WHAT ABOUT YOUTH?

Engaging young people in relationship violence prevention.

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8/12/2021
Thank you!
Our Mission

To provide quality educational programming that prevents gender and relationship violence.

Three Areas of Emphasis:
→ Secondary Education
→ Higher Education
→ Community-Based Education

www.janascampaign.org

EDUCATION about & PREVENTION against gender and relationship violence.
About Jana

• Born: July 20, 1982
• Died: July 3, 2008
• Hays High School – 2000
• KU: Vocal Music
  • Women’s Studies – 2004
• Volunteer victim advocate
• Lobbyist at Kansas State Capitol
• KU Law School

• Him?

www.janasstory.org
Our Impact

44 States Impacted
615 Middle and High Schools Impacted
77050 K-12 Students Impacted
462 Colleges and Universities Impacted
Over 100 Community Partnerships and Collaboration

Numbers reflect Jana’s Campaign activities 2013 – present
Legal disclaimer

• The information provided in this presentation does not, and is not intended to, constitute legal advice; instead, all information, content, and materials herein are for general informational purposes only.

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OBJECTIVES

1. Ensure participants understand the increased frequency of teen dating violence.

2. Education participants to better understand some antecedents of abusive behaviors, as well as to recognize most common "red flags" or warning signs of gender and relationship violence.

3. Prepare participants to help youth understand actions they can take in changing school and social norms so as to hold themselves and each other to respectful and non-violent standards of interpersonal behavior.

4. Share ideas with participants on engaging young people in the prevention of gender and relationship violence.
What is teen dating violence?

• Teen dating violence (TDV), also called, “dating violence”, is an adverse childhood experience that affects millions of young people in the United States. Dating violence can take place in person, online, or through technology. It is a type of intimate partner violence that can include the following types of behavior:

  • **Physical violence** is when a person hurts or tries to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, or using another type of physical force.
  • **Sexual violence** is forcing or attempting to force a partner to take part in a sex act and or sexual touching when the partner does not or cannot consent. It also includes non-physical sexual behaviors like posting or sharing sexual pictures of a partner without their consent or sexting someone without their consent.
  • **Psychological aggression** is the use of verbal and non-verbal communication with the intent to harm a partner mentally or emotionally and/or exert control over a partner.
  • **Stalking** is a pattern of repeated, unwanted attention and contact by a partner that causes fear or concern for one’s own safety or the safety of someone close to the victim.

(CDC, 2021)
Challenges in research is lack of standardized definitions/language

- Teen Dating Violence
- Dating Abuse
- Relationship Abuse/Violence
- Sexual Misconduct/Assault/Violence
- Adolescent Relationship Abuse
- Intimate Partner Violence
- Gender Violence
- Gender-Based Violence
Bullying
Sexual Harassment
Intimate Partner / Dating Violence (psychological and physical)
Sexual Violence
Stalking
(physically forced, coerced or substance enabled unwanted sex)
Continuum of Interpersonal Violence Perpetration
Moving toward Prevention

Too Common

• Nearly 1.5 million high school students nationwide experience physical abuse from a dating partner in a single year.

• One in three girls in the US is a victim of physical, emotional or verbal abuse from a dating partner, a figure that far exceeds rates of other types of youth violence.

• One in ten high school students has been purposefully hit, slapped or physically hurt by a boyfriend or girlfriend.

(loveisrespect.org)
Too common

• LGBTQ+ youth experience teen dating violence at the same rates as heterosexual youth.

One in three young people — gay, straight, and everyone in between — experiences some form of dating abuse.

• Although it is important to note, LGBTQ+ teens and young adults may face more barriers to accessing support based on specific prejudices against their sexuality or gender identity.

(loveisrespect.org)
Why focus on young people?

• Girls and young women between the ages of 16 and 24 experience the highest rate of intimate partner violence, almost triple the national average.

• Among female victims of intimate partner violence, 94% of those age 16-19 and 70% of those age 20-24 were victimized by a current or former boyfriend or girlfriend.

• Violent behavior often begins between the ages of 12 and 18.

• The severity of intimate partner violence is often greater in cases where the pattern of abuse was established in adolescence.

(loveisrespect.org)
Lack of awareness

• Only 33% of teens who were in an abusive relationship ever told anyone about the abuse.

• Eighty-one (81) percent of parents believe teen dating violence is not an issue or admit they don’t know if it’s an issue.

