

WHAT ABOUT YOUTH?

Engaging young people
in relationship
violence prevention.



jana's
CAMPAIGN™

KAITI DINGES, MPS | EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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

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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?

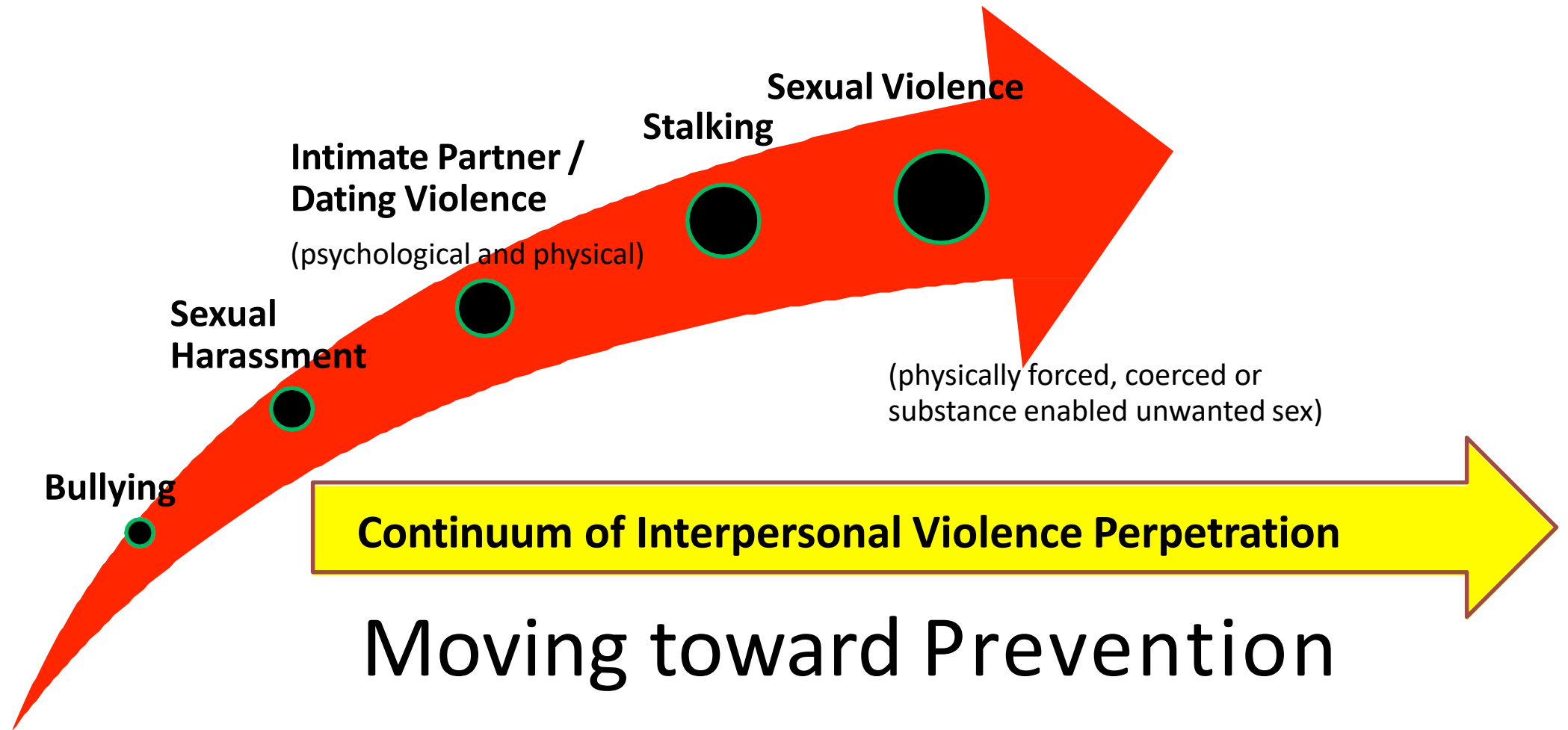
- Teen dating violence (TDV), also called, “dating violence”, is an adverse childhood experience that affects millions of young people in the united states. Dating violence can take place in person, online, or through technology. It is a type of intimate partner violence that can include the following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





Recktenwald, E. (2014). Primary Prevention Programs in Educational Settings. Retrieved from <https://uknowledge.uky.edu/ipv/Part1/Sessions/2/>

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.

