Dating violence prevention programs in New York City public middle schools: A multi-level NIJ experimental evaluation



Wellesley College <u>October 27, 2011</u>

Bruce G. Taylor, Ph.D.

Nan D. Stein, Ed.D. Daniel Woods, Ph.D.

Elizabeth A. Mumford, Ph.D. Kelly A. Mennemeier







Introduction to "Dating Violence and Harassment" (DV/H)

- DV/H has serious health consequences for youth, including significantly poorer mental and physical health, more trauma symptoms, and increased school avoidance.
- Sexual harassment is a violation of federal civil rights law (Title IX) and schools can be sued.
- Most studies on DV/H have focused on students in the 8th grade and up; <u>few 6th and 7th grade DV/H</u> <u>interventions</u> and fewer evaluated rigorously.

Methods

- <u>NIJ</u> funded randomized experiment, longitudinal design
- Setting in NYC largest school district in U.S.
- 30 public middle schools with all three waves of data
 - Two 6th and two 7th grade classrooms in each building
 - Total of 117 classrooms (n=58 classes in 6th grade & 59 in 7th grade)
 - 2,655 students (n=1,266 students in 6th and 1,388 in 7th)
 - 10 to 15 years old (mostly 11-13)
 - 54% of our sample was girls and 46% boys

RCT Design



Intervention	Receives building-level	No building-level
Receives Classroom	7 schools & 28 classrooms <u>Both</u>	6 schools & 23 classrooms <u>Classroom only</u>
No classroom	8 schools & 30 classrooms Building only	9 schools & 36 classrooms <u>Neither</u>
Total	15 schools & 58 classrooms	15 schools & 59 classrooms

Methods (Cont'd)



- Quantitative student surveys
 - Before the intervention
 - Immediately post-implementation
 - About six months post-intervention
- Qualitative focus groups
 - Interventionists
 - Students

Outcome measures



- Behavior of the students (DV/H reductions),
 - Prevalence/frequency of peer and dating partner violence and sexual harassment
- Attitudes towards DV/H_c
- Knowledge of DV/H
- Intentions to intervene as bystanders
- Behavioral intentions to reduce DV/H

Description of sample



- 45% Hispanic
- <u>27% African American</u>, 26% Asian, 26% Caucasian, 18% multi-racial, and 3% other
- 39% of our sample had prior experience with a violence prevention educational program
- 48% had been in a <u>dating relationship</u> (> 1 week) at least once in their lifetime; of those 44% had 1 or 2 prior partners (73% had ≤ 6)
- 70% <u>never in relationship</u> > than 6 months.

Violence in Lifetime

- Experienced any dating violence as a <u>victim</u> in lifetime----19.4% (9.8% Nation, 10.9% NYC- 09 YRBS/CDC TDV for 9th-12th grade)
- Any dating violence perpetration against others ------20%
- Experienced any peer violence as a <u>victim</u> ------ 66%
- Any peer violence perpetration against others ------57%
- Experienced any sexual harassment as a victim -----69%
- Any sexual harassment perpetration against others ----- 46%

DV/H Knowledge & Intentions

↑ Increases in <u>knowledge</u> of DV/H immediately posttreatment and six month post for "both" group

- ↑ Increases in <u>behavioral intentions</u> to reduce violence immediately after "building only" intervention: Results dissipate 6 months post txt
- ↑ Our "building only" intervention was associated with more positive intentions to intervene as a <u>bystander</u> (e.g., reporting an incident of violence to a teacher) at 6 months post txt
- Txt no effect on <u>attitudes</u> against TDV

Building intervention reduces youth dating violence

Treatment – Building intervention only

~ 50% fewer incidents of victimization & perpetration
 of any dating violence at 6 months follow-up

 $\sqrt{2}$ findings p<.05 and <u>1</u> finding between p<.05 to .10 level

Both classroom and building intervention

4 31% drop in prevalence of victimization of any dating violence at 6 months follow-up (p=.09)

Classroom only intervention

No statistically significant findings

Interventions generally <u>reduce sexual harassment</u>

Treatment group has <u>three desirable</u> significant findings for lowering the frequency of sexual harassment victimization <u>and</u> perpetration at 6 months follow-up (two building only and one both txt)

However, <u>one undesirable result</u> for the building only txt for having a higher prevalence of any sexual harassment at 6 months follow-up

