





at Education Development Center

Preventing Adolescent Dating Abuse: Research and Practice

August 10th, 2016

Tech Tips

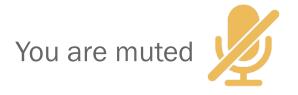


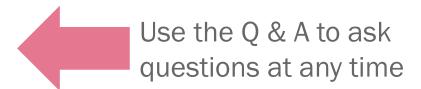
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This session is being recorded

Presenters

Emily F. Rothman



Nicole Daley



Adolescent dating abuse

EMILY F. ROTHMAN, ScD

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH SCIENCES
BOSTON UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Please answer the poll

Do you have some prior experience talking with an adolescent about dating abuse?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Sort of

Journal of Adolescent Health xx (2011) xxx



JOURNAL OF
ADOLESCENT
HEALTH

www.jahonline.org

Adolescent health brief

The Proportion of U.S. Parents Who Talk With Their Adolescent Children About Dating Abuse

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Article history: Received December 21, 2010; Accepted May 6, 2011

Keywords: Dating violence; Dating abuse; Domestic violence; Partner abuse; Adolescents; Parenta; Parental concern

50% talk about dating abuse

91% talk about drugs 82% talk about alcohol 75% talk about sex

d Liz Claiborne, Inc., New York, New York

Adolescence spans ages 10-25 years old

10-13 years	14-17 years	17-21 years	18-25 years
Early adolescence	Middle adolescence	Late adolescence	Emerging adult









Teen dating violence # Adolescent dating abuse

20% of North American youth start dating at 10-12 yrs

(Connolly et al., 2013; DOI: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2013.08.006



13-21% of middle school students report ever having used physical violence against a dating partner



Foshee VA, Reyes HLM. Dating Abuse: Prevalence, consequences, and predictors. In: Levesque JRR, editor. Encyclopedia of Adolescence. New York: Springer Publishers; 2011. pp. 602–15.

Foshee VA, Reyes HLM, Vivolo-Kantor AM, et al. Bullying as a Longitudinal Predictor of Adolescent Dating Violence. The Journal of adolescent health: official publication of the Society for Adolescent Medicine. 2014;55(3):439-444. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2014.03.004

Miller S, Gorman-Smith D, Sullivan T, et al. Parent and peer predictors of physical dating violence perpetration in early adolescence: Tests of moderation and gender differences. J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol. 2009;38:538–50.

Taylor B, Stein N, Burden F. The effects of gender violence/harassment prevention programming in middle schools: A randomized experimental evaluation. Violence Vict. 2010;25:202–2

2013 Youth Risk Behavior Survey

During the past 12 months, how many		
times did someone you were dating or		
going out with		

...<u>physically</u> hurt you on purpose? (Include such things as being hit, slammed into something, or injured with an object or weapon.)

...force you to do <u>sexual</u> things that you did not want to do? (Include such things as kissing, touching, or being physically forced to have sexual intercourse.)

....either physically hurt you OR force you to do sexual things that you did not want to do?

All

Female > Male

13% >

11%

14% >

17%

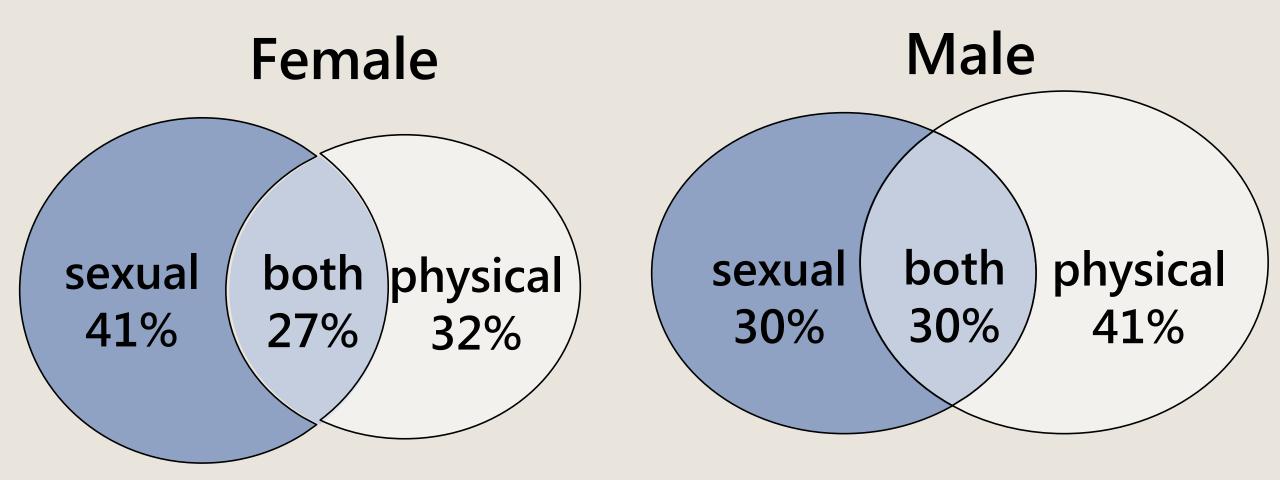
21% > 10%

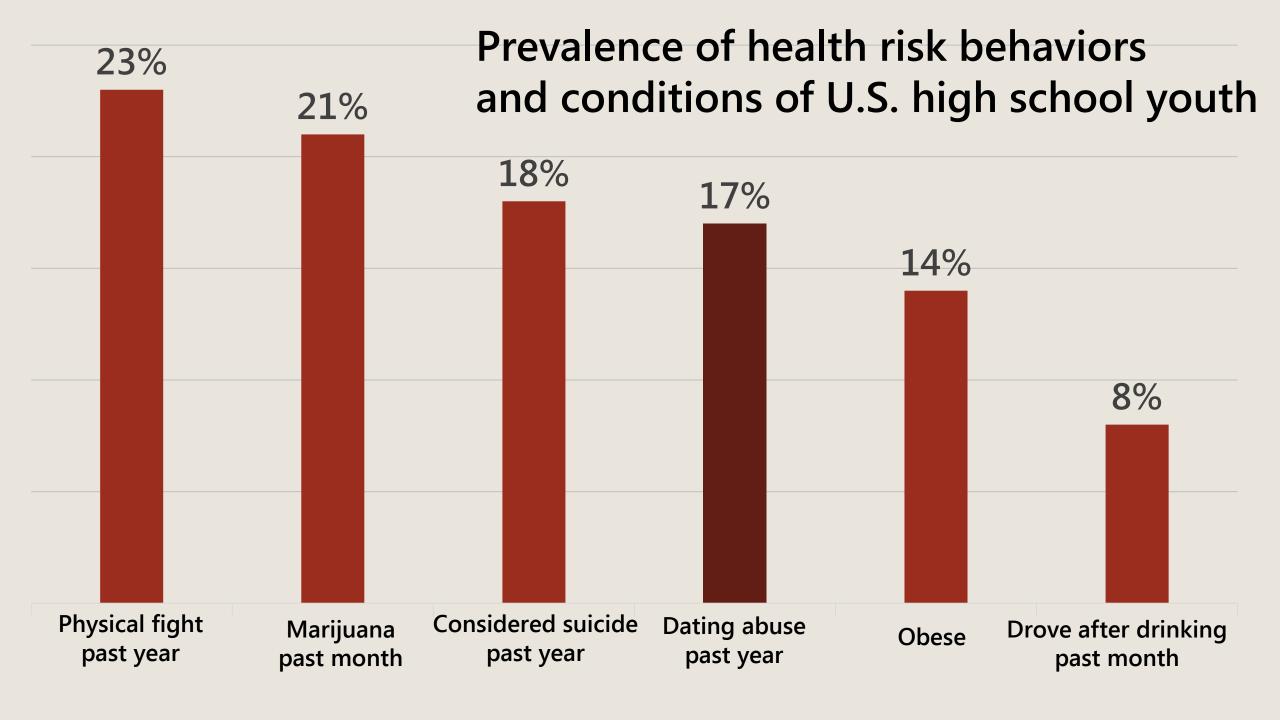
11%

6%

7%

Victims





Lifetime victimization data—GL



Based on Halpern's 2004 data from Add-Health, where gay and lesbian defined as in same sex relationships exclusively for the 18 months prior to survey