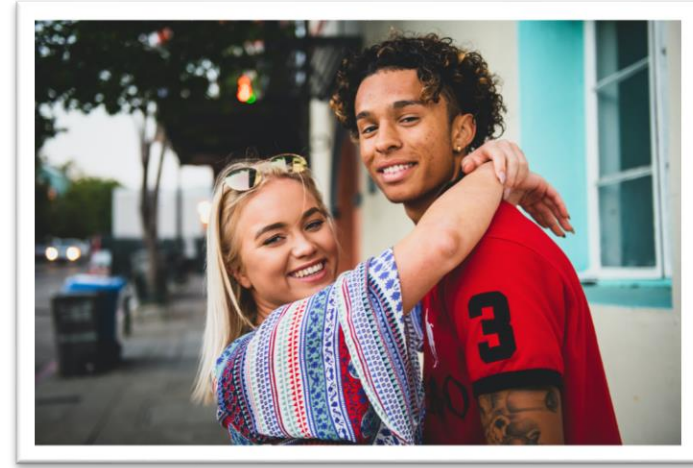
- Although - it is important to note, LGBTQ+ teens and young adults may face more barriers to accessing support based on specific prejudices against their sexuality or gender identity.

(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.

THE RED FLAG CAMPAIGN[®]



Raise Your Hand...

2014-2021 Teen Dating Violence Activity (KS, NE, CO)

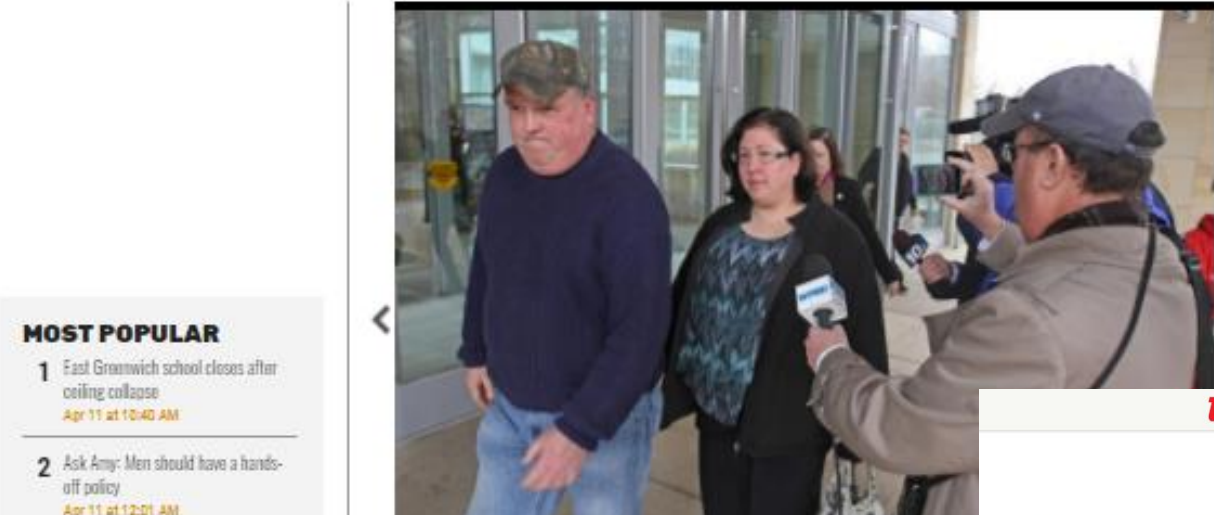
<u>Problem in Relationship</u>	<u>How Many Experienced</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Too Serious, Too Fast	3871	55.02%
Isolation	2912	41.39%
Unpredictable	2741	38.96%
Extremely Jealous and Possessive	2660	37.81%
*Inappropriate Pictures	3674	52.22%
Controls Clothing	1333	18.95%
Threatens Suicide	2339	33.25%
Threatens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

