

TEEN DATING VIOLENCE: RESOURCES FOR JUDICIAL LEADERSHIP

As noted on the “Teen Dating Violence: The Need for Judicial Leadership” Information Sheet, judges have a unique opportunity to provide leadership on the issue of teen dating violence in their own courts and in the community (see pages 5-6). Below is a compilation of useful resources about teen dating violence for judges, courts, schools, parents, teens, and the community. Listed are various books, articles, websites, and organizations that offer additional insight on the issues discussed in the Information Sheets.*

*NJEP and Legal Momentum have not reviewed all of these resources. This list should not be considered as an endorsement.

Resources for the Courts:

The Santa Clara County Juvenile Delinquency Domestic Violence and Family Court, State of California, Superior Court

- Superior Court of California, “Special Courts for Minors,” http://www.sccscourt.org/self_help/juvenile/jjustice/special_courts.shtml.
- In 2008 the Santa Clara County teen dating violence court became the first and to date the only winner of the United Nations Public Service Award. This nomination narrative describes in detail the court, its impact, and the lessons learned [,http://unpan3.un.org/unpsa/Public_NominationProfile2013.aspx?id=418](http://unpan3.un.org/unpsa/Public_NominationProfile2013.aspx?id=418).
- Judge Eugene Hyman, Wanda Lucibello & Emilie Meyer, “In Love or In Trouble: Examining Ways Court Professionals Can Better Respond to Victims of Adolescent Partner Violence,” 61 JUVENILE & FAMILY COURT JOURNAL17 (Fall 2010), <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1755-6988.2010.01049.x/abstract>.
- Hon. Eugene Hyman, Wanda Lucibello & Emilie Meyer, “Responding to Adolescent Partner Violence,” U.S. Dept. of Justice, Court Appointed Special Advocates for Children (CASA), http://www.casaforchildren.org/site/c.mtJSJ7MPISe/b.6279691/k.1D4B/Hon_E_Hyman_Wanda_Lucibello_and_Emilie_Meyer.htm.
- Judge Eugene M. Hyman, “Smarter courts can protect victims, rehabilitate offenders,” download from http://mobile.presskit247.com/EDocs/Site552/EUG_Smarter_Courts_1000_words.doc.

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Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court, Brooklyn, New York

- Court Overview: <http://www.courtinnovation.org/project/youth-domestic-violence-court>.
- **Podcast – Youthful Offender Domestic Violence Court: Working With Teen Victims and Abusers (Transcript).** Judge Miriam Cyrulnik explains how the court – the first criminal court of its kind in the country – addresses the unique needs of adolescent domestic violence victims and perpetrators. <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/podcast-youthful-offender-domestic-violence-court-working-teen-victims-and-abusers>.
- Cara Tabachnick, “When Love Hurts,” The Crime Report, June 11, 2013, <http://www.thecrimereport.org/news/inside-criminal-justice/2013-06-when-love-hurts>.
- Kristine Herman, “Youth Dating Violence: Can A Court Help Break the Cycle?,” Center for Court Innovation (2014), <http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/youthdatingviolence.pdf>.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Curriculum (2013)

- The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), working with Futures Without Violence, created a three-day curriculum titled *Adolescent Relationship Abuse* which they piloted in 2012. Subsequently NCJFCJ published *The Judicial Institute on Adolescent Relationship Abuse: Curriculum Excerpts and Exercises* with excerpts from each segment of the complete curriculum. The 88 page adaptation is available for purchase at <http://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/judicial-institute-adolescent-relationship-abuse-curriculum-excerpts-0>.
- All NCJFCJ resources are available at <http://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library>.

Supreme Court of the State of New York, Appellate Division, First Department, *Lawyer’s Manual on Domestic Violence: Representing the Victim, 6th Edition* (2015)

- Andrew Sta. Ana & Stephanie Nilva, “Teen Victims of Intimate Partner Violence” in *LAWYER’S MANUAL ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, APPELLATE DIVISION, FIRST DEPARTMENT* (Mary Rothwell Davis, Dorchen Leidholdt & Charlotte A. Watson eds., 6th ed. 2015). This manual is available online at <https://www.nycourts.gov/ip/womeninthecourts/pdfs/DV-Lawyers-Manual-Book.pdf> and in hard copy from the New York State Judicial Committee on Women in the Courts, <http://www.nycourts.gov/ip/womeninthecourts/>, (212) 428-2794.

***Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Guide to Improving Services and Support for Survivors of Rape and Abuse* (Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Patricia Eastal AM & Jennifer Y. Levy-Peck eds., 2014).**

- This book brings together advice for professionals working with individuals who have been subject to Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV) and puts forward recommendations to tackle this prevalent form of sexual violence. Multidisciplinary and international in approach, the book covers key issues salient to all professionals - the impact of IPSV, reproductive coercion, the physical and psychological indicators, possible consequences of taking a case to court, and best practice service responses.
- One section addresses the risks and needs of IPSV victims in different contexts, such as those in same-sex or teenage relationships, immigrant victims, and those living in rural areas or in prison. This is an authoritative resource for all professionals who work with IPSV victims including counselors, social workers, refuge workers, victim advocates, mental health professionals, pastoral workers, lawyers, police, and health practitioners.
 - See Chapter 18, “Intimate Partner Sexual Violence and the Courts,” by Lynn Hecht Schafran beginning on page 221, and Chapter 23, “Addressing Intimate Partner Sexual Violence in Teen Relationships,” by Jennifer Y. Levy-Peck beginning on page 281.

Honorable Matthew A. Sciarrino, Jr., *Social Media’s Impact on Criminal Law*, Kings County Criminal Bar Association, October 17, 2013

- This article provides an in depth account of the various social media elements and case briefs highlighting how judges have incorporated their understanding of social media into the judicial system. The article progresses topically, and peppers sources throughout. Available at: http://www.kccbba.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/SML_and_Crim_Law_CLE-Sciarrino.pdf.

***Futures Without Violence, Effective Responses to Teen Sexting: A Guide for Judges and Other Professionals*, 2009**

- Futures Without Violence is a national nonprofit organization that provides training programs and policy recommendations to end violence against women and children. Since 1999, FUTURES has trained nearly 9,000 judges across the United States on the topics of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking.
 - FUTURES provides a variety of educational resources specifically for judges and their courts at <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/judicial-education/>.

- One particular resource that FUTURES offers is *Effective Responses to Teen Sexting: A Guide for Judges and Other Professionals*. This report “reflects discussions as well as research on the latest legal, educational, and programmatic responses to teen sexting and answers questions judges and other community leaders may have about this challenging issue.” The guide also offers key factors for judges to consider when adjudicating cases where teen sexting is a factor, and gives suggestions for how to distinguish between “voluntary, social/sexual experimentation or exploration and coercive, controlling and detrimental tactics that could belie destructive and dangerous youth relationships.”
 - A PDF of the guide is accessible at <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Judicial/Effective%20Responses%20to%20Teen%20Sexting.pdf>. To learn more about the report visit <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/effective-responses-to-teen-sexting-a-guide-for-judges-and-other-professionals/>.

On Trauma and the Criminal Justice System – Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), <http://www.samhsa.gov/>

- SAMHSA, created by Congress in 1992, is the agency within the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services that “leads public health efforts to advance the behavioral health of the nation. SAMHSA’s mission is to reduce the impact of substance abuse and mental illness on America’s communities.”
- ***Essential Components of Trauma-Informed Judicial Practice (2013)***. As discussed in “The Dynamics and Consequences of Teen Dating Violence” Information Sheet, teen dating violence is a traumatizing experience for victims. This SAMHSA publication provides the information judges should be aware of when dealing with victims of traumatic experiences, noting specific strategies judges have found beneficial. The article defines trauma, examines its impact, and provides recommendations for judicial practice in how judges communicate with victims. The article also includes examples of courtroom proceedings and details the reactions of trauma victims, as well as the approaches judges can take to lessen anxiety. Finally, the article reviews the courtroom setting’s effect on trauma victims and how a judge might adapt and modify the environment. Available at: http://www.nasmhpd.org/sites/default/files/JudgesEssential_5%201%202013finaldraft.pdf.

- ***Creating a Trauma-Informed Criminal Justice System for Women: Why and How.*** As noted in “The Dynamics and Consequences of Teen Dating Violence” and “Teen Dating Violence: The Need for Judicial Leadership” Information sheets, some victims of teen dating violence are coerced into criminal activity, and thus into the criminal justice system, by their abusers. This resource, while not teen specific, explains that an overwhelming majority of women in jails and prison have experienced trauma and are victims of sexual and physical abuse, which call for a trauma-informed response. Trauma can result in psychological changes, which are often exacerbated when entering the criminal justice system. SAMHSA details the “five intercept points” at which women experience the criminal justice system, and at each of these intercept points, communities are given “an opportunity to offer trauma survivors involved with the criminal justice system a chance to reclaim healthy lives.” Accessible at [http://www.nasmhpd.org/sites/default/files/Women%20in%20Corrections%20TIC%20SR\(2\).pdf](http://www.nasmhpd.org/sites/default/files/Women%20in%20Corrections%20TIC%20SR(2).pdf).

