



Literacy Review and scientific articles



CODE	YEAR OF PUBLICATION	AUTHORS	TITLE	JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER	TOPIC	ABSTRACT	LINK
P_01	2015	Michelle Drouin, Jody Ross, Elizabeth Tobin	Sexting: A new, digital vehicle for intimate partner aggression?	Computers in Human Behavior, 50 (2015) 197–204	Sexting Intimate partner violence	In this study, we examined the relationships between sexting coercion, physical sex coercion, intimate partner violence, and mental health and trauma symptoms within a sample of 480 young adult undergraduates (160 men and 320 women). Approximately one fifth of the sample indicated that they had engaged in sexting when they did not want to. Those who had been coerced into sexting had usually been coerced by subtler tactics (e.g., repeated asking and being made to feel obligated) than more severe forms of coercion (e.g., physical threats). Nevertheless, the trauma related to these acts of coercion both at the time they occurred and now (looking back) were greater for sexting coercion than for physical sex coercion. Moreover, women noted significantly more trauma now (looking back) than at the time the event occurred for sexting coercion. Additionally, those who experienced more instances of sexting coercion also endorsed more symptoms of anxiety, depression, and generalized trauma. Finally, sexting coercion was related to both physical sex coercion and intimate partner violence, which suggests that sexting coercion may be a form of intimate partner violence, providing perpetrators with a new, digital route for physical and sexual covictimization	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2015.04.001 0747-5632
P_02	2020	Karlie E. Stonard	"Technology was designed for this": Adolescents' perceptions of the role and impact of the use of technology in cyber dating violence	Computer in Human Behavior, 105, 106–211.	Adolescence, Cyber, Dating violence	This paper explores how adolescents perceive the role and impact of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) use in Cyber Dating Violence (CDV), and whether CDV results in unique experiences or impacts compared to that of offline Adolescent Dating Violence (ADV). Fifty-four adolescents (52% male) aged 13–16 (M ¹ /13.8) participated in focus groups analysed using thematic analysis. Two superordinate themes identified the role of ICT in CDV as (1) enabling and (2) disenabling potential instigators and/or victims of CDV. The findings highlight implications for educating adolescents about the nature and impact of CDV and for promoting constructive and healthy responses to abuse in relationships.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2019.106211
P_03	2018	Follingstad Diane R., Wright Shannon, Lloyd Shirley and Sebastian Jeri A.	Sex Differences in Motivations and Effects in Dating Violence	Family Relations, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan., 1991), pp. 51-57 Published by: National Council on Family Relations	Domestic Violence, Motivation	Sex differences in motivations for and effects of dating violence are investigated using perceptions of both victims and perpetrators. A total of 495 college students (207 males and 288 females) completed a measure assessing motivation for and effects of dating violence, along with a social desirability measure, a state-trait anger expression inventory, a justification of relationship violence measure, and the Conflict Tactics Scale. Sex differences were evident in numerous motivations for and effects of dating violence and were also influenced by level of violence. Females were less likely to think force could be justifiable. Implications for the specific findings are discussed	https://about.jstor.org/terms
P_04	2014	Karlie E. Stonard, Erica Bowen, Tony R. Lawrence, Shelley A. Price	The relevance of technology to the nature, prevalence and impact of Adolescent Dating Violence and Abuse: A research synthesis	Aggression and Violent Behavior 19 (2014) 390–417	Adolescence, Dating violence, Technology	While an established literature has documented the nature and prevalence of traditional forms of Adolescent Dating Violence and Abuse (ADVA), less research has investigated the relevance of Electronic Communication Technology (ECT) such as mobile phones and communication tools via the Internet to ADVA and to psychological/emotional abuse and monitoring or controlling behaviors in particular. This paper reviews the literature on the nature, prevalence and impact of ADVA and what will be termed Technology Assisted Adolescent Dating Violence and Abuse (TAADVA). The review revealed a broad range of prevalence estimates for physical, psychological/emotional, and sexual dating violence in addition to abuse experienced or performed via ECT. Inconsistencies in prevalence reports are likely to be due to the various measures and methods used to investigate this phenomenon, however, this leads to difficulties when attempting to make accurate comparisons and generalizations. Limited research was found to have explored the impact of TAADVA compared to that of traditional ADVA. Nevertheless, ADVA and TAADVA were prevalent in a substantial number of adolescent romantic relationships in these studies. It is suggested that ECT provides a new avenue for ADVA rather than representing a new, unique form of abuse. Further research is needed to explore the nature, prevalence, and impact of ECT use for both abusive and non-abusive purposes within adolescent dating relationships, in addition to whether this creates new victims or perpetrators of such abuse. Implications of the findings of the review are discussed.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2014.06.005
P_05	2018	Krishnakumar Ambika, Conroy Nicole and Narine Lutchmei	Correlates of Sex-Specific Young Adult College Student Dating Violence Typologies: A Latent Class Analysis Approach	Psychology of Violence © 2017 American Psychological Association 2018, Vol. 8, No. 2, 151–162	Gender Violence	Objective: To use latent class analysis (LCA) techniques to identify the sex-specific structure of college student dating violence typologies and to examine the shared and sex-specific background-situational correlates of college student dating violence typologies. Method: Sample consisted of 3,344 North American college students (2,323 females and 1,021 males) between 18 and 25 years in heterosexual dating relationships. Data were drawn from the International Dating Violence Study. Results: Five college student dating violence typologies defined by both perpetration and victimization behaviors were indicated for both sexes: no dating violence, physical assault-psychological aggression-sexual coercion, physical assault-psychological aggression, psychological aggression, and psychological aggression sexual coercion. Findings indicated sex-specific variations in the college student dating violence profiles. Psychological aggression perpetration and victimization behaviors were characteristic of all dating violence typologies (except the no dating violence typology). Antisocial personality symptoms, violence approval, criminal history, and length of relationship were generally characteristic of males and females in different college student dating violence typologies. Gender hostility to men and women and stressful conditions were characteristic of females in different college student dating violence typologies. Child hood violent socialization and sexual abuse history were not characteristic of males and females in different college student dating violence typologies. Conclusions: Results point to the complexity of college student dating violence behavior presentations with shared and sex-specific background situational correlates. Findings could inform the development of intervention programs designed to help young adult males and females in different dating violence typologies.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000116

P_06	2017	Karlie E. Stonard, Erica Bowen, Kate Walker, and Shelley A. Price	"They'll Always Find a Way to Get to You": Technology Use in Adolescent Romantic Relationships and Its Role in Dating Violence and Abuse	Journal of Interpersonal Violence 2017, Vol. 32(14) 2083–2117	Adolescence, dating violence, technology	<p>Electronic communication technology (ECT), such as mobile phones and online communication tools, is widely used by adolescents; however, the availability of such tools may have both positive and negative impacts within the context of romantic relationships. While an established literature has documented the nature, prevalence, and impact of traditional forms of adolescent dating violence and abuse (ADVA), limited empirical investigation has focused on the role of ECT in ADVA or what shall be termed technology-assisted adolescent dating violence and abuse (TAADVA) and how adolescents perceive the impact of TAADVA relative to ADVA. In this article, the authors explore the role ECT plays in adolescent romantic relationships and psychologically abusive and controlling ADVA behaviors and its perceived impact. An opportunity sample of 52 adolescents (22 males and 30 females) between the ages of 12 and 18 years participated in the study. One allfemale and seven mixed-gendered semi-structured focus groups were conducted. Thematic analysis was used to identify three superordinate themes, including (a) perceived healthy versus unhealthy communication, (b) perceived monitoring and controlling communication, and (c) perceived impact of technology-assisted abuse compared with that in person. While ECTS had a positive impact on the development and maintenance of adolescent romantic relationships, such tools also provided a new avenue for unhealthy, harassment, monitoring, and controlling behaviors within these relationships. ECT was also perceived to provide unique impacts in terms of making TAADVA seem both less harmful and more harmful than ADVA experienced in person. Adolescents' perceptions and experiences of ECT in romantic relationships and TAADVA may also vary by gender. Implications of the findings are discussed, and recommendations are made for future research.</p>	DOI: 10.1177/0886260515590787 journals.sagepub.com/home/inv
P_07	2014	Janine M. Zweig, Pamela Lachman, Jennifer Yahner, Meredith Dank	Correlates of Cyber Dating Abuse Among Teens	J Youth Adolescence 43, 1306–1321	Adolescence, dating violence	<p>Recent advancements in technology (e.g.,social networking, texting) have created new ways for dating youth to relate to one another, including in abusive ways via "cyber dating abuse." Cyber dating abuse is a form of teen dating violence that overlaps with other types of abuse (e.g., psychological) but also has several unique characteristics. Given the phenomenon's limited presence in dating violence literature, we focus on identifying how experiencing cyber dating abuse relates to youths' individual behaviors and experiences (e.g., substance use, sexual activity), psychosocial adjustment, school connection, family relationships, and partner relationships. A total of 3,745 youth (52 % female, 74 % White) in three northeastern states participated in the survey and reported currently being in a dating relationship or having been in one during the prior year. We found that experiences of cyber dating abuse were most significantly correlated with being female, committing a greater variety of delinquent behaviors, having had sexual activity in one's lifetime, having higher levels of depressive symptoms, and having higher levels of anger/hostility. Further, cyber dating abuse appeared somewhat more strongly related to depressive symptoms and delinquency than did other forms of teen dating violence and abuse.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-013-0047-x
P_08	2017 (Volume)	Babini Valeria (a cura di)	Lasciatele vivere. Voci sulla violenza contro le donne	Publisher: Pendragon	Domestic Violence	<p>Description This volume is born with the intent to gather many points of view and many questions to try to understand and fight one of the most serious and painful wounds of our time: violence against women. It is a question of (in) civilization that must be tackled and that in these pages, far from simplifications and spectacularizations, is analyzed by authoritative voices of the humanistic and scientific culture. Men and women whose interventions constitute, on the whole, a multidisciplinary reflection that aims to involve all of us in understanding this dramatic social problem and to encourage us to think.</p>	
P_09	2017	Bozzoli Alessandra, Merelli Maria, Pizzonia Stefania, Ruggerini Maria Grazia	I centri per uomini che agiscono violenza contro le donne in Italia	LeNove – studi e ricerche sociali	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment,	<p>It is the second update on the Centers that in Italy are addressed to the men who mistreated the one presented in these pages, but in substance is the third mapping that we do starting in 2011. In fact follows two years later the first that, in October 2014 , had in turn made the point about what was new after the publication of the initial survey carried out in 2011–2012, on the problem in the collective volume The dark side of men edited by LeNove- studies and social research.</p>	http://lenove.org/newsite/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Ricerca_centi_per_uomini.pdf
P_10	2017 (Volume)	Bozzoli A., Merelli M., Ruggerini M. G.	Il lato oscuro degli uomini. La violenza maschile contro le donne: modelli culturali di intervento	Publisher: Ediesse	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	<p>Description Violence against women: what is being done in Italy? To tighten the repressive norms and to isolate the violent male behaviors - that have now arrived to a femicide every two days - making exceptional cases, pathological, leaves unchanged the cultural models founded on those patriarchal equilibria of power against which they worked since the eighties anti-violence centers and homes for battered women, the result of women's and feminist struggles. Understanding instead that violence against women is first of all a problem of men means shifting the attention from the victims to the authors, to the "masculine question" that all gender-based violence underlies. The book captures this change in optics through research - the first in Italy - which records avant-garde experiences directed at violent men in our country, in prisons and centers, in the private and public sphere, and offers a framework of programs developed at the international level, to which Italian experiences refer. The second part presents the reflections and proposals of scholars and scholars of various disciplines, and the experiences of operators and operators. In the appendix, a critical analysis of the d.l. n. 93/2013 converted into 1. n. 119/2013. Following is the mapping of the centers for abused men updated in January 2017. The authors and authors: Anna Costanza Baldry, Michela Bonora, Marco Deriu, Monica Dotti, Francesca Garbarino, Paolo Giulini, Bruno Guazzaloca, Monica Mancini, Barbara Mapelli, Massimo Mery, Cristina Oddone, Alessandra Pauncz, Giorgio Penuti, Stefania Pizzoria, Chantal Podio, Roberto Poggi, Michele Poli, Amalia Rodonitri, Mario Sgambato, Claudio Vedovati, Maria (Mili) Virgilio.</p>	https://www.ibs.it/lato-oscuro-degli-uomini-violenza-libro-varie/9788823020849
P_11	2017	Capezza Nicole M., D'Intino Lauren A., Flynn Margaret A., Ariaga Ximena B.	Perceptions of Psychological Abuse: The Role of Perpetrator Gender, Victim's Response, and Sexism	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, First Published November 20, 2017	Gender Violence	<p>It is commonly assumed that male abuse is more damaging than female abuse, just as it previously has been assumed that physical abuse is more harmful than psychological abuse. We sought to examine gender assumptions given that they may cause people to overlook the harm that men experience with a psychologically abusive partner. The current experiment compared perceptions of male and female perpetrators of psychological abuse, and examined whether gendered perceptions were affected by sexist beliefs or participants' own sex. The experiment also explored the effect of the victim's response to a perpetrator's abuse. College participants (N = 195) read a scenario depicting a hypothetical marital conflict that manipulated the sex of the perpetrator, the level of abuse (abuse or no abuse), and whether the victim did or did not respond with some aggression. In scenarios that featured abuse (relative to no-abuse condition), a male perpetrator was consistently perceived more harshly than a female perpetrator. Participant sex and sexism did not moderate this gender-based perception. Varying the victim's response in the scenario affected perceptions more in the noabuse condition than in the abuse condition. The findings are discussed in terms of robust gender assumptions and the difficulties in challenging such assumptions.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517741215

