Teen dating violence is a form of intimate partner violence and occurs between two people who are in a close relationship. The types of violence include:

- **Physical Violence**
  - Hurting or attempting to hurt a partner by hitting, kicking, or using physical force

- **Sexual Violence**
  - Forcing or attempting to force a partner who either cannot or does not consent into sexual acts, sexual touching, or sexual events (e.g., sexting)

- **Psychological Aggression**
  - Behaviors that are intended to monitor, control, or threaten an intimate partner including expressive aggression (e.g., name-calling, insulting, humiliation)

- **Stalking**
  - A repeated pattern of unwanted attention or contact by a partner that causes fear for one's safety or for the safety of someone close to them

**Who is Impacted by Teen Dating & Intimate Partner Violence**

- Approximately 1 in 11 female and 1 in 15 male high-school students have experienced physical aggression from their dating/intimate partner during the past year.
- Approximately 1 in 9 female and 1 in 36 male high-school students experienced sexual violence from their dating/intimate partner during the past year.
- Before the age of 18, 26% of women and 15% of men experienced sexual violence, physical violence, and/or stalking by their dating/intimate partner.
- Individuals who identify as LGBTQ+ and racial/ethnic minority groups are disproportionately affected by teen dating and intimate partner violence.
Outcomes of Teen Dating & Intimate Partner Violence

Youth who are victims of dating violence in high school are at a higher risk for victimization during college and young adulthood. Additionally, teen dating and intimate partner violence can produce both short- and long-term impacts for both men and women and can include:

- Alcohol, drug, and tobacco use
- Increased depressive symptomology
- Suicidal ideation
- Antisocial behavior (e.g. lying, impulsiveness, stealing)

Prevention of Teen Dating & Intimate Partner Violence

Teaching youth about developing healthy, respectful, and nonviolent relationships is an important step and has the potential to prevent the occurrence of teen dating and intimate partner violence. Prevention should also include:

- Home, school, and community partnerships to support the positive development of these skills
- Engage influential adults and peers who can act as up-standers and empower victims or those who are at risk for dating and intimate partner violence.

REFERENCES


Get Help Now

National Domestic Violence Hotline
thehotline.org
1-800-799-SAFE (7233); 24/7 in more than 200 different languages
Deaf or hard of hearing may use TTY 1-800-787-3224; advocates who are deaf are available 24/7 through the National Deaf Hotline by video phone at 1-855-812-1001, Instant Messenger (DeafHotline), or email: Nationaldeafhotline@adwas.org

CDC’s Dating Matters Curriculum
cdc.gov/features/teen-dating-violence/index.html

Love Is Respect
Loveisrespect.org
Call 1-866-331-9474
Text “LOVEIS” to 22522

Break the Cycle
breakthecycle.org

National Sexual Violence Resource Center
nsvrc.org; vawnet.org

US DoJ Violence Against Women Office
justice.gov/ovw

National Center for Victims of Crime
victimsofcrime.org

ed.buffalo.edu/alberti | alberticenter@buffalo.edu | 716-645-1532
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