence. Many states have also adopted teen dating violence awareness weeks or months, in an effort to draw the public's attention to a national campaign that promotes prevention, safe dating practices and offers information and resources. In 2011 at least eight states introduced legislation to address teen dating violence. The National Conference of State Legislatures' webpage tracks recent legislation and state laws related to teen dating violence: For more information on state legislation, visit: <http://www.ncsl.org/?tabid=17582>

### ***State Law Report Cards***

Compiled by Break the Cycle, the Report Cards survey the civil domestic violence protection order laws of all fifty states and the District of Columbia, assessing their impact on teens seeking protection from abusive relationships. To view the report cards, visit:

<http://www.breakthecycle.org/content/teen-dating-violence-state-law-report-cards>

### ***State Law Guide: Teen Dating Abuse Education and School Policies***

Created by the New York Civil Liberties Union (NYCLU), this guide tracks current laws and pending legislation relating to dating abuse. To read the guide, visit:

<http://www.legalmomentum.org/assets/pdfs/teen-dating-abuse-education.pdf>

### ***Family Violence Prevention and Services Act***

The Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA) provides the primary federal funding stream dedicated to the support of emergency shelter and related assistance for victims of domestic violence and their dependents including the National Domestic Violence Hotline. FVPSA is located in the Division of Family Violence Prevention, Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB), Administration on Children, Youth and Families in the Department of Health and Human Services. FVPSA provides formula grants to States, Territories and Tribes, State domestic violence coalitions, and national, culturally-specific, and special-issue resource centers. FVPSA's primary purposes also include preventing dating violence, domestic violence, and family as well as enhancing services for responding to children and youth exposed to domestic violence. First authorized as part of the Child Abuse Amendments of 1984 (PL 98-457), FVPSA has been amended eight times. It was most recently reauthorized for five years by the CAPTA Reauthorization Act of 2010 (PL 111-320).

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/resource/fvpsa-2010>

## ***CURRENT PREVENTION PROGRAMS AND RESOURCES***

The following is a summary of current programs working to prevent of teen dating violence.

### ***Choose Respect***

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Choose Respect initiative promotes healthy teen relationships to prevent dating violence. The initiative's materials are organized into a Playbook, which is in turn organized according to three "zones." Zone 1 provides information and activities to help teens prevent dating violence in their communities. Zone 2 is targeted at parents and caregivers, while Zone 3 is designed for community organizations, and Zone 4 focuses on policy education and advocacy. To view the Playbook, go to: [http://www.cdc.gov/chooserespect/materials\\_and\\_resources/playbook/index.html](http://www.cdc.gov/chooserespect/materials_and_resources/playbook/index.html)

### ***Dating Matters: Strategies to Promote Healthy Teen Relationships***

Dating Matters is a new teen dating violence prevention initiative from the CDC that includes prevention strategies for individuals, peers, families, schools, and neighborhoods. The initiative is being implemented in schools and neighborhoods in four cities: Baltimore, MD; Chicago, IL; Fort Lauderdale, FL; and Oakland, CA. To learn about Dating Matters, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/DatingMatters/index.html> and see: [http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/DatingMatters\\_flyer.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/DatingMatters_flyer.pdf)

### ***Dating Violence Prevention in Our Schools Curricula Comparison***

Created by Ending Violence, this chart compares dating violence prevention curriculum based on if it's been evaluated, time required to implement it, cost, and target audience. To view the chart, visit: <http://www.endingviolence.net/pdf/ending-violence.curriculum-comparisons.pdf>





### ***Ending Violence: A Curriculum for Educating Teens on Domestic Violence and the Law***

Developed by Break the Cycle, a Los Angeles-based non-profit organization, the Ending Violence curriculum is delivered as a three-day program for high school and college students, as well as teens in juvenile detention facilities and community organizations. It relies on a variety of interactive group exercises, including role playing and educational games, to teach teens about dating violence, healthy relationships, and legal rights and responsibilities. For more information about the Ending Violence curriculum, go to:

<http://www.endingviolence.net/index.php>.