- Injury
- Death
- Aggression
- Subsequent victimization
- Anxiety
- Depression
- PTSD
- Disordered eating
- Suicidality
- Drug and alcohol use
- Poor school performance



THEORIES OF IPV (N=14)

Early psychoanalytic theory

Evolutionary psychology

Frustration-aggression

Social Learning theory

Power theory

Background-situational model

Cognitive-behavior theories

Social exchange theory

Genetic

Neurochemical

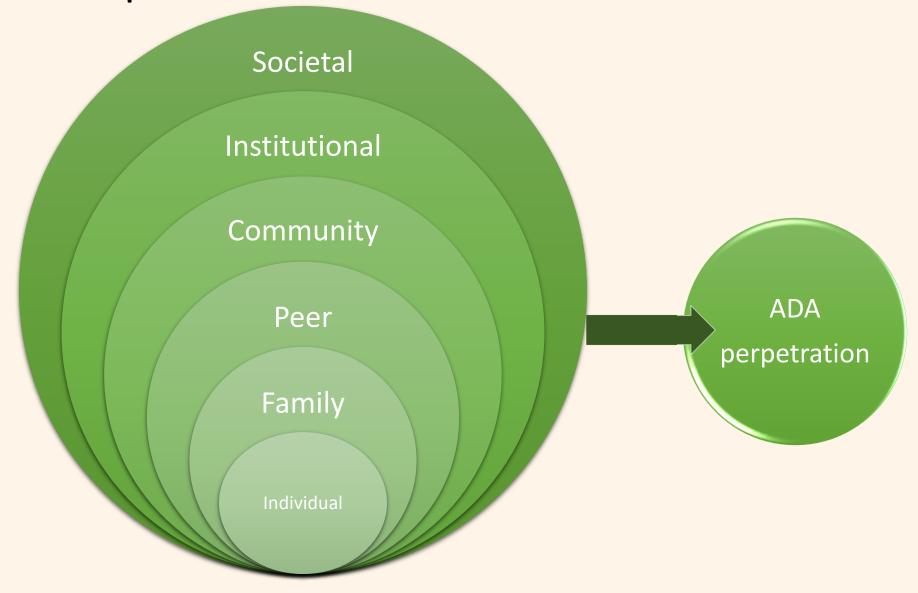
Borderline Personality Organization

Developmental model of batterer subtypes

Feminist theory (framework)

Social-ecological (model)

