



TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

Teen Dating Violence: Culture and Bias

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Welcome and Introductions

Purpose

The purpose of this segment is to increase knowledge and improve responses to teens experiencing dating violence in culturally relevant and culturally informed ways that also improve outcomes.

Learning Objectives

- Identify how culture can impact a youth's ability to communicate about dating violence with authority figures,
- Recognize the ways in which culture is relevant to the assessment of and response to victims of teen dating violence, and
- Examine how implicit bias might impact assessments/outcomes of youth.

Ground Rules

- Mutual respect
- Listen with curiosity balanced with participation
- Ask questions
- Assume good will
- Be physically present and give full attention

FACTS: Who?

- Dating relationships start younger than realized: nearly half of 11- to 14-year-olds have been in a dating relationship.
- Significant levels of abusive behavior are reported in dating relationships, and teens report that abusive behavior increases dramatically in the teen years (age 15-18).
- Data reveals that early sexual activity appears to fuel dating violence and abuse among teenagers.

FACTS: What is TDV? (1 of 2)

Teen Dating Violence takes various forms, including: Physical violence, Sexual violence, Emotional violence and Psychological violence.

Examples:

- Insults
- Isolation
- Humiliation
- Coercion
- Control
- Threats

FACTS: What is TDV? (2 of 2)

Psychological dating violence was the most frequent type of victimization (14.8 percent), followed by physical violence (6.6 percent), sexual violence (5.6 percent), and stalking violence (1 percent). Seventy-one percent of dating-violence victims also had experienced at least one other form of victimization in the past year.

Only 1/3 of youth who were in abusive relationships ever told anyone about the abuse.



FACTS: The Scope

- Statistics indicate that teens have a higher risk of being involved in relationship abuse in comparison to adults.
- Teen dating violence occurs in both heterosexual and same sex relationships.
- Victims of teen dating violence are more susceptible to substance abuse, attempted suicide, eating disorders, and engaging in risky sexual behavior.
- Victims of teen dating violence have a higher likelihood of experiencing IPV in adulthood.

FACTS: Why?

- Peer approval and inexperience in dating relationships are factors to teen dating violence.
- Teens are more likely to engage in dating violence if it is regarded as normal among their peer groups.
- Gender stereotypes and gender role expectations plays a role in teen dating violence by reinforcing male dominance and female passivity.
- Cultural differences and values that influence familial and societal responses toward relationships may contribute to teen dating violence.

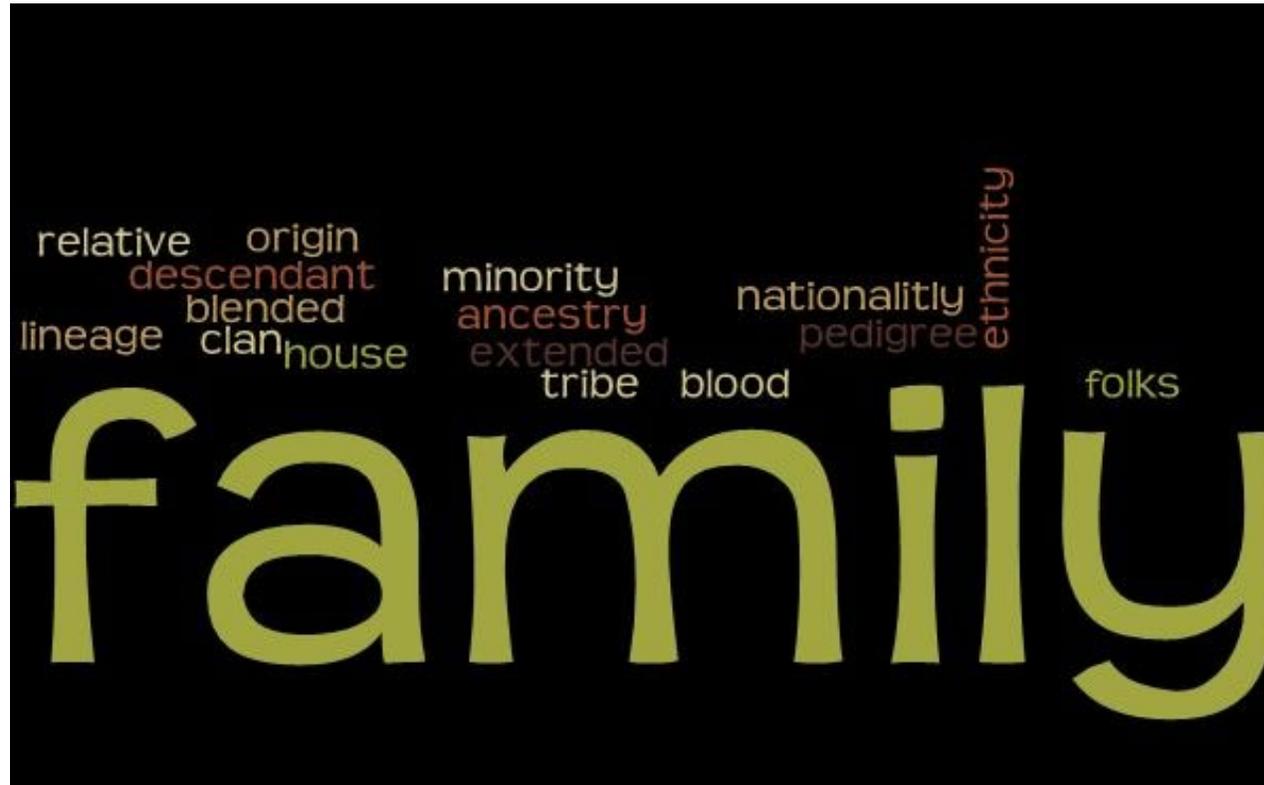
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In What Ways Can Teen Dating Violence Look Different from Adult Intimate Partner Violence?

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WHAT IS CULTURE?



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How does our need to be a part of a group affect our actions?

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CULTURE (1 of 3)

- A critical definition of culture refers to shared experiences or commonalities that have developed and continue to evolve in relation to changing social and political contexts, including:
 - Race, ethnicity, and national origin
 - Sexuality, gender identity, and lived experience including the experience of people who are non-hetero normative.
 - Religion, interaction with faith communities (both positive and negative)

CULTURE (2 of 3)

- Age
- Geography and Space (rural, urban, sub-urban)
- Disability status
- Immigration status
- Level of education
- And other axes of identification within the historical context of oppression

CULTURE (3 of 3)

- An individual's culture can influence attitudes regarding gender roles and violence. Victims from cultures that ascribe to conventional gender roles or disapprove of dating and sexuality may believe dating violence is acceptable.
- Collectivism is an important cultural value observed in many communities of color and has considerable influence on a victim's decision to seek help.
- Stereotypes based on race/ethnicity and culture, may also decrease the likelihood a victim will report the abuse or use helping services.

PAUSE AND REFLECT.

- What is your culture?
- How would you describe your cultural identity?
- Whose opinion and beliefs have the greatest effect on how you think about your identity?
- How does your need to be apart of a group affect how you see yourself?
- How would you have answered these questions as a teen?

CULTURE AND TEEN DATING VIOLENCE

The following factors influence teen dating violence:

- Community
- Peers
- Family
- Age
- Religion
- Sexual Orientation
- Education

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Whose opinion and beliefs have the greatest effect on how you think about your own identity?

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Hispanic and Latino Cultures

- In traditional Hispanic and Latin cultures, gender role expectations emphasize male dominance and the female deference to the male authority.
- Latinas in violent relationships may be less willing to seek help if there is a threat to family honor.
- Immigration status, level of acculturation, and familism or collectivism may impact when or if help is sought.
- Fear of deportation or of reports to immigration may impact a victim's decision to disclose violence.

Native Cultures

- Native American teens who have experienced or witnessed discrimination or racial oppression, may distrust people outside their community and may not disclose.
- Systems are viewed by the Native community as untrustworthy, and this may impact a victim's decision to come forward or cooperate.
- Historical trauma may play a role in whether help is sought in Native communities.

Black Cultures

- Black victims may feel the need to protect their perpetrator or minimize the abuse due to distrust or dislike of law enforcement.
- Minimization may be influenced by high levels of exposure to community violence.
- Disproportionally victims with low-income experience higher rates of normalized violence.

Asian and Pacific Islander Cultures

- The family's reputation and needs takes precedence over the individual's and may impact disclosure and help seeking.
- Asians and Pacific Islanders may not seek help in response to feelings of isolation, confusion, and shame.
- Victims may not trust systems or fear of deportation may cause victims to not disclose.

