



Formerly Family Violence Prevention Fund

**Teen Dating Violence and Reproductive Coercion:
Innovative Opportunities for Programs and Partnerships
Monday, February 27, 2012**

Technical Assistance

For questions about how Futures might be able to help your program and for other free technical assistance and tools including:

- Posters
- Safety cards
- Guidelines on Reproductive Coercion

Contact The National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, a project of Futures Without Violence:

- Visit: www.FuturesWithoutViolence.org/health
- Call Toll-free: 888-Rx-ABUSE (792-2873)

800-595-4889 TTY



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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

- **Discuss the associations between teen dating violence/ Adolescent Relationship Abuse (ARA) and reproductive health**
- **Define reproductive coercion**
- **Learn about two tools to help provide primary prevention for ARA and reproductive coercion and provide anticipatory guidance on healthy relationships**

iLinc Poll

How many of you or your program staff or project officers fall in the following categor(ies):

- a. Health care provider or someone working in a clinic or HIV/AIDS program
- b. Domestic Violence Agency
- c. School based or other community based setting
- d. Tribal or Tribal organization
- e. Other

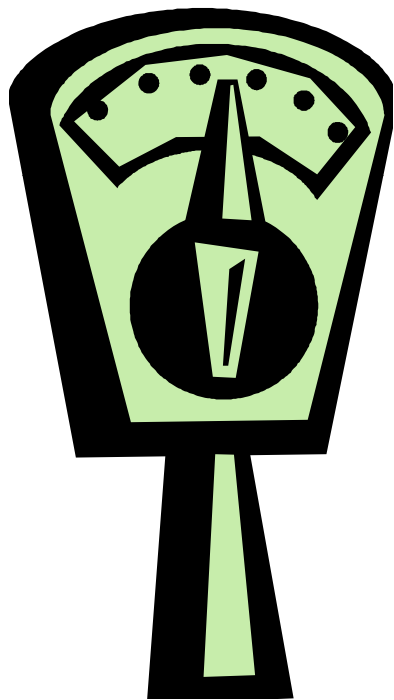
Because relationship violence is so prevalent, assume that there are survivors among us.

- Be aware of your reactions and take care of yourself first
- Respect confidentiality



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- Draw a “comfort meter”
- On the left end of the meter is “not at all comfortable”
- On the right end of the meter is “very comfortable”

WHAT WE KNOW



1 in 4 (25%) U.S. women
and

1 in 5 (20%) U.S. teen girls
report ever experiencing
physical and/or sexual IPV.

*CDC Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, February 2008;
Silverman et al, 2001*

Teen Dating Violence is Prevalent

Nationwide, nearly one in ten high-school students has been hit, slapped or physically hurt on purpose by a boyfriend or girlfriend. (Eaton et al, 2010)

- When you consider more than physical abuse:
 - Approximately one in three adolescent girls in the United States is a victim of physical, emotional or verbal abuse from a dating partner (Davis et al 2008)



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What We Know

- Among a random sample of 1278 women ages 16-29 in 5 Family Planning clinics
 - **53% experienced DV/SA**
- Mirrors findings from studies nationwide – family planning clients have high rates of violence

(Miler et al, 2010)



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iLinc Poll

How is the pace of this webinar working for you so far?

- Faster
- Slower
- Perfect
- Please review
- No answer

Definitions of Adolescent Relationship Abuse (Teen Dating Violence)

Patterns of coercive and controlling behaviors perpetrated on an intimate partner.

- Emotional abuse
- Physical abuse
- Sexual assault
- Social isolation
- Stalking
- Intimidation
- threats reproductive coercion
- Control (monitoring Cell phones, what you wear)



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Adolescent Development and Abuse

- Sexual drive, bodies maturing faster than brains
- Intensity of need for social acceptance
- Constant connections through social media = greater vulnerability to abuse
- New independence, more reticent to disclose to adults
- Expectation for violence as norm in the context of trying out new relationships

-
- One in four teens in a relationship report being called names, harassed, or put down by their partner via cell phone/texting (Liz Claiborne and TRU, 2007)
 - One in five teen girls have electronically sent or posted nude/semi-nude photos or videos of themselves (12% of these girls say they felt ‘pressured’ to do so) (The National Campaign, 2008)

