

**Welcome,
This Web Conference
Will Begin Soon**



A Project of



**Going beyond the individual:
The evidence supporting multilevel
adolescent dating abuse prevention**

PreventConnect
1215 K Street
Suite 1850
Sacramento CA
95814

Website: preventconnect.org

Email: info@preventconnect.org

Email Group:

preventconnect.org/email-group

eLearning: learn.preventconnect.org

Wiki: wiki.preventconnect.org



preventconnect.org/Facebook



preventconnect.org/Twitter



preventconnect.org/Flickr



preventconnect.org/YouTube



preventconnect.org/LinkedIn



preventconnect.org/Pinterest



How to Use This Technology



- Raise hand
- Text chat & private chat
- PowerPoint slides
- Polling questions
- Phone
- Closed captioning
- Web conference guidelines

Please send a private chat message for help.

Call iLinc Technical Support at 800.799.4510.

PreventConnect is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault sponsored by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The views and information provided in this web conferences do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.



PreventConnect

- Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- Sexual violence
- Violence across the lifespan
- Prevent before violence starts
- Connect to other forms of violence & oppression
- Connect to other prevention practitioners



Making Connections, Honoring Communities

February 26: Using Popular Education to Engage Communities in Sexual Violence Prevention

March 12: Supporting Community Culture as Norms Change Strategy for Preventing Sexual and Domestic Violence

March 26: The Role of Alcohol Policies to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Perpetration

April 9: Men of Color and Community Trauma Prevention: What Do Sexual And Domestic Violence Efforts Offer to Support Well-Being?

May 7 & June 2: From Foundations to the Future: A Prevention Approach to Sexual and Domestic Violence

June 11: Linking with Child Focused Approaches when Preventing Sexual and Domestic Violence

July 9: **Joint Strategies:** How Does Sexual and Domestic Violence Better Leverage Local Health, Justice, Education, and Community Sectors?

August 13: Closing the Loop: Increasing Investment and Sustainability for Sexual and domestic violence prevention.





Going beyond the individual: The evidence supporting multilevel adolescent dating abuse prevention

September 21, 2015

11am-12:30pm PT; 2pm-3:30pm ET

PreventConnect is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault sponsored by U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The views and information provided in this web conferences do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.

Objectives

- Summarize the research evidence that examines the association between neighborhood-level factors and dating violence among adolescents and emerging adults.
- Identify contextual factors that may influence the likelihood of substance use related dating aggression.
- Discuss the implications of the association of societal-level indicators of gender inequality with the prevalence of adolescent dating abuse
- Propose novel approaches to preventing dating violence that integrate the results from the most recent research in the field on the “outer layers” of the social-ecological model





Presidential Proclamation --
National Teen Dating Violence
Awareness

NATIONAL TEEN DATING VIOLENCE AWARENESS
AND PREVENTION MONTH, 2015

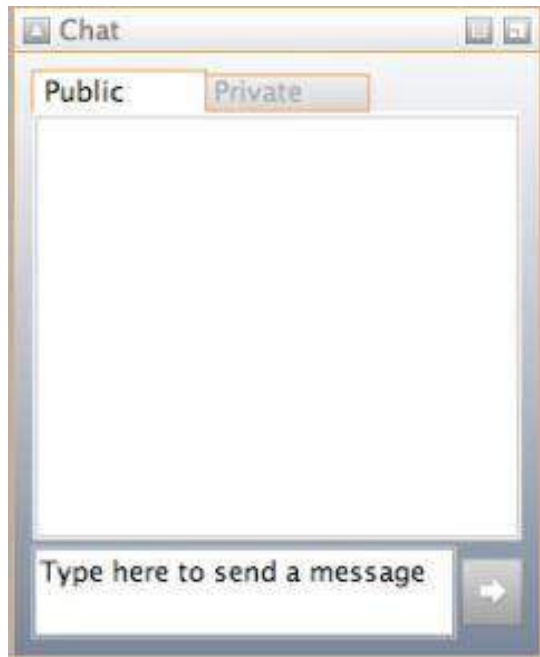


Social Ecological Model



<http://wiki.preventconnect.org/Socio-ecological+Model>

Text Chat



What are the challenges to implement community and society level interventions to prevent adolescent dating violence?

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF Preventive Medicine

A Journal of the American College of Preventive Medicine and Association for Prevention Teaching and Research

Theme: Beyond the Individual: Family, Neighborhood, and State-level Influences on Dating Violence

Guest Editors: Emily F. Rothman, Megan H. Bair-Merritt, and Andra Teten Tharp

September 2015

Volume 49, Issue 3, p335-492, e13-e22

<http://www.ajpmonline.org/issue/S0749-3797%2814%29X0025-5>



AJPM Beyond the Individual Articles

- [Adolescent Dating Violence in Context](#)
 - James A. Mercy, Andra Teten Tharp, p441–444
- [Beyond the Individual Level: Novel Approaches and Considerations for Multilevel Adolescent Dating Violence Prevention](#)
 - Emily F. Rothman, Megan H. Bair-Merritt, Andra Teten Tharp, p445–447
- [A First Look at Gender Inequality as a Societal Risk Factor for Dating Violence](#)
 - Lindsay A. Gressard, Monica H. Swahn, Andra Teten Tharp, p448–457
- [Neighborhood Factors and Dating Violence Among Youth: A Systematic Review](#)
 - Renee M. Johnson, Elizabeth M. Parker, Jenny Rinehart, Jennifer Nail, Emily F. Rothman, p458–466
- [Substance Use and Physical Dating Violence: The Role of Contextual Moderators](#)
 - H. Luz McNaughton Reyes, Vangie A. Foshee, Andra T. Tharp, Susan T. Ennett, Daniel J. Bauer, p467–475
- [Predicting Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration: Role of Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Parenting Practices](#)
 - Natasha E. Latzman, Alana M. Vivolo-Kantor, Phyllis Holditch Niolon, Sharon R. Ghazarian, p476–482
- [The Synergy of Family and Neighborhood on Rural Dating Violence Victimization](#)
 - Vangie A. Foshee, Ling-Yin Chang, H. Luz McNaughton Reyes, May S. Chen, Susan T. Ennett, p483–491



Please Answer the Polling Question

Question?

Answer on
the left



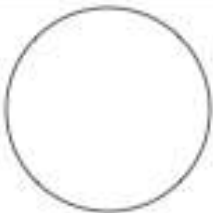
Have read read any of
the articles from the
Beyond the Individual
Theme Issue of AJPM?

Feedback

Yes

No

No Answer



About Our Guests



**Lindsay Gressard,
Med, MPH,**
Georgia State
University School
of Public Health



**H. Luz McNaughton
Reyes, PhD, MPH,**
Gillings School of
Global Public Health,
UNC at Chapel Hill



**Renee M. Johnson,
PhD, MPH**
Johns Hopkins
Bloomberg School
of Public Health



**Emily F. Rothman,
ScD,**
Boston University
School of Public
Health



Social Ecological Model



<http://wiki.preventconnect.org/Socio-ecological+Model>



Emily F. Rothman, ScD,
Boston University School of Public Health

BEYOND THE INDIVIDUAL LEVEL

Beyond the Individual Level

Novel Approaches and Considerations for Multilevel Adolescent Dating Violence Prevention



Emily F. Rothman, ScD,¹ Megan H. Bair-Merritt, MD,² Andra Teten Tharp, PhD³

Adolescent dating violence (ADV), which is also referred to as teen dating violence and dating aggression, is physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence within a dating relationship, as well as stalking; it can occur in person or electronically and may occur between current or former dating partners.¹ ADV has emerged as a serious public health problem, and its prevention has become a leading priority in the U.S. Each year, approximately 10% and 20% of high school-attending boys and girls, respectively, are physically or sexually assaulted by a romantic partner.² Estimates of psychological dating aggression vary; recent, nationally representative data suggest that as many as 30% of youth are verbally or emotionally assaulted by a partner at some point during adolescence.^{3,4} The sequelae of ADA victimization can be severe, long-lasting, and costly. Consequences of ADA can include injury, depression, substance use, sexually transmitted infections, unhealthy eating, and increased risk for future re-victimization and perpetration.⁵⁻¹¹

The gap in the ADV literature related to what might be considered “outer-layer” social-ecologic factors is unsurprising. For decades, prevention efforts across numerous public health topics have focused on promoting individual-level behavior change, so ADV etiologic and intervention science have also reflected an individual focus. This may be at least partially attributable to the fact that researching neighborhood- and societal-level factors for any health issue is a difficult and costly undertaking. For example, designing a study to investigate the influence of collective efficacy of a neighborhood on adolescents’ ADV status is substantially more complex than examining how individuals’ self-reported exposure to inter-parental violence predicts their dating behavior. To assess collective efficacy, one must first select a conceptual definition, determine the geographic boundaries of the neighborhoods under investigation, identify an appropriate measure (or measures) of collective efficacy, and most likely collect primary data from a cross-section of neighborhood residents. It is easy to

The Newport Daily News

Off and on the wall

Story Comments Image (2)

Share Print Font Size: - +

Previous Next

Posted: Friday, August 22, 2014 4:22 pm

By Sean Flynn | The Newport Daily News
| 0 comments



NEWPORT, R.I. — The 200-foot long concrete wall at the southern end of Hunter Park has been a headache for city officials over the years, with constant repainting necessary to cover all the graffiti that keeps reappearing.

3

Tweet

73

Like

Community leaders and artists are hoping to break that cycle with a large mural on the wall that will depict images of the city and some of its iconic landmarks.

An artist works on a concept for a mural that is proposed for Hunter Park in Newport.



"In 2009, I noticed that Hunter Park's supporting wall to the Van Zandt Avenue bridge was continually vandalized with graffiti," Kristin Littlefield, Clean Cities coordinator, wrote in a letter to the City Council members. "The mural would be the ultimate graffiti prevention measure, involving local artists to create respect for the mural and wall."

Featuring:
Jessica Walsh,
Women's
Resource Center,
Newport, RI

<http://tinyurl.com/ogc6hwu>

"There have been other places in the country where mural projects have not only reduced graffiti, but brought the community together," said Walsh, who also signed the letter to the council. "Communities that come together on projects like this have less domestic violence."



Building capacity through Newport, Rhode Island's Primary Prevention Institute



Lucy Rios and Jessica Walsh

Jessica Walsh of [Women's Resource Center](#) in Newport, Rhode Island and Lucy Rios of the [Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence](#) discuss their [Primary Prevention Institute](#). The institute engaged community based organizations in Newport, Rhode Island in a unique learning community focused on the primary prevention of domestic violence. Learn more about the development, structure, and success of the institute in the podcast below.



[Listen to podcast of article.](#)



AUDIO MP3

Standard Podcast [17:49] [Hide Player](#) | [Play in Popup](#) | [Download](#)

http://www.preventconnect.org/2013/07/ri_ppi/





Curator: [Morgan Shoaff](#)



Share



Tweet

People on the street control this billboard.
When people see the screen, the woman on it
changes.



The more people that pay attention to her, the faster she heals, which shows the benefit to facing the problem of domestic violence instead

www.upworthy.com/this-billboard-takes-on-domestic-violence-in-a-way-you-really-have-to-see-to-believe





Curator: [Morgan Shoaff](#)



Share



Tweet

People on the street control this billboard.
When people see the screen, the woman on it
changes.

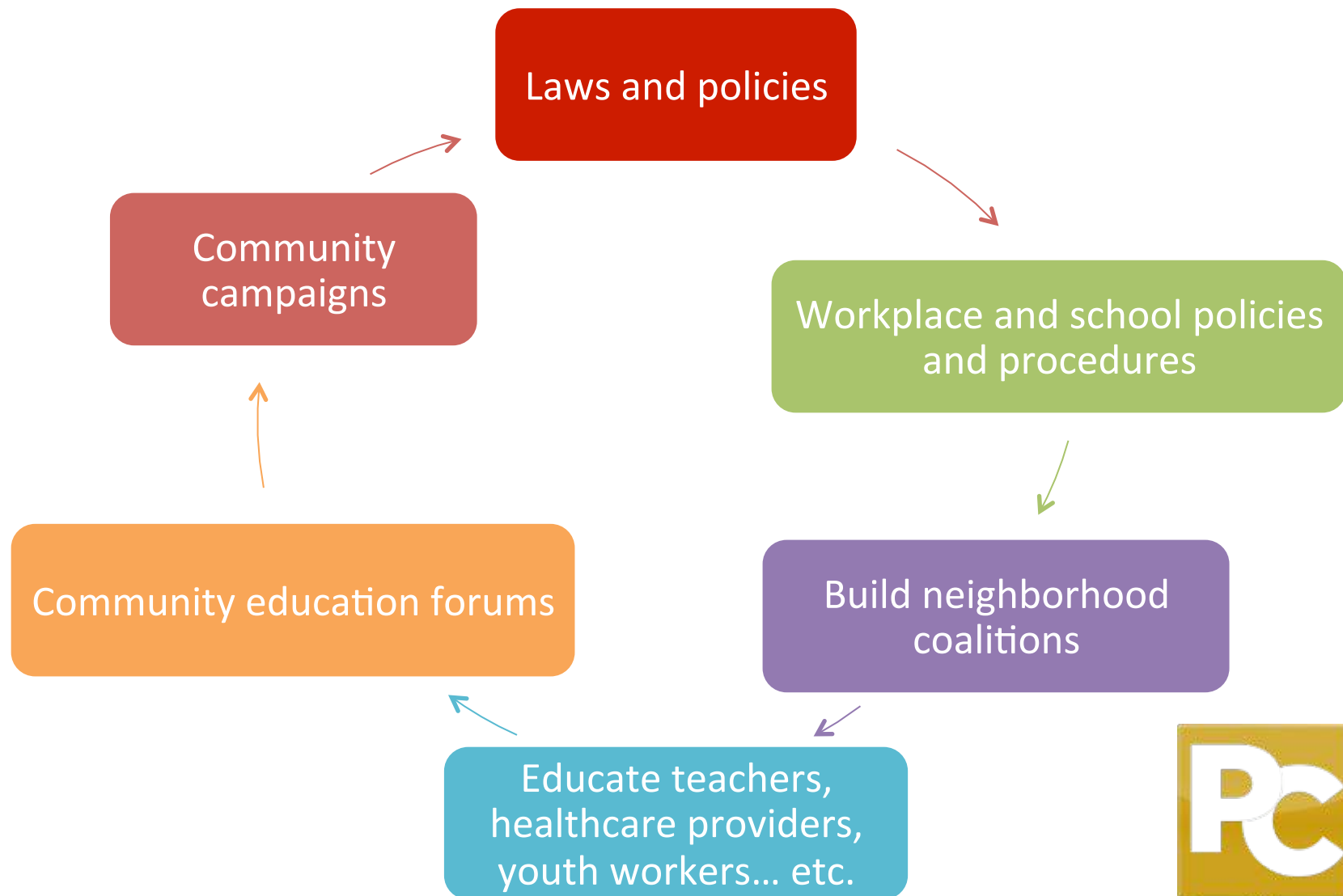


The more people that pay attention to her, the faster she heals, which
shows the benefit to facing the problem of domestic violence instead

www.upworthy.com/this-billboard-takes-on-domestic-violence-in-a-way-you-really-have-to-see-to-believe



What can I do at the “outer layers”?

