

# The One Love Foundation An Evidence-Based Approach to Ending Relationship Abuse

One Love was founded in honor of Yeardley Love, a 22-year-old college student who was killed by her ex-boyfriend.

After her death, the family started the One Love Foundation to educate young people about the difference between healthy and unhealthy relationships.

#### The Challenge

The statistics surrounding relationship abuse are daunting. Domestic violence accounts for 21% of all violent crime<sup>i</sup>. More than one million high school students nationwide suffer physical dating abuse per year<sup>ii</sup>, and up to 17% of college students in the United States report being physically or sexually hurt by a dating partner while in school.<sup>iii,iv</sup> More than one in three cis-women (36%)<sup>v</sup> and cis-men (34%)<sup>vi</sup>, and more than half of trans/non-binary people (54%)<sup>vii</sup> have experienced some form of intimate partner violence in their lifetime. The negative impacts of this type of trauma can be devastating – youth who survive teen dating violence are more likely to experience long-term mental health consequences including depression, anxiety, and thoughts of suicide, and may also engage in unhealthy coping behaviors such as using tobacco, drugs, and alcohol.<sup>viii,ix,x,xi</sup>

#### The Opportunity

One Love aims to get ahead of the issue through a multi-faceted, evidence-based approach to preventative education targeted at young people, especially adolescents aged 11-18 years old. One Love focuses on educating youth in this unique, critical period of development because changes in brain structure, function, and connectivity are naturally positioning them to grow, learn, and thrive. Xii By taking risks, exploring their emerging identities and relationships, and drawing on natural resilience, adolescents can learn new healthy patterns and even repair existing damage from childhood setbacks and traumas. Xiii

#### One Love's Research and Evidence-Based Approach

One Love's approach to preventative education began with the conception of our groundbreaking workshop, *Escalation*. The 90-minute *Escalation* film and workshop were developed using two prominent theories of behavior change: Theory of Planned Behavior and Diffusion of Innovation. The themes addressed in the talking points of the Escalation discussion guide were developed by Emily Rothman, PhD then piloted with students by Cris Sullivan, PhD and Amy Bonomi, PhD, all three leading experts in the field of domestic abuse and dating violence. This programmatic model relies heavily on the peer-to-peer influence which research has proven to be a best practice for healthy intervention and promotion strategies<sup>xiv</sup> – research indicates that close friendships and open discussions among peers about dating challenges or issues can help prevent adolescent dating abuse.<sup>xv</sup> More than 1.7 million people have been reached through a One Love workshop, and 96% of responding youth participants say other students should also go through a workshop. At One Love, we've seen first-hand the power that in-person discussions have when communities, youth, and their adult allies own the message and share it.

One Love partnered with Dr. Rothman and other external researchers to conduct randomized controlled trial (RCT) evaluations to study outcomes in knowledge and attitudes regarding dating abuse, attitudes regarding bystander intervention, and bystander behaviors following a single One Love workshop. The pilot RCT studied 85 college students participating in One Love workshops and baseline surveys conducted between October 2015 and March 2016, with a follow up survey after three months. The second, larger RCT studied 335 U.S. Navy sailors between the ages of 18-24 years old participating in One Love workshops and baseline surveys in April 2018, with



### The One Love Foundation An Evidence-Based Approach to Ending Relationship Abuse

follow up surveys after four months and eight months. The initial evaluation found increases in bystander readiness to intervene and decreases in denial of dating abuse as a problem on campus; additional promising findings included improved recognition of dating abuse warning signs and increased feelings of responsibility for preventing dating abuse. \*vi\* Outcomes from the second evaluation included improved attitudes about dating abuse, increased engagement in prevention-oriented bystander behavior, initiation of conversations with friends and family about partner violence, and intervention when encountering verbal abuse, among others. \*vii\* Both evaluations have been published in peer-reviewed journals.

One Love workshops incorporate three leading CDC recommendations for preventing intimate partner violence:

- 1) Teaching safe and healthy relationship skills;
- 2) Engaging influential adults and peers through bystander empowerment and education; and
- 3) Creating protective environments by improving school climate and safety. xviii

Recognizing controlling behavior – one of the strongest predictors of future adolescent relationship abuse<sup>xix</sup> – along with other critical warning signs of unhealthy relationships is a primary goal in every One Love training.

Since the release of *Escalation* in 2014, One Love has developed many additional films and resources aimed to reach youth of different ages, identities, and experiences through relatable scenarios and illustrations grounded in the current scientific literature and best practices. One Love curricula are organized by learning objectives that have been mapped to CASEL's competency areas and designed to be compatible with state standards and learning requirements. One Love's workshop model and corresponding curriculum are anchored in Merrill's Principles of Instruction and Instructional Strategies for Attitudinal Change, including the instructional design principles of activation, demonstration, application, integration, and task-centered learning.\*\* The teaching points that serve as the basis for One Love's discussion guides were informed by domestic violence practitioners and academic educators in the field to ensure adherence to current industry recommendations, and introduce the issue of abuse in an age-appropriate manner. Our curricula are also reviewed by the One Love Culturally Responsive Education Review Committee using a framework based on the NYU Metro Center's Culturally Responsive Curriculum Scorecard.\*\* In addition, One Love trains its facilitators in five areas of Facilitator Competencies, which also align to Merrill's Principles of Instruction.\*\*

### Designing an Evaluation Framework and Learning Agenda

Currently, One Love is pursuing scientific rigor and continuous improvement through the development of 1) a sustainable evaluation framework to measure participant success across the core learning objectives outlined in the theory of change and better understand One Love's impact against the target outcomes; and 2) a prioritized learning agenda to identify and address critical knowledge gaps in the literature. One Love can catalyze innovation and elevate the field by highlighting urgent questions and engaging diverse partners across sectors to expand our understanding of not only what interventions work in preventing dating abuse, but why and for whom.