Risk and protective markers





Family Victimization

> Healthy families of origin

Individual Psychology

Early diagnosis and treatment

Community

Opportunities for achievement and prosocial development

Job opps and social coaching

Culture of respect and nonviolence

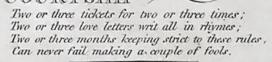
Society

Environment & norms

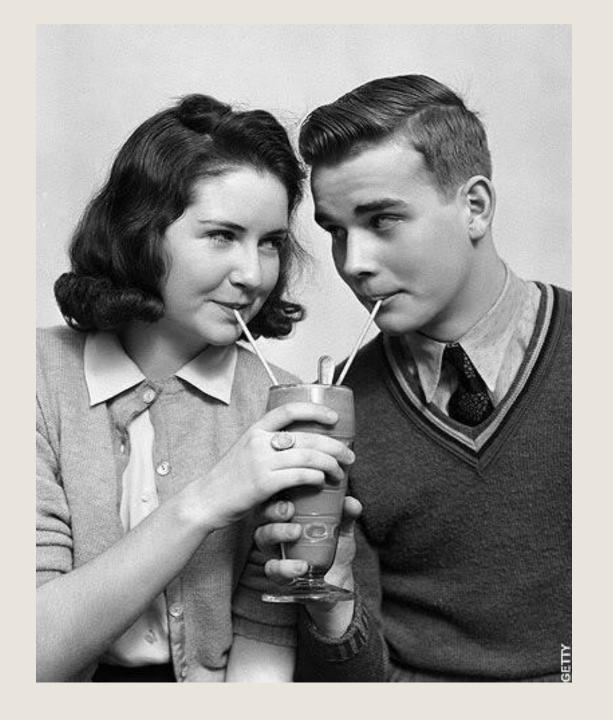


A RECEIPT for COURTSHIP

Two or three dears, and two or three sweets;
Two or three balls, and two or three treats;
Two or three serenades, given as a lure;
Two or three oaths how much they endure;
Two or three messages sent in a day;
Two or three times led out from the play;
Two or three soft speeches made by the way;



Published Dec. 21.2805, by LAURIE & WHITTLE, 53, Fleet Street, London.



If two people happen to like each other...







Apr 15, 2015, 11:09 PM

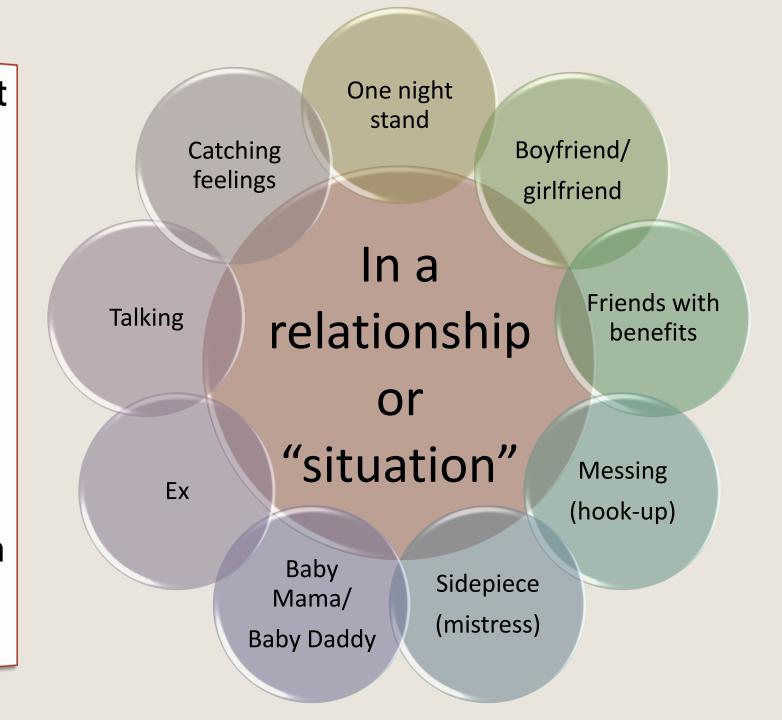
you're a lucky girl



you're only 15 miles away from the best sex of your life

"[With messing] you all just fool around, like kiss, hug, touch or whatever the case may be. With your girlfriend you do basically the same things, there are just more feelings to it. And wifey . . . it's the same thing but you say love, and you all want to move in together and maybe start a family."

--Participant in Bauman & Berman, 2005







Dating

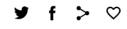
Legalized whoredom. Spending thousands of your hard earned on restaurants, jewelry, teddy bears etc. in return for five lousy minutes of sex.

Dating: No pay, no lay.