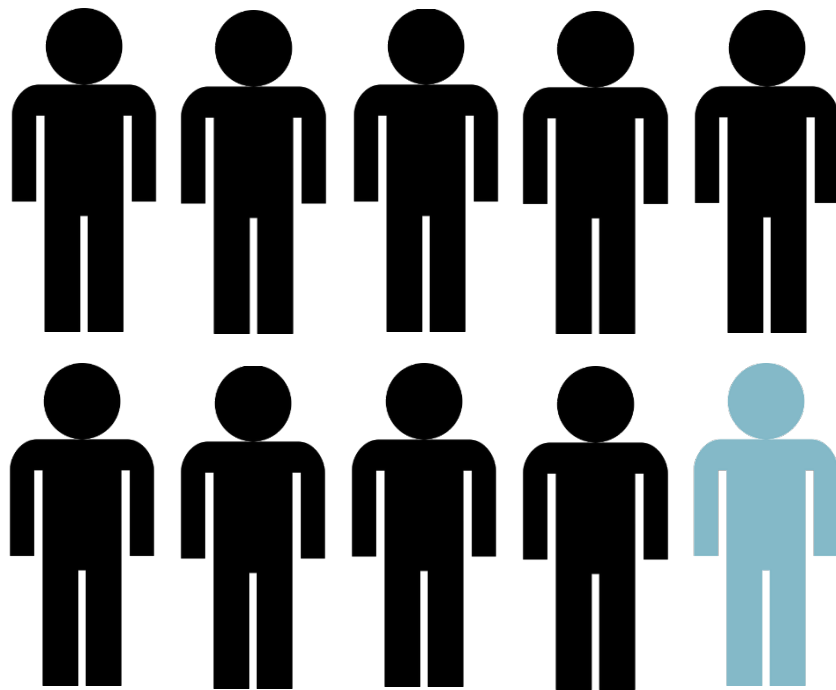




Lindsay Gressard
Georgia State University

IS GENDER INEQUALITY A CONTEXTUAL RISK FACTOR FOR DATING VIOLENCE?

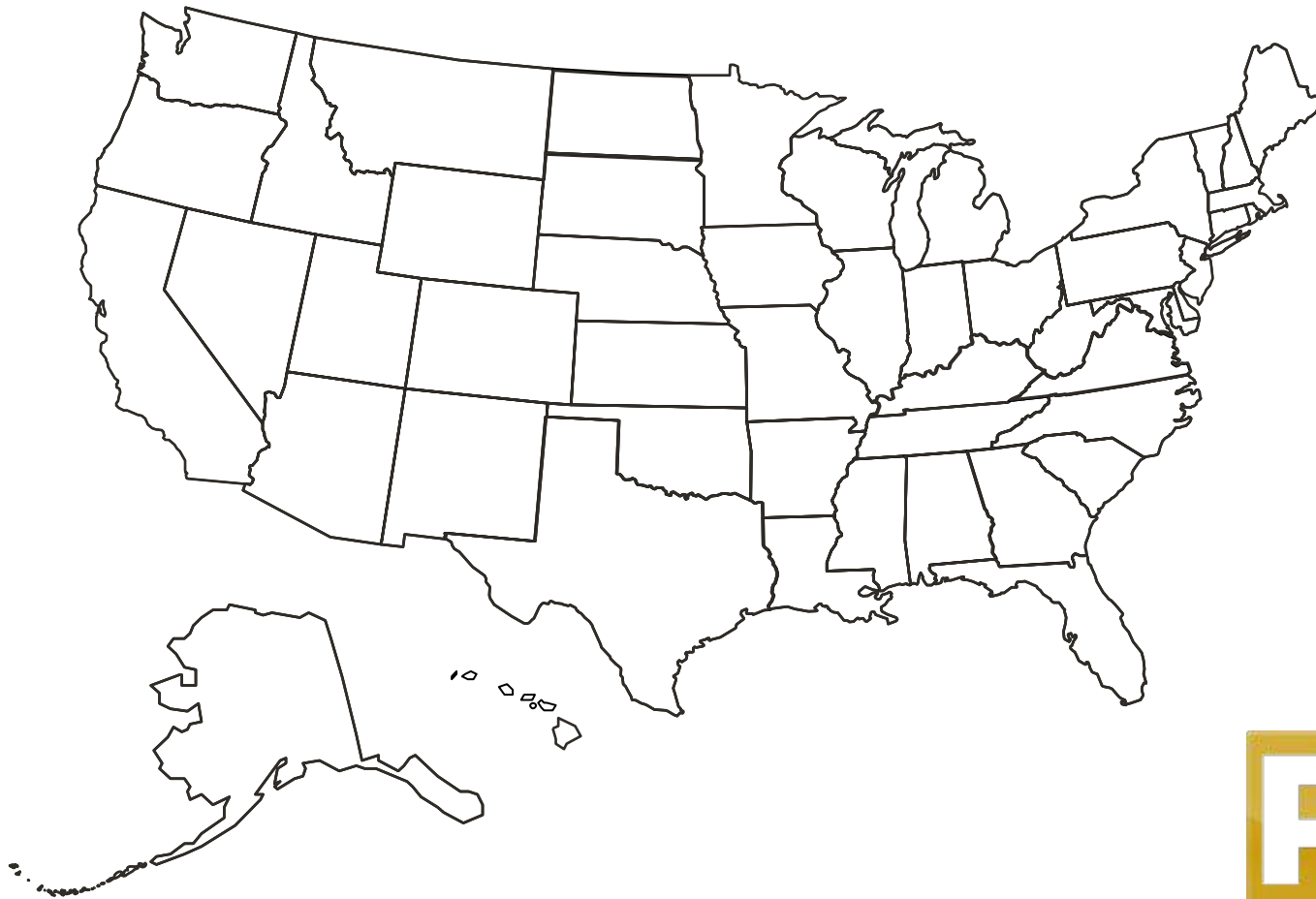
1 out of 10 U.S. high school students
has been a victim of adolescent dating
violence (ADV)



