A comparative study of experience and health impact of teen dating violence

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Introduction
Here we present the first stage of analysis of data collected from Japanese university students. This is part of a broader comparative study of dating violence and health behaviours carried out in six countries.

Objectives of this study were to:
✓ To clarify and compare the current awareness and experience of dating violence and its impact on self-reported health and well-being among university students in Japan, the Netherlands, Thailand, Guatemala, and Peru.
✓ To obtain basic data for promoting youth health for preventative health education based.

Ethics Review
This research was approved by The Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing’s Research Ethics Committee on January 26, 2011.

Funding
The Research Promotion Project of the Japanese Red Cross Kyushu International College of Nursing

Prevalence of Dating violence victimization and perpetration

Prevalence is defined by a variable which equals to one if a student has experienced at least one of the 30 forms of dating violence, zero otherwise.

Who is at risk of Victimization?
Here we sought to identify risk factors involved in victimization experience. We ran logistic regression to see what determines prevalence of dating violence

Dependent variable: Prevalence of dating violence

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>Victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>(N=113)</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>(N=406)</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * means statistically significant at 5%

Points to Note
✓ Almost 46% of the male and female students reported experiencing at least one dating violence incident. Earlier student surveys ranged from 19% (Kumamoto Pref. 2009) to 27% (Japanese government 2008) to 44% (Akita 2010).
✓ There is no significant gender difference in the rate of dating violence (neither perpetration nor victimization)
✓ The rate of dating violence is highest in the age group 22 to 24 years
✓ Freshmen are more likely to be victims than perpetrators, whereas juniors are more likely to be perpetrators.

Specific indicators of victimization by gender
Here we take a quick look at some individual violence questions to flesh out more nuanced stories about gender roles in dating violence

✓ Female students are more likely to experience controlling behavior by their dating partner, verbal assaults from the partner, forced to have sex and no cooperation with contraception use
✓ Male students are more likely to be ignored by their dating partner compared to female students

Victimization by Gender

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Perpetrator</th>
<th>Victim</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * means statistically significant at 5%