### ***Expect Respect***

Expect Respect is a school-based program for preventing teen dating violence and promoting safe and healthy relationships in middle and high school. It is designed for use by domestic violence or rape crisis centers that work with youth in schools. The manual guides you through conducting three programs: Expect Respect Support Groups, SafeTeens, The School-Wide Prevention Strategies. For a program overview, visit:

<http://www.safeplace.org/Document.Doc?id=27>

### ***The Fourth “R” Curriculum***

Begun in Canada, The Fourth “R” Curriculum consists of 21 classroom lessons divided into three units of seven 75-minute sessions. The units are presented to gender-specific groups of boys and girls in the eighth and ninth grades. The units address (1) personal safety and injury prevention, including bullying and youth violence prevention (2) healthy growth and sexuality, and (3) substance use and abuse. The Fourth “R” Curriculum is listed as a promising practice on the U.S. Office of Justice Programs’ CrimeSolutions.gov database and is also included in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices. For more information about The Fourth “R” Curriculum, go to: [http://www.youthrelationships.org/about\\_fourth\\_r.html](http://www.youthrelationships.org/about_fourth_r.html) or <http://nrepp.samhsa.gov/ViewIntervention.aspx?id=207>

### ***In Touch with Teens***

In Touch With Teens is a nationally recognized model for violence prevention curricula. Created by Peace Over Violence, the 12-unit curriculum covers many facets of violence prevention with an emphasis on relationship violence, sexual assault and harassment. Presentations can be one or two units. More extensive multi-session trainings are also available. Material is targeted towards teens and most of Peace Over Violence’s trainings take place in middle and high schools within Southern California. For more information, visit:

<http://www.youthoverviolence.org/inschool/in-touch-with-teens/>

### ***Love is Not Abuse***

The Love Is Not Abuse curriculum is a free, step-by step guide to teaching teens and 20-somethings about dating violence. It comes in two editions, one targeting high school and the other targeting college students. Using literature and poetry, the high school program provides teachers with tools to teach about this sensitive subject and is intended to be taught in either health or English/language arts classes. The first of its kind, the college curriculum educates students about the dangers and warning signs of dating violence, offers lessons specifically on abuse via technology and provides resources where college students can find help on campus. For more information, visit: <http://loveisnotabuse.com/web/guest/curriculum>

### ***loveisrespect.org:***

Break the Cycle and the National Dating Abuse Helpline collaborated to create this online resource for teen dating violence prevention. The site offers a teen dating abuse awareness toolkit, a presentation entitled Dating Abuse 101, public service announcements, questionnaires to help teens determine if they are in an abusive relationship or are abusers, ways to support a friend who is in an abusive relationship, and a blog with tips and stories about dating abuse. To visit the website, go to: [www.loveisrespect.org](http://www.loveisrespect.org)

## ***Respect WORKS!***

Respect WORKS! integrates Hazelden’s evidence-based Safe Dates with Break the Cycle’s School Policy Kit, [Ending Violence] and Speak.Act.Change programs to give middle and high schools, youth service providers and domestic violence agencies the tools they need to respond effectively to teen dating violence issues on and off campus. For more information about this program, visit: <http://respect-works.com/>

## ***Safe Dates***

Distributed by Hazelden Publishing, Safe Dates is a curriculum designed to be presented in ten 50-minute sessions to middle and high school students. It provides definitions of caring relationships and of dating abuse, discusses the causes of dating abuse, teaches students how to help a friend who is in an abusive relationship, describes the ways in which gender stereotypes impact dating relationships, and explains how to prevent sexual assault. Safe Dates also includes a play about teen dating violence, a poster contest, materials for parents, and an outline for teachers. The curriculum can be implemented in a variety of settings, such as after-school programs, faith-based youth groups, violence prevention programs, substance abuse prevention programs, victim support groups, crisis centers, and juvenile diversion programs. Safe Dates is listed in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration’s National Registry of Evidence-Based Programs and Practices. For more information about Safe Dates, go to: <http://www.hazelden.org/web/public/safedates.page> or [http://www.andvsa.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/safedates\\_2pagefactsheet.pdf](http://www.andvsa.org/v2/wp-content/uploads/2009/12/safedates_2pagefactsheet.pdf).

## ***Shifting Boundaries***

The Shifting Boundaries intervention includes a six-session classroom curriculum on boundaries, state laws concerning teen dating violence, the consequences of perpetrating dating violence, gender roles, and healthy relationships. It also includes a “building-only” component of temporary school-based restraining orders, increased security in areas deemed by students to be unsafe, and posters designed to raise awareness about dating violence and to increase the reporting of dating violence incidents. To read Shifting Boundaries: Lessons on Relationships for Students in Middle School, go to: <http://www.nij.gov/topics/crime/intimate-partner-violence/teen-dating-violence/shifting-boundaries-all-schools.pdf>. To read Shifting Boundaries: Final Report on an Experimental Evaluation of a Youth Dating Violence Prevention Program in New York City Middle Schools, go to: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/236175.pdf>

## ***Start Strong: Building Healthy Teen Relationships***

a program of the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation coordinated by Futures Without Violence that supports community-based models for the prevention of relationship violence. To learn more about Start Strong, go to: <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/content/features/detail/780/>.

## ***thesafespace.org***

Break the Cycle created thesafespace.org, which provides basic facts about teen dating violence, including information about the legal rights of victims. The website also has a series of quizzes to help teens evaluate the health and safety of their dating relationships. To visit the website, go to: [www.thesafespace.org](http://www.thesafespace.org).

## ***That’s Not Cool Campaign***

In collaboration with the U.S. Department of Justice’s Office on Violence against Women and the Advertising Council, Futures Without Violence runs That’s Not Cool, a national teen dating violence prevention public education campaign. To visit the campaign’s website, go to: <http://www.thatsnotcool.com/>.

## ***Youth Relationships Project***

The Youth Relationships Project was developed with funding from the National Health Research Development Program: Health Canada and the Ontario Mental Health Foundation. It consists of 18 weekly, two-hour sessions presented to groups of eight to 15 girls and boys who are between 14 and 16 years of age. The intervention is targeted at youth who have witnessed or experienced violence, although it is not limited to these youth. It focuses on helping at-risk youth to develop an understanding of dating violence and to acquire skills related to personal responsibility, communication, and community participation. The Youth Relationships Project is listed on the Public Health Agency of Canada’s Best Practices Portal. For more information about the project, go to: <http://cbpp-pcpe.phac-aspc.gc.ca/intervention/269/view-eng.html>.



## **DATA AND RESEARCH**

### ***Adverse Childhood Experiences and Risk of Physical Violence in Adolescent Dating Relationships***

This study, published in Journal of Epidemiology & Community Health, evaluates associations of commonly co-occurring childhood adversities with physical violence in dating relationships to identify potential strategies for refining and targeting dating violence prevention programs. To read the abstract, visit: <http://jech.bmj.com/content/65/11/1006.short>

### ***CDC Teen Dating Violence Fact Sheet, 2009***

This fact sheet from the Center for Disease Control outlines why dating violence is a public health problem, who is at risk for dating violence, how dating violence can be prevented, and where you can go to learn more about teen dating violence. To read CDC's fact sheet, visit: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/TeenDatingViolence2009-a.pdf>

### ***A Critical Review of Interventions for the Primary Prevention of Perpetration of Partner Violence, 2005***

This study from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Research Triangle Institute presents a systematic review of recent interventions for primary prevention of partner violence. A total of 11 programs met inclusion criteria for the review. All 11 studies used some combination of feminist theory and social learning theory as a basis for the intervention. All targeted middle- or high-school aged students, and all but one were set in a school setting and were universal interventions (i.e., were not targeted to an at risk group). To read the full review, visit: <http://www.lancs.ac.uk/shm/dhr/courses/dclinspy/ArchiveByTopic/Reviews/quantSysRev1.pdf>

### ***Dating Violence Among Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Adolescents: Results from a Community Survey, 2002***

This article, published in the Journal of Adolescent Health, analyzes self-report surveys from 521 adolescents at a GLB youth rally in order to characterize the prevalence of dating violence experienced by gay, lesbian, bisexual (GLB), and heterosexual adolescents. Respondents were asked about dating violence, including types of abuse, threats of "outing," and gender of abuser. Multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to test group differences. To read the study, visit: <http://www.ucm.es/info/rqtr/biblioteca/Violencia%20gltb/dating%20violence%20among%20gltb%20adolescence.pdf>

### ***Dating Violence and Associated Sexual Risk and Pregnancy Among Adolescent Girls in the United States, 2004***

This study, published in the American Academy of Pediatrics, was conducted to assess the annual prevalence of physical violence from dating partners among a representative sample of sexually experienced adolescent girls attending US public and private high schools, as well as sexual risk behaviors and pregnancy among this population. To achieve this objective, researchers analyzed results from the 2001 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey. To view the article, visit: <http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/114/2/e220.full.pdf+html>

### ***Date Violence and Date Rape Among Adolescents: Associations with Disordered Eating Behaviors and Psychological Health, 2002***

The goal of the study, published in Child Abuse & Neglect, was to assess the prevalence of date violence and rape in adolescents, to examine associations between date violence and rape and disordered eating behaviors and psychopathology, and to determine if these associations remain significant after controlling for sociodemographic characteristics and other physical and sexual abuse by an adult. For this study a Minnesota school-based sample of 81,247 boys and girls in 9th and 12th grades completed the 1998 Minnesota Student Survey was analyzed. To view the abstract, visit: [http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=Retrieve&list\\_uids=12079084&dopt=abstractplus](http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&Cmd=Retrieve&list_uids=12079084&dopt=abstractplus)