Priscilla Offenbauer & Alice Buchalter, *Teen Dating Violence: A Literature Review and Annotated Bibliography*, July 2011

- This extensive annotated bibliography includes the literature on responses to the issue of dating violence in the law and from the legal system. It identifies significant research carried out in the decade since 1999 on the issue of dating violence among high school and middle school youth. The survey provided by the bibliography and summary covers quantitative and qualitative literature on the definition and prevalence of, as well as risk factors for, teen dating violence. Commonly researched risk factors, correlates, or predictors of teen dating violence include demographic and community level factors, as well as more proximate family-level, individual-level, and situational risks. Particular note is taken of longitudinal work on such factors. The survey also encompasses research on the deleterious effects of dating violence both in the context of the current relationship and in future intimate partnerships. Finally, the bibliography and summary cover the literature on the effectiveness of prevention programs and on responses to the issue of dating violence in the law and legal systems. Available at: <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/235368.pdf>.

Resources for Schools:

American Bar Association National Teen Dating Violence Prevention Initiative, *Teacher’s Guide: Interesting, Fun, and Effective Classroom Activities to Influence Teen Dating Violence Awareness and Prevention*, 2006

- This initiative suggests various activities and learning techniques designed to help inform teens about issues related to teen dating violence. The suggestions are categorized by subject area and promote critical thinking by calling on students to devise ways to eliminate violence from relationships. The initiative also suggests projects teachers might assign to their students to help teens recognize the prevalence and pervasiveness of teen dating violence. Available at: <http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/migrated/unmet/teendating/teachersguide.authcheckdam.pdf>.

Virginia Sexual & Domestic Violence Alliance, “Building Healthy Relationships Across Virginia: A Facilitator’s Guide to Teen Dating Violence Prevention”

- The activities in this guide provide participants with skills to identify the characteristics of healthy and unhealthy relationships; find dating partners who complement their own values and personalities; and ensure that respect is present in interactions between themselves and their dating partner, including any potential sexual interactions. Most of these activities provide numerous concrete examples of healthy and unhealthy relationship characteristics. These examples were updated by groups of teens just prior to production of the 2012 edition of this manual to make the relationship scenarios feel as realistic and current as possible. Available at: <http://www.vdh.virginia.gov/ofhs/prevention/dsvp/lcp/documents/2012/pdf/VSDVAA7.pdf>

Jewish Women International, “Resources: Dating Abuse: For Educators” and “Resources: Dating Abuse: Programs for High Schools, Universities & Synagogues”

- Jewish Women International (JWI) provides a great deal of information about teen dating violence – see the “Resources for the Community” section of this Information Sheet for more information. JWI’s resources can be used by any educator or institution regardless of religious affiliation.
- The first webpage, “For Educators,” <http://jwi.org/page.aspx?pid=591>, explains the role educators play in combating teen dating violence and provides resources educators can use to learn more about teen dating violence and incorporate dating violence into a lesson.

- The second webpage, “Programs for High Schools, Universities & Synagogues,” <http://jwi.org/page.aspx?pid=592>, offers program ideas educational institutions can use to raise awareness about teen dating violence.

Day One, <http://www.dayoneny.org/>

- Day One is a New York City-based nonprofit focused on teen dating violence. The organization and its resources are fully described on page 13 in the “Organizations With a Focus On Teen Dating Violence” section of this Information Sheet. Note that Day One’s resources include “**Tools for Educators**” (<http://www.dayoneny.org/tools-for-educators/>) “to support educators and youth work toward ending dating violence among youth.”