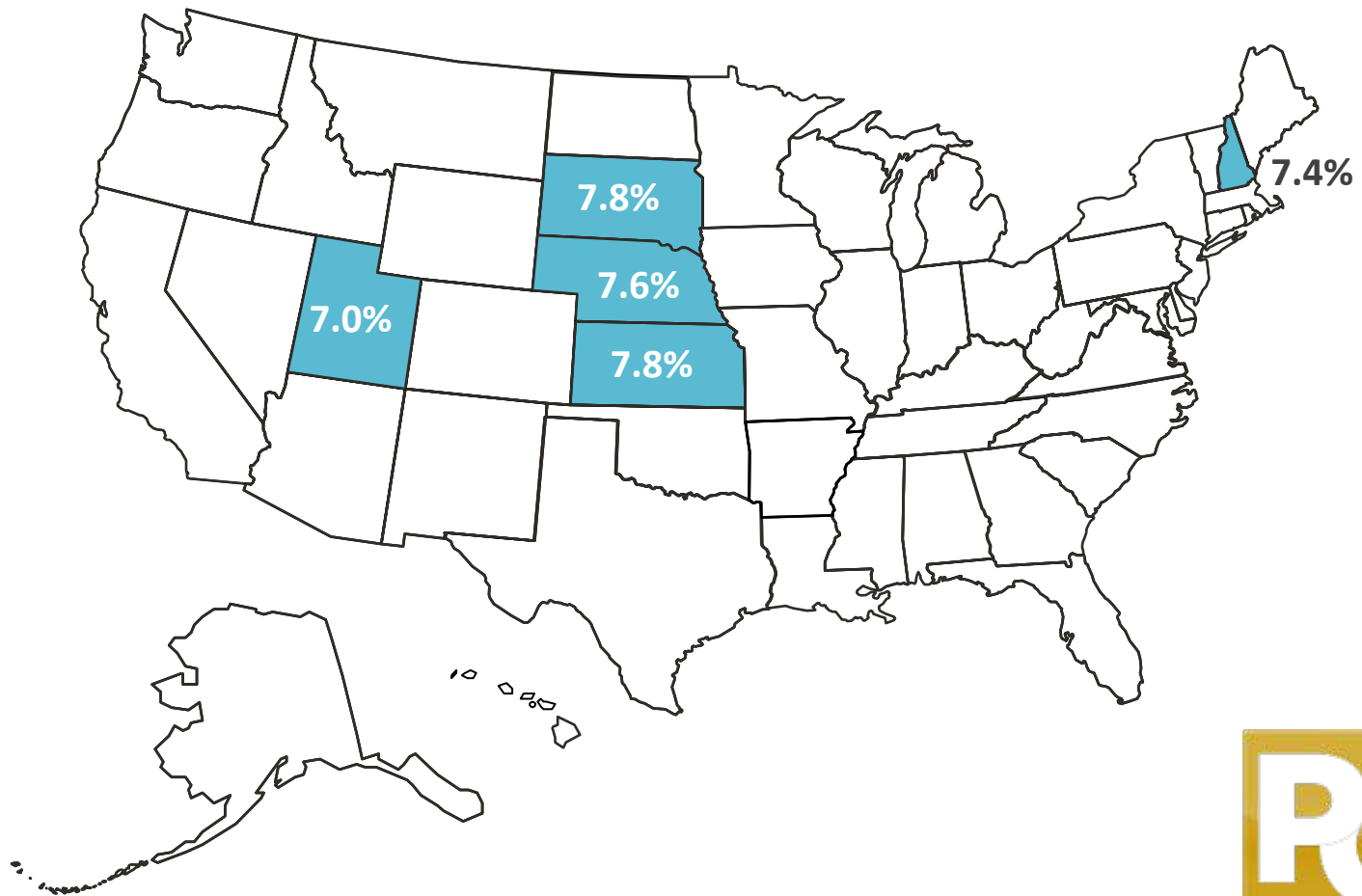
**But is this true for
every state?**

**Or do ADV rates
vary?**

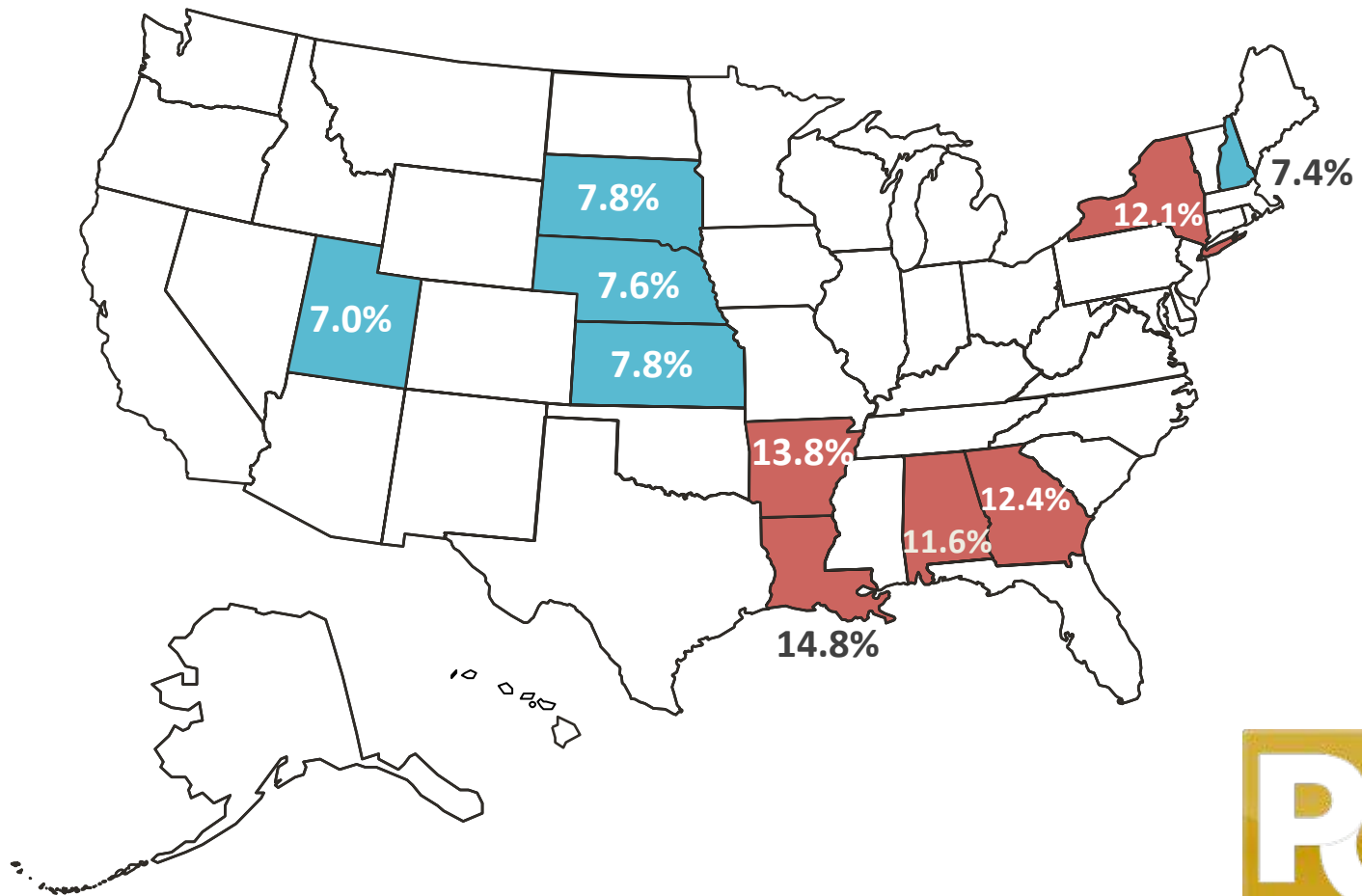
Physical ADV victimization by state



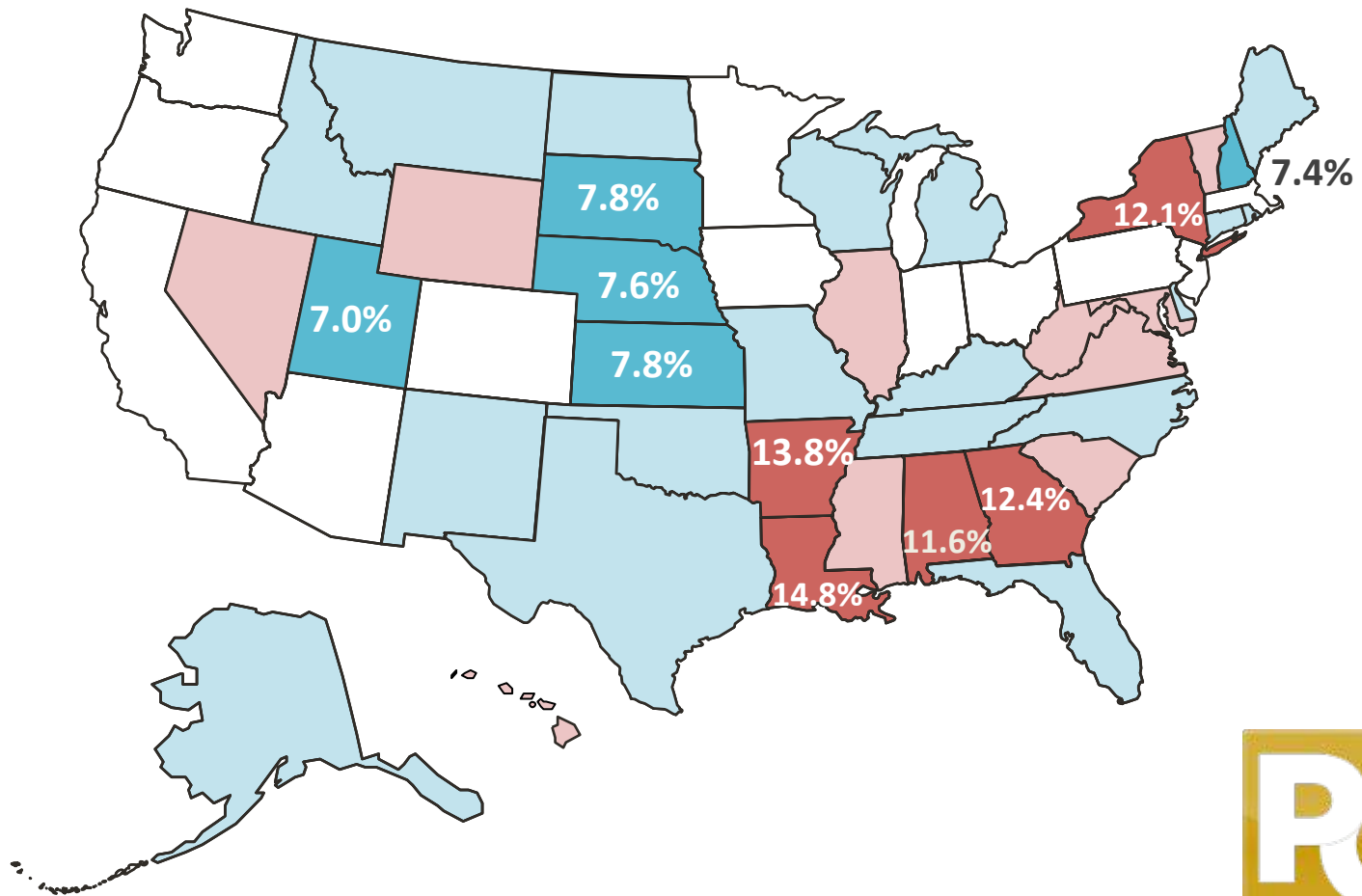
Physical ADV victimization by state



Physical ADV victimization by state



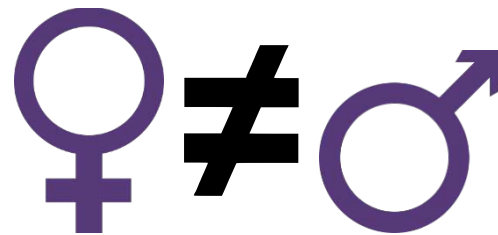
Physical ADV victimization by state



What contextual factors influence ADV?



**Research
examining
contextual
factors is scant.**

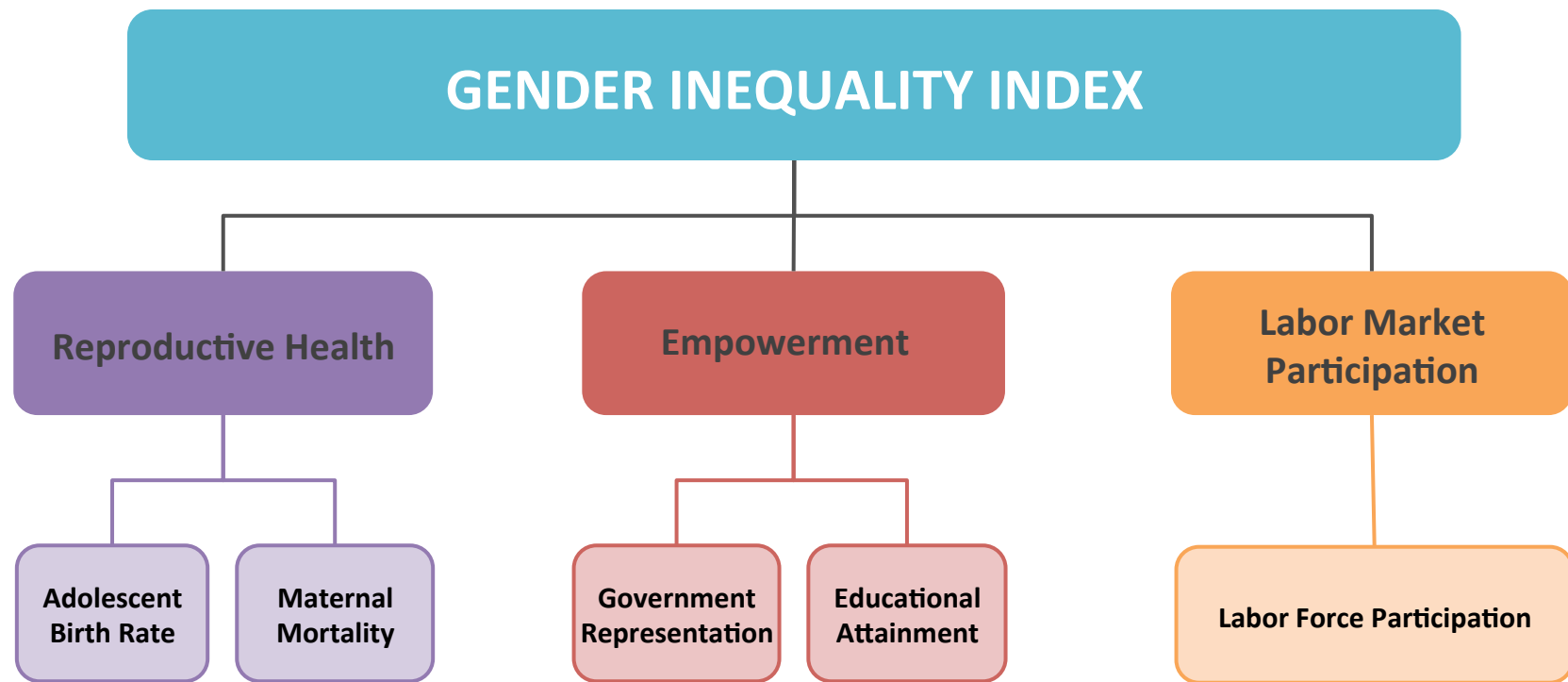


**Gender inequality
is an area of
interest, given its
association with
violence against
women.**



**Could gender
inequality be
associated with
ADV as well?**

But how do we measure gender inequality?



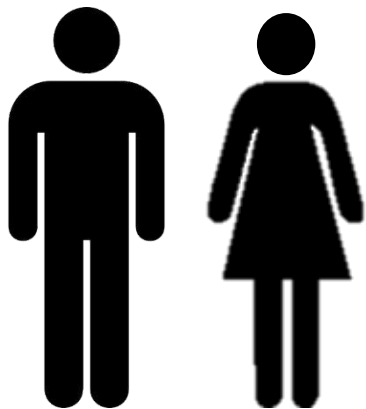
Adapted from UN Development Program. 2013 Human Development Report. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2013-report>



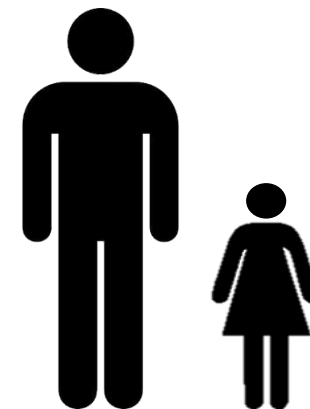
Gender Inequality Index Score

0.0

1.0



Gender Equality



Gender Inequality



PreventConnect

Methods

- **U.S. states** were the units of analysis
- **Physical and sexual ADV victimization** was measured using the Youth Risk Behavior Survey.