#dating #money #prostitution #sex #whore

by A.D. Hates You November 02, 2007





dating

socially acceptable form of prostitution.

meeting

I spent a \$30 for a movie, before the first base. A \$50 for lunch, for the second base, and a \$70 on a romantic dinner before we cut to the chase.

by azim & gleb December 29, 2004

by Billie Carson June 07, 2004







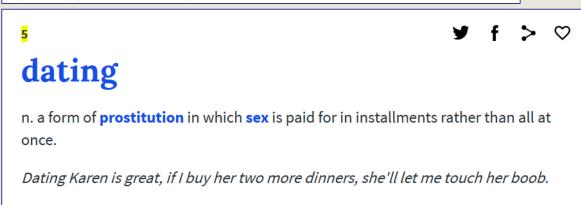


dating

- -An awkward phase where sometimes you might give it up too early in exchange for him paying for dinners and the movies with the hopes of the guy calling you his girlfriend
- -Unexpectedly hooking up with someone and thinking, "Alright, I can keep doing this!" and getting in too deep and realizing it's too late to turn back
- -A moment before a relationship where you always think he's cheating on you because you said you were exclusive... but are you really exclusive... cause you're only dating.....

"Me and Smith are dating! He paid for the bill and I gave him a stellar blow job!"

by cyb3rskank May 20, 2016





Please answer the poll

Is this presentation making you think about the young people in your life starting to date and making you panic? (I'm sorry).

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not more than before

Why do a randomized controlled trial in a hospital setting with perpetrators of adolescent dating abuse?

- Prevention programs in schools can be hard to do, don't always work
- A lot of focus on victimization already
- Brief intervention & motivational interviewing can work



Research advisors: Start Strong



Introduce

- Rapport
- Engage

Assessment

- Feedback
- Ruler

Change plan

- Pros /cons
- Barriers

Why perpetration is bad for you

- Injure self (or partner)
- Police involvement
- Increase stress
- Decrease relationship quality
- Less fun

National Dating Abuse Helpline

Peer Advocates are available for assistance and support 24 hours a day. Seven days a week. What is live chat? | Privacy Policy





Tips for Healthier Relationships When Conflicts Come Up

- (1) Take a time out
 - (2) Take a walk
- (3) Talk to a friend
- (4) Find a safe spot (no doors to slam, nothing to throw or break)
 - (5) Count to 10
 - (6) Deep breaths
 - (7) Use your words: talk it out calmly
 - (8) If nothing is working, then drop it and walk away
- (9) If you do art: Draw it out, write it out, play or listen to music...
 - (10) Go exercise—put that energy to work!
- (11) Be a better communicator: STOP THINK -TALK -LISTEN
 - (12) Call a hotline (like the Love & Respect hotline)
- (13) Talk with your partner about making changes in your relationship

Contact information

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Nicole Daley, MPH Start Strong, Program Director



Please answer the poll



Which age group do you or your organization work directly with?

- A. Middle School age
- B. High School age
- C. Both
- D. We don't currently work with youth but would like to in the future

Start Strong Overview





- Primary Prevention
- Healthy Relationship Promotion
- Teen Dating Violence Prevention
- Healthy Break Ups
- Media Literacy

Start Strong Model





Start Strong's Impact

40

- Since July 2010 Start Strong Staff and Peer Leaders have trained
 - 80 peer leaders trained to date



