



STIR

Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships

Connecting online and offline contexts and risks

***Executive Summary and Briefing Paper 2
on Violence in Teenage Intimate Relationships***

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Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships (STIR)

Connecting online and offline contexts and risks

Briefing Paper 2: Incidence Rates and Impact of Experiencing Interpersonal Violence and Abuse in Young People's Relationships

Funded by DAPHNE III European Commission

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BACKGROUND

European domestic violence (DV) research, prevention and legislation (for example the Istanbul Convention) have predominantly focused on adult women's experiences of intimate forms of violence, and the impact of adult DV on children and young people.

However, in comparison, we know very little about *young people's own* experiences of intimate partner violence and abuse (IPVA) in their own relationships. In addition, many current European (EU) child welfare policies on safeguarding children insufficiently recognise IPVA in young people's relationships as constituting a child welfare concern.

Current research on IPVA in young people's relationships has primarily focused on face-to-face forms of violence and abuse. Few national or international research findings have addressed the incidence and impact of new technologies, including social networking sites, on young people's IPVA experiences. New technologies may compound incidence and impact of IPVA in young people's relationships. UK Interview findings (Barter et al 2009, Marsh et al 2010) have highlighted the role that online spaces, including social networking sites, can play in underpinning face-to-face (offline) forms of IPVA. New technologies may therefor intensify offline experiences of violence as well as constituting a discrete form of abuse in its own right. Nevertheless, how technological innovation, and young people's integrated use of new technologies in their everyday lives, impact on their experiences of IPVA remains largely unexplored both within European and international research.

The rapidity with which EU children and young people are gaining access to online, convergent, mobile and networked media is unprecedented in the history of the technical innovation (Livingstone and Haddon 2008). What seems clear is that online concerns for children and young people are not necessarily the same as adults (Livingstone et al 2011), and this applies to the issue of IPVA. Research has clearly demonstrated that, for young people, online and offline spaces are in fact mutually constituted requiring an empirical investigation of the complex ways in which new technologies are used and made sense of in everyday life (Holloway and Valentine 2001; Livingstone and Bober 2004). Our research continues this tradition.

The EU Kids Online programme provided ground breaking findings on European children's, and their parents', perspectives concerning internet risks and safety (Livingstone et al 2011). The online risks addressed included: pornography, bullying, receiving sexual messages and misuse of personal data. However, the role of new technologies and social media networking sites in instigating and maintaining IPVA in young people's relationships was not explored.

We also need to be cautious in transferring adult IPVA understandings and prevention models onto young people's own experiences. Although the structural inequalities underpinning IPVA as a form of gender-based violence may be similar, the position of young people within the construction of childhood also brings structural, as well as social, inequalities and limitations, not experienced by adults. In addition, different European states exhibit disparate structural and cultural dynamics which may influence both the degree and nature of IPVA in young people's relationships, the impact of IPVA on young people's welfare and their help-seeking and resistance strategies.

Consequently, a greater recognition of the problem of IPVA in young people's relationships across Europe is required. Awareness of the issues faced by young people experiencing IPVA, and a greater understanding of the role of new technologies, needs to be fully integrated into the development of prevention and intervention programmes. The lack of comparable data on IPVA victimisation, and its impact on young people's welfare, hampers this process in a range of EU states. Thus project aimed to begin to address this gap in EU understanding and prevention development.

PARTNERS

Partners were selected to provide a wide geographical and policy spread and to offer diversity in gender equality as well as variations in young people's use of new technologies. We included a spread of countries based on the European Gender Equality Index to explore how specific country gender dynamics impacted on IPVA experiences. Within our sample England and Norway were calculated as having greater gender equality than Bulgaria, Cyprus and Italy. The countries chosen also needed to reflect the distinctions identified by the EU Kids Online survey on children's and young people's differential use of new technologies and associated risks. We purposely selected EU states identified as having low (Bulgaria and Cyprus), medium (Italy) and high (England and Norway) levels of internet use.