From “The Facts on Teens and Dating Violence,” available:

www.FuturesWithoutViolence.org

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Making the
Connection:
Domestic and
Sexual Violence
and Adolescent
Health Outcomes

Adolescent Relationship Abuse and Mental Health

- Depression and anxiety
- Disordered eating
- Suicidality
- Substance abuse



(Ackard, et al 2007 and Silverman et al 2001)

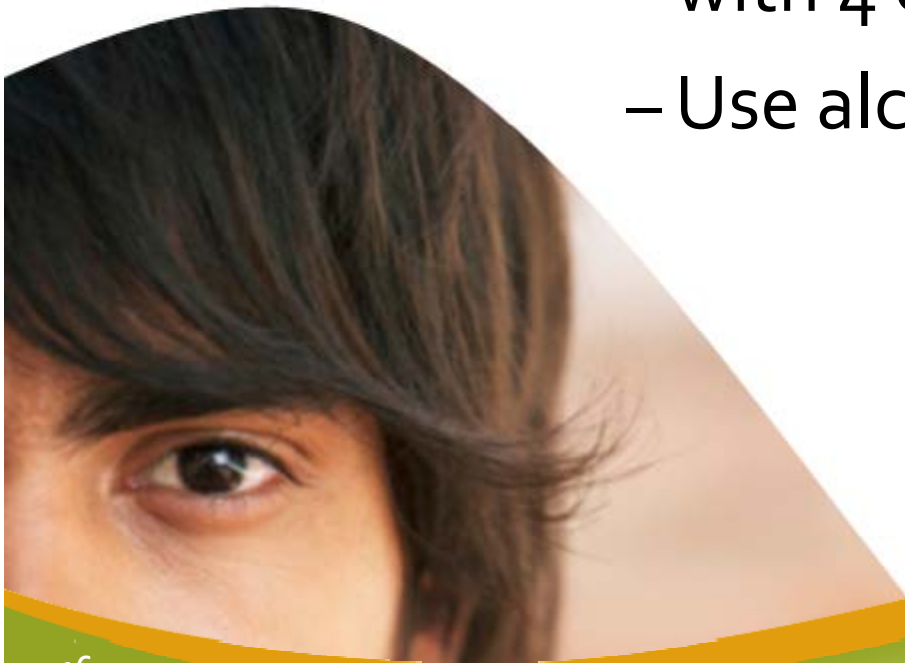
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Boys and girls who experience sexual dating violence are more likely to:

- Initiate sex before age 15
- Have sexual intercourse with 4 or more people
- Use alcohol or drugs before sex

Kim-Goodwin et al, 2009



DATING VIOLENCE AND TEEN PREGNANCY



Adolescent girls in physically abusive relationships were **3.5 times more likely** to become pregnant than non-abused girls

Roberts et al, 2005

DATING VIOLENCE AND CONDOM USE

Girls who experienced physical dating violence were 2.8 times more likely to fear the perceived consequences of negotiating condom use than non-abused girls

Wingood et al, 2001



MALE PARTNER PREGNANCY INTENTION AND CONDOM MANIPULATION

“

Like the first couple of times, the condom seems to break every time. You know what I mean, and it was just kind of funny, like, the first 6 times the condom broke. Six condoms, that's kind of rare I could understand 1 but 6 times, and then after that when I got on the birth control, he was just like always saying, like you should have my baby, you should have my daughter, you should have my kid.

