Distinguishing between Risks Factors for Perpetration, and Victimization in Adolescent Dating Relationships
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Introduction

Teen Dating Violence (TDV)
- A wide variety of research found that adolescents and young adults are more at risk of IPV (American Psychological Association, 2013).
- "About 1 in 5 women and nearly 1 in 7 men who ever experienced rape, physical violence, and/or stalking by an intimate partner, first experienced some form of partner violence between 11 and 17 years of age" (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2010).
- "One in five female high school students reports being physically and/or sexually abused by a dating partner." (American Psychological Association, 2013).

The Present Study
- This study investigates risk factors that may anticipate a person’s role as a victim or perpetrator of aggression in dating relationships.
- This study examines whether particular risk factors uniquely predict perpetration, victimization, or both. Also, whether males or females are more likely to perpetrate or be victimized by dating aggression.
- Each risk factor is from one of the following four categories: 1) Family 2) Cognitions 3) Emotions 4) Alcohol use

Sample
- 761 participants ages 18-25
- Undergraduate students at Marquette University

Procedure
- Participant signed an informed consent sheet
- A number of questionnaires were completed online

Method

Measures
- CADRI (Perpetration and victimization of dating aggression)
- ICU (Callous unemotional traits)
- SA (Sexual abuse history)
- CTS (Interparental conflict; parent-child conflict)
- WCT (Aggression and hostility)
- SAS (Sexual attitudes)
- TAS (Alexithymia)
- CEBAA (Attitudes about dating aggression)
- CRPS (Relationship quality with mom, partner, father)
- CRAFFT (Alcohol use)

Results

Correlations
- Predictors common to perpetration and victimization:
  - Alexithymia
  - Alcohol use
  - Attitudes accepting/justifying dating aggression
  - Callous unemotional traits
  - Interparental conflict
  - Parent-child conflict
  - Relationship quality with partner
  - Relationship quality with father
- Predictor of Victimization only:
  - Sexual Attitudes

Regression
- Unique predictors of perpetration and victimization:
  - Alcohol use
  - Relationship quality with partner
- Unique predictor of perpetration only:
  - Attitudes accepting and justifying dating aggression

T-test
- Females reported perpetration more often than males

Conclusion
- The majority of the predictors were common to both perpetration and victimization.
- Only one predictor specific to victimization.
- Of all the correlated risk factors there were three that uniquely predicted victimization and/or perpetration.
- These unique predictors should be targeted by prevention and intervention programs.
- Females reported perpetrating TDV more than males.

Implications
- Investigate which specific risk factors are unique to female perpetration vs. male perpetration
- Prevention & Intervention Programs
  - Educating adolescents on link between alcohol use and TDV
  - Implement relationship classes
    - Healthy relationships
    - Conflict resolution
    - Attitudes accepting dating aggression

Discussion

Selected References