



OVERVIEW

BIG IDEA

Intimate partner violence is preventable.

OBJECTIVE

7.4: Identify risk factors, consequences, and prevention strategies for intimate partner violence.

AGENDA

1. IPV by the Numbers
2. Victimization by Sexual Orientation
3. What is IPV?
4. CDC Podcast on IPV
5. Teen Dating Violence Reading
6. Scenarios

HOMEWORK

Create a recipe for a healthy dating relationship. Creatively incorporate some of the risk factors, consequences, and prevention measures of IPV.

LESSON 7.4

Intimate Partner Violence

SUMMARY:

Students will begin by analyzing statistics on intimate partner violence (IPV) in order to realize the extent of the problem. Then they will be exposed to new statistics on IPV among the LGBT population and discuss the implications of this research. Next, students will learn a definition of IPV and hear from a researcher who engages in IPV work at the CDC. Students will complete a reading on teen dating violence and analyze scenarios to determine risk factors, consequences, and prevention for IPV.

STANDARDS:

NHES 7.12.3: Demonstrate a variety of behaviors to avoid or reduce health risks to self and others.

Intimate Partner Violence

Obj. 7.4: Identify risk factors, consequences, and prevention methods for intimate partner violence.



Intimate Partner Violence by the Numbers

Use the graph below to answer the questions that follow.

Exhibit 1. Persons Victimized by an Intimate Partner in Lifetime and in Previous 12 Months, by Type of Victimization and Gender

Type of Victimization	In Lifetime			
	Percent		Number ^a	
	Women (n = 8,000)	Men (n = 8,000)	Women (100,697,000)	Men (92,748,000)
Rape ^{b,c}	7.7	0.3	7,753,669	278,244
Physical assault ^{b,c}	22.1	7.4	22,254,037	6,863,352
Rape and/or physical assault ^{b,c}	24.8	7.6	24,972,856	7,048,848
Stalking ^{b,c}	4.8	0.6	4,833,456	556,488
Total victimized ^{b,c}	25.5	7.9	25,677,735	7,327,092

Type of Violence	In Previous 12 Months			
	Percent		Number ^a	
	Women (n = 8,000)	Men (n = 8,000)	Women (100,697,000)	Men (92,748,000)
Rape	0.2	— ^c	201,394	— ^c
Physical assault ^b	1.3	0.9	1,309,061	834,732
Rape and/or physical assault ^b	1.5	0.9 ^d	1,510,455	834,732
Stalking ^b	0.5	0.2	503,485	185,496
Total victimized ^b	1.8	1.1	1,812,546	1,020,228

^aBased on estimates of women and men 18 years of age and older; Wetrogren, S.I., *Projections of the Population of States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2010*, Current Population Reports, Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1988: 25–1017.
^bDifferences between women and men are statistically significant: χ^2 , * $p \leq .05$, ** $p \leq .01$, *** $p \leq .001$.
^cEstimates not calculated on fewer than five victims.
^dBecause only three men reported being raped by an intimate partner in the previous 12 months, the percentage of men physically assaulted and physically assaulted and/or raped is the same.

Source: U.S. Department of Justice (<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/181867.pdf>)

1. What percentage of women and men, respectively, have experienced rape in their lifetime? ___%
2. What percentage of women have experienced stalking in the previous 12 months? ___%
3. What percentage of men have experienced physical assault in their lifetime? ___%
4. Which type of victimization is most common for women?
5. Do you think most people are aware of the rates of these acts of intimate partner violence? Why or why not?
6. What are the implications of the level of awareness you believe exists around intimate partner violence?

DO NOW: Answers:

1. 7.7% (women); 0.3% (men)
2. 0.5%
3. 7.4%
4. Rape and/or physical assault
5. Answers will vary
6. With lack of knowledge/awareness, those experiencing the violence may feel isolated, those near to them may not recognize signs or suspect the possibility of the violence occurring, and resources in their community & environment may not be available for support in the process of ending the violent relationship and remaining safe



DISCUSS

Victimization by Sexual Orientation

Little is known about the national prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence (SV), and stalking among lesbian, gay, and bisexual women and men in the United States. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2010 Findings on Victimization by Sexual Orientation was the first of its kind to present comparisons of victimization by sexual orientation for women and men.

Key findings from NISVS:

- Sexual minority respondents reported levels of intimate partner violence at rates equal to or higher than those of heterosexuals.
- Forty-four percent of lesbian women, 61% of bisexual women, and 35% of heterosexual women experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Twenty-six percent of gay men, 37% of bisexual men, and 29% of heterosexual men experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner at some point in their lifetime.
- Approximately 1 in 5 bisexual women (22%) and nearly 1 in 10 heterosexual women (9%) have been raped by an intimate partner in their lifetime.