P_12	2018	Poco D. Kernsmith, Bryan G. Victor, and Joanne P. Smith-Darden	Online, Offline, and Over the Line: Coercive Sexting Among Adolescent Dating Partners	Youth & Society 2018, Vol. 50(7) 891–904	dating violence, technology	This study examines the incidence and correlates of coercive sexting by dating partners among middle and high school students, including sex-based differences and associations with other forms of sexual coercion. Survey data from a study of protective factors for teen dating violence in middle and high school students were examined (N = 1,236). Of youth who reported at least one dating or sexual partner in the past 12 months, 12% reported coercive sexting victimization and 8% acknowledged pressuring a partner to sext. Other forms of sexual coercion including the use of threats and insistence on sex without a condom were significantly associated with perpetration and victimization of coercive sexting. Coercive sexting was notably more prevalent in the high school cohort, with boys significantly more likely to pressure a partner than girls. The strong association with other forms of sexual coercion suggests a potential link to broader patterns of teen dating violence.	DOI: 10.1177/0044118X18764040
P_13	2013	Janine M. Zweig Meredith Dank Jennifer Yahner Pamela Lachman	The Rate of Cyber Dating Abuse Among Teens and How It Relates to Other Forms of Teen Dating Violence	Journal of Youth and Adolescence	teen dating violence	To date, little research has documented how teens might misuse technology to harass, control, and abuse their dating partners. This study examined the extent of cyber dating abuse—abuse via technology and new media—in youth relationships and how it relates to other forms of teen dating violence. A total of 5,647 youth from ten schools in three northeastern states participated in the survey, of which 3,745 reported currently being in a dating relationship or having been in one during the prior year (62 percent were female; 74 percent White). Just over a quarter of youth in a current or recent relationship said that they experienced some form of cyber dating abuse victimization in the prior year, with females reporting more cyber dating abuse victimization than males (particularly sexual cyber dating abuse). One out of ten youth said that they had perpetrated cyber dating abuse, with females reporting greater levels of non-sexual cyber dating abuse perpetration than males; by contrast, male youth were significantly more likely to report perpetrating sexual cyber dating abuse. Victims of sexual cyber dating abuse were seven times more likely to have also experienced sexual coercion (55 percent vs. 8 percent) than were non-victims, and perpetrators of sexual cyber dating abuse were 17 times more likely to have also perpetrated sexual coercion (34 percent vs. 2 percent) than were non-perpetrators. Implications for practice and future research are discussed.	http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10964-013-9922-8
P_14	2018	Nicola Henry and Anastasia Powell	Technology-facilitated sexual violence: A literature review of empirical research	TRAUMA, VIOLENCE, & ABUSE 2018, Vol. 19(2) 195-208	technology, sexual violence, online sexual harassment,	Technology-facilitated sexual violence (TFSV) refers to a range of behaviors where digital technologies are used to facilitate both virtual and face-to-face sexually based harms. Such behaviors include online sexual harassment, gender- and sexuality-based harassment, cyberstalking, image-based sexual exploitation, and the use of a carriage service to coerce a victim into an unwanted sexual act. This article reviews the current state of knowledge on these different dimensions, drawing on existing empirical studies. While there is a growing body of research into technology-facilitated harms perpetrated against children and adolescents, there is a dearth of qualitative and quantitative research on TFSV against adults. Moreover, few of the existing studies provide reliable data on the nature, scope, and impacts of TFSV. Preliminary studies, however, indicate that some harms, much like sexual violence more broadly, may be predominantly gender-, sexuality-, and age-based, with young women being overrepresented as victims in some categories. This review collects the empirical evidence to date regarding the prevalence and gender-based nature of TFSV against adults and discusses the implications for policy and programs, as well as suggestions for future research.	DOI: 10.1177/1524838016650189
P_15	2020	Sameer Hinduja, Justin W. Patchin	Digital Dating Abuse Among a National Sample of U.S. Youth	Journal of Interpersonal Violence 1-21	teen dating violence, adolescence	Digital dating abuse is a term used to describe physical, sexual, or psychological/emotional violence that occurs between romantic partners through the use of texting, social media, and related online mediums. Survey data were obtained from a nationally representative sample of 2,218 American middle and high school students (12–17 years old) who have been in a romantic relationship. About 28% of students in a relationship in the previous year had been the victim of digital dating abuse. Males were more likely to report having experienced it (32% compared to 24%), though no other demographic differences emerged. Several covariates did emerge as significantly related to experience with digital dating abuse, including depressive symptoms, sexual intercourse, sexting, and being the victim of cyberbullying. Experiencing offline dating abuse was by far the strongest correlate. Implications for prevention and policy within schools and the community are discussed, along with considerations for future research in this important area	DOI: 10.1177/0886260519897344
P_16	2013	Donald S. Strassberg, Ryan K. McKinnon, Michael A. Sustaita, Jordan Rullo	Sexting by High School Students: An Exploratory and Descriptive Study	Arch Sex Behav (2013) 42:15–21	Sexting, adolescence	Recently, a phenomenon known as sexting, defined here as the transfer of sexually explicit photos via cellphone, has received substantial attention in the U.S. national media. To determine the current and potential future impact of sexting, more information about the behavior and the attitudes and beliefs surrounding it must be gathered, particularly as it relates to sexting by minors. The present study was designed to provide preliminary information about this phenomenon. Participants were 606 high school students (representing 99% of the available student body) recruited from a single private high school in the southwestern U.S. Nearly 20% of all participants reported that they had ever sent a sexually explicit image of themselves via phone while almost twice as many reported that they had ever received a sexually explicit picture via cell phone and, of these, over 25% indicated that they had forwarded such a picture to others. Of those reporting having sent a sexually explicit cell phone picture, over a third did so despite believing that there could be serious legal and other consequences attached to the behavior. Given the potential legal and psychological risks associated with sexting, it is important for adolescents, parents, school administrators, and even legislators and law enforcement to understand this behavior.	DOI 10.1007/s10508-012-9969-8
P_17	2017	Mizen Richard	A tale told by an idiot; the "banality" of violence?	La Camera blu, N° 16 (2017)	Domestic Violence	Generally we mean violence as a behavioral fact, the consequences of which psychological ones are incidental. Hence the idea that violence has to do with impulse or that is unreasonable. Here, against intuitively, I want to consider the idea that psychological experience is at the heart of violence and that action and behavior do I am the corollary. From this summit it is possible to consider the manifestations of violence not as an absence of thought, but rather as estrangement and radical cancellation of an emotional experience that threatens to overwhelm. With good reason the clinicians have a bias in keeping the violence out of the consultation cabinet. However in considering violence a kind of act failure, which hides and reveals, it becomes possible to understand its manifestations in the consultation room and consider how it is alive in the therapeutic relationship, moment after moment, in the transference and countertransference relationship, in opposition to take place "out of there". Which clinician who tries to understand the clinical reasons, in opposition to a theological or philosophical vision, I want to consider the "demon of the violence" from an analytical point of view, and in particular the elements symbolic of the "diabolic" enter human life by influencing behavior normal and pathological. In paraphrasing the "banality of evil" by Hannah Arendt, me I would talk about the banality of violence.	

P_18	2017	Park Sihyun, Kim Sin-Hyang	Who Are the Victims and Who Are the Perpetrators in Dating Violence? Sharing the Role of Victim and Perpetrator	Trauma, Violence and Abuse	Violence and roles	<p>Background: Dating violence (DV) is a serious problem with devastating consequences. Often, research on DV has focused on two distinct groups: victims and perpetrators. However, there is growing evidence for a victim–perpetrator overlap model, which posits that those involved in DV are more likely to take on both roles, rather than either role on its own.</p> <p>Purpose: We investigated the patterns of involvement in DV among those who identified themselves as victims or perpetrators in previous studies.</p> <p>Method: This was a systematic review and meta-analysis. A total of 371 variables related to participants' previous and concurrent experiences of DV victimization or perpetration (202 variables related to victimization and 169 related to perpetration) were identified in 25 studies, which were found by systematically searching three databases: PubMed, Web of Science, and SCOPUS.</p> <p>Results: The majority of previous studies categorized study participants as either DV victims or perpetrators; however, those who identified themselves as either DV victims or DV perpetrators were more likely to assume the opposite role as well. Specifically, current DV perpetrators had a strong association with previous or concurrent victimization experiences, and current DV victims were similarly likely to have assumed the roles of both victim and perpetrator in their histories.</p> <p>Conclusion: Further efforts should be put into avoiding categorization of those involved in violence; rather, they should be regarded as a single group. Additionally, evidence-based interventions should be developed for this population to help break the cycle of violence.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017730648
P_19	2016	Charlene K. Baker, Patricia K. Carrasco	Understanding the Role of Technology in Adolescent Dating and Dating Violence	J Child Fam Stud (2016) 25:308–320	Adolescence, Dating violence	<p>A significant part of an adolescent's day includes the use of technology, such as cell phone calls, instant messaging, and posts to social networking sites. Although studies have documented the benefits of technology use, there are significant downsides as well. For example, recent studies have shown that adolescents use technology to harass and abuse others, including dating partners. However, questions remain on how technology use and dating violence intersect at different stages in the couple's relationship and whether this intersection is different for boys and girls. This article begins to fill these gaps by presenting the findings from focus groups with 39 high school aged adolescents, all of whom had experienced a problematic relationship in the past year. Results showed that adolescents used technology to initiate and dissolve dating relationships, often with text messages or posts to social networking sites. Technology use also caused jealousy, and it was used to monitor and isolate partners from others. Gender differences in the use of technology are highlighted. Finally, recommendations for prevention programs for adolescents and parents are discussed.</p>	DOI 10.1007/s10826-015-0196-5
P_20	2017	Semiatin Joshua N., Torres Steffany, LaMotte Adam D., Portney Galina A., and Murphy Christopher M.	Trauma Exposure, PTSD Symptoms, and Presenting Clinical Problems Among Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence	Psychology of Violence © 2016 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 7, No. 1, 91–100	Domestic Violence, Assessment, Trauma	<p>Objective: This study explores trauma exposure, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and diagnosis, and PTSD symptom associations with key presenting problems in male intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators. The goal is to elucidate the implications of trauma and PTSD for understanding the presenting clinical problems of partner violent men.</p> <p>Method: Male IPV perpetrators (n = 293) at a community-based agency completed assessments of their past traumatic event exposures; current PTSD symptoms; depression; alcohol problems; illicit drug use; relationship problems; and perpetration of physical assault, psychological aggression, injury, sexual coercion, and general (nonrelationship) violence.</p> <p>Results: Seventy-seven percent of participants reported past trauma exposure, 62% reported multiple trauma exposures, and 11% screened positive for a probable diagnosis of PTSD. PTSD symptom levels were significantly correlated with depression, alcohol and drug use, general violence, and all indicators of relationship maladjustment and abuse. In multivariate analyses, PTSD symptoms uniquely predicted relationship dysfunction and relationship abuse over and above the influence of alcohol problems, drug use, and depression, and all 3 PTSD symptom clusters had some unique associations with relationship abuse scales.</p> <p>Conclusion: Trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms should be routinely assessed in IPV perpetrator treatment. More research is needed to determine whether PTSD symptoms influence treatment response and to investigate trauma-informed interventions for this population.</p>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000041
P_21	2007	Vangie A. Foshee, Karl E. Bauman, Fletcher Linder, Jennifer Rice, Rose Wilcher	Typologies of Adolescent Dating Violence Identifying Typologies of Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration	Journal of Interpersonal Violence Volume 22 Number 5 May 2007 498-519	adolescence, dating violence	<p>Acts scales, the most common way of measuring partner violence, have been criticized for being too simplistic to capture the complexities of partner violence. An alternative measurement approach is to use typologies that consider various aspects of context. In this study, the authors identified typologies of dating violence perpetration by adolescents. They conducted in-depth interviews with 116 girls and boys previously identified by an acts scale as perpetrators of dating violence. They provided narrative descriptions of their dating violence acts. For boys and girls, many acts considered violent by the acts scale were subsequently recanted or described as nonviolent. From the narratives, they identified four types of female perpetration that were distinguished by motives, precipitating events, and the abuse history of the partners. One type of perpetration accounted for most acts by boys. The findings are discussed relative to dating violence measurement, prevention and treatment, and development of theory.</p>	