”

– 17-yr-old female who started Depo-Provera without partner's knowledge

Miller et al, 2007

BIRTH CONTROL SABOTAGE

Tactics used by IPV perpetrators include:

- Destroying or disposing of contraceptives
- Impeding condom use (threatening to leave her, poking holes in condoms)
- Not allowing her to obtain or preventing her from using birth control
- Threatening physical harm if she uses contraceptives

Campbell et al, 1995; Coggins et al, 2003; Fanslow et al, 2008;
Lang et al, 2007; Miller et al, 2007; Wingood et al, 1997

TEEN BIRTH CONTROL SABOTAGE

Among teen mothers on public assistance who experienced recent IPV:

- 66% experienced birth control sabotage by a dating partner
- 34% reported work or school-related sabotage by their boyfriend



Raphael, 2005

PREGNANCY-PROMOTING BEHAVIORS

One-quarter (26.4%) of adolescent females reported that their abusive male partners were



**TRYING TO
GET THEM
PREGNANT**

Miller et al, 2007

ADOLESCENT RAPID REPEAT PREGNANCY



Adolescent mothers who experienced physical abuse within three months after delivery were **nearly twice** as likely to have a repeat pregnancy within 24 months

Raneri&Wiemann, 2007

The risk of being a victim of
IPV in the past year was
nearly

3X HIGHER

for women seeking an abortion
compared to women who were
continuing their pregnancies.

Bourassa & Berube, 2007

SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS AND INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE



More than one-third (38.8%) of adolescent girls tested for STI/HIV have experienced dating violence.

DECKER ET AL, 2005

Partner Violence and STI/HIV

- Teen girls who are abused by male partners are **3x** as likely to become infected with STI/HIV
- Women and girls who are victims of IPV are **4x** as likely to be infected with HIV
- Men and boys who are abusive to female partners are **3x** as likely to have an STI

(Decker, 2005; Silverman, 2007)

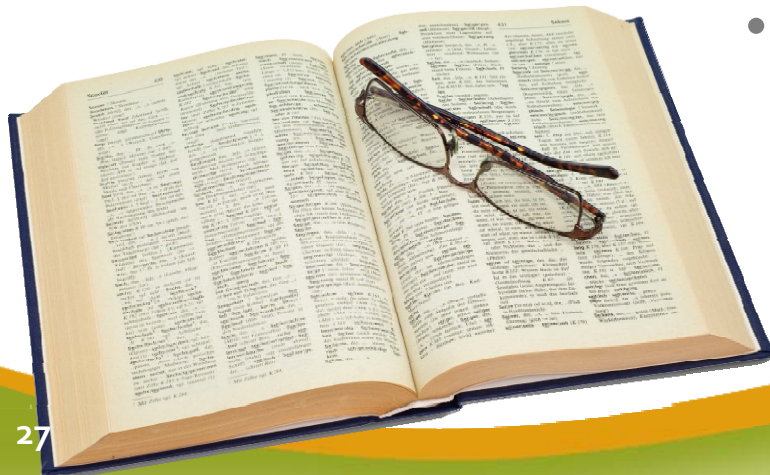


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Definition: Reproductive Coercion

Reproductive Coercion
involves behaviors that a partner uses to maintain power and control in a relationship that are related to reproductive health:

- Explicit attempts to impregnate a partner against her wishes
- Controlling outcomes of a pregnancy
- Coercing a partner to have unprotected sex
- Interfering with birth control methods



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iLinc Poll

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Universal Education & Prevention with Adolescent Patients

Linda Chamberlain, PhD MPH



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Implications for Practice

Every adolescent encounter is an opportunity to:

- convey prevention education messages about healthy relationships
- identify and support youth who may be experiencing controlling and abusive behaviors in their relationships

Universal Education About Respectful & Equitable Relationships

Remember – the goal is not to get the patient to disclose abuse.

Goal is to provide education about ARA and reproductive coercion so that the adolescent knows where to go to get help and support.

Group Discussion



- Starting and ending conversations about difficult or stigmatizing issues like adolescent relationship abuse can be complicated.
- We take care of ourselves by presenting questions and educational messages in a way that feels most comfortable to us.

iLinc Poll

Do you think those last two statements were:

- **True**
- **False**



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A Community-Based Family Planning Intervention to Reduce Partner Violence

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Jeffrey Waldman, MD

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www.endabuse.org

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HARM REDUCTION STRATEGIES

Specific to sexual and reproductive health

– Birth control that your partner doesn't have to know about (IUD, Implanon)

- Emergency contraception
- Safety planning regarding partner notification related to STI/HIV
- Supported referral to violence prevention agencies



INTERVENTION RESULTS

Among patients in the intervention who experienced recent partner violence:

- 71% reduction in odds for pregnancy coercion compared to control
- Women receiving the intervention were 60% more likely to end a relationship because it felt unhealthy or unsafe



Question:

How does an intervention for reproductive coercion differ from an intervention for IPV?