Project Teams:

England: Christine Barter, Nadia Aghtaie, Cath Larkins, Marsha Wood, Nicky Stanley

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Cyprus: Susana Pavlou, Stalo Lesta

Italy: Noemi De Luca, Gianna Cappello

Norway: Carolina Øverlien and Per Hellevik

Alba Lanau (University of Bristol) provided statistical support to the project team.

FUNDING

The research was funded under the DAPHNE III Programme of the European Commission. The NSPCC was a partner.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

The project overall aim was to contribute to:

- raising awareness through the provision of robust evidence;
- enable young people's experiences and views to inform policy and practice;
- enhance the development of appropriate prevention and intervention programmes;
- provide a resource which young people can access directly.

The specific research objectives were to:

- 1) Map relevant policy, practice and knowledge on IPVA in young people's relationships within each partner country and the degree to which these address the association between new technologies and IPVA in young people's relationship.
- 2) Create the first European comparative evidence-base on the incidence, impact, and the risk and protective factors associated with online and offline IPVA in young people's relationships.
- 3) Include young people's IPVA experiences and views, including the role of new technologies, to enhance and inform the development of European prevention and intervention responses.
- 4) Develop a virtual resource in each partner language which is directly accessible through the STIR website and also via a downloadable app. The resource will be developed with young people for young people and will provide awareness raising, research findings and signposts for appropriate sources of help in each country.

METHODOLOGY

STIR was based on a four stage mixed-method approach:

- **Stage 1:** Expert workshops: Respectively partners, on two occasions, convened a group of national experts to identify what is known about IPVA in young people's intimate relationships in each country, and to identify relevant policy and practice developments
- **Stage 2:** A School-based confidential survey of approximately 4,500 young people aged 14-17 year-olds was completed in 45 schools.
- **Stage 3:** Semi-structured interviews with 100 young people, using an interview schedule and vignettes
- **Stage 4:** Development of an online resource and a downloadable app for young people (www.stiritapp.eu)

A young people’s advisory group was convened in each country to comment on all aspects of the study. The groups helped to develop the survey, interview schedule and vignettes, and the online resources.

Sample

Survey: **4564** young people, approximately equal numbers of young women and young men took part in the survey (lower proportion of young women in the Italian sample), see table 1. All countries aimed to collect 1000 participants except Cyprus where, due to the smaller population size, half this amount was required, which was subsequently exceeded. All participants were aged between 14 and 17 years-old (see Table 2), the spread of ages were quite similar across the four country samples, however in England all young people were aged 14 or 15. The majority of young people (72%) reported having a boyfriend or girlfriend (see table 3). This was highest in Italy and lowest in Norway. Most young people (96%) had a partner of the opposite-sex and 4% had a same-sex partner. We were unable to systematically record ethnicity or religion due to sensitivity of recording this data in some countries (e.g. in Italy, the categorization of ethnicity is different as are the religions). All the survey findings are based on the **3277** young people who said they had been in a relationship.