### ***Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, and Suicide Attempts Among Urban Teenagers, 2007***

This article, published in *Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, evaluates the relationship between dating violence, sexual assault, and suicide attempts among urban adolescents by conducting secondary analysis of the 2005 New York City Youth Risk Behavior Survey. To read the study, visit:

<http://archpedi.ama-assn.org/cgi/reprint/161/6/539.pdf>

### ***Dating Violence and Sexually Transmitted Disease/HIV Testing and Diagnosis Among Adolescent Females, 2005***

This study, published in the *American Academy of Pediatrics*, was conducted to assess associations between dating violence and STD/HIV testing and diagnosis among a representative sample of sexually active adolescent girls. Data from 9th- to 12th-grade female students completing the 1999 and 2001 Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Surveys and reporting having ever had sexual intercourse (N = 1641) were examined. Odds ratios for STD/HIV testing and diagnosis that were based on experiences of dating violence and adjusted for STD/HIV risk behaviors and demographics were calculated. To read this study, visit:

<http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/116/2/e272.full.pdf+html>

### ***Developing Teen Dating Violence Prevention Strategies: Formative Research With Middle School Youth, 2009***

This article from the Center for Disease Control and Prevention discusses findings from focus groups with middle school youth to determine behaviors and beliefs regarding dating violence. To develop effective prevention messages, participants were asked questions about characteristics of middle school dating relationships, healthy relationships, relationship norms, unhealthy relationships, emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, intervening in violent situations, and trusted sources for information about dating violence. To access the article (subscription required), visit: <http://vaw.sagepub.com/content/15/9/1087.abstract>

### ***Interpersonal and Physical Dating Violence among Teens, 2008***

This study by the National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD) examines the prevalence and patterns of interpersonal violence among adolescents, analyzed data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). This paper attempts to bring to light various aspects of a little-studied issue of critical importance, especially to youth. To read the study, visit:

[http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/2008\\_focus\\_teen\\_dating\\_violence.pdf](http://www.nccd-crc.org/nccd/pubs/2008_focus_teen_dating_violence.pdf)

### ***Intimate Partner Abuse and the Reproductive Health of Sexually Active Female Adolescents, 2004***

The purpose of this study, published in the *Journal of Adolescent Health*, was conducted to determine the associations between verbal and minor physical abuse by an intimate partner and reproductive health behavior by running logistic regression analyses of 1996 cross-sectional data from 973 sexually active, dating female adolescents surveyed for wave II of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health Public Use Dataset examining the relationship between abuse by an intimate partner and reproductive health. To access the study (registration required), visit: <http://sparkaction.org/resources/30413>

### ***Linking Dating Violence, Peer Violence, and Suicidal Behaviors Among High-Risk Youth, 2008***

This article, published in *American Journal of Preventative Medicine*, analyzes data from the Youth Violence Survey conducted in 2004. This survey was administered to over 80% of public school students in grades 7, 9, 11, and 12 (N=4131) in a high-risk, urban school district. Analyses were restricted to adolescents who dated in the past year (n=2888). Five forms of violent behaviors (i.e., dating violence perpetration, dating violence victimization, peer violence perpetration, peer violence victimization, and suicide attempts) were examined. The objective of this study was to quantify the associations among suicide attempts, and date and peer violence victimization and perpetration and to determine any differences in these associations by gender. To access the study (subscription required), visit:

<http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797%2807%2900614-9/abstract>



### ***Long-Term Impact of Adolescent Dating Violence on the Behavioral and Psychological Health of Male and Female Youth, 2007***

This study, published in the Journal of Pediatrics, evaluates the long-term impact of adolescent dating violence (ADV) on behavioral and psychological health through the analysis of a diverse sample of older adolescents who completed Project EAT in 1999 (wave 1) and 2004 (wave 2; mean age 20.4), 23 male and 102 female adolescents reporting ADV were compared with 671 male and 720 female adolescents reporting no ADV. To view the abstract, visit: <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/17961688>

### ***Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse (MINCAVA)'s Electronic Clearinghouse***

The MINCAVA Electronic Clearing House collects teen dating violence documents for easy view and download. To view the resource, visit: <http://www.teendvmonth.org/dating-violence-resources>