P_22	2012	Elisa Guidi, Giulia Magnatta, and Patrizia Meringolo	Teen dating violence: The need for early prevention	Interdisciplinary Journal of Family Studies, XVII, 1, 2012	teen dating violence	<p>Teen dating violence is a common experience with severe consequences for the psychological and physical health of those affected. The purpose of this paper is to review current empirical studies and reviews about this issue and to evaluate the need of developing programs designed to prevent violence. Given the acceptance of violence in adolescent romantic relationships, preventive interventions should be directed at younger adolescents before negative interpersonal attitudes and behaviours become established, with the aim of reducing the continuity of aggression in future relationships. The majority of prevention programs have shown positive short-term effects in terms of knowledge, attitudes, and beliefs. Therefore, future research should assess longer-term follow-up to determine the strong effects of the prevention programs in behaviour changes.</p>	
P_23	2016	H. Luz McNaughton Reyes, Vangie A. Foshee, Phyllis Holditch Nilon, Dennis E. Reidy, Jeffrey E. Hall	Gender Role Attitudes and Male Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration: Normative Beliefs as Moderators	Youth Adolescence (2016) 45:350–360	Adolescence, Dating violence	<p>Commonly used dating violence prevention programs assume that promotion of more egalitarian gender role attitudes will prevent dating violence perpetration. Empirical research examining this assumption, however, is limited and inconsistent. The current study examined the longitudinal association between gender role attitudes and physical dating violence perpetration among adolescent boys (n = 577; 14 % Black, 5 % other race/ethnicity) and examined whether injunctive (i.e., acceptance of dating violence) and descriptive (i.e., beliefs about dating violence prevalence) normative beliefs moderated the association. As expected, the findings suggest that traditional gender role attitudes at T1 were associated with increased risk for dating violence perpetration 18 months later (T2) among boys who reported high, but not low, acceptance of dating violence (injunctive normative beliefs) at T1. Descriptive norms did not moderate the effect of gender role attitudes on dating violence perpetration. The results suggest that injunctive norms and gender role attitudes work synergistically to increase risk for dating violence perpetration among boys; as such, simultaneously targeting both of these constructs may be an effective prevention approach.</p>	DOI 10.1007/s10964-015-0278-0

P_24	2020	Maria-Jesús Cava, Sofía Buelga, Laura Carrascosa and Jessica Ortega-Barón	Relations among Romantic Myths, Online Dating Violence Victimization and Cyber Dating Violence Victimization in Adolescents	Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, 17, 1551	dating violence, adolescence	Cyber dating violence is an increasing problem with serious negative consequences for adolescents. Further knowledge about related variables is necessary to develop preventive strategies. The aim of this study was to analyze the correlations among cyber dating violence victimization (cyber-control and cyber-aggression), o ine dating violence victimization (physical, verbal-emotional, and relational) and adolescents' beliefs in myths of romantic love, and to examine possible differences in cyber-control victimization, cyber-aggression victimization and o ine dating violence victimization (relational, physical and verbal-emotional) according to adolescents' levels of belief (low vs. high) in myths of romantic love. The role of o ine dating violence victimization (physical, verbal-emotional and relational) and romantic myths as predictor variables of cyber-control and cyber-aggression victimization was also explored. All these analyses were carried out separately with boys and girls. Of an initial sample of 919 adolescents, those who have had a dating relationship in the past year (492 adolescents, M = 15.10, SD = 1.59) were included. The regression analyses revealed that o ine dating violence victimization and romantic myths were significant predictors of cyber-control and cyber-aggression victimization for both boys and girls, but explained variance was higher for girls. Verbal-emotional o ine dating violence victimization was the main predictor of cyber-control victimization, and physical and relational o ine dating violence victimizations were the main predictors of cyber-aggression victimization. These results can be useful for developing more effective o ine and cyber dating violence prevention programs.	doi:10.3390/ijerph17051551
P_25	2020	Maria Dosil, Joana Jaureguizar, Elena Benaroya and Juliána Burges Sbicigo	Teen Dating Violence, Sexism, and Resilience: A Multivariate Analysis	Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, 17, 2652	teen dating violence; adolescence	The aim of this research was to know the factors associated with teen dating violence and victimization because violence in teenagers' relationships is increasing in recent years, constituting a serious social problem. For this purpose, we analyzed teen dating violence and explored the variables (sexist attitudes, personal adjustment, clinical maladjustment, and resilience) related to teen dating violence and victimization using multinomial logistic models. The sample was composed of 268 school teenagers aged 12 to 17 from the Basque Country (Spain). Results showed that sex, age, sexism, and self-esteem predicted teen dating violence and that sex and social problems predicted victimization. Associations between the wide range of variables and types of perpetration and victimization (verbal-emotional, relational, and physical) were also explored. These results could be taken into consideration for future prevention programs.	doi:10.3390/ijerph17082652
P_26	2018	Chiara Santoro, Belén Martínez-Ferrer, Carmen Monreal Gimeno and Gonzalo Musitu	New Directions for Preventing Dating Violence in Adolescence: The Study of Gender Models	Front. Psychol. 9:946.	dating violence, adolescence	Dating violence is a huge transcultural and alarming phenomenon, directly linked with endless discrimination against women. The latest research on dating violence in adolescence shows how dating violence is persistent and common in the adolescent period as well and pinpoint the origin of gender violence from first adolescent relationships. This element takes us to consider how recent gender violence studies and policies, increased also thanks to international efforts on this issue, are not bringing expected results, especially among young people. This mini-review aims to analyze the main characteristics of current gender studies and policies on dating violence, focusing on percentages with a woman-centered approach, which stresses the consequences of gender violence. Other gender studies, that consider gender as a relational product, stress the importance of integrating the analysis of gender models as a key instrument to understand the main causes of dating violence, providing new elements to develop effective policies against dating violence. Indeed, gender models of femininity and masculinity are based on a binary system, which is also a reciprocal recognition and identity system: gender models define female and male characteristics, roles, stereotypes, and expectation, being complementary and forecasting at the same time. Recent studies on gender relationships, especially among the youth, allow us to propose a new dialog between dating violence studies and gender model studies, underling the need of a complete and complex understanding of gender structure, and of tensions and contradictions, to put an end to gender and dating violence, through effective programs.	doi: 10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00946
P_27	2016	Kane Fallon A. & Bornstein Robert F.	Beyond passivity: Dependency as a risk factor for intimate partner violence.	Personality and Mental Health, 10, 12–21.	Domestic Violence and Psychopathology	Interpersonal dependency in male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) is an understudied phenomenon but one that has noteworthy clinical implications. The present investigation used meta-analytic techniques to quantify the dependency/IPV link in all extant studies examining this relationship (n of studies = 17). Studies were gathered via an extensive literature search using relevant dependency/IPV search terms in the PsychInfo, Medline and Google Scholar databases. Results revealed a small but statistically significant relationship between dependency and perpetration of IPV in men ($r = 0.150$, Combined $Z = 4.25$, $p < 0.0001$), with the magnitude of the dependency/IPV link becoming stronger ($r = 0.365$, Combined $Z = 6.00$, $p < 0.0001$) when studies using measures of dependent personality disorder symptoms were omitted. Other moderators of the dependency/IPV effect size included IPV measure, type of sample and perpetrator age. These findings illuminate the underlying dynamics and interpersonal processes involved in some instances of IPV and may aid in understanding how to identify and treat male perpetrators of domestic violence. Copyright © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/pmh.1322
P_28	2007	Vangie A. Foshee, Karl E. Bauman, Fletcher Linder, Jennifer Rice Rose Wilcher	Typologies of Adolescent Dating Violence Identifying Typologies of Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration	Journal of Interpersonal Violence Volume 22 Number 5 May 2007 498-519	adolescent dating violence	Acts scales, the most common way of measuring partner violence, have been criticized for being too simplistic to capture the complexities of partner violence. An alternative measurement approach is to use typologies that consider various aspects of context. In this study, the authors identified typologies of dating violence perpetration by adolescents. They conducted in-depth interviews with 116 girls and boys previously identified by an acts scale as perpetrators of dating violence. They provided narrative descriptions of their dating violence acts. For boys and girls, many acts considered violent by the acts scale were subsequently recanted or described as nonviolent. From the narratives, they identified four types of female perpetration that were distinguished by motives, precipitating events, and the abuse history of the partners. One type of perpetration accounted for most acts by boys. The findings are discussed relative to dating violence measurement, prevention and treatment, and development of theory.	10.1177/0886260506298829
P_29	2016	Polaschek Devon L. L., Yesberg Julia A., Bell Rebecca K., Casey Allanah R. & Dickso Sophie R.	Intensive psychological treatment of high-risk violent offenders: Outcomes and pre-release mechanisms	Psychology, Crime & Law, © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland, © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland, © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland Vol. 22, Issue 4, pp. 344-365	Domestic Violence, Treatment	Research on correlates of intervention programmes that reduce expected reconviction rates ('what works' literature, Risk–Need–Responsivity model) has been highly influential in criminal justice systems throughout much of the western world. But while this psychological research has been acquiring widespread recognition, a deeper understanding of how programmes work and of mechanisms for desistance more generally, has still to develop. This research reports results of a quasi-experimental recidivism outcome study for a series of prison units that provide intensive psychological treatment to high-risk, persistently violent prisoners. Four outcomes were examined over the first 12 months following release on parole; parole violations, new convictions, new convictions for violence, and imprisonment sentences resulting from new convictions. Alongside these results, we conducted preliminary analyses of two potential pre-release mechanisms for surviving the first 12 months on parole without reconviction: lower dynamic risk for violence, and greater release readiness. We found that dynamic violence risk fully accounted for differences between treatment completers and comparison prisoners in proportions reconvicted for violence. However, in all other cases, the proposed mechanisms did not significantly explain treatment-related differences. We close by considering possible explanations for these unexpected results, and reiterating the importance to our field of more sophisticated treatment outcome research.	https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2015.1109088
P_30	2016	Russell Brenda, Kraus Shane W., Chapleau Kristine M., Oswald Debra	Perceptions of Blame in Intimate Partner Violence: The Role of the Perpetrator's Ability to Arouse Fear of Injury in the Victim	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, May 2016, OnlineFirst	Violence and Perceptions	Men are more likely to be blamed more for intimate partner violence (IPV) than are women who commit the same offense. However, because men are typically stronger and perceived as more physically aggressive than women are, perpetrator sex is confounded with masculinity and the ability to arouse fear in the victim. This study disentangled the construct of gender in understanding bystanders' attributions of blame in IPV. Participants (N = 639) read a scenario in which the perpetrator's sex (male/female) and gender identity (masculine/feminine), and the victim's sex (male/female) were manipulated and rated how much they blamed the perpetrator and the perpetrator's ability to arouse fear of injury in the victim. Results showed that male perpetrators (regardless of gender identity) who assaulted a female victim were attributed the most blame and were perceived as having the greatest ability to arouse victim fear. In contrast, feminine female perpetrators were attributed the least blame and perceived as arousing the least victim fear regardless of the victim's gender. Furthermore, controlling for the perpetrator's ability to arouse fear in the victim resulted in the elimination of the interaction effects for blame. This finding suggests that perpetrators' ability to arouse fear is an underlying factor in bystanders' attributions of blame.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260516646999
P_31	2016	Serin Ralph C., Chadwick Nick, Lloyd Caleb D.	Dynamic risk and protective factors	Psychology, Crime & Law, Volume 22, Issue 1-2, 2016, pp. 151-170,	Psychology, Crime and Law	This paper reviews the literature regarding the identification and measurement of risk factors considered imminent precursors of subsequent criminal conduct (i.e. dynamic risk factors). This paper also frames these risk factors against the so-called protective factors that are presumed to mitigate risk. Commonality among recent dynamic risk and protective measures reflects general agreement regarding viable candidate variables. Empirical studies suggest such factors yield incremental predictive validity and should inform case-formulaic understanding of criminal conduct and pathways to desistance, although this is not common practice. As well, definitional and measurement considerations are not well advanced and speak to the need for further conceptual clarity.	https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2015.1112013

P_32	2015	Ayala Erin E., Kotary Brandy , Hetz Maria	Blame Attributions of Victims and Perpetrators: Effects of Victim Gender, Perpetrator Gender, and Relationship	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. 33, Issue 1, pp. 94-116	Violence and roles	Although research has been conducted on rape myth acceptance (RMA) and other factors associated with attribution formation, researchers have not yet determined how the combination of such factors simultaneously affects levels of victim blame and perpetrator blame. The current investigation recruited 221 students from an all-women's college to examine differences in blame attributions across RMA, victim gender, and perpetrator gender, and the relationship between the two parties (i.e., stranger vs. acquaintance). Results suggested that RMA, victim gender, and perpetrator gender account for a significant amount of variance in blame attributions for both victims and perpetrators. In sum, victim blame with female perpetrators was relatively consistent across levels of RMA, but increased substantially for male perpetrators as individuals endorsed higher levels of RMA. Perpetrator blame, however, was highest with male perpetrators when individuals endorsed low levels of RMA and lowest for male perpetrators when individuals endorsed relatively higher levels of RMA. Findings demonstrate the continued influence of RMA on blame attributions for both victims and perpetrators, and the stigma faced by male victims. More research is needed on the differing attributions of male and female victims and perpetrators, as well as differing attributions based on type of relationship. Such research will lead to a better and more thorough understanding of sexual assault and rape.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515599160