Answer:

When it comes to reproductive coercion, the health care provider and or access to EC is now key to the this part specific intervention. This is done through offering harm reduction strategies for reproductive coercion and providing discreet methods of contraception.



Intervention Education Tool

Are you in an UNHEALTHY relationship?

Ask yourself:

- ✓ Does my partner mess with my birth control or try to get me pregnant when I don't want to be?
- ✓ Does my partner refuse to use condoms when I ask?
- ✓ Does my partner make me have sex when I don't want to?
- ✓ Does my partner tell me who I can talk to or where I can go?

If you answered *YES* to any of these questions, your health and safety may be in danger.

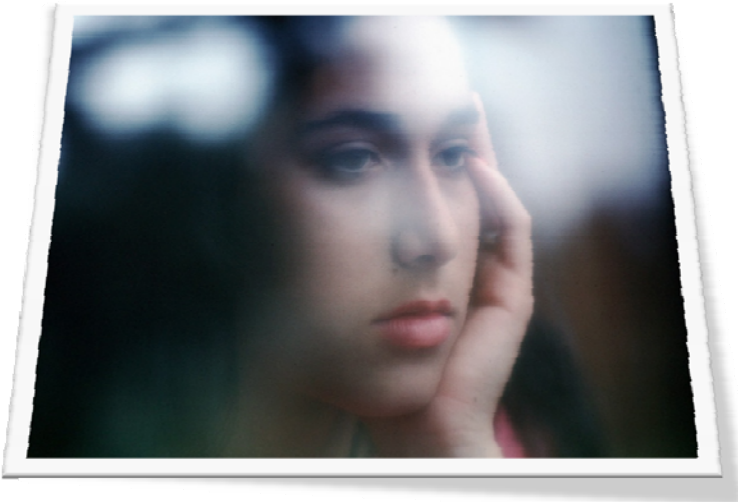


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Building a Trusting Relationship with Youth Means:

- Always review with teens or adults the limits of confidentiality before direct screening for relationship violence or if there is a possibility of disclosure —in case there is disclosure and you need to report.



Sample Script when working with Teens.

Please note:
this script will
differ
dramatically from
state to state
depending on
reporting laws

“Everything you share with me is confidential. Unless you were to tell me that that someone was forcing you to do sexual things you did not want to do or if a parent or caregiver was hurting you. Those things I would have to report...”



“I’m giving this card to all the teens I see, it's like a magazine quiz...”



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What are elements of a healthy relationship?

How is it Going?

Does the person you are seeing (like a boyfriend or a girlfriend):

- ✓ Treat you well?
- ✓ Respect you (including what you feel comfortable doing sexually)?
- ✓ Give you space to hang out with your friends?
- ✓ Let you wear what you want to wear?

If you answered YES—it sounds like they care about you.



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And on a Bad Day?

How often does the person you are seeing:

- ✓ Shame you or make you feel stupid?
- ✓ Pressure you to go to the next step when you're not ready?
- ✓ Control where you go, or make you afraid?
- ✓ Grab your arm, yell at you, or push you when they are angry or frustrated?

Nobody deserves to be treated this way. If these things ever happen in your relationship, talk to someone about it. For more info, go to www.loveisrespect.org.



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Everybody Texts

Getting a lot of texts can feel good—“Wow, this person really likes me.”

What happens when the texts start making you uncomfortable, nervous, or they keep coming nonstop?

Figuring out what to say can be hard, especially if you like the person.

Be honest. “You know I really like you, but I really don’t like it when you, text me about where I am all the time or pressure me for naked pics.” For more tips on what to say go to: www.thatsnotcool.com.



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What About Sex?

Can you talk to the person you are seeing about:

- ✓ How far you want to go sexually?
- ✓ What you don't want to do?
- ✓ Preventing STDs by using condoms?
- ✓ Birth control?

If you answered NO to any of these questions, maybe this person is pushing you to do things you don't want to do. Or you might not feel comfortable bringing this up. Try using this card as a conversation starter. "I got this card in a clinic and wanted to talk about it with you."



Hanging out or Hooking up?

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What About Respect?

Anyone you're with (whether talking, hanging out, or hooking up) should:

- Make you feel safe and comfortable.
- Not pressure you or try to get you drunk or high because they want to have sex with you.
- Respect your boundaries and ask if it's ok to touch or kiss you (or whatever else).

How would you want your best friend, sister, or brother to be treated by someone they were going out with? Ask yourself if the person you are seeing treats you with respect, and if you treat them with respect.



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How to Help a Friend

Do you have a friend who you think is in an unhealthy relationship?

Try these steps to help them:

- Tell your friend what you have seen in their relationship concerns you.
- Talk in a private place, and don't tell other friends what was said.
- Show them www.loveisrespect.org and give them a copy of this card.
- If you or someone you know is feeling so sad that they plan to hurt themselves and/or wish they could die—get help.
Suicide Hotline: 1-800-273-8255



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Have you ever called the Hotline?

It's difficult to give a strong referral if you don't know that it will happen when your client makes the call.



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Funded by the Administration on Children, Youth and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the Office on Women's Health, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

If you or someone you know ever just wants to talk, you can call these numbers. All of these hotlines are free, confidential, and you can talk to someone without giving your name.

National Teen Dating Abuse Helpline
1-866-331-9474 or online chat
www.loveisrespect.org

Suicide Prevention Hotline
1-800-273-8255

Teen Runaway Hotline
1-800-621-4000

Rape, Abuse, Incest,
National Network (RAINN)
1-800-656-HOPE (1-800-656-4673)



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PROJECT CONNECT

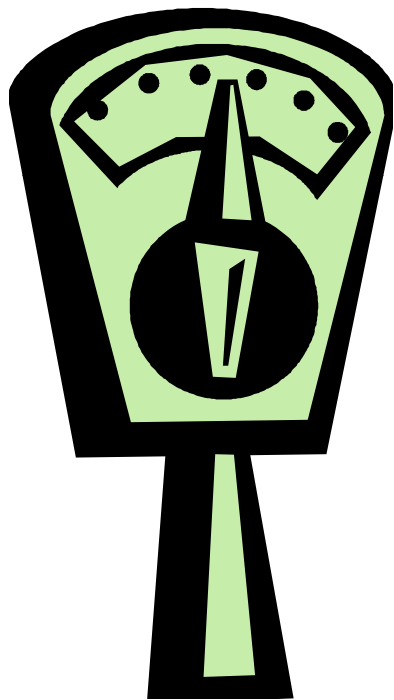
10 State Demonstration Project



- DV, SA, School Health, Community based programs, health care providers (Both adolescent and reproductive health providers), STI/HIV programs, homeless and runaway youth
- Educating and or providing direct assessment through the safety card.

These safety cards are an evidence based simple intervention and can be given to clients within seconds.

- Help victims of violence and reproductive coercion learn about safety planning, harm reduction strategies and support services.
- Plant seeds for those who are experiencing abuse but not yet ready to disclose.
- Provide primary prevention for adolescents who have not yet been in this kind of relationship—so they can identify signs of an unhealthy relationship and ideally avoid them.
- Educate clients about what they can do if they have a friend or family member who may be struggling with abuse by providing 24/7 hotline



- Draw a “comfort meter”
- On the left end of the meter is “not at all comfortable”
- On the right end of the meter is “very comfortable”

iLinc Poll

As a result of this training, would you be willing to provide youth in your program the 'Hooking Up' safety cards to educate them about healthy relationships?

A. Yes

B. No



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**Thank you for your time and commitment to
the this issue, it will make a difference for
your clients health and safety.**

- www.hhs.gov/ash/oah
- transition.acf.hhs.gov/programs/fysb/programs
- <http://mchb.hrsa.gov/womenshealth/>



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