Source: CDC, NISVS (http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/cdc_nisvs_victimization_final-a.pdf)

How might greater awareness of intimate partner violence experienced by lesbian, gay, and bisexual men and women improve health outcomes?

**What is Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)?**

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious, preventable public health problem that affects millions of Americans. The term "intimate partner violence" describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy. IPV can vary in frequency and severity. It occurs on a continuum, ranging from one hit that may or may not impact the victim to chronic, severe battering.

Source: CDC, IPV Definitions (<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/definitions.html>)

**When Closeness Goes Wrong**

Listen to the *A Cup of Health with CDC* podcast, "When Closeness Goes Wrong" (Runtime: 8:22) about IPV with Dr. Michelle Black. As you listen, answer the questions below:

1. What are the effects of IPV?
2. Is IPV usually a one-time event?
3. Are victims of IPV willing to talk openly about the issue?
4. Why might IPV be linked with chronic disease?

DISCUSS: Explain to students that the LGBT community has been neglected in many areas of research, but that things are *slowly* starting to change in *some* fields. The 2010 survey from which this data came was the first of its kind and represents an important step forward in a focus on LGBT health issues.

NEW INFO:

Ask students, "Where do you see IPV portrayed in the media—music, internet, artists, movies, social media, TV, books, etc.?" "How is IPV portrayed?"

THINK:

CDC A Cup of Health Podcast on IPV
source link: <http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=7993>

Another shorter Podcast from the CDC on sexual violence (Run time: 2:03) can be found at: <http://www2c.cdc.gov/podcasts/player.asp?f=6284956>

As a supplement or challenge to advanced students, connect IPV with the Social-Ecological Model (from Module 6). The CDC Grand Rounds talk features a nice slide (slide #22) at the following link: http://www.cdc.gov/about/grand-rounds/archives/2012/pdfs/GR_Partner_Violence_Jun19.pdf



Teen Dating Violence

Read the handout entitled "Understanding Teen Dating Violence" and use the information to complete the chart below on teen dating violence.

Risk Factors	Consequences	Prevention

READ:
 Teen violence PDF source link:
<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/teen-dating-violence-2014-a.pdf>



Teen Dating Violence Scenarios

In the scenarios below, identify at least one risk factor, consequence, and prevention method for teen dating violence.

Scenario 1: Julisa has recently been diagnosed with clinical depression. She goes out and binge drinks nearly every weekend with her boyfriend and friends. When she drinks, her boyfriend often pressures her to have sex, even when she doesn't want to. He also make rude an inappropriate comments about her in front of all of their friends, which make her feel bad about herself. Julisa recently started a health course in school and learned about the signs of being in an abusing teen dating relationship. She now realizes she should get out of the relationship.

Risk Factor(s):	Consequence(s):	Prevention:
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Scenario 2: Ryan suffers from severe anxiety, but has learned to cope with the symptoms in his teen years. He recently came out to his friends and family. He has not had a close relationship with another boy before, but decided to go on a date with another boy, Paul, who expressed interest in a relationship. He quickly realized that the relationship would not work, and tried to end things. But since then, Paul has not stopped calling, texting, and seems to track his every movement on social media. He asks Paul to lay off, but this only makes him pursue Ryan even more. Ryan's mom notices something is wrong and reports the boys behavior to his parents and school officials.

Risk Factor(s):	Consequence(s):	Prevention:
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ASSESS: Scenario 1 Answers:
RFs: depression; substance abuse
Consequences: low self-esteem
Prevention: program in school about teen dating violence

ASSESS: Scenario 2 Answers:
RFs: anxiety; LGBT status (not in CDC PDF but students should recall the statistics from the Discuss exercise earlier in the lesson)
Consequences: not directly listed, but we can infer that Ryan would have anxiety, fear, and disruption to his normal life from the stalking behavior that Paul is displaying
Prevention: parental supervision, education on dating violence, and intervention



Recipe for a Healthy Dating Relationship

In the table below, create a "recipe" for a healthy relationship. Consider the risk factors, consequences, and prevention strategies for teen dating violence and creatively incorporate them into your recipe.

Recipe For A Healthy Relationship	
Ingredients:	
Directions:	
Additional Notes:	
Yields:	

HOMEWORK:

The purpose of this homework assignment is to give students an opportunity to creatively review the material on teen dating violence, with a focus on the risk factors, consequences, and prevention methods they learned about. Students can be given the opportunity to share their recipes or display them on a bulletin board in the following class period.