13, 065 Middle School and High School Students

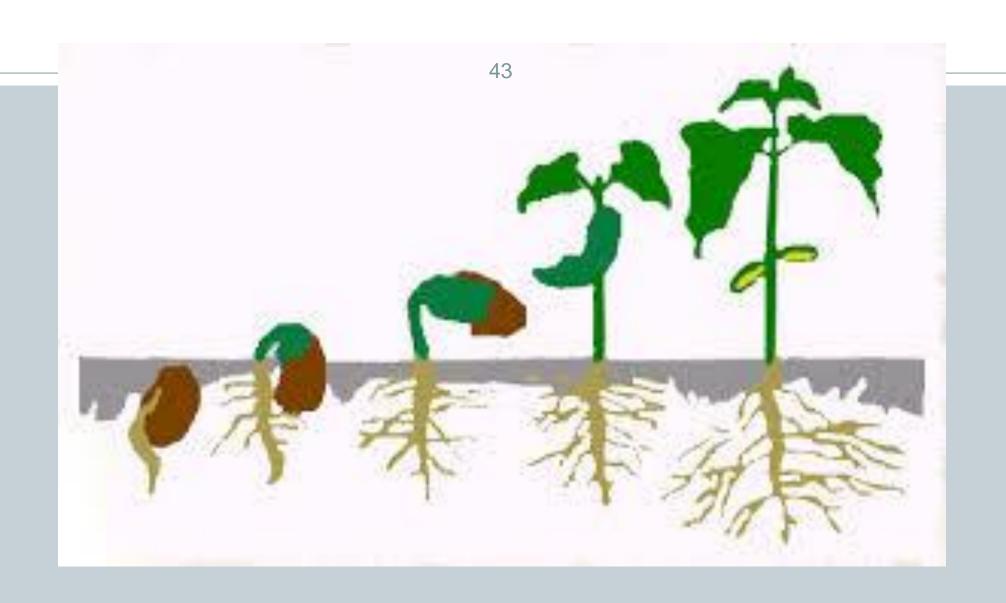


Engaging Young People as Peer Leaders



- •6 week summer peer leadership training program
- Ongoing year round training
- Concrete opportunities to serve in their communities
- Not an annual program
- Youth development model







Media Literacy





eLeep and MAPS Overview

- Partnership developed between Angela Cooke Jackson, Ursula August and Boston Public Health Commission
- -Piloted and developed the program over the course of 3 summers
- -Program designed to support teens in gaining media literacy skills to become discerning consumers AND generate media to spread accurate health messaging to their peers





-Central principle of eLEEP and MAPS is teaching young people the skills to generate video content for the media they use.

Topics include:

Health relationships

Teen dating violence

Sexual health

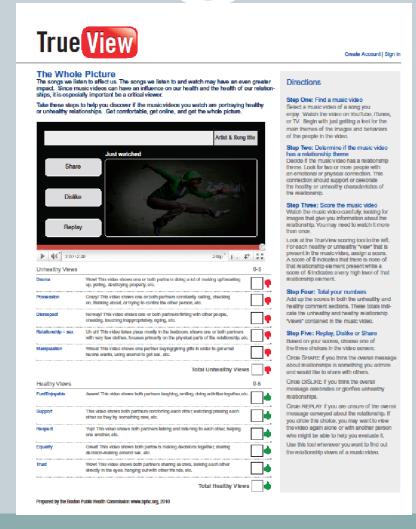
Substance abuse



www.eLEEP.org

Media Literacy Tools: True View Tool





Media Literacy Tools: Reel Binary Tool

THE REEL BINARY

STEP ONE: FIND A TV SHOW OR MOVIE

Pick a TV show or movie you enjoy. Begin by watching the program and selecting a couple or two of your favorite male and female identified characters. Focus on them for the duration of the movie or show.

STEP TWO: SCORE THE CHARACTERS.

Watch the program carefully, looking for behaviors that give you information about the character(s) personality. Look at the Reel Binary scoring tool to the left. For each feminine or masculine "norm" that is present in the program, assign a score. A score of "1" indicates a low level of that behavior while a score of "5" indicates a very high level of that behavior for that character.

STEP THREE: TOTAL YOUR NUMBERS

Add up the scores for each character in the feminine and masculine "norms" sections. These totals indicate the gender "norms" demonstrated within the film or show.

STEP FILIR: ASK YOURSELF

- A. How does the character(s) demonstrate a positive or healthy image for men or women?
- Whose behavior had the most influence on the relationship?
 How do you perceive the character when they don't fit the norm of how a man or woman should behave?