And yes, it is happening in our schools

Providence principal guilty of failing to report sex assault allegations



MOST POPULAR

1

East Greenwich school closes after ceiling collapse

Apr 11 at 10:40 AM

2

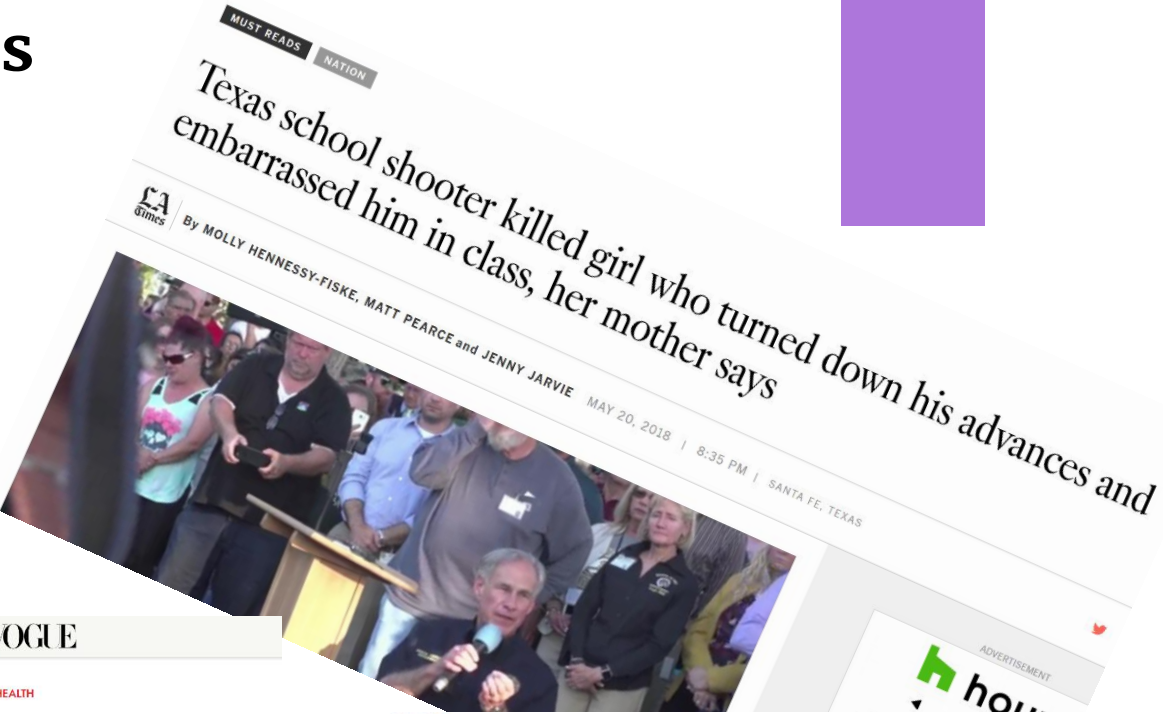
Ask Army: Men should have a hands-off policy

Apr 11 at 12:01 AM



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.



teenNOGUE

MENTAL HEALTH

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

People on social media explain.

Brittney McNamara

MARCH 22, 2018 4:20 PM





Sexual violence isn't just a college problem. It happens in K-12 schools, too.

By Emma Brown January 17, 2016 Email the author



Dea Goodman, photographed with her daughter at their home in Sterling Heights, Mich., says her 15-year-old daughter was wrongly expelled after reporting that she was sexually assaulted in a car in her high school parking lot in May 2015. (Salwan Georges/For The Washington Post)

Responsibility

Title IX

"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.

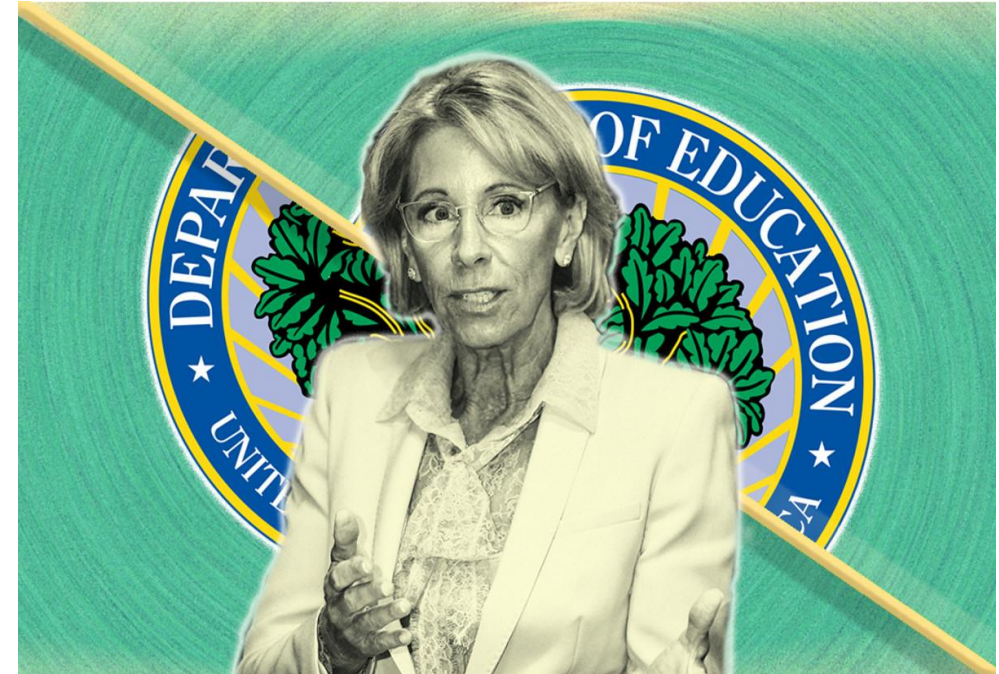
Student survivors do not have to officially report gender-based violence to access accommodations like moving test deadlines or changing dorms, but some survivors choose to formally report so that the school can take action against their perpetrator to whatever extent is necessary to restore the survivor's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