P_33	2015	Hamberger L. Kevin, Larsen Sadie E.	Men's and Women's Experience of Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of Ten Years of Comparative Studies in Clinical Samples, Part I	Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 30, Issue 6, pp 699–717, 2015	Domestic Violence, Motivation	The present paper reviews literature published between 2002 and 2013 regarding gender differences in the perpetration, motivation, and impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) in clinical samples in order to update and extend a previous review by Hamberger (2005). Results showed that although both women and men are active participants in acts of physical IPV and emotional abuse, women's physical violence appears to be more in response to violence initiated against them. Although both men and women participate in emotional abuse tactics, the type and quality appears to differ between the sexes. Men tend to use tactics that threaten life and inhibit partner autonomy; women use tactics that consist of yelling and shouting. Men are the predominant perpetrators of sexual abuse. Analysis of patterns of violence and abuse suggests that women are more highly victimized, injured, and fearful than men in clinical samples. Research and clinical implications are discussed.	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-015-9732-8
P_34	2015	Harris Grant T. and Rice Maranie E.	Progress in Violence Risk Assessment and Communication: Hypothesis versus Evidence	Behavioral Sciences & the Law, Vol. 33, Issue 1, pp.128-145, 2015	Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment	We draw a distinction between hypothesis and evidence with respect to the assessment and communication of the risk of violent recidivism. We suggest that some authorities in the field have proposed quite valid and reasonable hypotheses with respect to several issues. Among these are the following: that accuracy will be improved by the adjustment or moderation of numerical scores based on clinical opinions about rare risk factors or other considerations pertaining to the applicability to the case at hand; that there is something fundamentally distinct about protective factors so that they are not merely the obverse of risk factors, such that optimal accuracy cannot be achieved without consideration of such protective factors; and that assessment of dynamic factors is required for optimal accuracy and furthermore interventions aimed at such dynamic factors can be expected to cause reductions in violence risk. We suggest here that, while these are generally reasonable hypotheses, they have been inappropriately presented to practitioners as empirically supported facts, and that practitioners' assessment and communication about violence risk run beyond that supported by the available evidence as a result. We further suggest that this represents harm, especially in impeding scientific progress. Nothing here justifies stasis or simply surrendering to authoritarian custody with somatic treatment. Theoretically motivated and clearly articulated assessment and intervention should be provided for offenders, but in a manner that moves the field more firmly from hypotheses to evidence.	(wileyonlinelibrary.com) DOI: 10.1002/bsl.2157
P_35	2014	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	FRA 2014-Violence against women: an EU-wide survey Main results	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	Violence	This FRA survey is the first of its kind on violence against women across the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU). It is based on interviews with 42,000 women across the EU, who were asked about their experiences of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including incidents of intimate partner violence ('domestic violence'). The survey also included questions on stalking, sexual harassment, and the role played by new technologies in women's experiences of abuse. In addition, it asked about their experiences of violence in childhood. Based on the detailed findings, FRA suggests courses of action in different areas that are touched by violence against women and go beyond the narrow confines of criminal law, ranging from employment and health to the medium of new technologies.	http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report
P_36	2014	Hester Marianne, Lilley Sarah-Jane	Domestic and Sexual Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Article 16 of the Istanbul Convention: A collection of papers on the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	Strasbourg: Council of Europe	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	Article 16 – Preventive intervention and treatment programmes 1. Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or support programmes aimed at teaching perpetrators of domestic violence to adopt non-violent behaviour in interpersonal relationships with a view to preventing further violence and changing violent behavioural patterns. 2. Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or support treatment programmes aimed at preventing perpetrators, in particular sex offenders, from re-offending. 3. In taking the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Parties shall ensure that the safety of, support for and the human rights of victims are of primary concern and that, where appropriate, these programmes are set up and implemented in close co-ordination with specialist support services for victims.	https://research-information.bristol.ac.uk/en/publications/domestic-and-sexual-violence-perpetrator-programmes-article-16-of-the-istanbul-convention(0c772021-74fe-4b4a-b5b4-97904551fe74)/export.html
P_37	2014	Kohlman Stephanie, Baig Amber, Balice Guy, Di Rubbo Christine, Placencia Linda, Skale Kenneth, Thomas Jessica, Flitter, Jessica, Mirzad Fereshteh, Moeckler Hillary and Aquino Shayne	Contribution of Media to the Normalization and Perpetuation of Domestic Violence	Austin Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 1 Issue 4 - 2014	Domestic Violence	Domestic violence (DV) is becoming more prevalent in social media as well as academic literature. Based on the astonishing prevalence rates of DV there are good reasons to consider this issue an epidemic. This paper discusses the mechanisms through which DV is normalized and desensitized in the public's eye. Specifically, DV awareness campaigns, psychosocial interventions, legal definitions, religious traditions, and family cultural influences are each ways in which people understand the issue of DV. However, there are mechanisms through which DV is normalized and condoned through the media. These media outlets unfortunately tend to address DV by portraying sexism, devaluation of women, and most importantly, violence against women. Furthermore, DV continues to be normalized through its comedic portrayal via news outlets, magazines, advertisements, and television shows. Although there is a growing body of research and literature focused on the media's comedic portrayal of domestic violence, it is quite limited. Suggest that using sexist humor, offensive and prejudicial humor, jokes promoting destruction to victims of DV, and language in connection with DV allow society to view this type of violence as more acceptable. Behavioral scientists should work to reverse this trend by demonstrating how the media irresponsibly shapes peoples' perception of DV through a lighthearted and comical fashion	ISSN : 2381-9006 www.austinpublishinggroup.com
P_38	2014	World Health Organization	World Health Statistics 2014	World Health Organization	Health	World Health Statistics 2014 contains WHO's annual compilation of health-related data for its 194 Member States, and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets. This year, it also includes highlight summaries on the ongoing commitment to end preventable maternal deaths; on the need to act now to combat rising levels of childhood obesity; on recent trends in both life expectancy and premature deaths; and on the crucial role of civil registration and vital statistics systems in national and global advancement.	https://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2013/en/

P_39	2013 (Volume)	Arcidiacono Caterina,Testoni Ines, Groterath Angelika	Daphne and the Centaurs – Overcoming Gender Based Violence	Barbara Budrich Publishers	Gender Violence, Intervention	Description The authors of this volume look into the origins of gender-based violence as well as ways to tackle this issue. They link systematic reflections unfolding a socio-cultural viewpoint and depictions of concrete action with psychological tools regarding the effect of interventions. The book is a result of the European project "Empower", which is part of the Daphne III Programme (2007-2013) and whose goal is to realize the objectives defined by European policy aimed at preventing and fighting all forms of gender based violence.	https://cup.columbia.edu/book/daphne-and-the-centaurs-overcoming-gender-based-violence/9783847401247
P_40	2013	Akoensi Thomas D., Koehler Johann A., Friedrich Lösel, & Humphreys David K.	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs in Europe, Part II A Systematic Review of the State of Evidence	International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, October 2013, Vol. 57, Issue 10, pp. 1206-25	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	In Part II of this article, we present the results of a systematic review of European evidence on the effectiveness of domestic violence perpetrator programs. After searching through 10,446 titles, we discovered only 12 studies that evaluated the effectiveness of a perpetrator program in some systematic manner. The studies applied treatment to a total of 1,586 domestic violence perpetrators, and the sample sizes ranged from 9 to 322. Although the evaluations showed various positive effects after treatment, methodological problems relating to the evaluation designs do not allow attribution of these findings to the programs. Overall, the methodological quality of the evaluations is insufficient to derive firm conclusions and estimate an effect size. Accordingly, one cannot claim that one programmatic approach is superior to another. Evaluation of domestic violence perpetrator treatment in Europe must be improved and programs should become more tailored to the characteristics of the participants.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X12468110
P_41	2013	Boira Santiago, López del Hoyo Yolanda, Tomás-Aragónés Lucía, Gaspar Ana R.	Efficacy of different treatment modalities in men convicted of intimate partner violence	Anales de Psicología, Annals of Psychology, Vol. 29, Issue 1, pp. 19- 28	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	The results obtained in a psychological intervention program for men convicted of intimate partner violence are presented in this study. The sample consists of 62 men distributed into three treatment modalities: unstructured group therapy (N = 15), structured group therapy (N = 16); individual therapy (N = 16), and control group (N = 15). A quasi-experimental design with pre and post intervention assessment is used to measure the effect of the treatment modality. Although the results obtained are not conclusive in the variables analysed, some differences between treatment options are observed. Pre and post differences are observed between individual and group therapy regarding participants' goal achievements. When comparing the two group formats, the structured therapy group shows more significant values of change in the administered questionnaires. In the individual therapy format, post treatment measures show higher values in the following scores of the SCL-90-R (Interpersonal Sensitivity, Depression, Hostility, GSI, PSDI and PST). We discuss the relevance of using self-report questionnaires in evaluating such programs	https://doi.org/10.6018/analesps.29.1.130631
P_42	2013	Dayan Kobi, Fox Shaul and Morag Michal	Validation of Spouse Violence Risk Assessment Inventory for Police Purposes	Journal of Family Violence, November 2013, Vol. 28, Issue 8, pp. 811-821	Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment	The Spouse Violence Risk Assessment Inventory (SVRA-I) is a new scale developed by the Israeli police to measure the likelihood of male perpetrators repeating violent behavior toward their partners. This article describes the objectives of the inventory, its distinction in comparison to existing inventories, and the process of its development. Our preliminary study demonstrated a reasonable level of inter-rater reliability. Two subsequent studies examined the relationships between clinical assessments and SVRA-I scores, and additional two studies tested the validity of the inventory against criteria of repeated partner abuse. The inventory was found to be a valid and efficient tool for predicting recidivism of intimate partner violence (IPV). In the discussion, we review the limitations of devices aimed at predicting repeated IPV.	DOI 10.1007/s10896-013-9547-4
P_43	2013	World Health Organization	WHO-World Health Statistics 2013	World Health Organization	Health	World Health Statistics 2013 contains WHO's annual compilation of health-related data for its 194 Member States, and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets. This year, it also includes highlight summaries on the topics of reducing the gaps between the world's most-advantaged and least-advantaged countries, and on current trends in official development assistance (ODA) for health.	https://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2013/en/
P_44	2012	King Bryn	Psychological Theories of Violence	Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, June 2012, Vol. 22, Issue 5, pp. 553-571	Violence	Psychology, as a discipline, largely attributes the causes of aggression, especially extreme or chronic criminal violence, to individual and familial dysfunction or pathology. The pathways to violence are considered at an individual level that includes internal characteristics of perpetrators, their immediate circumstances, and the type of violence committed. This literature review provides an overview of larger theoretical models for understanding violence, which can facilitate the integration of multiple psychological constructs from varying schools of thought. From that general overview, theories of violence were separated into two major categories: violence as a condition of human nature (including psychobiological and temperamental vulnerabilities and violence as an instinct) and violence as the consequence of a damaged psyche (including five interrelated processes: self-regulation; attachment and relationships; the role of shame; self-concept and self-esteem; and learning and cognitive theories).	https://doi.org/10.1080/10911359.2011.598742
P_45	2012	Pomari Chrissia	IMPLICIT THEORIES IN PERPETRATORS OF INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE AND ASSESSMENT OF PARTNER VIOLENCE OFFENCE SUPPORTIVE COGNITION WITH IMPLICIT MEASURES OF SOCIAL COGNITION	Ph.D. thesis, University of Birmingham	Domestic Violence, Assessment	This thesis proposes a number of Implicit Theories (ITs) for male and female perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) and, guided by these ITs, develops implicit measures to assess IPV offence supportive cognition indirectly. Chapter 1 systematically reviews the empirical IPV literature and finds varying levels of empirical support for six ITs in men and women, namely, "Opposite sex is dangerous", "Relationship entitlement", "General entitlement", "Normalisation of relationship violence", "Normalisation of violence", and "It's not my fault", and for one additional IT in men only, "I am the man". Chapter 2 describes the development of seven implicit measures and their pilot testing. Chapter 3 explores the psychometric properties of these implicit measures and found them to be reasonably reliable and valid. Chapter 4 includes two studies which assessed a wide range of IPV offence supportive cognitions with both implicit and explicit measures in two UK samples: (a) partner violent and nonviolent university students, and (b) male batterers referred to treatment and community controls. In both studies the IPV groups demonstrated more explicit offence supportive cognition than the nonviolent groups but this was more prominent in the offender group. Only the offender group showed more offence supportive cognition than the control group at the implicit level. The implicit measures demonstrated very good validity, and the utility of these measures with this type of offenders was highlighted. Chapter 5 concludes this thesis and provides an overview and a general discussion of the main findings, limitations, practical implications, and future directions for research.	http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/4134/