For Middle Schools – Futures Without Violence, “Start Strong: Building Healthy Teen Relationships”

- Futures Without Violence is an organization dedicated to developing innovative ways to end violence against women, children, and families at home and around the world.
- “Start Strong,” which teaches 11 to 14-year-olds about healthy relationships, is the largest initiative ever funded to prevent teen dating violence and abuse. This innovative approach to prevention is rallying entire communities to promote healthy relationships and prevent teen dating violence in middle schools. The interactive website features prevention programming which highlights strategies schools can employ to instruct middle school students on healthy relationships.
 - To learn more and explore the resources, visit <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/children-youth-teens/start-strong/>. To see examples of successful local “Start Strong” programs, visit <http://startstrong.futureswithoutviolence.org/>.

For High Schools – Futures Without Violence, “Coaching Boys Into Men”

- Futures Without Violence also created “Coaching Boys Into Men,” a curriculum that provides high school athletic coaches with the resources they need to promote respectful behavior among their players and help prevent relationship abuse, accessible at <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/engaging-men/coaching-boys-into-men/>

Resources for Parents, Teens, and the Community:

Teens & Social Media – Chuck Hadad, *Why Some 13-year-olds Check Social Media 100 Times a Day*, CNN, October 13, 2015

- This study chronicles the prevalence and effects of social media in teen relationships. It demonstrates teens’ dependency on maintaining constant contact with each other through social media (as teens seek external approval) and the power abusers wield via controlling and insulting posts. The study discusses how the private becomes public, and notes the important role parents and guiding figures can play in mitigating online conflict. View the CNN report at <http://www.cnn.com/specials/us/being13>. A summary of the report can be accessed at <http://www.cnn.com/2015/10/05/health/being-13-teens-social-media-study/>.

Jennifer Y. Levy-Peck, “Addressing Intimate Partner Sexual Violence in Teen Relationships,” in *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Guide to Improving Services and Support for Survivors of Rape and Abuse* (Louise McOrmond-Plummer, Patricia Easteal AM & Jennifer Y. Levy-Peck eds., 2014).

- See the “Resources for the Courts” section of this Information Sheet for a detailed description of this book, which brings together advice for professionals working with individuals who have been subjected to Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV) and puts forward recommendations to tackle this prevalent form of sexual violence. Chapter 23, “Addressing Intimate Partner Sexual Violence in Teen Relationships” (beginning on page 281), focuses specifically on teen dating violence.

New York State Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence (OPDV), *Teen Dating Violence: Information for Parents, Teen Dating Violence: Information for Teens, and Teen Dating Violence: Bystander Intervention, Prevention, and Education*

- These three brief documents provide an overview of what constitutes teen dating violence by listing common behaviors and red flags apparent in teen relationships. They also provide suggestions for parents on how to speak to and support their children in these situations.
 - “**Information for Parents**” accessible at <http://opdv.ny.gov/whatisdv/tdvinfoparent.pdf>, “**Information for Teens**” accessible at <http://opdv.ny.gov/whatisdv/tdvinfoteen.pdf>, and “**Bystander Intervention**” accessible at <http://opdv.ny.gov/whatisdv/tdvinfobystan.pdf>.

- OPDV has also created two comprehensive educational websites that address the subject of teen dating violence in more depth.
 - The website for parents is <http://www.opdv.ny.gov/whatisdv/tdvinfoparent.html>.
 - The website for teens is <http://respectlove.opdv.ny.gov/about/index.html>.

Center for the Human Rights of Children, University of Loyola Chicago & International Organization for Adolescents, *Building Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking*

- This is an excellent resource on the trafficking of children and teens, and how advocates can help these victims. The Center’s handbook *Building Child Welfare Response to Child Trafficking*, co-authored by the International Organization for Adolescents, was written to specifically address the needs of child and adolescent victims of trafficking as separate from those of adult victims. “The handbook provides policies, protocols, and forms for incorporating child trafficking identification and response mechanisms into state and private child welfare systems, using Illinois as a case study.” The handbook includes Human Trafficking of Children Screening Tools, which can be found on pages 50 through 56. To learn more about the handbook and its resources, visit <http://www.luc.edu/chrc/Monograph.shtml>, and to access the Handbook, visit <http://www.luc.edu/media/lucedu/chrc/pdfs/BCWRHandbook2011.pdf>.

Rhode Island Coalition Against Domestic Violence (RICADV), *Real Talk – A Resource Guide for Educating Teens on Healthy Relationships*, February 2011

- This tool, developed by RICADV in partnership with the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancement Leadership Through Alliance (DELTA) State Steering Committee of Rhode Island, was designed specifically for adults who work directly with youth, either in a school or community setting. The tool “is intended to help youth workers facilitate dialogue about teen dating violence and prepare them as they teach healthy relationship skills to youth.” Accessible at http://www.olis.ri.gov/services/ya/Real_Talk_Resource_Guide_FULL.pdf.