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

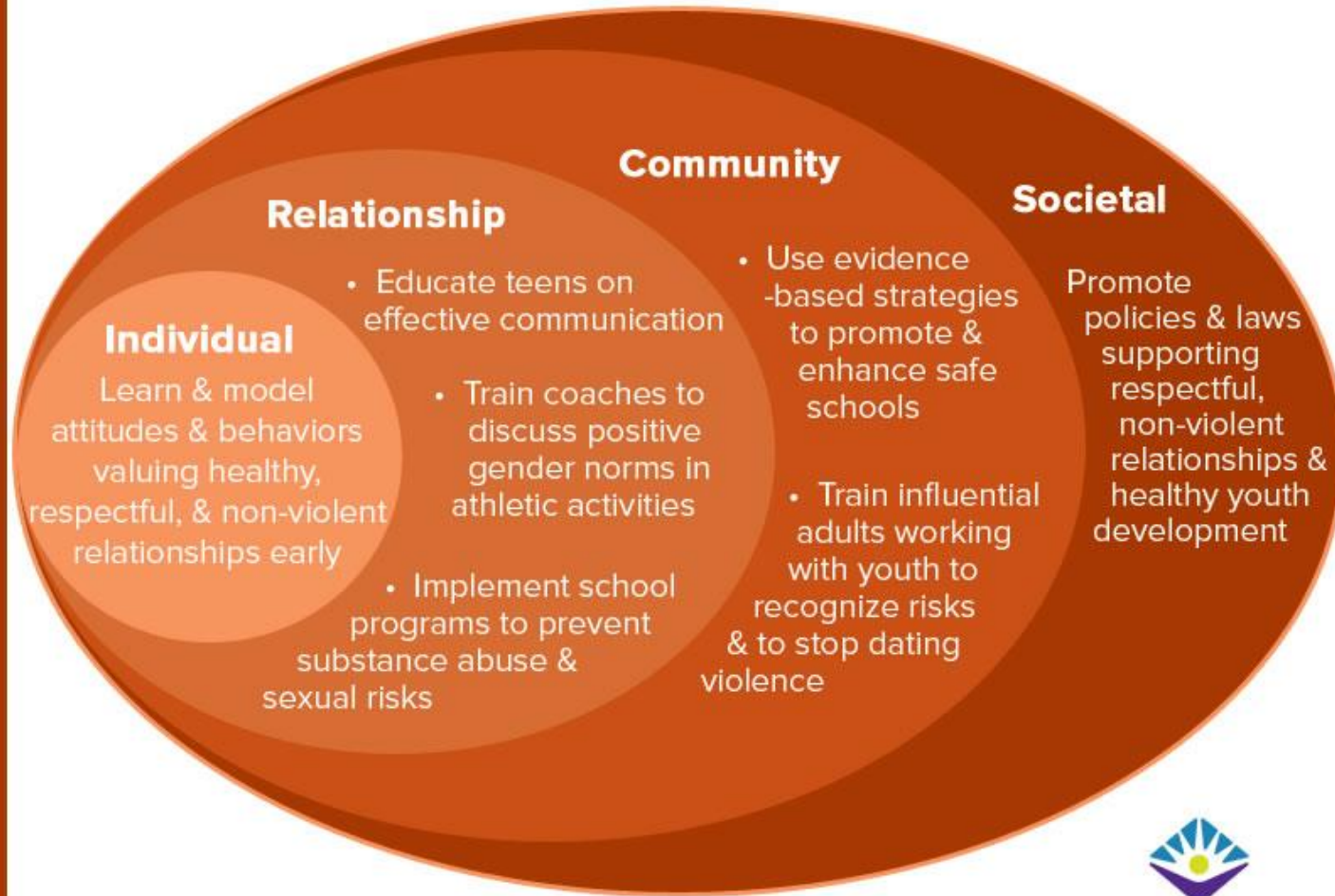
3. Much more training is required

What Now: What can you do?



Preventing Teen Dating Violence Requires Change at All Levels

Strategies may include:



VetoViolence

Learn more about teen dating violence prevention from CDC:
http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/teen_dating_violence.html

What makes a Healthy Relationship?