Table 1 Sample and Gender

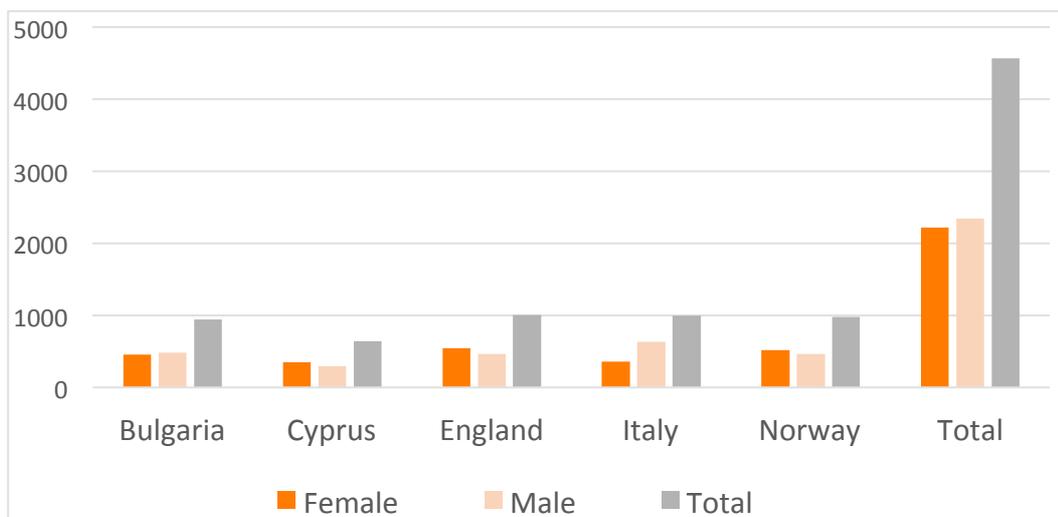


Table 2 Sample and Age

	Mean age	Number	Std Deviation
Bulgaria	15.27	950	1.07974
Cyprus	15.62	642	1.09834
England	14.73	1005	.59950
Italy	15.29	991	.89191
Norway	15.10	991	.85630
Total	15.17	4579*	.94749

*15 did not provide gender and were excluded from the overall analysis

Table 3 Ever had a Relationship by Gender

	Gender	Yes	No
Bulgaria	Female	69% (n=313)	31% (n=140)
	Male	69% (n=335)	31% (n=148)
	Total	69% (n= 648)	31% (n=288)
Cyprus	Female	79% (n=272)	21% (n=74)
	Male	79% (n=233)	21% (n=63)
	Total	79% (n=505)	21% (n= 137)
England	Female	74% (n= 401)	26% (n=139)
	Male	70% (n=323)	30% (n=138)
	Total	72% (n=724)	28% (n=277)
Italy	Female	82% (n= 293)	18% (n=66)
	Male	89% (n=565)	11% (n=67)
	Total	87% (n=858)	13% (n=133)
Norway	Female	53% (n=272)	47% (n=242)
	Male	58% (n=270)	42% (n=197)
	Total	55% (n=439)	45% (n=981)

*48 did not answer this question

Interviews: For the qualitative arm of the study, a total of 100 in-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with young people: 91 of these interviews were included in the analysis as not all young people recruited had direct experiences of intimate violence. Interviews included in the analysis were completed with 67 young women and 24 young men. Participants were aged between 13 and 19 years-old; the majorities were 15 to 17.

The interview respondents were recruited from schools via pastoral services, settings such as youth camps and workshops for young people or specialist services such as those working with IPVA.

Analysis

Survey: Descriptive statistics including cross-tabulations were run for each form of violence across each country. Chi-squared analysis was undertaken to determine statistically significant differences *within* each country data set. As it was not possible in the confines of this study to collect a randomly stratified sample we are therefore unable to statistically compare *cross* country differences, however we can observe general patterns in the comparative data.

Running logistic regressions separately for each country confirmed that, with a few exceptions, predictive factors were largely consistent across all five countries. This indicated the use of a single model for each type of violence. Additionally, separate regressions were run for males and females. Key variables were identified on the basis of existing theory, and progressively added into the model, testing for stability of the associations identified at each step. The initial model contained age and country variables to which other block variables were added including participant characteristics, wider attitudes and childhood violence. Associations were found to be generally stable. For this summary, the Odds Ratios (OR) are provided. As with any cross-sectional survey, we cannot identify causal relationships and are therefore unable to determine if the predictive factors are a cause or effect of violence. Only effects that were significant at 0.05 are reported.

Interviews were fully transcribed and analysed using a Framework approach, to ensure that comparable issues were identified and understood in context.

Ethics

The STIR research team had all worked on a range of sensitive research projects with children and young people and were fully aware of the ethical issues involved in

undertaking such work. The project received ethical approval from the University of Bristol, School for Policy Studies, Ethics Committee (2013).