LBGTQIA+ Cultures

- Fear of disapproval or public embarrassment may prevent victims from coming forward.
- Fear of premature outing or discovery of sexual identity/activity by community, friends, and family may prevent help seeking.

Minorities and Teen Dating Violence

- Latinos (11.5%) and Blacks (12%) are more likely to be victims of teen dating violence than white (8%) teens.
- LBGTQIA+ (59%) are more likely to be victims of teen dating violence than heterosexual teens.
- **CONCLUSION:** Minority groups are disproportionately affected by teen dating violence.

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What are the Consequences for Teens When Other Define Their Identity?

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Additional Context for BIPOC in TDV

- History of systemic, marginalized trauma;
- Increased likelihood of poverty/low socioeconomic status;
- Higher incidences of exposure to community violence;
- Complex family dynamics;
- Lack of systemic support for educational, mental, emotional or psychological challenges.

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Why is it so difficult for a person to go against the group?

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How might these things look in teens?

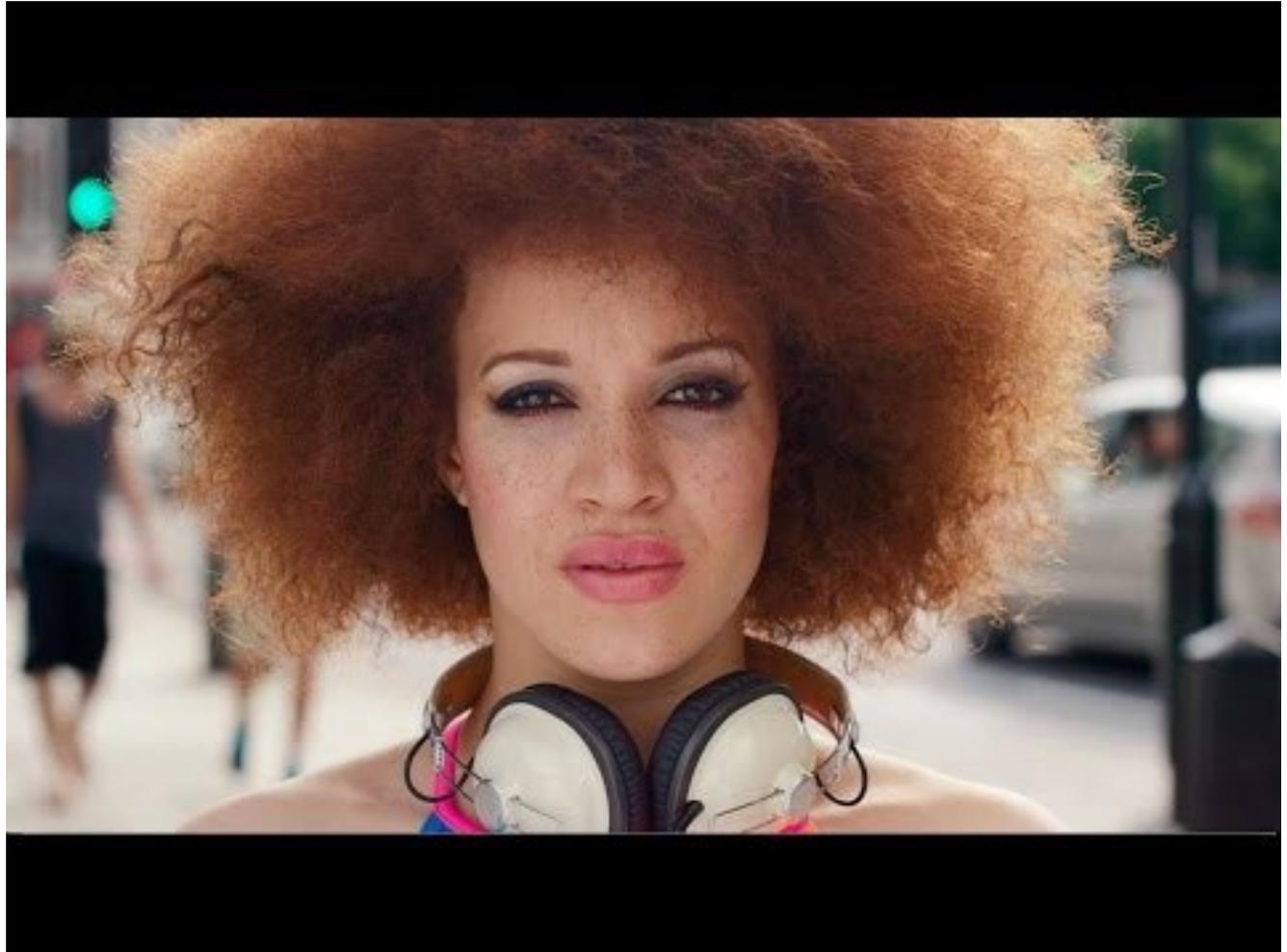
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Intersections