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



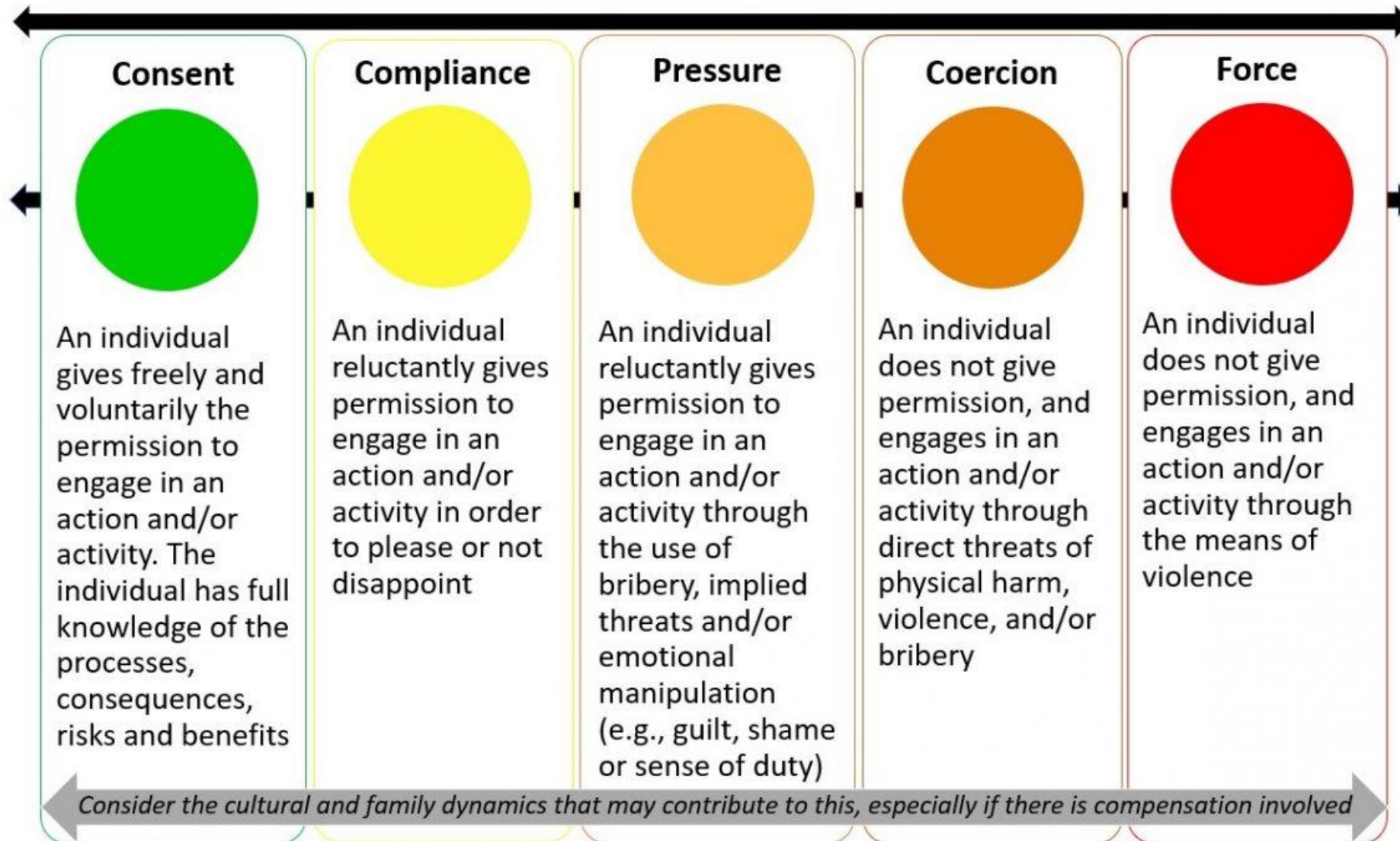
Let's Talk
Healthy
Relationships

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



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.

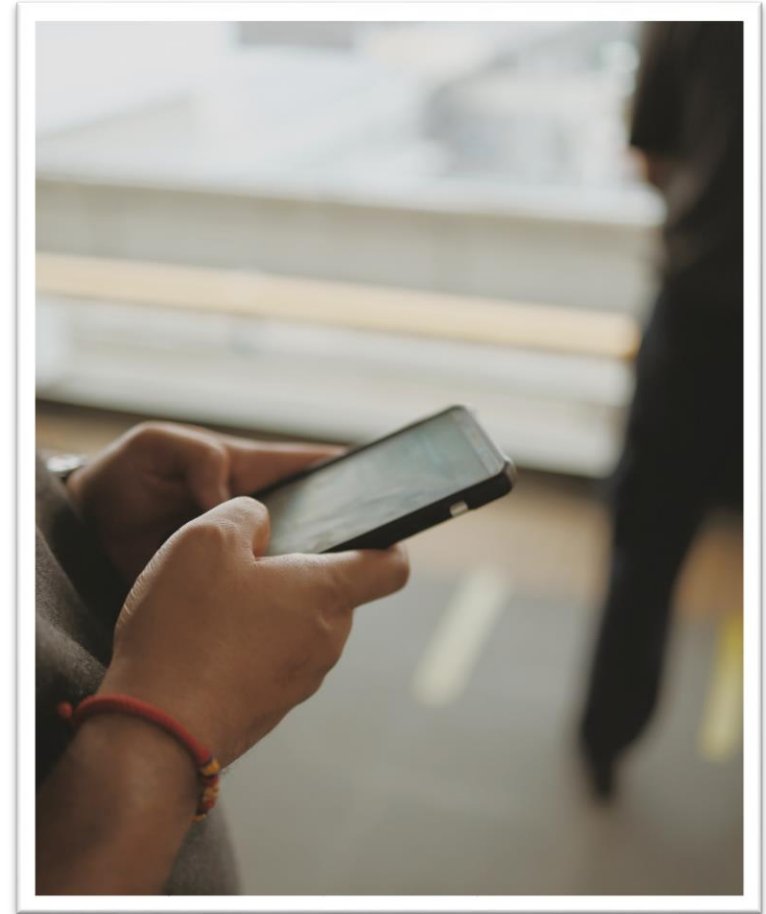
Keep checking in with your teenager – and not just in regards to their relationships.

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



healthy children.org
Powered by pediatricians. Trusted by parents.
from the American Academy of Pediatrics



TeensHealth
from Nemours

Search

Teens Home

Body

Mind

Sexual Health

Food & Fitness

Diseases & Conditions

Infections

Q&A

School & Jobs

Drugs & Alcohol

Staying Safe

Recipes

En Español

Making a Change

For Parents For Kids For Teens

Save

Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying

KidsHealth > For Teens > Sexual Harassment and Sexual Bullying

AAA Text Size Print

What's in this article? see more [+]

Listen

Even if you've never been bullied or harassed, chances are you know someone who has. Harassment can be a big problem for kids and teens, especially when smartphones, online messaging, and social media sites make it easy for bullies to do their thing.

When bullying behavior involves unwanted sexual comments, suggestions, advances, or threats to another person, it's called sexual harassment or sexual bullying.

Here's what you need to know and what you can do if you or someone you care about is being sexually harassed or bullied.