- **Gender inequality** was measured using the GII which was adapted and calculated for each state.
Maternal mortality was a constant for each state.
- **Pearson's correlation coefficients** were obtained for ADV, the GII, and the GII indicators

Results: GII for U.S. states

Gender Inequality Index for U.S. = 0.26

1 Vermont	0.18	11 Washington	0.23	21 Idaho	0.25	31 Missouri	0.26	41 Arkansas	0.30
2 Connecticut	0.19	12 Oregon	0.23	22 Nebraska	0.25	32 Nevada	0.27	42 Wyoming	0.30
3 New Hampshire	0.20	13 Wisconsin	0.23	23 Montana	0.25	33 Alaska	0.27	43 Kentucky	0.30
4 Massachusetts	0.20	14 New York	0.23	24 Michigan	0.26	34 Georgia	0.27	44 Texas	0.30
5 Minnesota	0.20	15 Hawaii	0.23	25 Virginia	0.26	35 Utah	0.27	45 West Virginia	0.31
6 New Jersey	0.20	16 Illinois	0.24	26 Arizona	0.26	36 North Dakota	0.27	46 Mississippi	0.31
7 Maine	0.21	17 Delaware	0.24	27 Ohio	0.26	37 Indiana	0.27	47 Alabama	0.32
8 Colorado	0.22	18 California	0.24	28 Pennsylvania	0.26	38 South Dakota	0.27	48 South Carolina	0.33
9 Maryland	0.22	19 Iowa	0.25	29 Kansas	0.26	39 New Mexico	0.29	49 Louisiana	0.33
10 Rhode Island	0.22	20 Florida	0.25	30 North Carolina	0.26	40 Tennessee	0.30	50 Oklahoma	0.33