### ***National Institute of Justice Study Finds School Interventions Significantly Reduce Dating Violence, 2011***

A National Institute of Justice (NIJ) study has found that school-level interventions reduced dating violence as much as 50 percent in 30 New York City public schools. These interventions included using school-based restraining orders, increasing faculty and security presence in dating violence “hot spots,” and hanging posters to increase awareness of the issue and encourage students to report it to officials. NIJ is a research branch of the Office of Justice Programs at the U.S. Department of Justice. To read the full report, visit: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/236175.pdf>

### ***National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey***

Begun in 2010, the CDC's National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey is an ongoing, nationally representative random digit dial telephone survey that collects information about experiences of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence among non-institutionalized English and/or Spanish-speaking women and men aged 18 or older in the U.S. To learn more about the NISVS, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/>. To read the NISVS 2010 summary report, go to: [http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS\\_Report2010-a.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/ViolencePrevention/pdf/NISVS_Report2010-a.pdf)

### ***Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence Victimization from Adolescence to Young Adulthood in a Nationally Representative Sample, 2008***

This collaboration between the Department of Maternal and Child Health and the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill aims to determine the prevalence of patterns of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization from adolescence to young adulthood, and document associations with selected sociodemographic and experiential factors. To achieve this objective, researchers used prospective data from the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health to group 4134 respondents reporting only opposite-sex romantic or sexual relationships in adolescence and young adulthood into four victimization patterns: no IPV victimization, adolescent-limited IPV victimization, young adult onset IPV victimization, and adolescent-young adult persistent IPV victimization. To read the study, visit: <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X09001219>

### ***Severe Dating Violence and Quality of Life among South Carolina High School Students, 2000***

This study, published in Pediatrics, analyzes surveys of participants in the 2001 National Youth Risk Behavior Survey to assess the annual prevalence of physical violence from dating partners among a representative sample of sexually experienced adolescent girls attending US public and private high schools, as well as sexual risk behaviors and pregnancy among this population. To read the study, visit: <http://www.pediatricsdigest.mobi/content/114/2/e220.full>

### ***Teen Dating Violence: A Closer Look at Adolescent Romantic Relationships, 2008 -***

This article by Mulford and Giordano, published in the National Institute of Justice, synthesizes what the research says on the victims and perpetrators of teen dating violence, applies adult perspectives to the issue, discusses the power relationship in teen dating violence, and where researchers and prevention specialists can go from here. To read the article, visit: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/224089.pdf>

### ***Teen Dating Violence Facts, National Teen Dating Violence Prevention Initiative, 2006***

This fact sheet from the National Teen Dating Violence Prevention Initiative outlines the prevalence and frequency of teen dating violence, parental and teen awareness of the issue, incident reporting, contributing factors, and the legacy of relationship abuse. To view the fact sheet, visit: <http://www.clotheslineproject.org/teendatingviolencefacts.pdf>

### ***Teen Dating Violence: A Review of Risk Factors and Prevention Efforts, 2005***

The focus of this article from the National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women is twofold: 1) to provide a critical review of the dating violence literature with respect to potential risk factors for both perpetrators and victims; and 2) to examine the empirical research regarding the effectiveness of prevention and intervention programs targeting teen dating violence. Before reviewing the existing literature, two areas are discussed briefly: prevalence rates and the issue of mutual aggression. To read the article, visit: [http://new.vawnet.org/Assoc\\_Files\\_VAWnet/AR\\_TeenDatingViolence.pdf](http://new.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_TeenDatingViolence.pdf)

### ***Tween and Teen Dating Violence and Abuse Study, 2008***

Liz Claiborne, Inc. and Teen Research Unlimited conducted 2,000-plus online interviews of tweens (11-14), parents of tweens, and teens (15-18) and convened a teen research panel to study adolescent relationships, sexual activity, and abusive dating relationships. To read the study findings, visit: <http://www.loveisrespect.org/wp-content/uploads/2008/07/tru-tween-teen-study-feb-081.pdf>

### ***What Accounts for Demographic Differences in Trajectories of Adolescent Dating Violence? An Examination of Intrapersonal and Contextual Mediators, 2008***

This article from the Journal of Adolescent Health analyses multi-wave data from 959 adolescents using formal mediation analysis in a multilevel analytical framework to identify intrapersonal and contextual factors that mediate associations between demographic variables (minority status, socioeconomic status, family structure, gender, and neighborhood disadvantage) and trajectories of moderate and severe physical dating violence perpetration from ages 13-19 years. To access the study (subscription required), visit: <http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X%2807%2900492-2/abstract>





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CSN is a resource center for MCH and injury prevention professionals in State and Territorial health departments who are committed to reducing injuries and violence among children and adolescents. CSN is supported by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau, Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services.

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