P_46	2011	Johnson Michael P.	Gender and types of intimate partner violence: A response to an anti-feminist literature review	Science Direct, July-August 2011, Vol. 16, Issue 4, pp. 289-296	Gender Violence Aggression and Violent Behavior	This article presents a feminist perspective on domestic violence that is rooted in an explication of the differences among three major types of intimate partner violence (Johnson, 2008). Theory and research from this perspective is then reviewed to rebut recent attacks on feminist scholarship and policy regarding intimate partner violence.	doi:10.1016/j.avb.2011.04.006

P_47	2011	Sheehan Kathleen A., Thakor Sumaya, Donna E. Stewart	Turning Points for Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence	Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, January 2012, Vol. 13, Issue 1, pp. 30-40	Domestic Violence	Understanding why and how perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) change their behavior is an important goal for both policy development and clinical practice. In this study, the authors investigated the concept of "turning points" for perpetrators of IPV by conducting a systematic review of qualitative studies that investigated the factors, situations, and attitudes that facilitated perpetrators' decisions to change their abusive behavior. Two literature databases were searched and six studies were found that met the inclusion criteria for the systematic review. Most included participants from batterer intervention programs (BIPs). The data indicate that community, group, and individual processes all contribute to perpetrators' turning points and behavioral change. These include identifying key incidents that precede change, taking responsibility for past behavior, learning new skills, and developing relationships within and outside of the BIP. By using a qualitative systematic review, the authors were able to generate a more complete understanding of the catalysts for and process of change in these individuals. Further research, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches, will be helpful in the modification of existing BIPs and the development of new interventions to reduce IPV.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838011426016
P_48	2009 (Volume)	Merzagora Betsos Isabella	Uomini violenti	Raffaello Cortina Editore	Domestic Violence	Uomini violenti, che inaugura una nuova collana di "Criminologia e scienze forensi", affronta l'argomento della violenza in famiglia, in particolare dell'uocidio, sfatando non pochi pregiudizi e consentendo una conoscenza scientificamente fondata soprattutto dei fattori di rischio. Alla parte teorica si affianca il racconto, dalla voce del protagonista, di trenta storie di violenza, anche letale, compresi alcuni casi assunti all'onore della cronaca. Un'attenzione particolare è dedicata ai progetti di trattamento, finora del tutto assenti in Italia e per la prima volta descritti in questo libro: se ne analizzano le modalità e gli scopi, primo tra tutti la responsabilizzazione degli aggressori.	http://www.raffaellocortina.it/scheda-libro/isabella-merzagora-betsos/uomini-violenti-9788860302496-192.html
P_49	2009	Stark Evan	Rethinking Coercive Control	SAGE JOURNAL, Volume: 15 issue: 12, page(s): 1509-1525	Domestic Violence	The critical appraisals of Coercive Control focus largely on what my analysis implies for intervention, a matter to which the book devotes only limited space. In this reply, I reiterate core concepts in the book and acknowledge that much more work is needed to translate the realities of coercive control into practical legal and advocacy strategies. I review how coercive control differs from partner assaults and so why it merits a distinct response: the extent to which coercive control targets gender identity; the wisdom of complementing the focus on violence with an emphasis on male domination, sexual inequality and personal liberty; what this implies for shelters and the law; why sexual inequality differentiates coercive control from female partner abuse of men; how sexual equality can be both cause and antidote for coercive control; why I think an affirmative concept of freedom is essential to grasp the human rights violations inflicted by coercive control; and what it means to "story" coercive control by integrating women into the larger liberty narrative on which our national identity rests.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801209347452
P_50	2006 (Volume)	Mizen Richard, Morris Mark	On Aggression and Violence: An Analytic Perspective	Publisher: Red Globe Press	Violence, Treatment	Description Aggressive and violent patients are an increasing concern for mental health professionals. Mizen and Morris critically review psychoanalytic literature and present their own coherent and practical new model. The clear clinical focus and emphasis on managing violence in therapy, makes this book essential reading for practitioners and trainees.	https://www.macmillanihe.com/page/detail/on-aggression-and-violence-richard-mizen?st1=barcode&st1=9781403902184
P_51	2000 (Volume)	Fonagy Peter & Target Mary	Attaccamento e funzione riflessiva	Traduttore: F. Gazzillo F. Odorisio M. Simula Curatore: V. Lingiardi, M. Armaniti Editore: Cortina Raffaello Collana: Psicoanalisi e ricerca Anno edizione: 2001 In commercio dal: 1 novembre 2000 Pagine: XVII-438 p. EAN: 9788870786736	Gender Violence, Attachment and reflexive function	Description The book collects the writings of Peter Fonagy and Mary Target, researchers working at the Anna Freud Center in London. Fonagy aims to compare and combine the richness of the psychoanalytic heritage with cognitivism, attachment theory and infant research. The book is divided into five sections: attachment and psychoanalysis; attachment, borderline states and theory of mind; play with reality; aggression and violence; psychoanalysis and change (of the technique and goals of treatment).	http://www.raffaellocortina.it/scheda-libro/peter-fonagy-mary-target/attaccamento-e-funzione-riflessiva-9788870786736-749.html
P_52	1993	Nazioni Unite	Dichiarazione sull'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne	Nazioni Unite	Gender and Domestic Violence against women	La Dichiarazione sull'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne è stata adottata senza voto da parte dell'Assemblea generale delle Nazioni Unite con la risoluzione 48/104 del 20 dicembre 1993. In essa è contenuto il riconoscimento della "necessità urgente per l'applicazione universale alle donne dei diritti e dei principi in materia di uguaglianza, le sicurezza, la libertà, l'integrità e la dignità di tutti gli esseri umani". La risoluzione è spesso riconosciuta come complementare e un rafforzamento del lavoro della Convenzione sull'eliminazione di ogni forma di discriminazione della donna e la Dichiarazione e Programma d'azione di Vienna. Ricorda e incarna gli stessi diritti e principi sanciti in tale strumenti come la Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti dell'Uomo e gli articoli 1 e 2 forniscono la definizione più diffusa di violenza contro le donne. Come conseguenza della risoluzione, nel 1999, l'Assemblea generale, guidata dal rappresentante della Repubblica Dominicana, ha designato il 25 novembre come la Giornata internazionale per l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne. (Fonte: Wikipedia)	https://www.esteri.it/mee/approfondimenti/20090827-allegato2_it.pdf
P_53	2003	Maria Jose Diaz Aguado.	Adolescencia, sexismo y violencia de género	Papeles del Psicólogo ISSN: 0214-7823 - pp. 35-44 papeles@correo.cop.es	adolescent, sexism, violence	The series of studies presented here have a twofold objective: 1) to assess the extent to which sexism and the risk of gender violence have been overcome among adolescents; 2) to develop and evaluate a programme of intervention for reducing the conditions of risk detected. The programme developed from this perspective is based on co-operative learning and discussion in heterogeneous groups, starts out from a universal conception of the value of equality and human rights, and includes activities for teaching the detection of sexism and gender violence. Comparison of the results obtained in the experimental group with those of the control group reflects the effectiveness of the programme in helping to deal with the cognitive, affective and behavioural components of these problems.	https://www.redalyc.org/articulo.oa?id=77808404
P_54	2016	Ferreiro, V., Vilà, R. y Prado, N.	Experiencias sexistas en las redes sociales. Perpetuando la violencia de género	Psicología y educación: presente y futuro - ISBN: 978-84-608-8714-0	sexism, violence, social	This paper intends to show some of the preliminary results of the Gender violence 2.0 project, coordinated by the research group Gredidona of the University of Barcelona in collaboration with the Research Group for Gender Studies at the University of the Balearic Island, under the First Call for Grants for Research Projects in Digital Humanities at the BBVA Foundation on experiences associated with unequal and sexist behavior on the image of women and female sexual norms, among others, students in 3rd and 4 of the ESO has started in the networks, as in the case of insulating a girl to have multiple partners. Key words: Social networks; sexism; violence against women; adolescence.	http://rua.ua.es/dspace/handle/10045/63711
P_55	2018	Boira, S; Cancer, P; Bouzón, R; Cebrán, J.	Violencias, lenguaje y comportamiento en redes en las relaciones de pareja de la juventud en Aragón.	Universidad de Zaragoza	Violence,languages, sexism	This report aims to see the status of the issue and the need for education and training that is necessary for support a non-sexist and discriminatory education that focuses on prevention of gender violence. For this it is important to know from their direct testimonies. What do our young adolescents understand by gender violence and sexism. Prevention must be applied from the school, the competent experts of the social area must support this resource and consider it vital to reach the suppression of this type of violence (Lucarelli and Fajardo, 2011; De la Osa, Andrés and Pascual, 2013). The study presented here is in addition to the actions carried out since Aragonese Youth Institute and, through it, is intended to address the following objectives: 1- Identify the sexist attitudes of young people in the Community Autonomous of Aragon. 2- Describe violent behaviors, the use of language and social networks among young people in the Autonomous Community. 3- In relation to the use of language, assess the influence on the youth of traditional patriarchal stereotypes.	https://www.zaragoza.es/cont/paginas/noticias/informesestudiosexismogobiernodearagon2018.pdf

P_56	2013	Ianire Estébanez y Norma Vázquez	La desigualdad de género y el sexismo en las redes sociales	Eusko Jaurlaritzaen Argitalpen Zerbitzu Nagusia Servicio Central de Publicaciones del Gobierno Vasco - ISBN 978-84-457-3295-3	sexism, violence, social	The study Gender Inequality and Sexism in Social Networks is part of an unquestionable fact: youth, and especially adolescents, are experiencing new forms of relationship thanks to new technologies and the ease of connection and communication fostered by virtual social networks. The latest data from the Basque Youth Observatory on the extension of social networks among youth indicate that their use is widespread. More than nine out of ten young people aged 15 to 19 have a profile on social networks. It is precisely in this group, that of those who have made an earlier incorporation to the use of this form of relationship, that this research especially stops. The study has attempted to go beyond the figures and delve into how gender identities are shaped and how gender equality or inequality is constructed in these social networks. Through a qualitative methodology - the discussion group - the experiences and opinions of almost one hundred young people have been collected. This material has served the authors, Ianire Estébanez and Norma Vázquez, to conclude that girls and boys make different use of social networks and that sexist attitudes and even male violence are present in the virtual relationships of our youth. The dissemination of research, such as the one we present, is a step in the right direction and we hope it will be a useful contribution for those who work from the family or the fields of formal and informal education in favor of equality and the eradication of sexist attitudes.	www.euskadi.net
P_57	2016	Inés Crosas Remón	Sexismo en la red análisis de la ciberviolencia en contra del ciberfeminismo en youtube.	Departamento de Comunicación - Universidad Pompeu Fabra Barcelona	sexism, violence, social	In recent decades, the spread of the Internet and new information technologies have decisively influenced patterns of human activity. Interactivity, globality and fluidity that characterizes the virtual world has provided great opportunities, among which find the creation of spaces dedicated to the promotion of feminism and equality of gender. However, the inherent characteristics of the network have also made possible the diffusion of gender violence. The growing cases of online bullied feminist YouTubers are one proof of how this ciberviolence increases when it affects a woman who is also feminist. In this work we try to explore the coercion mechanisms that are used to try to silence the feminist woman in the comment section of YouTube. Through the qualitative analysis of the comments on the video "Why I'm... a feminist" by Laci Green, was aims to reflect the seriousness of this problem and, therefore, the need to act against she.	https://repositori.upf.edu/bitstream/handle/10230/28155/Cosas_2016.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
P_58	2017	Núria Vergés Bosch et al	REDES SOCIALES EN PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO: guía para conocer y contrarrestar las violencias de género on-line	Instituto Andaluz de Administración Pública ISBN 978-84-8333-683-0 (Ed. electrónica)	sexism, violence, social	Despite the seriousness of online violence, the interest of our administrations to produce data and public information is seriously absent, as well as specific policies in this regard. Also, Entries in the era of Big Data that analyzes and commercializes much of the information we share on the networks, surprising the absence of public data on attacks and gender violence on-line. If we want to approach these violence gender we can only go to specific studies of the academy, international institutions, a department or public institution, from a committed journalist and / or, as pioneers in this and other gender struggles, refer us to the feminist entities and collectives that strive to make them visible and face them. For all these reasons, this publication includes, in a first part, the presentation of some of the characteristics of social networks in general and of online social media platforms. The approach critically and with the perspective of gender, as well as we relate the internet, identities, privacy and security with gender. Then we delve into the violence gender and specifically the violence of online genre. We start from an analysis of the panorama of existing quantitative and qualitative data to, as far as possible, make visible what is happening if we ask ourselves about this guy of violence. Then, in a second part, we expose in detail the online gender violence, as well as the possibilities of facing them. In this sense, we identify and define a set of gender violence that is occurring in online social networks and we present, at the same time, clues, recommendations and initiatives for delve into them and achieve self-defense as well how to counter them. This publication, therefore, is designed so thatcan also be used as a guide and manual for better understand what are the components of genre that crosses online social networks.	https://www.juntadeandalucia.es/export/drupalida/publicacion/19/09/redeessociales.pdf1