Implicit or Unconscious Bias

An implicit bias is an unconscious association, belief, or attitude toward any social group. Due to implicit biases, people may often attribute certain qualities or characteristics to all members of a particular group, a phenomenon known as stereotyping.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BFcjfqmVah8&t=2s>

Implicit Bias and Obstructed View

- Implicit Bias is NOT Racism.
- Implicit bias IS a preference for, aversion to, or stereotypes about a certain group of people on an unconscious level.
- AND EVERYONE HAS IMPLICIT BIAS!

Assess Your View

Circle of Trust Exercise



Dangers of Implicit Bias

"Although we like to imagine that we are fair, reasonable and unbiased in the small and big choices and decisions we make in our daily lives, we are neither truly impartial nor neutral."

Tanya Mathew, Co-chair of Cultural and Anti Bias Education, Ohio State University

- Implicit bias is insidious and automatically creeps into a person's behavior.
- Implicit bias can reinforce existing inequalities and stereotypes.
- Implicit bias shapes decisions and how we evaluate and interact with others.

Check Your Bias

Picture the following:

- Nurse
- Rapist
- Doctor
- Teacher
- Preacher
- Secretary
- CEO
- Addict
- Police Officer

View and Respond



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZWgVs4qj1ho>

10 Types of Implicit Bias (1 of 10)

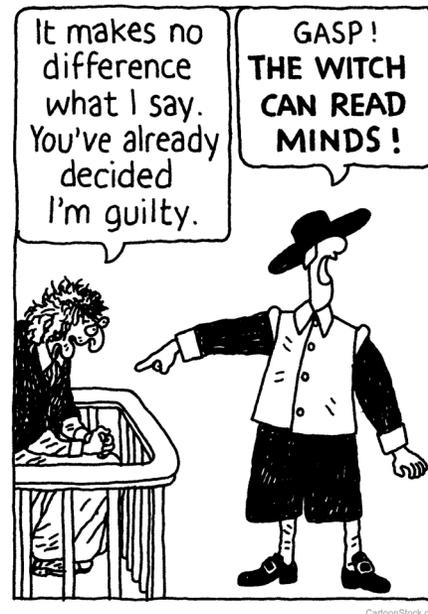
1. Selective Attention – a mental process through which we selectively see some things but not others, depending on our point of focus or what we happen to be focusing on at a particular time.



“Excuse me, Doc, my attention wandered. What type of deficit disorder did you say I had?”

10 Types of Implicit Bias (2 of 10)

2. Diagnosis Bias – the propensity to label people, ideas, or things based on our initial opinions. It can also happen because personal biases, like prejudice or subjective judgment affect a diagnosis.



10 Types of Implicit Bias (3 of 10)

3. Pattern Recognition – the tendency to sort and identify information based on prior experience or habit.



10 Types of Implicit Bias (4 of 10)

4. Value Attribution – the inclination to imbue a person or thing with certain qualities based on initial perceived value.



PEANUTS; drawings by Charles Schulz; 1989 United Features Syndicate, Inc. Reprinted by permission of UFS, Inc.

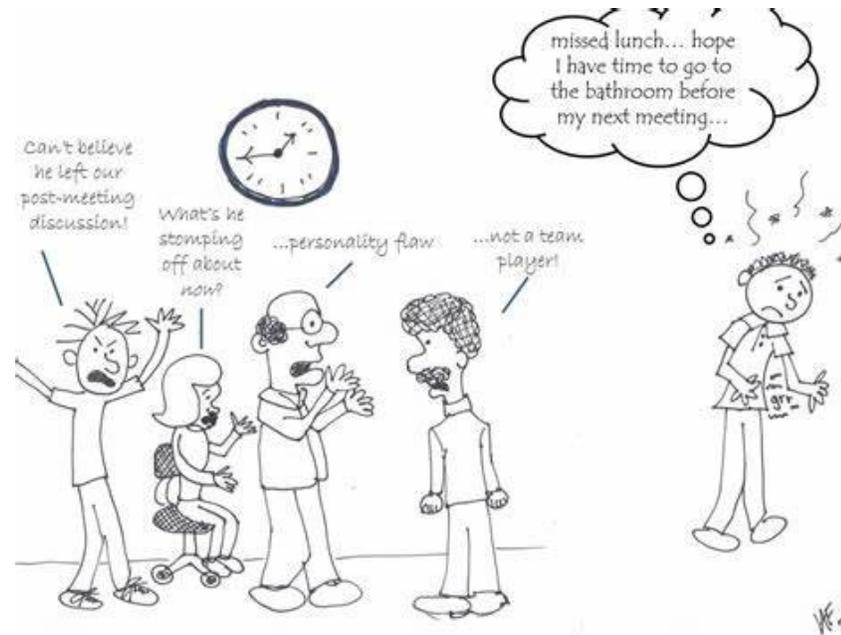
10 Types of Implicit Bias (5 of 10)

5. Confirmation Bias – a tendency for people to gather information or respond to a circumstance in a way that confirms their already established beliefs or ideas.



10 Types of Implicit Bias (6 of 10)

6. Primary Effect – the experience of anxiety or concern in a situation where a person has the potential to confirm a negative stereotype about their social group.



10 Types of Implicit Bias (7 of 10)

7. Commitment – to remain attached to a particular point of view, even when it may be obviously wrong, especially when it provides is a way to save face, appear right, or allow us to glorify ourselves.



“That’s strange. I remember it differently, in a way that aligns with my world view and casts me in a positive light.”

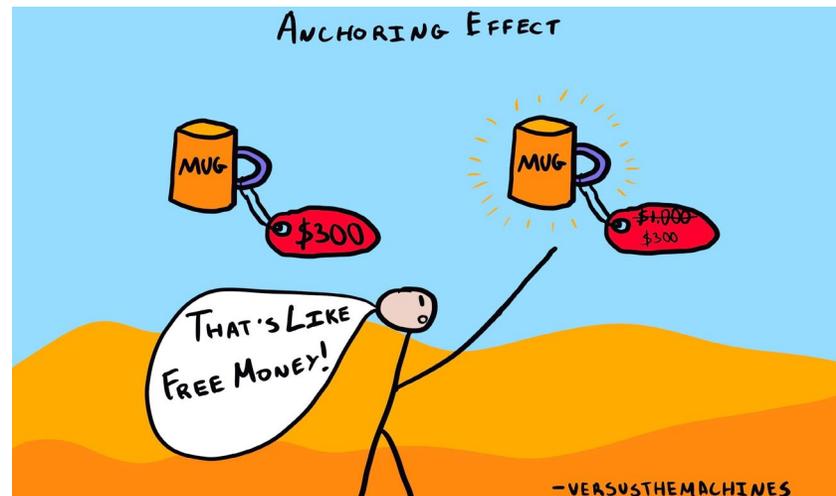
10 Types of Implicit Bias (8 of 10)

8. Stereotype Threat – the experience or anxiety or concern in a situation where a person has the potential to confirm a negative stereotype about their social group.