Stage 1: Questionnaire

Introduction and information distribution

Initially a researcher from each team introduced the study to school pupils and distributed information leaflets for young people and their parents/carers. Young people were able to ask questions at this time or individually with the researcher/s afterwards. The information leaflets explained: who the researchers were; how to contact them; the aims of the project; what was involved in participation; guarantees that the survey was completely confidential and anonymity; voluntary nature of the project; and consent. Both young people and parents/carers were provided with contact details of the research team if they had any further questions or concerns.

Consent – young people

All young people who wished to take part in the study were required to sign a consent form before participation. The consent form clearly stated what they had consented too and reminded the young person that the survey was completely confidential and that participation was voluntary.

Consent – parents/carers

Two forms of parental/carer consent was used in the study reflecting the different ethical frameworks in each country. In England, if parents/carers did not wish their child to participate they were required to sign an opt-out consent form which accompanied the parental/carer information leaflet and return this to the research team in a pre-paid envelope or email the named researcher to withdraw their child from the study. In Italy, parents/carers were required to provide opt-in consent where they were required to sign and return the consent form to allow their child to participate.

Survey Administration

Researcher/s administered the survey in each school. The survey process took between 20 and 30 minutes to complete. A small general quiz was included at the end for participants who finished early or who did not wish to continue with the survey itself.

Confidentiality

The questionnaires were confidential and anonymous. It was made clear to all participants that they could stop at any time and that they did not have to answer any questions they didn't feel comfortable with. Due to the sensitive nature of the research after completion of the survey a hand-out was given to all young people containing the names and contact details of relevant local and national support organisations. The researchers were also available afterwards if young people wished to discuss anything.

Stage 2: Semi- Structured Interviews

The Interviews with young people lasted between 25 and 40 minutes. The team negotiated with each school or agency the most appropriate procedure to select the interview sample which ensured this was not stigmatising or placed pressure on young people to participate. Interviews were undertaken at a time and location most convenient to the young person.

Information Leaflet

An information leaflets for young people and their parents/carers outlined the project, the interview process, and limits of confidentiality.

Young People's Consent

As with the survey all young people who wanted to participate were required to sign a consent form. The consent form clearly stated the participant's rights within the interview process and what they were consenting to.

Parental Consent

As the interviews were not completely confidential opt-in parental consent was required. Parents/carers or legal guardians of young people aged 16 or under were required to sign and return a consent form. Parents could contact the research team to discuss their child's participation. Parents/carers of young people aged 17 and 18 years-old followed the opt-out consent procedure.

Confidentiality Policy

Conditional confidentiality was offered to interview participants. All information remained confidential to the research team unless the researcher felt that the participant was at risk of significant harm. This was stated and explained in the leaflets and consent forms for young people and parents/carers. The conditional nature of the confidentiality policy was explained again before starting the interview, and repeated periodically throughout the research interaction. The young person was informed that if they said something that indicated to the researcher that a risk of significant harm may exist (examples were provided), either to them or another child/young person, this information would not be kept confidential. At each fieldwork location a protocol for sharing information was developed in partnership with the school or agency.

FINDINGS

The main findings are:

- Between a half and two-thirds of young women aged 14 to 17 years-old and between a third and two-thirds of young men from the five countries reported experiencing IPVA.
- The majority of young women reported a negative impact to their experiences while the majority of young men reported an affirmative impact or no effect.
- In all countries, young people who reported experiencing IPVA in their relationships were at least twice as likely to have sent a sexual image or message compared to young people who had not been victimised.

Incidence Rates

The survey explored four different types of IPVA: Online Emotional Violence; Face-to-Face Emotional Violence; Physical Violence and Sexual Violence. We also asked about sending and receiving sexual messages. Each type of violence was measured by a range of questions. For the results we have combined all the questions for each form of violence victimisation to give an overall incidence rate for each country (see Table 4).