P_59	2014	Tarrío Concejero, LorenaGarcía-Carpintero Muñoz, Mª Ángeles	Adolescentes y violencia de genero en las redes sociales	I + G 2014. Aportaciones a la Investigación sobre Mujeres y Género	sexism, violence, social	The objective of this work is to analyze the influence of social networks on violence Gender in adolescents and young people. This study aims to know and review the gender violence that is promoted in the networks currently booming social networks. The consequences they have on people who they suffer and their impact on health. We will analyze nursing intervention in these phenomena emerging in the young population and adolescents. In order to measure the phenomenon and be able to analyze the state of the question, a bibliographic review and knowledge update, using different databases of the last 5 years, from 2009-2014.	https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/40800/Paginas%20from%20Investigacion_Genero_14-18.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y
P_60	2017 (Volume)	Emma Merino Verdugo	Sexismo, amor romántico y violencia de género en la adolescencia	Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social Centro de Publicaciones Pº del Prado, nº 18 - 28014 MADRID NIPO Papel: 680-18-023-7 NIPO On line: 680-18-025-8 Depósito legal: M-31524-2018	sexism, violence, social	Research on sexism and gender violence in adolescence indicates that there have been advances, especially in their academic aspirations, but important limitations, especially in the socio-emotional sphere. of them, and that gender violence at this age is increasing with the increasing use of new technologies. Men's resistance to advancement of women, through the stress of gender role, the myths of romantic love and the role that audiovisual love stories have in their reproduction are frequently mentioned as major obstacles, but hardly its role in adolescent gender violence has been investigated. The research presented here aims to advance knowledge of theresrelations. The programs for the prevention of sexism and gender violence with adolescents developed so far do not include a systematic intervention in audiovisual literacy that counters the negative influence of narratives audiovisuals of love. Progress in overcoming this limitation is the main objective of the second investigation presented here, from a perspective multidisciplinary that integrates the method of analysis of the filmic text with action research on psychological intervention programs in educational contexts.	https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/estudios/Tesis/pdfs/Tesis_4_Sexismo_AmorR.pdf
P_61	2014	Díaz Aguado, María Jose.	La evolución de la adolescencia española sobre la igualdad y la prevención de la violencia de género	Psicología Preventiva de la UCM	sexism, violence, social	Sexism and gender violence are not fatalities biological, but the expression of an ancestral model, domain and submission, which is reproduced through strongly entrenched mechanisms even if they change its shapes and tools. So the mere generational relay is not going to end these problems, to build a different model and sustainable the collaboration of all the people and contexts from which it is reproduced or culture is transformed.	https://www.comunidad.madrid/sites/default/files/doc/justicia/madrid.2014.pdf
P_62	2017 (Volume)	Merino Verdugo, Emma	Sexismo, amor romántico y violencia de género en la adolescencia	Ministerio de Sanidad, Consumo y Bienestar Social Centro de Publicaciones Pº del Prado, nº 18 - 28014 MADRID NIPO Papel: 680-18-023-7 NIPO On line: 680-18-025-8 Depósito legal: M-31524-2018	sexism, violence, social	Research on sexism and gender violence in adolescence indicates that there have been advances, especially in their academic aspirations, but important limitations, especially in the socio-emotional sphere. of them, and that gender violence at this age is increasing with the increasing use of new technologies. Men's resistance to advancement of women, through the stress of gender role, the myths of romantic love and the role that audiovisual love stories have in their reproduction are frequently mentioned as major obstacles, but hardly its role in adolescent gender violence has been investigated. The research presented here aims to advance knowledge of theresrelations. The programs for the prevention of sexism and gender violence with adolescents developed so far do not include a systematic intervention in audiovisual literacy that counters the negative influence of narratives audiovisuals of love. Progress in overcoming this limitation is the main objective of the second investigation presented here, from a perspective multidisciplinary that integrates the method of analysis of the filmic text with action research on psychological intervention programs in educational contexts.	https://violenciagenero.igualdad.gob.es/violenciaEnCifras/estudios/Tesis/pdfs/Tesis_4_Sexismo_AmorR.pdf
P_63	2010	Rios, O; Christou, M.	Más allá del lenguaje sexista. Actos comunicativos en las relaciones afectivo-sexuales de los y las adolescentes	Revista Signos 2010 / 4 Número Especial Monográfico Nº 2 311-326	sexism, violence, adolescents	One of the barriers identified in terms of achieving social cohesion in Europe is the increase of gender violence amongst young people. In this article, we analyze the communicative acts that take place in young people's sexual-affective relationships through descriptions of the interaction they have experienced directly or have witnessed. The data for this analysis was gathered from daily life stories and communicative focus groups. The analysis of communicative acts identifies the verbal language used, but also gestures and tone of voice, as well as the speaker's social position. It also identifies the attractiveness attached to him or her within his or her peer group, social pressure, and the allocation of desire, etc. Differences in these factors can mean that the same word and even the same intentions can have different effects. Thus, the study of the characteristics of communicative acts provides us with criteria to clearly identify whether there is harassment or freedom in a relationship.	http://dx.doi.org/10.4067/S0718-09342010000400004

P_64	2019	Garcia Diaz, V; Lana Perez, A; Fernandez Feito, A; Bringas Molleda, C; Rodriguez Franco, L; Rodriguez Dias, F.	Actitudes sexistas y reconocimiento del maltrato en parejas jóvenes	Aten Primaria. 2018 Aug-Sep; 50(7): 398–405. Published online 2017 Sep 19. Spanish, doi: 10.1016/j.aprim.2017.04.001 PMCID: PMC6836904 - PMID: 28935381	sexism, violence, adolescents	objective Explore the association between gender role attitudes and the recognition of abuse in young people. Design Transversal study. Site Fifty-seven secondary education, vocational and university training centers in 5 Spanish provinces (Huelva, Seville, A Coruña, Pontevedra and Asturias). Participants A total of 4,337 students between 15 and 26 years old (40.6% boys and 59.4% girls) who had a couple relationship for a month or more. Main measurements The Gender Role Attitudes Scale was used, with 20 indicators of egalitarian or sexist attitudes at the family, social and work levels. It was also studied whether the person was in a situation of perceived abuse (PM), unperceived abuse (MNP) or non-abuse (NM). Results In the sample as a whole, 68.6% declared themselves NM, 26.4% lived a situation of NPM and 5.0% admitted suffering abuse. The PM was more frequent among girls (6.3%), in those aged 18 or over (6.4%) and in university students (6.9%). The NPM was more common in boys (30.2%). The most sexist attitudes were found in the labor dimension, and especially in males and adolescents (15–17 years). Less sexist attitudes were associated with a lower probability of experiencing MNP situations (odds ratio = 0.71; p-trend <0.001). Conclusions Sexism seems to make it difficult to recognize abuse. Achieving gender equality in adolescence and youth is essential. Efforts should focus on males, as they are the group with the most sexist attitudes and the highest prevalence of NPM.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6836904
P_65	2019	Linares Bahillo, E.; Royo Prieto, R.; Silvestre Cabrera, M.	El ciberacoso sexual y/o sexista contra las adolescentes. Nuevas versiones online de la opresión patriarcal de las sexualidades y corporalidades femeninas	Doxa Comunicación, 28, pp. 201-222.	Sexual/sexist cyber-harassment; cyber feminism; adolescents; gender.	This paper, which derives from the PhD thesis 'The Macho-driven digital iceberg', uses a qualitative methodology and gender and (cyber) feminist theory to explore sexual and sexist cyberbullying of female adolescents in the Basque Country. To confront this reality, 9 discussion groups were formed: 3 male, 3 female and 3 mixed, with students from stages equivalent to GCSE and FE (4th year compulsory secondary education and 1st year further education) (Spanish ESO and Bachiller), as well as 2 online forums. This qualitative methodology has allowed us to analyse the different types of bullying suffered by teenage girls, and study in depth the sexist and macho/patriarchal structures underlying these forms of cyberbullying. Amongst the most relevant results, of most significance is that, just as in offline reality, the social media produce schematic and asymmetric gender relationships and, consequently, gender violence. On social media specific forms of cyber violence are aimed at girls, who receive more insults about their physical appearance, are sexually intimidated and receive more sexist comments than boys.	https://doi.org/10.31921/doxacom.n28a11 https://repositorioinstitucional.ceu.es/bitstream/10637/10450/1/Ciberacoso_ELinares_RRoyo&MSilvestre_Doxa_es.pdf
P_66	2020	Cava, M.-J., Martínez-Ferrer, B., Buelga, S., Carrascosa, L.	Sexist attitudes, romantic myths, and offline dating violence as predictors of cyber dating violence perpetration in adolescents	Computers in Human Behavior Volume 111, October 2020, 106449	Cyber dating violenceAdolescentsSexist attitudesRomantic mythsOffline dating violenceGender analysis	The objectives of this study were to analyze the prevalence of cyber dating violence perpetration (cyber-control and cyber-aggression) in adolescent boys and girls, and to explore the relations between adolescents' involvement in cyber dating violence perpetration (never, occasional, and frequent) and their sexist attitudes (hostile and benevolent), romantic myths, and offline dating violence perpetration (relational, physical, and verbal-emotional). The predictive weight of these variables in relation to cyber dating violence perpetration (cyber-control and cyber-aggression) was also analyzed. Of an initial sample of 919 adolescents, who had or had not had a dating relationship in the past 12 months, 492 adolescents were included in this study (M age = 15.10, SD = 1.59). The results revealed a higher prevalence of cyber-control behaviors and a different predictive weight of the analyzed variables in relation to cyber-control and cyber-aggression for boys and girls. Physical and relational offline dating violence were significant predictors of cyber-aggression for boys, while sexist attitudes and romantic myths were the main predictors for girls. Hostile sexism and relational offline dating violence were positive predictors of cyber-control for boys, while romantic myths and verbal-emotional offline dating violence were the main predictors of cyber-control for girls. These results highlight the need for gender analyses in cyber dating violence research.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2020.106449
P_67	2019	IKyunghee Kim; Ji-Su Kima; Yeoji Seo	Association Between Victimization, Internet Overuse, and Suicidal Behaviors Among Adolescents	Journal of Pediatric Nursing Volume 48, September–October 2019, Pages e42-e48	Internet overuseAdolescentsViolenceSuicidal behaviorMediation	Purpose The aim of this study was to identify the association between violence exposure and suicidal ideation, plans, and attempts among adolescents and to test whether these relationships were mediated by internet overuse. Design and methods We used a cross-sectional design and analyzed the raw data of 101,440 high school students (52.1% male; mean age = 16.43 years, SD = 0.03) from the 10th–12th Korea Youth Risk Behavior Web-Based Survey. Results A series of multivariate logistic regression analyses were conducted. Violence exposure incurred a significantly higher risk of suicidal ideation (crude odds ratio, 95% confidence interval = 4.44, 4.07–4.87), suicidal plans (crude odds ratio, 95% confidence interval = 8.89, 7.94–9.96), and suicidal attempts (crude odds ratio, 95% confidence interval = 11.17, 9.86–12.66). The Sobel test showed evidence of the mediating role of internet overuse in the relationship between violence exposure and each suicidal variable: ideation ($p = .004$), plans ($p = .004$), and attempts ($p = .012$). Practice implications The findings suggest a need to organize the protective procedures for victimized high school students so that they can use the internet more securely. In particular, adolescents who are prone to being victimized or bullied should have restricted access to the internet or monitored with caution to prevent internet overuse. Counseling for this population is suggested to reduce the risk of suicide by assessing the motivations and patterns of internet use. It is necessary to spread awareness among potential violence exposure group on coping with violence experience and using the internet appropriately.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpedn.2019.06.002
P_68	2019	Viera Martins, M; Formiga, A; Santos, C; et al.	Adolescent internet addiction – role of parental control and adolescent behaviours	International Journal of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine Available online 13 December 2019 In Press, Corrected Proof	Adolescent internet addictionParental controlInternet addiction testWell-being+	Introduction Excessive Internet use can negatively affect academic performance, family relationships and emotional development among the youth. Such issues have been identified as Internet addiction (IA). We aimed to determine the prevalence of IA among Portuguese adolescents and assess how parental control can relate to IA. Methods An observational cross-sectional study was performed at public schools within a Portuguese region, using Young's Internet Addiction Test survey. General sociodemographic and emotional well-being data were obtained. A descriptive and bivariate analysis was done among Internet-addicted and average users, followed by a logistic regression analysis. Adjusted odds ratios (aORs) were computed with two-sided P values < .05 for statistical significance. Results A total of 1916 eligible responses were obtained. Mean age was 15 ± 1.8 years, with a slight predominance of female (53.3%) participants. In our sample, 16.5% were deemed Internet addicted and less likely to have any parental control over Internet use (aOR 0.74, $P < .05$). Moreover, 28% of the Internet-addicted users were less likely to have control over time spent online (aOR 0.72, $P < .05$), and close to half were unlikely to have online content restrictions (aOR 0.56, $P < .01$). Conclusions Our findings reported a significant rate of Internet-addicted youth. IA was negatively related to parental control. Whenever any kind of parental control over Internet use was reported, IA was less likely to occur. Healthcare professionals should be aware of the risks of IA in adolescents to improve its prevention and intervention.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijipam.2019.12.003