WAYS NORMS MAY BE PRESENTED

Clothing: Wears clothing that is revealing or made to accentuate certain body parts. Emotional: Not able to keep their composure loses temper or cries. Flirty: Uses flirting (verbal or non verbal) as a way to manipulate others. Gossips: Talks about others, spreads rumors or slander others. Insults: Makes comments to put down others. Intimidation: Uses money or physical strength in order to exert power. Nogs: Frequently complains worries, finds faults in others or urges them to do things. Rebellious: Goes against status quo or what an authoritative figure (ex. parent or boss) says. Sex: Sex on the mind, talks about sex or sexualizes others. Toughness: Has an ego, or exhibits a sense of pride that prevents them from admowledging mistakes or seeking help.

WARM

Behaviors described below are NOT the belief of the creator of the tool, BPHC or OWV on how men and women are or should be.The descriptions are used to bring awareness to the portrayal of men and women in media.



THE GENDER BOX

The media we consume can reinforce sometimes harmful societal norms. The characters we see on the screen can become the unspoken rule for how men and women should behave, which can impact our perceptions of ourselves and others. This makes it is especially important to be a critical viewer. Use this tool to help you discover if the show or movie you watch is portraying men and women through a stereotypical lens. Get comfortable, get online, and get the "reel" picture. Whether it's a new show or an old favorite, rate the character as if you are watching them for the first time.

MOVIE OR TV SHOW TITLE:	CHARACTER E		CHARACTER 2:	
MASCULINE NORMS	PRESENT (X)	INTERSTTY (I-5)	PRESENT (X)	INTERSITY (1-5)
MSULTS				
INTIMULATION				
REBELLIOUS				
ZEX				
TOUGHNESS				
TOTAL MASCULINE				
FEMININE NORMS				
CLOTHING				
EMOTIONAL				
FLIRTY				
EISSPS				
NAGS				
TOTAL FEMININE				

Ives Singletary, Massachuseits Promise Fellow XIM. Boston Public Health Commission: The Real Binary Gender Tool His project was supported by grant No. 2011-WM-AX-K024 swarded by the Office on Violence Against Women, U.S. Department of justice

REALT

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Break Up Summit





Breakup Summit

SAVE THE DATE

Break-Up Summit 3.0!

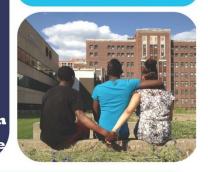
THURSDAY

July 26th 2012 10:00am - 3:30pm

Simmons College

This Year's Theme:

CHEATING



JOIN TEENS FROM ACROSS THE CITY TO TALK ABOUT CHEATING AND BREAK-UPS:

- FREE one day conference
- Interactive discussions and workshops about cheating
- Tips on how to have a healthy break-up
- Acquire communication and conflict resolution skills
- Teen and Adult Workshop Tracks
- Lunch provided!

IF INTERESTED, PLEASE CONTACT NICOLE DALEY

NDALEY@BPHC.ORG

(617) 534-2269

SPACE IS LIMITED!

Hosted by Start Strong Boston: Building Healthy Teen Relationships

The Halls Webseries



• 8 episodes (roughly 8-10 minutes)

• Follows the lives of three young men in high school as they navigate issues of identity, trauma, and fatherhood

Total run time =90 minutes

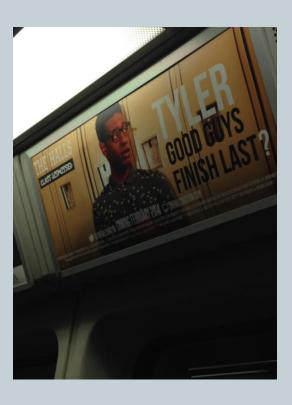
www.thehallsboston.com

The Halls Webseries



NOT your traditional PSA







Questions?

For more information contact Nicole Daley

ndaley@bphc.org



Questions



Emily F. Rothman erothman@bu.edu

Nicole Daley ndaley@bphc.org

Please enter your questions in the Q & A box

Thank you!

Please take our short evaluation:

https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/2NX7Q67

Next webinar:

How to Use Injury Cost Data

Wednesday, October 13th, 2016

2:00-3:00 p.m. Eastern Time

Becky Spicer and Dexter Taylor of the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation

Announcement coming soon