Table 4 Gender and Incidence Rates for Experiencing IPVA

Country	Gender	Online %		Emotional %		Physical %		Sexual %	
		no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Bulgaria	Female	53	47	59	41	89	11	79	21
	Male	57	43	65	35	85	15	75	25
Cyprus	Female	55	45	69	31	90	10	83	17
	Male	57	43	66	34	91	9	81	19
England	Female	52	48	52	48	78	22	59	41
	Male	75	25	73	27	88	12	86	14
Italy	Female	60	40	59	59	91	9	65	35
	Male	54	46	41	41	87	13	61	39
Norway	Female	62	38	68	32	82	18	72	28
	Male	80	20	81	19	92	8	91	9

Online Emotional Violence

Online forms of emotional violence were measured by six questions. In the survey respondents were asked 'Have any of your partners ever done any of these things using a mobile phone, computer or tablets to:

- Put you down or sent ever sent you any nasty messages?
- Post nasty messages about you that others could see?
- Sent you threatening messages online or by mobile phones?
- Try and control who you can be friends with or where you can go?
- Constantly check- up on what you have been doing / who you have been seeing, for example, by sending you messages or checking your social networking page all the time?
- Used mobile phones or social networking sites to stop your friends liking you, for example, pretending to be you and sending nasty messages to your friends?

The overall rate for experiencing some form of online violence was around 40% for both young women and young men in each country. However, young men in England and Norway reported much lower levels of online violence compared to young people in other countries (around 23%). Controlling behaviour (measured by 'control who you can be with...') and surveillance (measured by 'constantly checked up on...') were the most commonly experienced forms of online violence for both young women and young men.

Face-to-Face Emotional Violence

In the survey to measure offline or face-to-face emotional forms of violence we asked respondents 'Have any of your partners ever done any of these things face-to-face':

- Put you down in a nasty way?
- Shouted at you/ screamed in your face/ called you names?
- Said negative things about your appearance, body, friends or family?
- Threatened to hurt you physically?

Rates for experiencing face-to face violence were more wide-ranging than rates for online violence. Across the five countries, between 31% and 59% of young women and 19% and 41% of young men reported experiencing this form of behaviour from a partner. Young women and young men in Italy reported the highest levels. As with online forms of violence, young men in England and Norway reported the lowest levels of face-to-face emotional violence.

Physical Violence

Physical violence was measured by: 'Have any of your partners ever done any of these things:

- Used physical force such as slapping, pushing, hitting or holding you down?
- Used more severe physical force such as punching, strangling, beating you up, hitting you with an object?

In each country between 9% and 22% of young women and 8% to 15% of young men reported some form of physical violence. Young women in England and Norway reported the highest levels: almost one in five reported having experienced physical violence compared to 1 in 10 young women in other countries.

Sexual Violence

Lastly, to explore sexual violence we asked young people: 'Have any of your partners ever done any of these things:

- Pressured you into intimate touching or something else?
- Physically forced you into intimate touching or something else?
- Pressured you into having sexual intercourse?
- Physically forced you into having sexual intercourse?

Rates for sexual violence ranged from 17% to 41% for young women and 9% to 25% for young men. Most young people reported pressure rather than physical force. The majority reported this occurred face-to-face or both face-to-face and online, very few reported online pressure in isolation. Again, young women in England and Norway reported the highest rates with one in three reporting some form of unwanted sexual activity.

Note on Comparative Research: As European research on adult domestic violence (DV) has shown, the willingness of participants to report their experiences is often heavily influenced by how DV is viewed in different countries (FRA 2014). Countries with higher gender equality and greater DV awareness also often report the highest levels of DV. This may be because in these countries DV is viewed as a social and political rather than a personal and therefore private problem. The STIR expert meetings and the young people's advisory groups identified that England and Norway had the highest levels of awareness in respect of interpersonal abuse in young people's relationships. They also had the highest

levels of physical and sexual violence for young women. It may therefore be that young women in Bulgaria and Cyprus are under-reporting their experiences of physical and sexual violence in a social context where awareness of the problem is lower.

Overall Incidence Rates for Victimisation

By combining all of the above responses into one category, we can see how many young people in each country experienced violence from a partner. Between 53% and 66% of young women and 32% and 69% of young men reported experiencing at least one form of violence. Incidence rates for young women were similar across the countries with England and Italy reporting the highest levels. Italy also reported the highest rates for young men whilst England and Norway had the lowest rates for young men. Most young people who experienced violence reported both online and offline forms of violence, few reported online victimisation in isolation.