Jewish Women International, in partnership with the Avon Foundation for Women and NoMore.org, “Dating Abuse: Tools for Talking to Teens”

- This resource “explains the dynamics of teen dating abuse and provides usable strategies for all adults to have realistic and successful conversations with young people. The resource comes in two parts, which can be used together or separately: “Learn On-Site: The Workshop,” a scripted, in-person, one-hour educational workshop that anyone can facilitate to teach adults about teen dating violence; and “Learn Online,”

a collection of online courses, tip sheets, a video, and a webinar recording of the in-person worksheet. Accessible at www.jwi.org/datingabuse.

- The **Workshop**, available in both English and Spanish, comes with a Facilitator’s Guide and Script, PowerPoint presentation, video, and other training tools. To view the workshop materials, go to “learn on-site” and register as a facilitator.
- The **online courses** are “Promoting Healthy Relationships,” which explores prevention strategies and approaches, and “Intervention Strategies,” which builds skills for what to say if you suspect a teen you know is a victim or perpetrator of teen dating violence. Tip sheets, available in both English and Spanish, provide more resources for adults and teens, including anonymous hotlines and recommended websites for more information. To view the online courses, go to “learn online.”
- The Jewish Women International website also has a page entitled “Tips for Talking with Your Teen About Dating Violence,” <http://jwi.org/page.aspx?pid=589>, and provides a great deal of information about the many facets of teen dating violence, accessible at <http://jwi.org/page.aspx?pid=3997>.

Futures Without Violence, “That’s Not Cool” Public Education Initiative

- “That’s Not Cool” is a public education initiative specifically for teens to combat digital dating abuse. The initiative is housed at an interactive website, with an “Adult Allies” section of the website for adults who work with teens, accessible at <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/children-youth-teens/thats-not-cool/>.

The Urban Institute, “Teen Dating Abuse in the Digital Age”

- This research project, conducted by the Urban Institute, studies “the role of technology in teen dating abuse and harassment and in teen bullying.” The Institute reports that “One in four dating teens is abused or harassed online or through texts by their partners, according to the largest survey to date on the subject. Social networking sites, texts, cell phones, and e-mails haven’t pushed abuse rates up, but they have given abusers another way to control, degrade, and frighten their partners, even when apart. Digital harassment also warns of a deeper pattern of abuse offline. Victims are 2 times as likely to be physically abused, 2.5 times as likely to be psychologically abused, and 5 times as likely to be sexually coerced.” To learn more, visit the project’s homepage, <http://www.urban.org/features/teen-dating-abuse-digital-age>.
 - Research Overview: “**One in Four Dating Teens Feels Abused and Harassed through Digital Technology**” <http://www.urban.org/urban-wire/one-four-dating-teens-feels-abused-and-harassed-through-digital-technology>.

- Brief: “**Teen Dating Abuse and Harassment in the Digital World: Implications for Prevention and Intervention**”
<http://www.urban.org/research/publication/teen-dating-abuse-and-harassment-digital-world>.
- Research Report: “**Technology, Teen Dating Violence and Abuse, and Bullying**” <http://www.urban.org/research/publication/technology-teen-dating-violence-and-abuse-and-bullying>.
- Research Report: “**The Rate of Cyber Dating Abuse among Teens and How It Relates to Other Forms of Teen Dating Violence**”
<http://www.urban.org/research/publication/rate-cyber-dating-abuse-among-teens-and-how-it-relates-other-forms-teen-dating>.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV), “Facts about Dating Abuse and Teen Violence,” 2015

- This fact sheet from NCADV, an organization that works to “create a culture where domestic violence is not tolerated; and where society empowers victims and survivors, and holds abusers accountable,” provides statistics about teen dating violence and offers suggestions on how to combat it from public policy- and community-based standpoints. Accessible at
<https://www.ncadv.org/files/Dating%20Abuse%20and%20Teen%20Violence%20NCADV.pdf>.

Organizations With a Focus On Teen Dating Violence:

Break the Cycle, <http://www.breakthecycle.org>

- Break the Cycle is a national nonprofit organization which provides comprehensive dating abuse programs exclusively to youth ages 12 to 24. The organization creates tools applicable to the classroom and courtroom to help youth live safer, healthier lives. Break the Cycle has created curricula and fact sheets on teen dating violence which provide both an overview of the issue and a series of further resources.