P_69	2018	Crosas Remon, I; Medina Bravo, P.	Ciberviolencia en la red. Nuevas formas de retórica disciplinaria en contra del feminismo	ISSN 2013-9004 (digital); ISSN 0210-2662 (paper) Papers 2019, 104/1 https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/papers.2390 47-73	Internet; cyberfeminism; violence against women; sexism	Cyber violence against women and girls is emerging as a global problem. The increasing cases of feminist YouTubers suffering online harassment prove that this kind of aggression intensifies when the victim is a woman and a feminist. This paper aims to explore the scope and strategies of antifeminist cyber violence embedded within the YouTube comment section. In order to achieve the research goal, this work draws from a case study: the comments on the video Why I'm... a feminist, posted by the American YouTuber Laci Green (2014). A qualitative content analysis is undertaken of these comments, whose interpretation takes as a reference Cole's theory (2015) based on Foucault's model of disciplinary rhetoric (1975). According to the results, "insult", "sarcasm", "imposition", "wish to hurt", "sexual objectification", "criminalization/defamation" and "threat" (both general and sexually explicit) constitute coercion mechanisms that are systematically applied to silence feminist women. Likewise, the misconception of feminism, that is, the advocacy of a mistaken and stereotyped version of this concept, represents a common pattern with high potential to promote future situations of cyber violence. The progressive normalization of cyber violence against women and girls requires an urgent response. In addition to measures of social awareness, a more rigorous online regulation would be essential for ensuring the predominance of respect and empowerment instead of violence and discrimination in the virtual world.	https://doi.org/10.5565/rev/papers.2390
P_70	2017	Hache, A; Vergés Bosch et al.	REDES SOCIALES EN PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO: guía para conocer y contrarrestar las violencias de género on-line	Edita: Instituto Andaluz de Administración Pública Diseño: 4tintas ISBN: 978-84-8333-683-0 (Ed. electrónica)	sexism, violence, gender	This publication is designed so that can also be used as a guide and manual for better understand what are the components of genre that crosses online social networks. However, and above all, we seek to contribute that from a more informed, critical position and feminist can detect and know the on-line gender violence and, to the extent of as possible and in the near future, exceed. Therefore, this publication may be very useful to women, especially women vocal women, feminists and sexual dissidents and gender, which are increasingly affected for online gender violence.	https://donestech.net/files/redessociales.pdf
P_71	2020	Rodriguez Dominguez C; Perez Moreno J.	Ciberviolencia en las relaciones de pareja: una revisión sobre su metodología de investigación	in Anales de Psicología 36(2):200-209 · April 2020	Cyber dating violenceAdolescents	This paper presents a systematic review of the scientific literature that analyzes 30 measuring instruments of cyber dating abuse in adolescent and young adults used along these years. The main results show a methodological, conceptual and terminological plurality, observing a small number of instruments with sufficient psychometric guarantees. The instruments come mostly from the United States, and of the instruments applied to Spanish samples, few include indicators of sexual cyber dating abuse, which limits the understanding of this problem. This research provides information on the current status of the study of cyber dating abuse and highlights methodological shortcomings in the construction of knowledge in this field of study. This study allows a better understanding of the disparity of results indicated by previous research, especially referring to prevalence, frequency and gender differences in this type of violent behavior, as well as laying the foundations for addressing the phenomenon from scientific rigor.	DOI: 10.6018/analesps.370451 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/341048242_Ciberviolencia_en_las_relaciones_de_pareja_una_r_evisión_sobre_su_metodología_de_investigación
P_72	2002	Lameiras Fernandez, M; Rodriguez Castro, Y.	Evaluación del sexismo moderno en adolescentes Assessment of modern sexism in young people	in Revista de Psicología Social 17(2):119-127 · June 2002	sexism, adolescents	The aim of this article is to check the level of ambivalent sexism towards women and men in adolescents using scales of Sexual Role Ideology in a Spanish sample. A sample of 406 students in Secondary Education (205 boys and 201 girls) answered a questionnaire package: ASI-Ambivalent Sexism Inventory towards women (Glick and Fiske, 1998), AMI-Ambivalent Attitudes Inventory towards men (Glick and Fiske, 1998) in a Spanish version (Expósito, Moya and Glick, 1998), AMI-Scale of Sexual Role Ideology (Moya, Navas and Gómez-Berrocal, 1991). Our results show that boys are more sexist towards women and more benevolent towards men. Since this scale of SSRI predicts both hostile and benevolent sexism, although more strongly the latter, it can be used as a measurement of modern sexism (Hostile and Benevolent).	DOI: 10.1174/021347402320007555 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/233546198_Evaluación_del_sexismo_moderno_en_adolescentes_Assessment_of_modern.sexism_in.young_people
P_73	2018	Ramiro Sanchez, T; Ramiro, MT; Bermudez, MP; Buela Casal, G.	Sexism in adolescent relationships: a systematic review	Psychosocial Intervention versión On-line ISSN 2173-4712versión impresa ISSN 1132-0559 Psychosocial Intervention vol.27 no.3 Madrid dic. 2018	Sexism; Relationships; Adolescents;	The aim of this theoretical study is to learn which cognitive, emotional, attitudinal, and behavioural variables involved in relationships are related to sexist attitudes by adolescents and how they relate to one another. After searching scientific articles published between 2005 and 2018 on PsycINFO, Psicodoc, PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science databases, 1,170 studies were obtained. After conducting the selection process, 20 were included in the review. The results of these studies show that adolescents who display attitudes that are more sexist have a more positive attitude towards intimate partner violence, greater sexual risk behaviours, greater attraction to sexist partners, greater support for the myth of idealized love and myth of love-abuse link, greater emotional dependence on the partner, and poorer quality in relationships, revealing gender-based differences in some of the mentioned variables. It is concluded that sexist attitudes are related to harmful forms of intimate interaction among teenagers.	http://dx.doi.org/10.5093/p2018a19
P_74	2010	Merino, Emma	Sexismo, Inteligencia Emocional y Adolescencia	In Revista Educativa: revista de los psicólogos de la educación - Vol. 16, Núm. 1 - 2010. Páginas 77-88	sexism, adolescents	The aim of this article is advance knowledge of sexism and its relationships with other variables, such as the concept of partner and gender violence, several components of emotional intelligence, and the understanding of emotions. The study was carried out with an incidental sample of 238 adolescents of 3rd and 4th year of compulsory secondary education, and 1st and 2nd year of baccalaureat (95 boys and 143 girls), with an age range from 14 to 18 years old. The participants responded to the following questionnaires: EQ-i (Bar-On, 2003); a scale of sexist beliefs developed for this study; a moral dilemma based on gender violence (Díaz-Aguado y Martínez Arias, 2001) and an interview on gender identity and sexism. The results show that although the boys justify sexism more, progress is observed in overcoming this problem, as they begin to consider equality between men and women when it comes to conceptualizing the relationship.	https://doi.org/10.5093/ed2010v16n1a7
P_75	2013	Fajardo Caldera, MI; Gordillo Hernandez, M; Regalado Cuenca, AB.	SEXTING: NUEVOS USOS DE LA TECNOLOGÍA Y LA SEXUALIDAD EN ADOLESCENTES	INFAD, año XXV - numero 1 (2012 Volumen 1) ISSN 0214-9877	sexting, adolescents	This study aims to analyze the development of the Sexting phenomenon among adolescents from the autonomous community of Extremadura, specifically in the Badajoz area. The sample is made up of 132 adolescents aged between 13-17 years old from various schools Public concertated and compulsory secondary education institutes. The evaluation instrument used has been an adaptation of two questionnaires, constructed according to a standard scale. Likert with 4 possibilities of response and consisting of 45 items capable of evaluating opinions and concerns of teenage students about the use of mobiles or the Internet to send or receive provocative or suggestive messages, photos or videos. Through the results obtained, we conclude that adolescents do not admit their participation in acts of Sexting although they know the meaning of the term and the existence of nearby cases.	https://www.redalyc.org/pdf/3498/349852058045.pdf
P_76	2014	Mejia Soto, Guillermina	Sexting: an increasingly widespread form of sexual violence among young people	Perinatología y reproducción humana versión impresa ISSN 0187-5337 Perinatol. Reprod. Hum. vol.28 no.4 México oct./dic. 2014	sexting, adolescents	"Sexting" means both sending or receiving messages, pictures or videos with sexually explicit contents via internet or cell phone, either with or without explicit consent of the person involved. These images are spread almost instantly and universally, with undesired consequences most of the time. This article deals with two teenagers seen in a private clinic in México City specialized in adolescent patients; we analyze their evolution and treatment. We review the clinical course and management of the social phenomenon, that appears to be increasing, especially within middle and upper class adolescents. Its consequences are emphasized. Finally, relevant considerations about the preventive role that both family and school can have are presented.	http://www.scielo.mx/scielo.php?pid=S0187-53372014000400007&script=sci_arttext&lng=en
P_77	2019	Villanueva Blasco, V; Serrano Bernal, S.	Patrón de uso de internet y control parental de redes sociales como predictor de sexting en adolescentes: una perspectiva de género	Revista de Psicología y Educación / Journal of Psychology and Education, 2019, 14(1), 16-26 (www.rpey.es) ISSN: 1699-9517	sexting, adolescents	This study analyze from a gender perspective the relationship between the pattern of internet use, the measure of parental monitoring applied to social networks and sexting in a sample of adolescents. It is a cross-sectional descriptive-relational study. There were 163 adolescents between 12 and 16 years old. Findings show that a higher frequency of internet connection can be a risk factor for sexting and sextortion, but only for female. On the other hand, the parental monitoring of social networks is related to a lower frequency of internet connection in both, men and female. However, when parental control of social networks is combined with restrictive measures of frequency of hours internet connection and night time connection, the probability of exposure to sexting and sextortion decreases, but only in female. Educational and preventive strategies are needed at the family and schools that encourage an adequate internet use, and promote self-regulation of its use in adolescents.	Doi: https://doi.org/10.23923/rpey2019.01.168
P_78	2019	Alonso, C; Romero, E.	Sexting behaviours in adolescents: Personality predictors and psychosocial outcomes in a one-year follow-up	Revista Anales de Psicología - Vol 35 No 2 (2019): May / Clinical and Health Psychology - Electronic ISSN: 1695-2294	sexting, adolescents	The relationships between personality and sexting have been scarcely studied. In addition, the scarcity of longitudinal studies about predictors and consequences of sexting is notorious. This study analyzes the longitudinal data from 624 adolescents who were evaluated on two occasions (T1 and T2) separated by a period of one year, and to whom questionnaires were administered to measure sexting, the personality traits of the five factor model (FFM), as well as possible psychosocial consequences of sexting. The results indicate that high extraversion and low agreeableness and conscientiousness (T1) are related to sexting (T2). In addition, the study also allows us to identify which specific facets of personality (T1) are associated with sexting registered in T2. On the other hand, regression analyses indicate that extraversion predicts increases in sexting between T1 and T2. As for the outcomes of sexting, a high involvement in sexting T1 predicts decreases in victimization and in the positive emotions experienced between T1 and T2. Therefore, this study shows that personality allows for prediction of changes in sexting throughout adolescence; sexting, in turn, seems to be associated with relevant psychosocial consequences in this developmental period.	https://revistas.um.es/analeps/article/view/339831
P_79	2016	Mercado Contreras, C; Pedraza Cabrera,T; Martínez Martínez, FJ; Isela, K.	Sexting: definition, risk factors and consequences	Revista sobre la infancia y la adolescencia. (eissn: 2174-7210) DOI:10.4995/reinad.2016.3934	sexting, adolescents	[EN] The advance of the technology in communications has led to social networking sites fulfill an important role in society. Among the most used and known is Facebook, that social network allows to make public certain information and provides the opportunity to hold private conversations. This new trend of talks, and the natural desire to explore sexuality has led young people interested at phenomenon known as sexting. This phenomenon, from some of the negative consequences became public, has attracted the interest from parents, teachers, researchers and health workers, however, have not been universally well defined. This lack of unanimous conceptualization has led to confusion within the psychological, social and legal area. That is why in the present article presents results of a systematic review of articles that speak about sexting. The select articles were those that were published from 2009 to 2014, in which work was focused to adolescents and speak about risk factors and consequences of the phenomenon. The articles were analyzed by looking at the similarities and differences in their definition of sexting and their results, identifying risk factors and consequences related considered. With the analysis was possible to categorize their limitations and finally offer a possible definition of sexting.	https://doi.org/10.4995/reinad.2016.3934

P_80	2016	Villacampa Estiarte, C.	Sexting: prevalencia, características personales y conductuales y efectos en una muestra de adolescentes en España	Revista General de Derecho Penal, ISSN-e 1698-1189, N°. 25, 2016	sexting, adolescents	The crusade originally launched in the United States against adult sexual predators with the generalization of information technologies has later been directed against adolescents themselves, who have been criminally penalized for carrying out behaviors such as sexting or sending texts or images of sexual content through mobile phones or other technological mechanisms. The North American punitive approach could reach Europe, also incriminating the sexting behaviors undertaken by adolescents here. This research, carried out in Spain with a sample of 489 high school students between 14 and 18 years old, has been undertaken to find out the vital prevalence of adolescent intervention in sexting. Along with this objective, it also determines the profile of the participants and the characteristics of sexting behaviors, as well as the motivations to undertake them and the emotional effects they produce.	https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=5560158
P_81	2018	Alonso-Ruido, P., Rodríguez-Castro, Y., Lameiras-Fernández, M., & Martínez-Román, R.	Sexting through the Spanish adolescent discourse.	Saúde E Sociedade, 27(2), 398-409. Vol 27 No 2 (2018)	sexting, adolescents	was to investigate the practices of sexting in a group of Spanish adolescents and thus contribute to their better understanding through a novel research in Spain. The aim is to discover the knowledge that adolescents have about the phenomenon of sexting and to investigate their behaviors and motivations towards sexting, revealing if they perceive consequences of this type of behavior. Through the qualitative approach, eight focus groups were made, composed of 89 adolescents, from 14 to 18 years old. Among the results they emphasize the ignorance of the concept of sexting, even confusing it with harassment and blackmail. Although only a fifth of the participants recognize practicing sexting, they admit that it is a very frequent practice among people of their age, especially among girls. The reasons they allude to justify their participation in sexting behaviors are fundamentally sexual in nature, while they point out that people of their age carry out sexting behavior for fun, boredom or for being fashionable. They also recognize there are certain risks derived from sexting behaviors, which affect girls more negatively. In addition, most young people are aware of situations of coercion and blackmail among their peers to send erotic-sexual content, as well as other realities such as cyberbullying and cyberstalking.	https://doi.org/10.1590/s0104-12902018171835
