

Dating Violence

What is it?

Dating violence is controlling, abusive, and aggressive behavior in a romantic relationship. It can happen in straight or gay relationships. It can include verbal, emotional, physical, or sexual abuse, or a combination.

Controlling behavior includes:

- Not letting you hang out with your friends
- Calling or paging you frequently to find out where you are, who you're with, and what you're doing
- Telling you what to wear
- Having to be with you all the time

Verbal and emotional abuse includes:

- Calling you names
- Jealousy
- Belittling you (cutting you down)
- Threatening to hurt you, someone in your family, or themselves if you don't do what they want

Physical abuse includes:

- Shoving
- Punching
- Slapping
- Pinching
- Hitting
- Kicking
- Hair pulling
- Strangling

Sexual abuse includes:

- Unwanted touching and kissing
- Forcing you to have sex
- Not letting you use birth control
- Forcing you to do other sexual things

Anyone can be a victim of dating violence. Both boys and girls are victims, but boys and girls abuse their partners in different ways. Girls are more likely to yell, threaten to hurt themselves, pinch, slap, scratch, or kick. Boys injure girls more and are more likely to punch their partner and force them to participate in unwanted sexual activity. Some teen victims experience violence occasionally. Others are abused more often, sometimes daily.

If you are a victim of dating violence, you might...

- Think it's your fault
- Feel angry, sad, lonely, depressed or confused
- Feel helpless to stop the abuse
- Feel threatened or humiliated
- Feel anxious
- Not know what might happen next
- Feel like you can't talk to family and friends
- Be afraid of getting hurt more seriously
- Feel protective of your boyfriend/girlfriend

You're Not Alone

- One in three teenagers has experienced violence in a dating relationship.ⁱ
- 50 percent to 80 percent of teens have reported knowing others who were involved in violent relationships.ⁱⁱ
- 15 percent of teen girls and boys have reported being victims of severe dating violence (defined as being hit, thrown down, or attacked with a weapon).ⁱⁱⁱ
- 8 percent of 8th and 9th grade students have reported being victims of sexual dating violence.^{iv}
- Young women, ages 16 to 24 years, experience the highest rates of relationship violence.^v

Get Help

Being a victim of dating violence is not your fault. Nothing you say, wear, or do gives anyone the right to hurt you.

- If you think you are in an abusive relationship, get help immediately. Don't keep your concerns to yourself.
- Talk to someone you trust like a parent, teacher, school principal, counselor, or nurse.
- If you choose to tell, you should know that some adults are mandated reporters. This means they are legally required to report neglect or abuse to someone else, such as the police or child protective services. You can ask people if they are mandated reporters and then decide what you want to do. Some examples of mandated reporters are teachers, counselors, doctors, social workers, and in some cases, even coaches or activity leaders. If you want help deciding who to talk to, call our Helpline at **1-800-FYI-CALL** or an anonymous crisis line in your area. You might also want to talk to a trusted family member, a

friend's parent, an adult neighbor or friend, an older sibling or cousin, or other experienced person whom you trust.

Help Yourself

Think about ways you can be safer. This means thinking about what to do, where to go for help, and who to call ahead of time.

- Where can you go for help?
- Who can you call?
- Who will help you?
- How will you escape a violent situation?

Here are other precautions you can take:

- Let friends or family know when you are afraid or need help.
- When you go out, say where you are going and when you'll be back.
- In an emergency call 911 or your local police department.
- Memorize important phone numbers like the people to contact or places to go in an emergency.
- Keep spare change, calling cards, or a cell phone handy for immediate access to communication.
- Go out in a group or with other couples.
- Have money available for transportation if you need to take a taxi, bus, or subway to escape.

Help Someone Else

If you know someone who might be in an abusive relationship, you can help.

- Tell the person that you are worried.
- Be a good listener.
- Offer your friendship and support.
- Ask how you can help.
- Encourage your friend to seek help.
- Educate yourself about dating violence and healthy relationships.

- Avoid any confrontations with the abuser. This could be dangerous for you and your friend.

If you want to read more...

...about dating violence, read our **GET HELP** series bulletin on teen dating violence at **www.ncvc.org/gethelp**.

¹ O'Keefe (1998)-NCVC, Statistics on Dating Violence.

² Ibid.

³ USC News, October 27, 2000.
uscnews.sc.edu/admin/hlth284.htm, retrieved 14 March 2000.

⁴ Foshee (1996) Fact sheet on Dating Violence-Youth violence and suicide Prevention Team, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention,
www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/yvpt/datviol.htm.

⁵ [NCJ 178247 May 2000 Ibid.]