Subjective Impact

For each form of IPVA we asked respondents: How did this behaviour make you feel? The response options were placed to ensure that affirmative and negative impacts were dispersed. For the analysis results we grouped responses into two categories:

Negative responses were; upset; scared; embarrassed; unhappy; humiliated; bad about yourself; angry; annoyed; and shocked.

Affirmative/no effect responses were: loved; good about yourself; wanted; protected; thought it was funny and 'no effect'.

Impacts varied across the different types of violence. Nevertheless, a clear pattern emerged. Young women were much more likely to report a negative only impact, whilst young men were more likely to report a positive/ or no effect response to their experiences. This was most noticeable for sexual violence where between 81% and 96% of young women reported a negative only impact whilst between 60% and 75% of boys reported a positive or no effect response. It therefore appears that young women may be more negatively affected by their experiences than young men.

Instigation Rates for IPVA

In each country the percentage of young women who identify as instigators of online violence is higher than for young men (see table 5). This gender difference was more pronounced in England and in Norway. Similarly, in all five countries young women are also more likely to report using face-to-face emotional violence; this difference was greatest in Bulgaria, England and Norway. Young women also report greater incidence rates for physical violence. In contrast young men are substantially more likely than young women to report using sexual violence. It is noticeable that instigation rates for males in Italy are very high; which may also help to explain the high rate of sexual victimisation also reported by Italian young men. If we compare incidence rates for experiencing and instigating IPVA it is clear that some anomalies exist. Young women generally reported similar or greater levels of violence compared to young men; especially in England and Norway. However they also report higher levels of instigation, except in relation to sexual violence.

Table 5 Gender and Incidence Rates for Instigating IPVA

Country	Gender	Online		Emotional		Physical		Sexual	
		no	yes	no	yes	no	yes	no	yes
Bulgaria	Female	68	32	57	43	85	15	93	7
	Male	72	28	68	32	91	9	83	17
Cyprus	Female	63	37	70	30	88	12	97	3
	Male	69	31	76	24	94	6	85	15
England	Female	74	26	69	31	91	9	98	2
	Male	82	18	84	16	96	4	93	7
Italy	Female	59	41	60	40	92	8	93	7
	Male	61	39	64	36	93	7	63	37
Norway	Female	78	22	80	20	93	7	96	4
	Male	86	14	88	12	95	5	95	5

Sending and receiving sexual images and text messages

Although there was little difference in young people's access to mobile phones, substantial variations existed between countries in relation to sending and receiving sexual images and messages. Between 6% and 44% of young women and 15% to 32% of young men

said they had *sent* a sexual image or text message to a partner (see Table 6). Similar proportions of young women, between 9% and 49%, and a slightly higher proportion of young men, 20% to 47%, reported received a sexual image or message from a partner. The highest rates for both sending and receiving were in England and the lowest in Cyprus. In all countries it seems that this was often a reciprocal activity, as approximately two-thirds of young people who had sent an image or message had also received one.

Table 6: Sending and receiving sexual images and text messages

Sent	Bulgaria	Cyprus	England	Italy	Norway
Female	26%	6%	44%	16%	34%
Male	29%	15%	32%	25%	25%
Total	28%	10%	38%	22%	30%
Received	Bulgaria	Cyprus	England	Italy	Norway
Female	35%	9%	49%	18%	37%
Male	36%	20%	47%	36%	35%
Total	35%	14%	48%	30%	36%

Many participants reported an affirmative only impact to sending images or messages, with between 41% and 87% of young women and 75% to 91% of young men stating this. However, between 13% and 59% of young women and 9% and 25% of young men recorded some form of a negative impact after sending sexual images or text message. Girls in England, Norway and Italy were more likely to report a negative impact.