P_82	2011	Menjivar Ochoa, M.	Sexting and neo-technological natives: notes for a context comprehension in the beginning of the 21st century	Revista Actualidades Investigativas en Educación - VOL. 10 NÚM. 2: (MAYO - AGOSTO) DOI 10.15517/AIE.V10I2.10117	sexting, adolescents	Sexting, a neologism made up of the English terms sex (sex) and texting (the act of sending texts by cell phone) has gained visibility in the world context due to the persecution that in some settings has been made against adolescents who practice it. Therefore, the purpose of this essay is to provide elements to understand the practice by exploring: a) the relevance for adolescents of using new information and entertainment technologies, b) the consumption of elements of global culture that perform, c) the way in which these factors are taken up within some of their forms of sexual expressiveness. Likewise, this approach aims to give a preliminary outline of the generation gap between the so-called technological migrants and the neo-technological natives. This exploratory work is based on a documentary analysis based on scientific research, on articles in digital newspapers available online, as well as on web pages. It generates a hypothesis that indicates that, with the practice of sexting, today's adolescents have done nothing more than return to a set of cultural and technological elements available in the global culture, but giving them a meaning according to their personal expressive needs	https://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/aie/article/view/10117
P_83	2018	Rodríguez Castro, Y.; Alonso Ruido, P.; et al.	Del "sexting" al cibercontrol en las relaciones de pareja de adolescentes españoles análisis de sus argumentos	Revista latinoamericana de psicología, ISSN 0120-0534, Vol. 50, N°. 3, 2018, págs. 170-178	sexting, adolescents	Abstract The goal of this study is to examine in greater depth the phenomenon of sexting and its dynamics of cyberviolence in teens' relationships. For this purpose, sexting behaviors, the strategies employed, and the justifications and consequences of sexting as a function of gender and place of origin will be analyzed. Using a qualitative methodology, 20 focus groups were performed, involving 222 teenagers, 54% girls and 46% boys, ranging in age from 14 to 18 years, from schools of Secondary Education (Spain). The results show that sexting is a common practice in adolescents of both genders and also in the context of a relationship. Boys and girls from the urban environment and boys from the rural and semi-rural area send more sexting contents. Boys' main reasons for sexting are to achieve a sexual relationship, whereas the girls' justifications are to have or maintain an emotional relationship. In addition, girls suffer the worst consequences of sexting. Both boys and girls cibercontrol their affective partner, though girls expressed it more. Jealousy and distrust of the partner are the main reasons for exercising this cyberviolence.	https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=7072676
P_84	2019	Di Venti, Ilaria	Les adolescentes et les diktats de la beauté sur Instagram. Quelle influence sur leur image corporelle et leur utilisation du réseau social ?.	DIAL - Faculté des sciences économiques, sociales, politiques et de communication, Université catholique de Louvain, 2019. Prom. : Nahon, Sébastien ; Colpé, Chloé	body shaming, adolescents	From birth, adolescent girls grow up with strict beauty standards. The mass media, powerful transmitters of ideals, have taught them that they will be judged mainly on their physical appearance, and, more particularly, on their body. This one has to be slim and attractive. This phenomenon has intensified with the emergence of social networks, especially Instagram, a platform of aesthetics and perfection. These young women are thus exposed daily to idealized, stereotypical and, of course, distorted photos. This is because editing and filters allow users to produce modified content. These pictures do not leave teenage girls indifferent since they use these pictures to assess their body image. This is why we will study how these beauty criteria influence the body image of adolescent girls, but also their daily use of this social network. We will respond to this problem with the help of a thematic analysis based on a qualitative methodology using several semi-structured interviews.	http://hdl.handle.net/2078.1/thesis:21357
P_85	2020	Marin Cortes, Andres	Digital Sources of Shame: Cyberbullying Experiences Among Adolescents	The Qualitative Report; Fort Lauderdale Vol. 25, Iss. 1, (Jan 2020): 166-180.	body shaming, adolescents	Emotions are fundamental to understand cyberbullying experiences of adolescents involved as victims, bystanders and aggressors. This research aims to identify aspects of shame in interaction processes characterized as cyberbullying. It was a qualitative study with phenomenological-hermeneutic method in which 31 adolescents between 12 and 17 years old were interviewed, who participated in situations of cyberbullying in the roles of victims, bystanders and/or aggressors. The main results reveal that the sources of shame expressed on the digital content that have the intention to harm are related to body image and sexuality. The victims are often ashamed but at the time of identification they use non-specific terms that border it. On the other hand, the bystanders often identify the situations of aggression as generators of shame but they do not usually connect compassionately with the victims. Finally, the aggressors intend to embarrass others as a kind of act of justice when they perceive that they have been victimized by others in offline scenarios. In conclusion, the research made it possible to identify that shame is a central emotion in the interactive processes of cyberbullying, which can be recognized by the various social actors involved.	https://search.proquest.com/openview/ce107fc8d574b9d9474addb64a0779717pqc:origsite:gscholar&cbl=55152
P_86	2020	Vivanco Alvarez, R.; Lamas Carrillo, L.	Diseño de concepto y marca para combatir estereotipos femeninos de belleza que acentúan la baja autoestima en adolescentes usuarias de Instagram	Universidad San Ignacio de Loyola - Carrera de Arte y Diseño Empresarial	body shaming, adolescents	The following investigation will detail how the influence of female beauty stereotypes is oriented towards greater exposure of the body with a certain beauty pattern, where there is discrimination in sizes to analyze a truth about the construction of stereotypes, low self-esteem, food, healthy, nutritious; a truth spread from the social networks that are commonly used.	http://repositorio.usil.edu.pe/handle/USIL_9898
P_87	2018	Alvarez, Claudia	Online staging of femininity: disciplining through public exposure in Brazilian social media	Journal Feminist Media Studies Volume 18, 2018 - Issue 4: Online Misogyny	social media, gender violence, Brazil, women, digital intimacy	This article analyses the architecture of online environments as facilitating both the performance and the staging, within a Brazilian context, of a sexualised femininity that is stereotypically reductive to hegemonic definitions of body image and bodily practices. While online performances can be considered as postfeminist attempts at reclaiming agency through the reappropriation of traditional signifiers of femininity, this staging of femininity ultimately objectifies women by stabilising boundaries of gendered power relations, thus reinforcing a normative connection between gender and sexuality. By focusing on three recent cases of online harassment that occurred in Brazilian social media, I unravel the connection between misogyny and a neoliberal culture of hypersexualized performance of femininity, which commodifies the signifiers of gendered difference. Despite the differences involved in each of the case-studies analysed, they all demonstrate how digital intimacy articulates "a particular knowledge about the other," ascribing value to certain bodies over others. Using discourse analysis of corpus data, I investigate how language is used to categorise and identify the female protagonists in these case-studies, so as to include and exclude particular forms of "femininity" from discourse. The article concludes that the subversive potential of social media is constituted, in the Brazilian context, not so much by the postfeminist capacity to playfully create a rupture with a prevalent culture of gendered normality, but rather by the possibility of surveilling and disciplining the boundaries of femininity, with a punitive dimension of "public exposure" that violently reinforces gendered power relations.	https://doi.org/10.1080/14680777.2018.1447336
P_88	2018	Juan M. Machimbarrena, Esther Calveté, Liria Fernández-González, Aitor Álvarez-Bardón, Lourdes Álvarez-Fernández and Joaquín González-Cabrera	Internet Risks: An Overview of Victimization in Cyberbullying, Cyber Dating Abuse, Sexting, Online Grooming and Problematic Internet Use	Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2018, 15, 2471	cyber dating abuse, adolescence, sexting	The advance of digital media has created risks that affect the bio-psychosocial well-being of adolescents. Some of these risks are cyberbullying, cyber dating abuse, sexting, online grooming and problematic Internet use. These risks have been studied individually or through associations of some of them but they have not been explored conjointly. The main objective is to determine the comorbidity between the described Internet risks and to identify the profiles of victimized adolescents. An analytical and cross-sectional study with 3212 participants (46.3% males) from 22 Spanish schools was carried out. Mean age was 13.92 (1.44 years (range 11–21). Assessment tools with adequate standards of reliability and validity were used. The main results indicate that the most prevalent single risk is cyberbullying victimization (30.27%). The most prevalent two-risk associations are cyberbullying-online grooming (12.61%) and cyberbullying-sexting (5.79%). The three-risk combination of cyberbullying-sexting-grooming (7.12%) is highlighted, while 5.49% of the adolescents present all the risks. In addition, four profiles are distinguished, with the profile Sexualized risk behaviour standing out, with high scores in grooming and sexting and low scores in the rest of the risks. Determining the comorbidity of risks is useful for clinical and educational interventions, as it can provide information about additional risks.	doi:10.3390/ijerph15112471
P_89	2019	Aina M. Gassó, Bianca Klettke, José R. Agustina and Irene Montiel	Sexting, Mental Health, and Victimization Among Adolescents: A Literature Review	Int. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2019, 16(13), 2364	Adolescence, sexting	The practice of creating and sharing sexual images via technological devices, known as sexting, has received crescent attention in the past years, especially due to the increase of adolescent engagement in this behavior. Although consensual sexting is not prima facie a crime, as some research has shown, it has the potential to be a risky behavior, and a threshold to get exposure to dangerous kinds of victimization as sextortion, online grooming or cyberbullying. In this context, teenagers represent a vulnerable group due to their limited ability of self-regulation, their high susceptibility to peer pressure, their technophilia, and their growing sexual curiosity. The present paper aims to review the scientific literature to analyze the relationship between mental health and sexting as a potentially risky behavior and its association with online victimization. The results and implications will be discussed.	https://doi.org/10.3390/ierph16132364

P_90	2019	Marie C. Darden, Anandi C. Ehman, Elcia C. Lair, Alan M. Gross	Sexual Compliance: Examining the Relationships Among Sexual Want, Sexual Consent, and Sexual Assertiveness	Sexuality & Culture (2019) 23:220–235	Sexual assertiveness - Sexual compliance - Sexual want . Sexual consent	Unwanted sexual encounters include a broad spectrum of behaviors that may include everything from regretted or coerced sex to sexual assault and rape. Sadly, experience with unwanted sex is all too common among college aged women. A number of factors have been examined in the context of sexual interactions in this population including relationship status, sexual want, sexual assertiveness, and sexual consent. However, research to date lacks analyses which consider the potentially interactive nature of the aforementioned variables in sexual decision making. To that end, the present study examined the role of relationship status, sexual want, and sexual assertiveness on self-report consent in a sexual encounter. Female undergraduate students (N=319) self-reported on their relationship status, as well as their sexual want (desire to engage in sexual activity), sexual assertiveness, and sexual consent behaviors within the context of their most recent sexual experience. A moderated multiple regression was conducted to determine whether sexual assertiveness moderated self-reported sexual want and consent. Relationship status was included as the primary predictor in the aforementioned model. The overall model was significant, indicating an interaction model of sexual decision-making. Generally, women displayed increased sexual consent behavior as sexual want increased across levels of sexual assertiveness, regardless of relationship status. Importantly, women low in sexual assertiveness were high in sexual compliance (i.e. consenting to/engaging in sexual activity even when self-reported sexual want was low).	https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-018-9551-1
P_91	2010	McDonell Jim, Ott Joyce, Mitchell Margaret	Predicting dating violence victimization and perpetration among middle and high school students in a rural southern community	Children and Youth Services Review, 32(10), 1458–1463	Dating violence victimization	Dating violence victimization and perpetration among young people in the rural South have been significantly understudied, despite evidence showing higher rates of dating violence in rural communities generally and in the southern U.S. states. This article reports the results of predictive models of dating violence victimization and perpetration among a convenience sample of middle and high school students in a rural South Carolina community. Logistic regression analyses showed that female victimization was predicted by knowing a female victim, substance use, attitudes towards violence, and the acceptability of violence-related behaviors in the family. Female perpetration was predicted by knowing a male perpetrator, substance use, and attitudes towards violence while male perpetration was predicted by juvenile justice involvement, attitudes towards violence, and the acceptability of violence-related behaviors in dating and family relationships. Implications for further research and prevention efforts are discussed	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2010.07.001
P_92	2008	Jennifer A. Manganello	Health Literacy and Adolescents: a framework and agenda for future research	HEALTH EDUCATION RESEARCH Vol.23 no.5 2008 Pages 840–847	Health literacy, adolescence	Health literacy is an important issue in public health today, especially as patients are taking a greater role in obtaining information about their health. Health literacy is commonly defined as "the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions". While there is a large body of literature concerning health literacy and adults, few studies have focused on adolescents. Adolescents may have less interaction with the health care system and lower health care costs than adults, but they are increasingly involved with their health care, especially those with chronic illness. They are frequent users of mass media and other technology to access health information and are a target group for many health-related educational interventions. Adolescents are also at a crucial stage of development, learning skills they will carry with them into adulthood. The goal of this paper is to provide a summary of issues justifying the importance of studying health literacy as it relates to adolescents and to provide a framework and suggestions for future research.	DOI: 10.1093/her/cym06