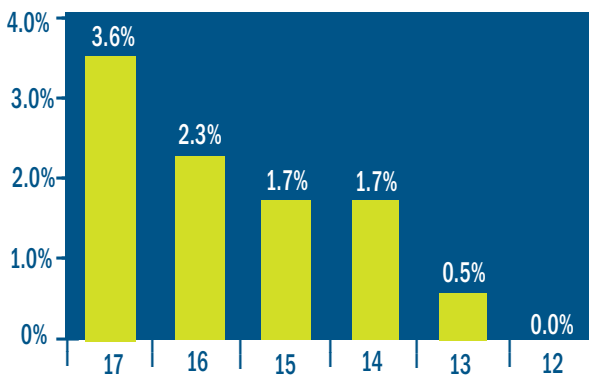




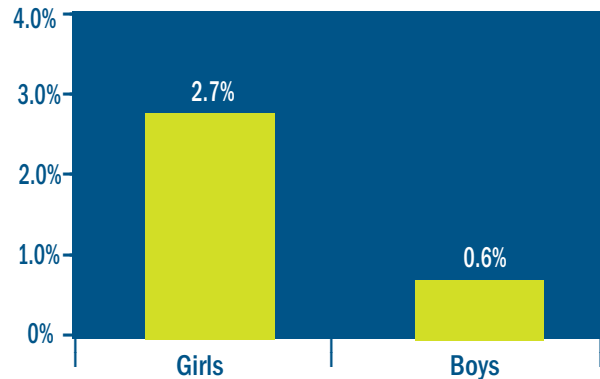
400,000 Youth Have Experienced Severe Dating Violence

According to a new report published in the *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, an estimated 1.6% of youth aged 12-17 in the U.S. (approximately 400,000) report experiencing serious dating violence¹ in their lifetime. Being female and/or older are characteristics associated with a higher likelihood of having experienced severe dating violence. Approximately 3.6% of 17-year-old youth reported experiencing dating violence, compared to 2.3% among 16-year-olds, 1.7% among 15- and 14-year-olds, 0.5% among 13-year-olds, and 0.0% among 12-year-olds. Approximately 2.7% of female youth reported experiencing serious dating violence vs. 0.6% of male youth. Other risk factors associated with an increased likelihood of experiencing severe dating violence include experiencing another potentially traumatic event,² and recently experiencing a stressful life event.³

Percentage of Youth Reporting Dating Violence, by Age in Years



Percentage of Youth Reporting Dating Violence, by Gender



Source: Wolitzky-Taylor, K. B., Ruggiero, K. J., Danielson, C. K., Resnick, H. S., Hanson, R. F., Smith, D. W., Saunders, B. E., and Kilpatrick, D. G. (2008). Prevalence and correlates of dating violence in a national sample of adolescents. *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 47(7), 755-762.

Notes:

¹ In this study, severe dating violence is defined as experiencing physical assault, sexual assault, or drug- or alcohol-facilitated rape by a dating partner.

² Other potentially traumatic events include physical or sexual assault or abuse by someone other than a partner; serious motor vehicle accident, serious accident, fire, or natural disaster; loss of a close friend or loved one due to homicide or drunk driving accident; and witnessing community or parental violence.

³ Stressful life events include death of a friend or family member, serious or life-threatening illness (self, family member, or friend), and parental separation or divorce.

Prepared by the Center for Health and Justice (CHJ) at TASC. CHJ works to build, enhance, and sustain strong and vibrant communities by promoting policies and practices that stop the cycle of drugs and crime. We conduct research and evaluations, and offer policy analysis, trainings, and technical assistance in the fields of health and justice. For more information, visit us online at www.centerforhealthandjustice.org.

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