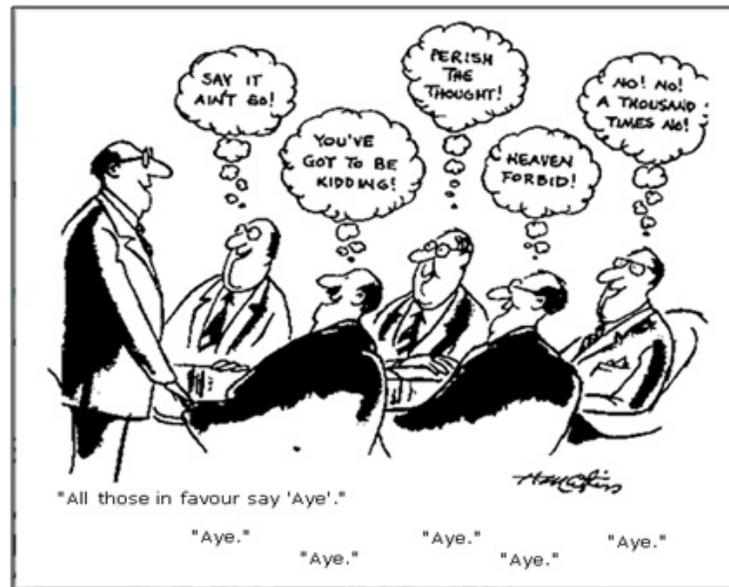
10 Types of Implicit Bias (9 of 10)

9. Anchoring Bias – the tendency to rely too heavily or anchor on one trait or piece of information when making decisions.

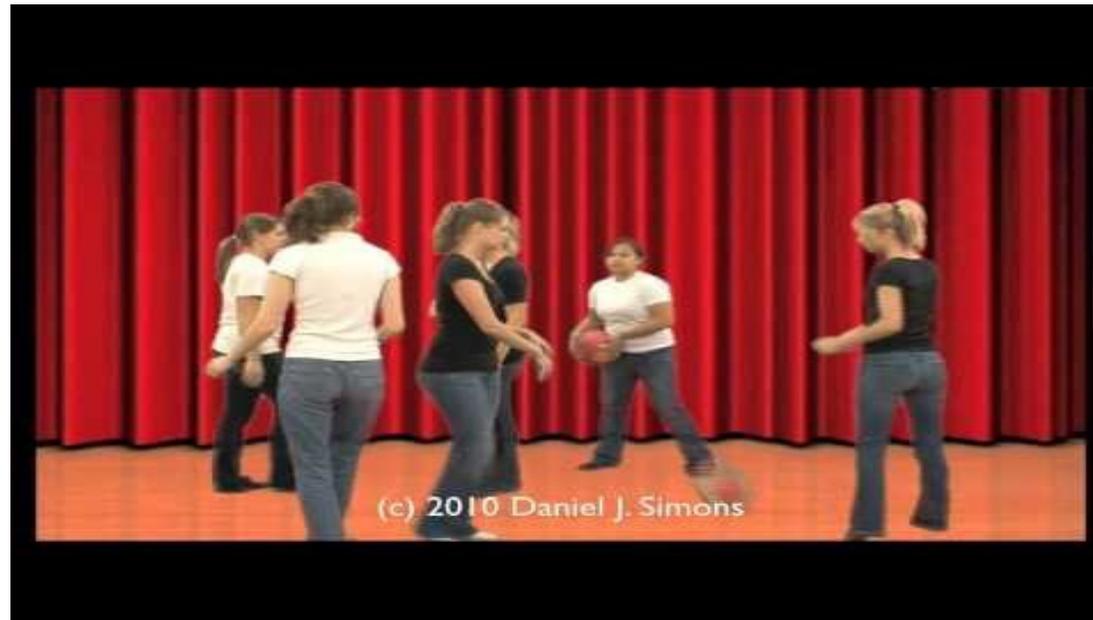


10 Types of Implicit Bias (10 of 10)

10. Group Think – when we become too conscious of the opinions of others and begin to emulate each other and conform rather than think differently.



Implicit Bias



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IGQmdoK_ZfY

Culturally Competent Working Assumptions

- Cultures are contradictory.
 - Widespread acceptance of domestic violence
 - Traditions of resistance
 - Values that are nurturing and oppressive
- Each victim is a unique individual with their own responses.
- Everyone comes with cultural experiences and perspectives that might differ from those of others.

PAUSE AND REFLECT.

- How might implicit bias affect outcomes/assessments?
- What areas of my work are do my implicit biases appear?
- Which of my behaviors are rooted in implicit bias? What steps can I take to change those actions?
- What systems/assessment tools are we using that have implicit biases?
- What changes can we make to those systems/assessments to be more equitable?

Breaking Down Biases: What can you do?

- Acknowledge your biases.
- Interact with people who trigger your biases. Respectfully, of course.
- Challenge your biases.
- Focus on systems change in addition to programs and services.
- Listen to and act WITH teens.

Questions?

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