The Washington Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (WCSAP), <http://www.wcsap.org>

- WCSAP is an organization that unites “agencies engaged in the elimination of sexual violence” across Washington State. WCSAP provides “information, training, and expertise to program and individual members who support victims, family and friends, the general public, and all those whose lives have been affected by sexual assault.”

- The WCSAP website has materials on teen intimate partner sexual violence – or “teen dating violence” – specifically for parents, advocates, and teens themselves. One of these resources is a **webinar given by Jennifer Y. Levy-Peck**, co-editor of *Intimate Partner Sexual Violence: A Multidisciplinary Guide to Improving Services and Support for Survivors of Rape and Abuse*, on “**Sexual Assault and Coercion in Teen Relationships.**” To access this webinar, “designed to give advocates tools and resources for working with adolescent IPSV survivors,” visit <http://www.wcsap.org/sexual-assault-and-coercion-teen-relationships>.
- WCSAP also has a resource entitled **The Continuum of Teen Sexual Coercion**, accessible at <http://www.wcsap.org/activity-continuum-teen-sexual-coercion>. This resource lists 30 behaviors such as “physically holds down partner and has sex” and “refuses to use contraception or coerces partner into becoming pregnant” as examples of teen sexual coercion. While the resource is presented as an activity that can be used as part of an education program about teen intimate partner sexual violence, the list can also be used as a standalone educational tool about the real dangers present in cases of teen intimate partner sexual violence.
- WCSAP has an entire resource list for **Teen Dating Violence Awareness Month**, accessible at <http://www.wcsap.org/teen-dating-violence-awareness-month>, which provides links to other WCSAP publications and training materials as well as additional online resources

One Love Foundation, <http://www.joinonelove.org/>

- Founded in 2010 to honor the memory of Yeardley Love, a University of Virginia senior who was beaten to death in her dorm room by her ex-boyfriend, George Huguley, One Love “works with young people across the country to raise awareness about the warning signs of abuse and activate communities to work to change the statistics around relationship violence.” One Love developed the “My Plan App,” based on Professor Jacquelyn Campbell’s Danger Assessment, which college students can use to “determine if a relationship is unsafe and create an action plan to leave safely,” accessible at http://www.joinonelove.org/my_plan_app. One Love is also a national movement, with branches on college campuses such as Duke University, Vanderbilt University, and the University of Alabama, and the organization created a 90-minute film-based “Escalation Workshop” to educate young people about abuse in relationships, accessible at http://www.joinonelove.org/escalation_workshop.

Loveisrespect, <http://www.loveisrespect.org/>

- The mission of loveisrespect “is to engage, educate, and empower young people to prevent and end abusive relationships.” The organization provides a free and confidential phone, live chat, and texting informational support service available 24 hours/day, 7 days/week, 365 days/year that can be used by “concerned friends and family members, teachers, counselors, service providers, and members of law enforcement: **chat at www.loveisrespect.org, text “loveis” to 22522, or call 1-866-331-9474.**

- Loveisrespect has a multitude of informational and educational resources about teen dating violence, including awareness campaigns for young people such as “Love Is Digital” and “Start Talking,” and quizzes that teens can take to test their knowledge about teen dating violence. Finally, loveisrespect conducted a “National Survey of Teen Dating Violence Laws” (<http://www.loveisrespect.org/resources/teen-dating-violence-laws/>) in order to gauge how different states addressed the issue, from orders of protection to accessing necessary health services, with a full report on its research and a “report card” for each of the fifty states.

Day One, <http://www.dayoneny.org/>

- Day One is a New York City-based nonprofit that “partners with youth to end dating abuse and domestic violence through community education, supportive services, legal advocacy, and leadership development.” The Day One website provides informational resources on dating abuse and domestic sex trafficking for young people across the United States, and also provides “Tools for Educators” (<http://www.dayoneny.org/tools-for-educators/>) “to support educators and youth work toward ending dating violence among youth.” Finally, Day One provides in-person educational workshops for youth and adults on topics such as “dynamics of power and control,” “Criminal and Family Court Resources,” “stereotypes and assumptions about survivors of dating abuse,” various legal workshops, and specialized workshops on “related topics” such as “relationship abuse in the LGBTQ community” and “technological abuse.”