• Though 82% of parents feel confident that they could recognize the signs if their child was experiencing dating abuse, a majority of parents (58%) could not correctly identify all the warning signs of abuse.

(loveisrespect.org)
Common red flags

• Excessive jealousy.
• Constant checking in with you or making you check in with them.
• Attempts to isolate you from friends and family.
• Insulting or putting down people that you care about.
• Is too serious, too fast
• Is very controlling. This may include giving you orders, telling you what to wear, and trying to make all of the decisions for you.
• Blames you when they treat you badly by telling you all of the ways you provoked them.
• Does not take responsibility for own actions.
• Has an explosive temper or constant mood swings.
• Pressures you into sexual activity.
• Has a history of fighting, hurting animals, or brags about mistreating other people.
• Believes strongly in stereotypical gender roles.
• You worry about how your partner will react to the things you say or you are afraid of provoking your partner.
• Threatens to harm themselves or you.
• Refuses to let you to end the relationship.
When you see a **RED FLAG** for dating violence, say something.
### Problem in Relationship

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem in Relationship</th>
<th>How Many Experienced</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too Serious, Too Fast</td>
<td>3871</td>
<td>55.02%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>2912</td>
<td>41.39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpredictable</td>
<td>2741</td>
<td>38.96%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Jealous and Possessive</td>
<td>2660</td>
<td>37.81%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Inappropriate Pictures</em></td>
<td>3674</td>
<td>52.22%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Controls Clothing</td>
<td>1333</td>
<td>18.95%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Threatens Suicide</strong></td>
<td>2339</td>
<td>33.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Threatens Them</td>
<td>1113</td>
<td>15.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Abuse</td>
<td>821</td>
<td>11.67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extremely Argumentative</td>
<td>2633</td>
<td>37.43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>A Problem for Teens</strong></td>
<td>6243</td>
<td>88.74%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total # of Students**

|                   | 7035 |

81% of parents surveyed either believe teen dating violence is not an issue or admit they don’t know if it’s an issue.

*Family Violence Prevention Fund & Advocates for Youth (2004)*

*Question Added 5/10/17*
And yes, it is happening in our schools

Providence principal guilty of failing to report sex assault allegations

Texas school shooter killed girl who turned down his advances and embarrassed him in class, her mother says

People Call Out Headlines Saying Maryland School Shooter Was "Lovesick"

The Younger Victims of Sexual Violence in School

Conversations about Title IX tend to focus on college, but cases among K-12 students are abundant and often poorly handled.
Responsibility

"No person in the United States shall, on the basis of sex, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any education program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance."
Title IX

When a student experiences gender-based violence and notifies their school, the school is obligated to take measures to ensure that the student feels safe and can fully access their education.

Student survivors do not have to officially report gender-based violence to access accommodations like moving test deadlines or changing dorms, but some survivors choose to formally report so that the school can take action against their perpetrator to whatever extent is necessary to restore the survivor’s full and equitable access to education.
Title IX

Over the past three decades, educational institutions have become entwined in a national battle over the rights of survivors of gender-based violence and what rights are due to those accused.

More recently, former Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos significantly rolled back the Department of Education’s enforcement of survivors’ rights in schools, releasing regulations on Title IX that created special rights for respondents in Title IX cases and made it easier for schools to ignore survivors’ reports.

Civil Suit vs. Criminal Suit
Positive New Changes

1. Gender-based violence definition
   - includes dating and domestic violence, sexual violence, and stalking
   - includes protection from discrimination based on sexual orientation & gender identity (2021)

2. K-12 Focus

3. Much more training is required
What Now: What can you do?
Preventing Teen Dating Violence Requires Change at All Levels

Strategies may include:

**Individual**
- Learn & model attitudes & behaviors valuing healthy, respectful, & non-violent relationships early
- Educate teens on effective communication
- Train coaches to discuss positive gender norms in athletic activities
- Implement school programs to prevent substance abuse & sexual risks

**Relationship**
- Use evidence-based strategies to promote & enhance safe schools
- Train influential adults working with youth to recognize risks & to stop dating violence

**Community**
- Promote policies & laws supporting respectful, non-violent relationships & healthy youth development

**Societal**

Learn more about teen dating violence prevention from CDC:
What makes a Healthy Relationship?