Sharing Sexual Images and Text Messages

Between 9% and 42% of young women in four of the five countries reported that a message they sent was shared with other people by their partner. Cyprus was not included due to low numbers. In contrast, only 9% to 13% of young men reported this. Young women in England were most likely to report that a photo or message had been shared (42%), followed by Norway (27 per cent).

Due to low numbers, we can only examine sharing of messages in England and Norway. Our findings indicate that young women whose images or messages were shared with other people by their partners were more likely to report a negative impact. In England and Norway, nearly all young women whose image or message was shared also reported

a negative impact (97 per cent in England and 83 per cent in Norway). Nevertheless, although very few Italian young women in the survey reported their images had been shared, a high proportion (43%) reported a negative impact from sending a sexual image or text message.

Variations by country were found in the impact of sexting. These may be explained by more recent access to new technologies in some countries or by differing attitudes towards female sexual activity between countries. Higher reporting of negative impact in some countries may be associated with a greater awareness of the dangers of sexting in those countries particularly in relation to sharing messages.

Associations with Relationship Violence and Abuse

In all countries, young people were more likely to have sent a sexual image or text message if they were experiencing violence or control in their relationships. Also in all countries, young people who reported experiencing IPVA were at least twice as likely to have sent a sexual image or text compared to young people who had not experienced IPVA (see Table 7). This was the case for all types of violence, irrespective of gender.

Table 7: Associations between sending images and violence

	Female		Male	
Type of abuse	Victim	Non-victim	Victim	Non-victim
Online	8%-65%	4%-24%	20%-50%	11%-26%
Emotional	11%-9%	3%-30%	26%-53%	19%-24%
Physical	21%-75%	4%-35%	38%-58%	13%-29%
Sexual	28%-68%	6%-28 %	24%-69%	13%-25%

Reasons for Sending Sexual Images and Messages

The most common reasons for sending a sexual image or message were: because a partner asked them to send it (between 32% and 56% of young women and between 20% and 44% of young men); to feel sexy or flirtatious (between 36% and 51% of young women and between 21% and 57 % of young men); and as a joke (between 14% and 47 % of young women and between 17% and 39% of young men). In England, some young women reported sending sexual images and text messages to prove their commitment to a partner (43%) and because they were pressured by a partner (27%).

IMPLICATIONS

Incidence Rates and Impact of Experiencing Interpersonal Violence and Abuse in Young People's Relationships

1. This is the first study of IPVA in young people in the general population across European countries. The findings show high levels of IPVA among young people in all the countries studied and this will compromise their health and wellbeing both in the present and in the future. There is a need to develop pan-European policies that aim to reduce IPVA among young people. Such policies should address awareness, prevention and interventions
2. The strong association between online and offline forms of IPVA in young people's relationships clearly demonstrates the inter-connection between these forms of violence and control in the lives of young people across a number of European countries. Online abuse should not be tackled in isolation but as part of a whole strategy addressing all forms of IPVA in young people's relationships.
3. Many young people gave affirmative responses when asked about the impact of sending an image or message. This has implications for policy and practice aimed at educating young people about sharing sexual images and for the development of law in this area.
4. Control and coercion characterise all the forms of IPVA identified by this research. High rates of sexual coercion were reported in some countries and these need to be addressed through education and awareness raising that aims to challenge attitudes and change behaviour.
5. The impact of IPVA varied by gender. This has implications for the content of campaigns and education and how they are targeted at boys and girls.
6. This study demonstrates that it is possible to research sensitive issues such as IPVA with young people across national and language barriers.

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STIRiAPP



STIRiAPP is an app developed within the framework of the project "Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships" – STIR – co-financed by the Daphne III Programme of the European Commission.

The app was designed with young people for young people who want to know more about relationships, and to explore their own attitudes and behaviours using interactive technology.

It guides you in a journey to explore different aspects of relationships, to assess your partner's and your own behaviour in a relationship, and to find out how you can ask for help if you need it.

The STIR APP is created in consultation with groups of young people in five countries, who have developed and discussed the app proposals and been involved all stages of the project on the STIR website www.stiritup.eu and with project partners.



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