Results: Correlations

	Total Physical ADV	Female Physical ADV	Male Physical ADV	Total Sexual ADV	Female Sexual ADV	Male Sexual ADV
GII	.315	.477**	.122	-.134	-.203	.039
Adolescent birth rate	.343*	.497**	.151	-.080	-.196	.106
Government representation	-.138	-.266	-.018	.286	.268	.107
Educational attainment	-.191	-.295	-.118	.462**	.602**	.021
Labor force participation	.072	.090	.044	.150	.068	.164

GII Indicators ----

*Significant at 0.05 level (two-tailed)

**Significant at 0.01 level (two-tailed)



Results: Correlations

	Total Physical ADV	Female Physical ADV	Male Physical ADV	Total Sexual ADV	Female Sexual ADV	Male Sexual ADV
GII	.315	.477**	.122	-.134	-.203	.039
Adolescent birth rate	.343*	.497**	.151	-.080	-.196	.106
Government representation	-.138	-.266	-.018	.286	.268	.107
Educational attainment	-.191	-.295	-.118	.462**	.602**	.021
Labor force participation	.072	.090	.044	.150	.068	.164

---- GII Indicators ----

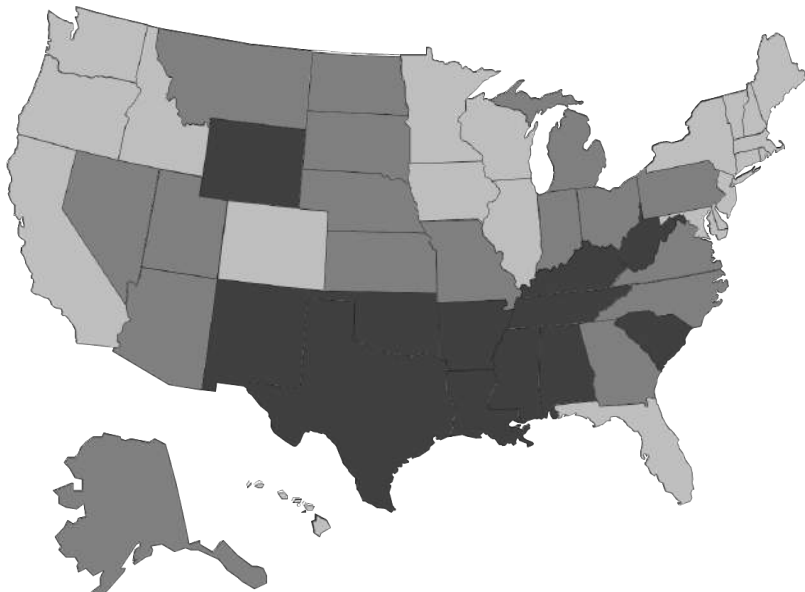
*Significant at 0.05 level (two-tailed)

**Significant at 0.01 level (two-tailed)



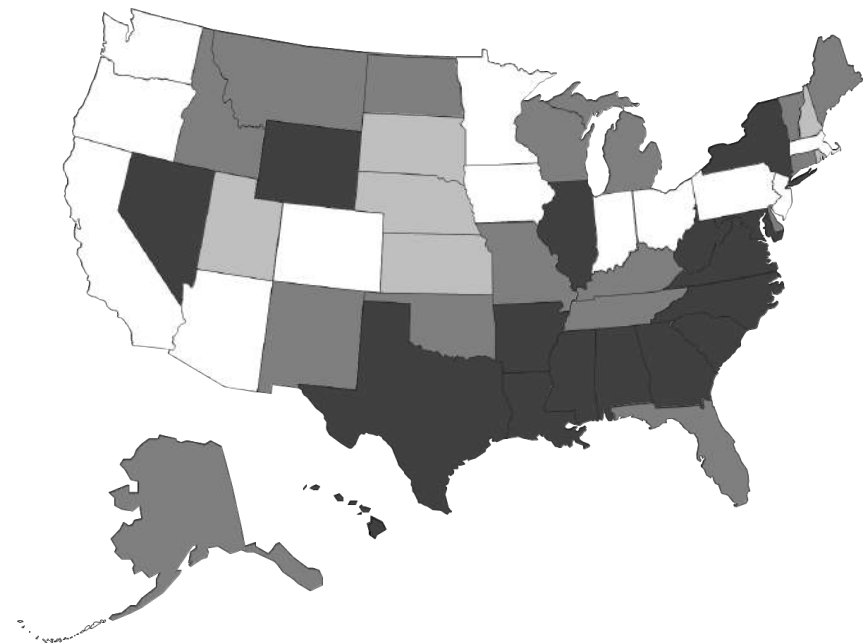
The GII and Female Physical ADV

Gender Inequality Index



Less than 0.25
0.25 – 0.275
Greater than 0.275

Female Physical ADV Victimization



Less than 10.0%
10.0 – 12.0%
Greater than 12.0%
Data unavailable

What does this mean?

States with higher levels of **gender inequality** tend to have higher rates of **physical ADV victimization** among female teens.

This extends our knowledge of the relationship between gender inequality and violence against women.



Implications for ADV prevention



These findings align with previous studies examining the relationship between gender stereotyping and ADV at the individual level.

Implications for ADV prevention

Addressing gender inequities at the societal level may be effective in preventing ADV.

The White House

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 30, 2013

Presidential Memorandum -- Coordination of Policies and Programs to Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women and Girls Globally

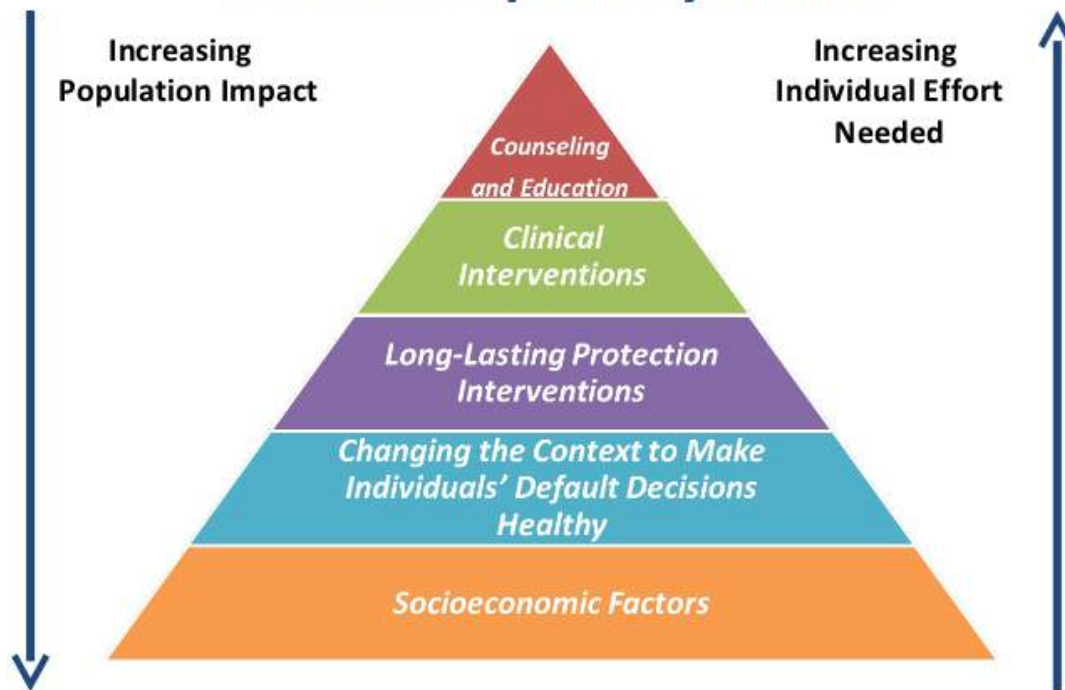
January 30, 2013

MEMORANDUM FOR THE HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS AND
AGENCIES

