

Abstract Accept/Reject Form

POPINVITED: ID# 100930

Title:

Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Through School-Based Sex Education Programs: A Review of Evidence

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ACCEPTED

Session Title:

Rising Stars of Research and Scholarship Invited Student Posters

Slot:

RS PST1: Sunday, 17 November 2019: 11:45 AM-12:15 PM

Applicable Category:

Clinical, Academic, Students

Keywords:

Adolescents, Intimate Partner Violence and School-Based Sex Education

References:

Anderson, G. D. (2014). Child sexual abuse prevention policy: An analysis of Erin's law. *Social work in public health*, 29(3), 196-206.

Edwards, K. M., & Banyard, V. L. (2018). Preventing Sexual Violence among Adolescents and Young Adults. *Adolescent Dating Violence: Theory, Research, and Prevention*, 415.

Lundgren, R., & Amin, A. (2015). Addressing intimate partner violence and sexual violence among adolescents: emerging evidence of effectiveness. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 56(1), S42-S50.

Stockl, H., March, L., Pallitto, C., & Garcia-Moreno, C. (2014). Intimate partner violence among adolescents and young women: prevalence and associated factors in nine countries: a cross-sectional study. *BMC public health*, 14(1), 751.

Sun, W. H., Miu, H. Y. H., Wong, C. K. H., Tucker, J. D., & Wong, W. C. W. (2018). Assessing participation and effectiveness of the peer-led approach in youth sexual health education: Systematic review and meta-analysis in more developed countries. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 55(1), 31-44.

Taylor, B.G., Stein, N.D., Mumford, E.A. et al. *Prev Sci* (2013) 14: 64. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11121-012-0293-2>

Abstract Summary:

IPV (Intimate Partner Violence) and sexual violence are often comorbid. The purpose of this review is to appraise evidence for the effectiveness of school based adolescent sex education programs on increasing awareness of IPV and sexual violence.

Content Outline:

Introduction

- The purpose of this review is to appraise evidence for the effectiveness of school based adolescent sex education programs on increasing awareness of IPV and sexual violence.

Body

- Review of Alabama's Sex Education Curriculum
 - Review Erin's Law
 - Prevalence of reported IPV
 - Prevalence of reported sexual violence
- Review of Florida's Sex Education Curriculum
 - Prevalence of reported IPV
 - Prevalence of reported sexual violence
- Review of Japan's Sex Education Curriculum
 - Prevalence of reported IPV
 - Prevalence of reported sexual violence
- Review of France's Sex Education Curriculum
 - Prevalence of reported IPV
 - Prevalence of reported sexual violence
- Review of Namibia
 - Prevalence of reported IPV

- Prevalence of reported sexual violence

Conclusion

- Are these findings significant with the lack of sexual education?
 - Is there increased awareness after having these classes?
 - Which country has the best program?
 - What are major differences between US and other global sex education programs?
- What can we do about it?
 - Possibility of shifting more classrooms to a healthcare provider led sex education?
 - Possibility of updating sex education?
- Is there a significant difference between healthcare provider and teacher led sex education?

Topic Selection:

Rising Stars of Research and Scholarship Invited Student Posters (25201)

Abstract Text:

Intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence has become an epidemic, not only in the United States, but all over the world. Adolescents and young adults are among one of the most vulnerable populations to be affected by these epidemics. The most recent statistics state that 1 in 10 women and 1 in 33 men report having been survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) and/or comorbid sexual violence in their lives. The purpose of this analysis is to appraise the systematic effectiveness of methods for sex education programs in public school systems including reported “lapses” and lack of education on intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence in school based sex education programs. This review will take into account the school based sex education program in the United States in addition to various countries residing outside of the United States. Various countries included in this review will look at curriculum in Japan, Namibia, and France. The Mixed Method Assessment Tool (MMAT) was used to appraise quality of the evidence. Various school based sex education program outcomes will be examined for effectiveness. Intentions of this analysis include increased awareness of the epidemic among adolescents and young adults, increased reporting, and an updated course of study for sex education. Several databases, such as the Science Direct, Springer Link, and PubMed were utilized. Keywords used when searching these databases include intimate partner violence (IPV), sexual violence, help-seeking, Bystander, Erin’s Law, sex education, youth, teacher, school nurse, and adolescence. Exclusions included participants under the age of 10, private school sex education programs, and articles published prior to 2009. IPV and sexual violence are often comorbid. The purpose of this review is to appraise evidence for the effectiveness of school based adolescent sex education programs on increasing awareness of intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence.