

Dating Violence

Safe Dates

Michigan Statistics

In 2013, 8.8% of high school students who dated experienced *physical dating violence*, compared to 10.3% of US students.²



9.8% of high school students who dated experienced *sexual dating violence*, compared to 10.4% of US students.²



For more information, visit www.hazelden.org/safedates

Data Sources:

1. Vagi KJ, Olsen EO, Basile KC, Vivolo-Kantor AM. Teen dating violence (physical and sexual) among US high school students: Findings from the 2013 national youth risk behavior survey. *JAMA pediatrics*. 2015;169(5):474-482.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System.

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What Is the Problem?

United States statistics:

- In 2013, among high school students who dated, 21% of females and 10% of males experienced *any form* of teen dating violence (TDV) victimization.¹
- Students who experienced both physical and sexual TDV victimization were more likely to report engaging in risky health behaviors than those who experienced one type of TDV or no TDV.¹

What Is One Solution?

The aim of the Safe Dates program is to prevent and reduce dating violence (victimization and perpetration) among male and female middle and high school students. The goals are to 1) raise awareness of dating abuse and what constitutes a healthy dating relationship, and 2) equip adolescents with the skills to develop healthy relationships.^a

Program Components

School Activities^{a,b}

- 10-session dating abuse curriculum
- Theatrical performance on dating abuse
- Poster contest (optional activity)

Community Activities^{a,b}

- Parent materials (brochure & letter)
- Teacher training session
- Services for adolescents in need (e.g., crisis line, support groups)

Evaluation

A randomized controlled trial was conducted with eighth and ninth-grade students at 14 public schools in North Carolina. Schools were randomized into: 1) a treatment group that exposed students to school and community activities, or 2) a control group that exposed students to community activities only. Students were followed over four years.^b

Evidence of Effectiveness

Post-intervention follow-ups:

- 1 month: Treatment schools reported less psychological abuse, sexual violence, and violence perpetrated against their current dating partner compared to controls.^b
- 2 months and 1, 2, and 3 years: Treatment schools reported less psychological, moderate physical, and sexual dating violence perpetration and less moderate physical dating violence victimization at all four periods compared to controls.^c
- 4 years: Treatment schools reported less physical and sexual dating violence perpetration and victimization compared to controls.^d

References

1. Foshee V, Langwick S. Safe dates: An adolescent dating abuse prevention curriculum [program manual]. Center City, MH: Hazelden Publishing and Educational Services. Retrieved from: http://www.hazelden.org/web/public/document/safe_dates_scope_sequence.pdf. 2004.
2. Foshee VA, Bauman KE, Arriaga XB, Helms RW, Koch GG, Linder GF. An evaluation of safe dates, an adolescent dating violence prevention program. *Am J Public Health*. 1998;88(1):45-50.
3. Foshee VA, Bauman KE, Ennett ST, Suchindran C, Benefield T, Linder GF. Assessing the effects of the dating violence prevention program "Safe dates" using random CoefficientRegression modeling. *Prevention Science*. 2005;6(3):245.
4. Foshee VA, Bauman KE, Ennett ST, Linder GF, Benefield T, Suchindran C. Assessing the long-term effects of the safe dates program and a booster in preventing and reducing adolescent dating violence victimization and perpetration. *Am J Public Health*. 2004;94(4):619-624.

Prevalence of Physical & Sexual Teen Dating Violence Victimization Among 9900 Students Who Dated, YRBS 2013¹