SUBJECT: Coordination of Policies and Programs to Promote Gender
Equality and Empower Women and Girls Globally

Implication for ADV prevention

Health Impact Pyramid



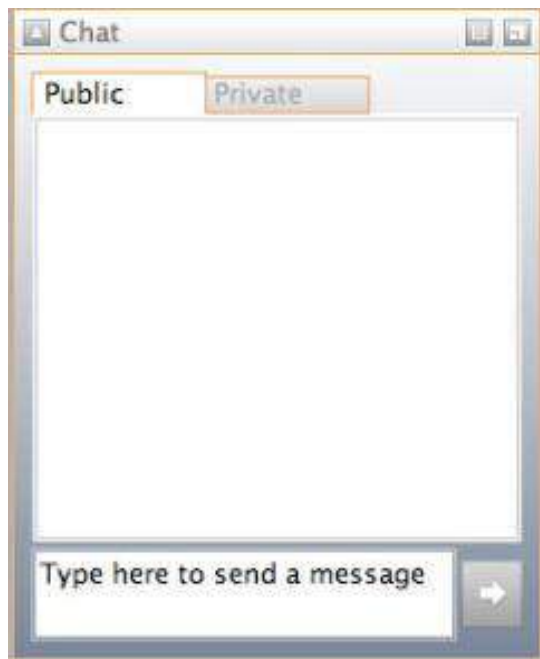
Frieden T. American Journal of Public Health | April 2010, Vol 100, No. 4

Future research can build upon this study to further examine gender inequality or other macro-level influences on ADV.

Limitations

- This study included high school students only.
- Some states did not participate in the YRBS or did not report data for ADV.
- This study did not control for potentially confounding factors.
- Maternal mortality was a constant in the GII.

Societal Level and Novel Approaches



What types of prevention activities could potentially impact the societal level?

What are some novel approaches?



Renee M. Johnson, PhD, MPH
Assistant Professor, Dept. of Mental Health
Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health

NEIGHBORHOOD CONTEXT AND DATING VIOLENCE AMONG ADOLESCENTS

Beyond Correlates: A Review of Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration

Kevin J. Vagi · Emily F. Rothman ·
Natasha E. Latzman · Andra Teten Tharp ·
Diane M. Hall · Matthew J. Breiding

Through the process of conducting this review, we identified several important gaps in the existing literature on this topic. First, little research has been conducted to assess factors at the outer levels of the social ecology (i.e., the community and social levels). Neighborhood-level factors, in particular, may be important determinants of dating violence perpetration, given that cross-sectional studies suggest effects at the neighborhood level (Banyard and Modecki 2006; Champion et al. 2008; Jain et al. 2010; Rothman et al. 2011). Furthermore, as noted above, very

Structural Factors

- Globalization, deindustrialization, alcohol policy, drug policy

Impacts on Neighborhoods

- Demographic changes, disorder, poverty, concentrated poverty, limited resources, emigration, unemployment

Social Processes

- Changes in family structure, social capital, resources

Adolescent risk behaviors

- Dating violence

Demographic & Structural Factors

- *“Summary features of the social and organizational structure and composition of a neighborhood”*
- E.g., Population characteristics such as: employment, home ownership, poverty, education, demographic factors, family structure
- US Census

Neighborhood Disorder

- *“Lack of order and adherence to ‘conventional social norms’ in a community”*
- Physical: vandalism, rodents, litter, vacant housing, trash
- Social: violence, sex work, drug selling, drug use, incivilities
- Broken windows theory – “no one is in charge, invites criminal behavior”
- Measurement: Perceptions, crime rates

Social Disorganization

- *“Ability of a community to realize common values and address community problems”*
- Collective Efficacy: social cohesion among neighbors combined with their willingness to intervene on behalf of the ‘common good’
 - Social cohesion
 - ‘Informal social control,’ e.g., parental monitoring and supervision of children and youth
- Sampson & Earls’ 10-item scale

Neighborhood Violence & DV

- Disrupts development of empathy
- Increases anger and frustration
- Normalizes and disinhibits violent behavior
- Desensitizes youth to violence
- Teaches youth to respond to perceived provocations with violence

Systematic Review: Neighborhood Context and Dating Violence

- Thorough search of the existing literature
- Summarized studies that provided a “measure of association” between a neighborhood factor and DV victimization or perpetration
- Focused on adolescents and emerging adults
- Only 20 studies
- Emphasis on physical DV

Demographic & Structural Characteristics and DV

- *“Features of the social and organizational structure and composition of a neighborhood”*
- 11 studies
- Insufficient evidence to suggest an association between neighborhood-level factors and DV
- Studies not designed to answer this question

Neighborhood Disorder and DV

- *“Lack of order and adherence to conventional social norms in a community”*
- 12 studies
- About half of the studies showed that low perceived Neighborhood Disorder is protective for DV
- *Caveat!* People engaged in violence may rate their neighborhoods as more disordered
- Violent Crime Rates: too few studies to draw a conclusion
- Systematic Social Observation

Collective Efficacy and DV

- *“Ability of a community to realize common values and address community problems”*
- 8 studies
- High “collective efficacy” protective for physical DV victimization and perpetration

Conclusions

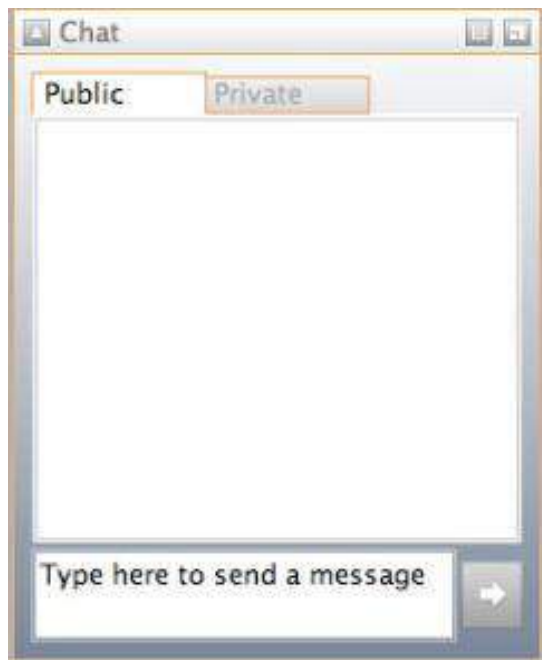
- Limited evidence linking specific neighborhood factors to dating violence
 - Interpersonal violence among adolescents, IPV among adults
- Need more studies, more rigorous methods, and better theory
- How can neighborhoods be provided with supports to discourage violence and promote healthy relationships?
 - Efforts to reduce physical disorder may decrease DV
 - Community-level violence prevention may impact DV
 - Strengthening community ties and increasing supervision of youth may prevent DV