Mostly desirable effects of treatment on any <u>peer</u> violence

- Focus of treatment was on TDV and SH <u>not</u> peer violence
- <u>5 desirable findings and 2 undesirable findings</u>
- Immediate post txt prevalence of any peer violence perpetration higher for building only group, but this finding does not appear at 6 months follow-up and turns to a desirable result for a 30% lower frequency of peer violence perpetration at 6 months for the building only and both txts
- 6 months follow-up for the <u>prevalence</u> of any peer violence victimization is higher for building only group, but for those experiencing it the # of victimization and perpetration <u>incidents is lower</u> by about 30% for the building only and both txts groups

Building intervention reduce sexual dating violence



Treatment – Building intervention only

- ~ 50% lower prevalence and frequency of incidents of sexual dating violence victimization at 6 months follow-up
- ~ 50% lower frequency of incidents of sexual dating violence perpetration at 6 months follow-up

Both classroom and building intervention

27% lower frequency of incidents of sexual dating violence perpetration immediately after txt (p=.17)

No statistically significant findings for classroom only

Building only and the both intervention group reduce peer sexual violence for a total of 10 data points

Both classroom and building intervention

- Ver 30% lower prevalence and frequency of incidents of peer sexual violence victimization (all combos significant p<.05) immediately after txt & at 6 months post follow-up
- 4 36% lower frequency of incidents of peer sexual violence perpetration at 6 months post txt

<u> Treatment – Building intervention only</u>

Vover 34% lower prevalence and frequency of incidents of peer sexual violence victimization and perpetration at 6 months post treatment

SUMMARY OF VIOLENCE RESULTS

- <u>28 significant (<.05) results</u> in desired direction (txt works)
 - > <u>17</u> significant results for "building only" group
 - > <u>11</u> significant results for the "both" group
 - > <u>0</u> significant results for "classroom only" group
- Txt reduced "<u>Any</u>" dating violence
- Txt reduced peer and dating partner <u>sexual violence</u>
- 3 of 5 significant results suggest <u>sexual harassment</u> was reduced due to interventions
- 5 of 7 significant results suggest <u>"any" peer violence</u> was reduced due to interventions

SUMMARY OF NON-VIOLENCE RESULTS

Knowledge increased for "both" group

- Txt promotes some pro-social <u>attitudes</u> against TDV
- Txt group more likely to <u>intend to avoid</u> <u>perpetrating</u> violence (more pro-social behavioral intentions)
- Increases in more <u>positive bystander</u> intervening for txt group

SUMMARY OF THREE BACKFIRE EFFECTS/UNDESIRABLE RESULTS

- One occurred immediately post txt but not present at 6 months, and replaced with desirable effects at 6 months
- II. Another was for prevalence only but the frequency measures were in the desirable direction of treatment working
- III. Third, was one undesirable result for sexual harassment among three other desirable effects for sexual harassment

Implications

- Txt improved DV/H <u>knowledge</u>
- Txt led to reductions in "any" dating violence
- Txt led to reductions in peer and dating partner <u>sexual violence</u>
- Majority of evidence is that the interventions may be effective at reducing <u>sexual harassment</u> and "<u>any</u>" peer violence but require more research

Implications

- Treasting the result of the re
 - Txt increases <u>behavioral intentions</u> to reduce violence
 - Increases in more positive bystander intervening for txt
 - <u>Building intervention alone can be effective</u> and is a low cost efficient approach to violence reduction
 - <u>Classroom lessons alone are not effective</u>, but can be when combined with the building intervention

Implications

- A CONTRACT OF CONT
 - On balance, we believe these interventions are promising but require more in-depth study
 - In January 2011, our team started a <u>new 3-year</u>
 <u>NIJ experimental evaluation</u>
 - In the future we will collect/analyze school disciplinary records to provide more objective measures of violence needed to estimate reporting effect of Tx
 - Longer follow-up for surveys
 - Modifications to intervention- grade differentiation, addition of 8th grade (along with 6th and 7th grades), saturated environment

Contact Information



Bruce G. Taylor, Ph.D. **Principal Research Scientist** NORC at the University of Chicago 4350 East West Highway Bethesda, MD 20814 Taylor-Bruce@norc.uchicago.edu 301-634-9512