What Are Sexual Bullying and Harassment?

en español

Acoso sexual

love is respect org

If something doesn't feel right, our peer advocates are here to talk 24/7.

chat

at loveisrespect.org

text

loveis to 22522

call

1.866.331.9474

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services

www.hhs.gov

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Dating

Bullying

LGBT

Dating Violence

Healthy Friendships

Talking with Teens

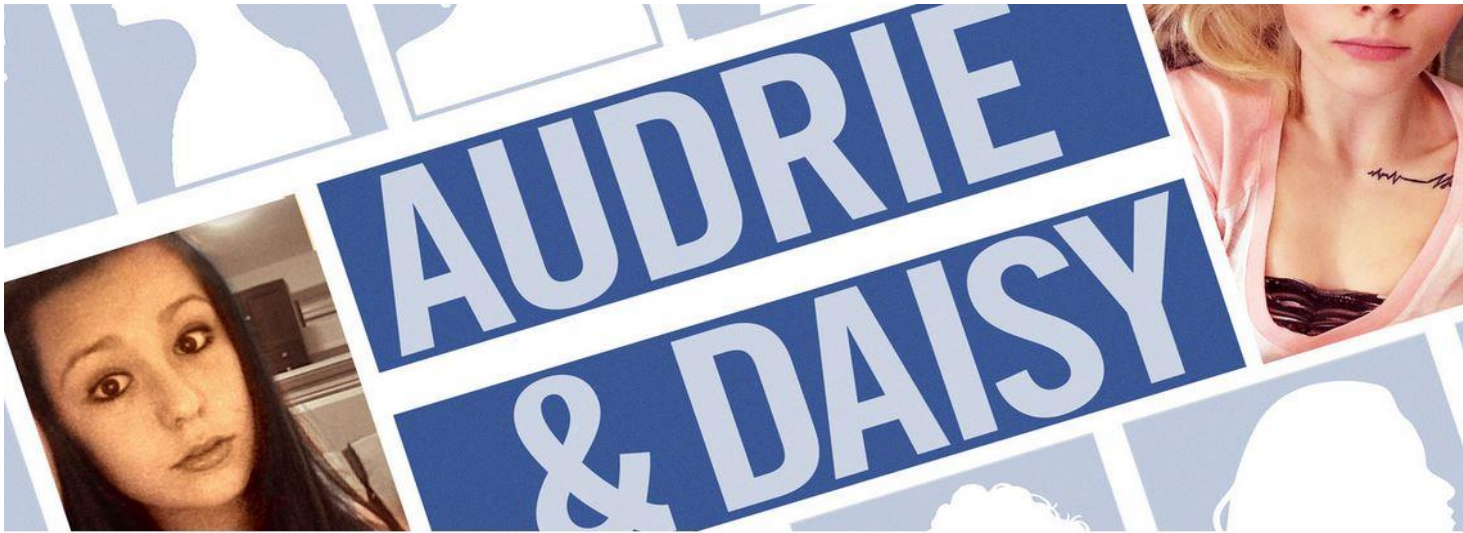
In the States

Healthy Relationships

During adolescence, young people learn how to form safe and healthy relationships with friends, parents, teachers, and romantic partners. Both boys and girls often try on different identities and roles during this time, and relationships contribute to their development. Peers, in particular, play a big role in identity formation, but relationships with caring adults – including parents, mentors or coaches – are also important for adolescent development. Often, the parent-adolescent relationship is the one relationship that informs how a young person handles other relationships.

MORE »

Mini-Grant Service Projects



A New Feature Length Documentary Film

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.

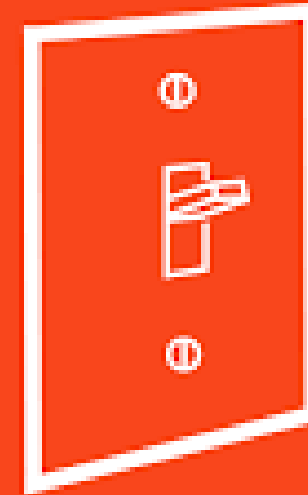


Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month



ywca
of richmond
www.ywcarichmond.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 19.

So *why wait* to teach teens
about healthy relationships?

Share why you
won't wait to stop
teen dating violence.

#whywait

[facebook.com/YWCArva](https://www.facebook.com/YWCArva) [@YWCArva](https://twitter.com/YWCArva) [instagram.com/ywcarva](https://www.instagram.com/ywcarva)

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?

THANK YOU

Jana's Campaign 

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www.janascampaign.org 

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