H. Luz McNaughton Reyes, PhD, MPH
Gillings School of Global Public Health, UNC at Chapel Hill

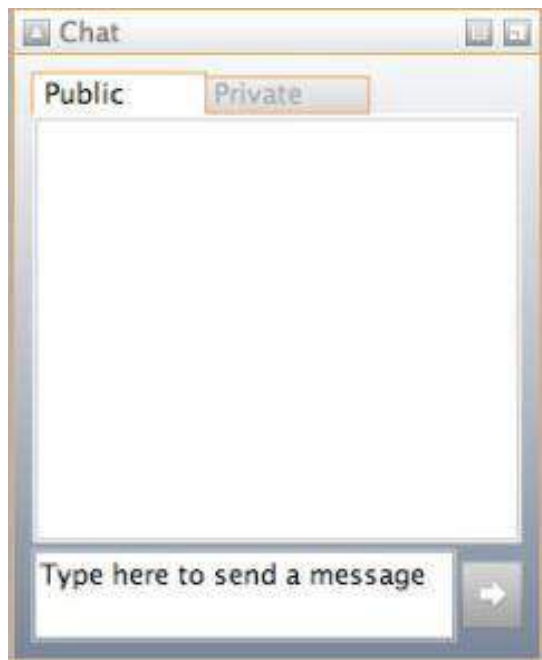
THE ROLE OF SOCIAL CONTEXT IN INFLUENCING SUBSTANCE RELATED DATING VIOLENCE

Challenges: Alcohol & Dating Violence



**What the challenges
in talking about
alcohol and dating
violence?**

Links: Substance Use & Dating Violence



**What do you see as
links between
substance use and
dating violence?**

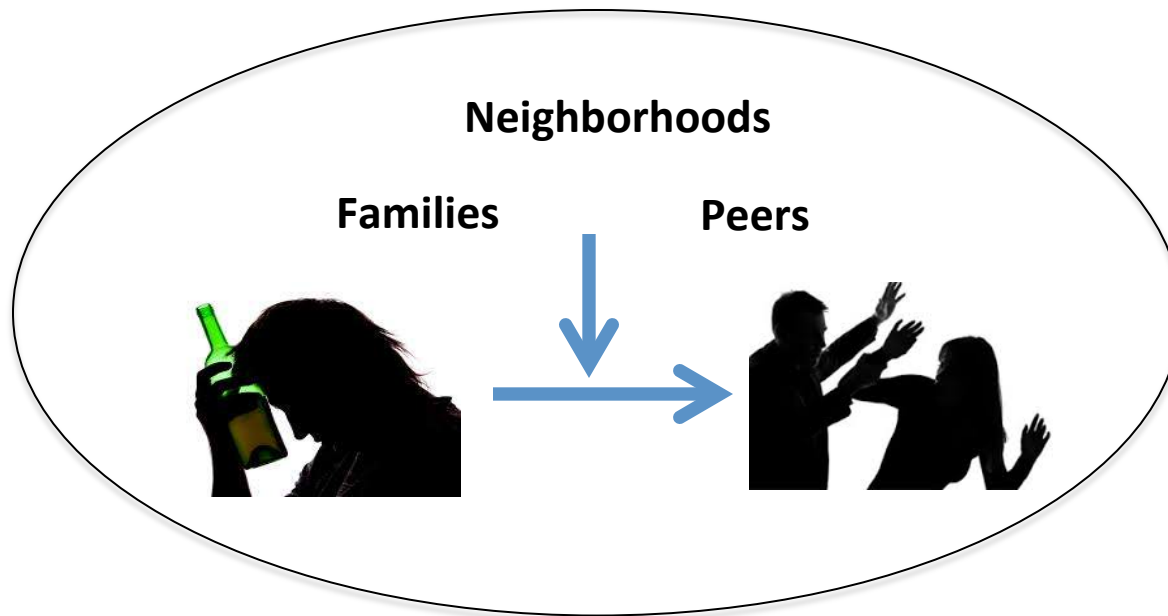
Substance use & ADV perpetration

- What's the link?
 - Intoxication may work to influence aggressive behavior through effects on cognitive function
 - But many individuals who engage in substance use do not perpetrate violence



Substance use and ADV perpetration

- What's the link?
 - The link between substance use and dating violence perpetration may be “moderated” by (i.e., depend on) by social contextual factors



Contextual moderators

- Contextual “social control”
 - Includes rules, sanctions and reactions of others (e.g., praise) that encourage prosocial norms
 - Neighborhood watch
 - Family rule-setting and supervision
 - Friends’ beliefs and behaviors
- Contexts that promote social control may *weaken* the influence of substance use on ADV perpetration



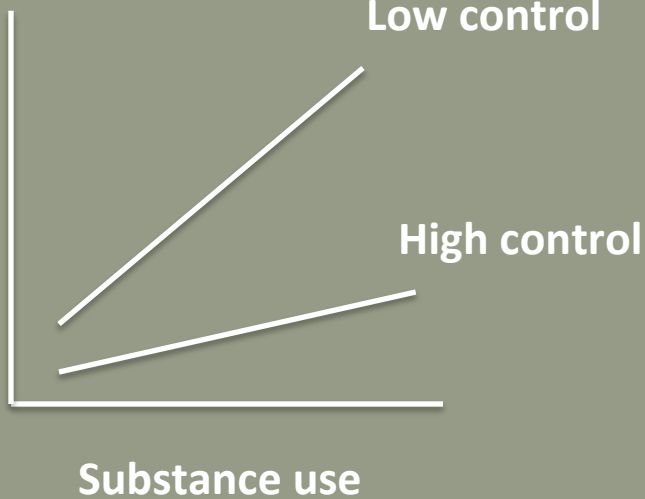
Contextual moderators

- Contextual violence
 - Teens exposed to peer, neighborhood, and/or family violence may view such behavior as acceptable
- Contextual violence may *strengthen* the influence of substance use on ADV perpetration



The Current Study: Hypotheses

ADV Perpetration



ADV Perpetration



Methods

- Participants enrolled in public school systems in two counties.
 - Four waves of data spanning grades 8-12
 - 47% Black; 48% male; 40% reported highest parent education was \leq high school (n=2455)
- Multilevel models assessed influence of substance use, and their interaction on DV trajectories

Methods

- Measures:
 - Outcome: Physical ADV
 - Substance use: alcohol, marijuana, other hard drug
 - Contextual social control:
 - Family: parent rule-setting and monitoring
 - Peer: friends' conventional beliefs and prosocial values
 - Neighborhood: social cohesion, supervision of youth
 - Contextual violence
 - Family: family conflict
 - Peer: friends' ADV perpetration
 - Neighborhood: perceptions of violence & safety

Results

- Associations between substance use & ADV perpetration ↓ when neighborhood & peer social control ↑

Effect of heavy alcohol use on PDVP



Results

- Associations between substance use and ADV perpetration ↑ when family & peer violence ↑

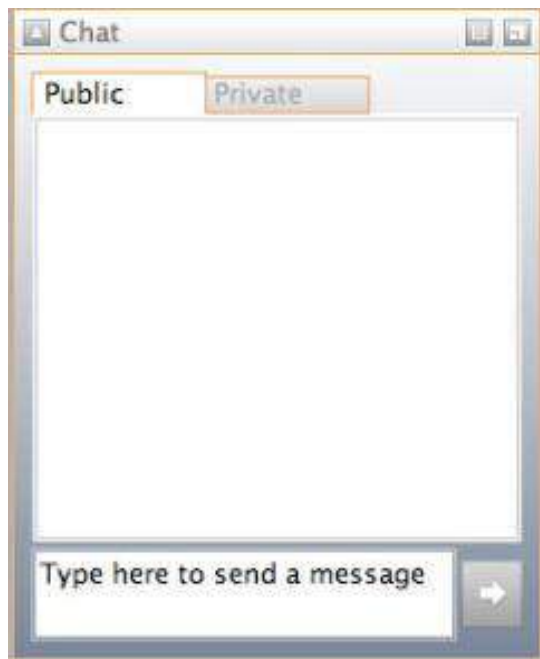


Prevention Implications

- Substance-related ADV perpetration may be prevented or reduced by:
 - Interventions that foster interactions between neighbors and with youth and establish community mechanisms for supervising youth
 - Interventions that promote prosocial values and antiviolenence norms in peer networks
 - Interventions that prevent or reduce family violence



Next Steps



What is the next step you are going to take to integrate these findings into your prevention work?

For More Information



**Lindsay Gressard,
Med, MPH,
Georgia State
University**
vlp4@cdc.gov



**H. Luz McNaughton
Reyes, PhD, MPH,
Gillings School of
Global Public Health,
UNC at Chapel Hill**
mcnaught@email.unc.edu



**Renee M. Johnson,
PhD, MPH
Johns Hopkins
Bloomberg School
of Public Health**
rjohnson@jhu.edu



**Emily F. Rothman,
ScD,
Boston University
School of Public
Health**
erothman@bu.edu



PreventConnect
1215 K Street
Suite 1850
Sacramento CA
95814

Website: preventconnect.org

Email: info@preventconnect.org

Email Group:

preventconnect.org/email-group

eLearning: learn.preventconnect.org

Wiki: wiki.preventconnect.org



preventconnect.org/Facebook



preventconnect.org/Twitter



preventconnect.org/Flickr



preventconnect.org/YouTube



preventconnect.org/LinkedIn



preventconnect.org/Pinterest