- Respect - Boundaries
- Safety
- Support
- Individuality
- Fairness and Equality
- Acceptance
- Honesty and Trust
- Communication
Boundaries

• What are values?

• Values grow out of our experiences with others including:
  - the culture in which you live
  - friends
  - family

• Values represent a strong guiding force, affecting our attitudes and behaviors in life.
Consent

Consent
An individual gives freely and voluntarily the permission to engage in an action and/or activity. The individual has full knowledge of the processes, consequences, risks and benefits.

Compliance
An individual reluctantly gives permission to engage in an action and/or activity in order to please or not disappoint.

Pressure
An individual reluctantly gives permission to engage in an action and/or activity through the use of bribery, implied threats and/or emotional manipulation (e.g., guilt, shame or sense of duty).

Coercion
An individual does not give permission, and engages in an action and/or activity through direct threats of physical harm, violence, and/or bribery.

Force
An individual does not give permission, and engages in an action and/or activity through the means of violence.

Consider the cultural and family dynamics that may contribute to this, especially if there is compensation involved.

Strategies to Encourage Healthy Relationships

- Create positive connections and interactions with your teen
- Be involved. Encourage and support your teen’s individual interests and involvement in his or her school or community
- Encourage and model healthy and safe relationships. Discuss what a healthy relationship looks like, feels like, and sounds like
- Prepare your teen to handle the pressures of adolescence
- Encourage your teen’s emotional awareness - the ability to recognize moment-to-moment emotional feelings and to express all feelings (good and bad) appropriately
TEACH Teens through Talking

- **T**ake a minute to relax with your teen
- **E**mpathize how complicated relationships can be
- **A**cknowledge their feelings and needs
- **C**onnect by actively listening before sharing your own thoughts
- **H**elp them problem solve when they’re ready
Communication is an ongoing part of your relationship with your child.

Keep checking in with your teenager – and not just in regards to their relationships.

Knowing that you are there for them, to listen, talk to, support and accept them.
Strategies for Relationship Safety

• Develop a strategy for dating safety is generally more effective than establishing “rules.”

• Encourage your teen to listen to and trust his or her instincts.

• Discuss the safety of group dates versus individual dates.

• Plan for an uncomfortable or dangerous social situations by letting your teen know you are always available to come pick him or her up.

• Provide your teen with emergency money.

• Encourage your teen to set sexual limits (boundaries).
What now: K-12 Schools and at the College/University Levels?

1. Violence Prevention Education Programming
2. Consent Education
3. Sex Education
Resources & Referrals

The National Domestic Violence HOTLINE
1.800.799.SAFE (7233) • 1.800.797.3924 (TTY)

FUTURES WITHOUT VIOLENCE

THAT'S NOT COOL.COM

A THIN LINE
words / wounds
Mini-Grant Service Projects
Audrie & Daisy tells the story of two teenage girls who went to parties, drank alcohol, passed out, and were sexually assaulted by guys they thought were their friends. In the aftermath, both girls discovered that the crimes were documented on cell phones. Video and pictures were passed around. Their lives were changed forever.
Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month

February

Teen Dating Violence Prevention Awareness Month
Dating & violence should not be a couple

Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month

February 1st - 29th, 2016

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS & PREVENTION MONTH 2016

Get involved! It's National Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention Month.

February is Teen DV Month

FEBRUARY IS TEEN DV MONTH
Learn more at: love is respect.org

Did you know... February is Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month?

Dating violence doesn't just turn on in college.

Violent behaviors typically begin between the ages of 13 and 18.

So why wait to teach teens about healthy relationships? Share why you won't wait to stop teen dating violence.

#whywait
What Now: What can you do?

1. Contact your Congressional representatives about needed changes to Title IX

2. Contact your local school boards
   - Find out local school policies and procedures

3. Are local schools following/using trauma-informed policies and practices? Are there any educational programs on healthy vs. unhealthy relationships being utilized in local schools?

4. Continuing learning....
Know Where to Get Help

• Encourage teen to talk to you or another trusted adult—an advocate, relative, friend of the family, faith leader, teacher, school counselor, coach, or the police.

• If you or your teen need help now, the National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline is available 24/7 at 1-866-331-9474

• Website: www.loveisrespect.org
Questions?
Connect with Us!

Facebook:  Jana’s Campaign
Twitter:  @JanasCampaign
Instagram:  @JanasCampaign
Youtube:  JanasCampaign
www.janascampaign.org
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