## The One Love Foundation An Evidence-Based Approach to Ending Relationship Abuse

<sup>1</sup> Truman, J.L., and Morgan, R.E. (2014). Nonfatal Domestic Violence, 2003–2012. The Bureau of Justice Statistics, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice.

vi Ibid.

vii James, S. E., Herman, J. L., Rankin, S., Keisling, M., Mottet, L., & Anafi, M. (2016). The Report of the 2015 U.S.

Transgender Survey. Washington, DC: National Center for Transgender Equality.

- viii Foshee, V.A., et al. (2013). A longitudinal examination of psychological, behavioral, academic, and relationship consequences of dating abuse victimization among a primarily rural sample of adolescents. Journal of Adolescent Health; 53(6):723-729.
- <sup>ix</sup> Roberts TA, Klein JD, Fisher S. (2003). Longitudinal effect of intimate partner abuse on high-risk behavior among adolescents. Archives of Pediatric Adolescent Medicine; 157(9):875-881.
- \* Exner-Cortens D, Eckenrode J, Rothman E. (2003). Longitudinal associations between teen dating violence victimization and adverse health outcomes. Pediatrics; 131(1):71-78.
- <sup>xi</sup> Smith PH, White JW, Holland LJ. (2003). A longitudinal perspective on dating violence among adolescent and college-age women. American Journal of Public Health; 93(7):1104–1109.
- xii National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. 2019. The Promise of Adolescence: Realizing Opportunity for All Youth. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press. https://doi.org/10.17226/25388

xiii Ibid.

- xiv Chein, Jason et al. "Peers increase adolescent risk taking by enhancing activity in the brain's reward circuitry." Developmental science vol. 14,2 (2011): F1-10. doi:10.1111/j.1467-7687.2010.01035.x
- <sup>xv</sup> Mumford, E. A., Taylor, B. G., & Giordano, P. C. (2020). Perpetration of Adolescent Dating Relationship Abuse: The Role of Conditional Tolerance for Violence and Friendship Factors. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 35(5–6), 1206–1228. https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605176930
- xvi Emily F. Rothman, Jennifer Paruk & Victoria Banyard (2018): The escalation dating abuse workshop

for college students: Results of an efficacy rct, Journal of American College Health, DOI:

10.1080/07448481.2018.1431909

- xvii Rothman EF, Campbell JK, Quinn E, Smith S, Xuan Z. Evaluation of the One Love Escalation Workshop for Dating Abuse Prevention: a Randomized Controlled Trial Pilot Study with a Sample of US Navy Sailors. Prev Sci. 2021 Nov;22(8):1060-1070. doi: 10.1007/s11121-021-01240-9. Epub 2021 Apr 14. PMID: 33855672.
- wiii Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices. 2017). Centers for Disease Control. Retrieved from: https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv-technicalpackages.pdf
- xix Taylor, B., Joseph, H., & Mumford, E. (2021). Romantic Relationship Characteristics and Adolescent Relationship Abuse in a Probability-Based Sample of Youth. Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 36(1–2), 722–750. https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517730566
- xx Mueller, C., Lim, J. & Watson, S.L. (2017). First Principles of Attitudinal Change: A Review of Principles, Methods and Strategies. TechTrends: Linking Research and Practice to Improve Learning, 61(6), 560-569. Retrieved March 17, 2022 from https://www.learnitechlib.org/p/190407/.
- xxi The Education Justice Research and Organizing Collaborative (EJ-ROC). (2019). Culturally Responsive Curriculum Scorecard Toolkit. Retrieved from https://steinhardt.nyu.edu/metrocenter/ejroc/culturally-responsive-curriculum-scorecard-toolkit
- wii Mueller, C., Lim, J. & Watson, S.L. (2017). First Principles of Attitudinal Change: A Review of Principles, Methods and Strategies. TechTrends: Linking Research and Practice to Improve Learning, 61(6), 560-569. Retrieved March 17, 2022 from https://www.learntechlib.org/p/190407/.

ii Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. 2019 Youth Risk Behavior Survey Data. Available at: www.cdc.gov/yrbs.

Edwards KM, Sylaska KM, Barry JE, et al. Physical dating violence, sexual violence, and unwanted victimization: a comparison of incidence rates among sexual-minority and heterosexual college students. J Inter-pers Violence.2015;30(4):580–600. doi:10.1177/0886260514535260. PMID:24923891.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>iv</sup> Sabina C, Straus MA. Polyvictimization by dating partners and mental health among us college students. ViolenceVict.2008;23(6):667–682. doi:10.1891/0886-6708.23.6.667.PMID:19069560.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>v</sup> Smith, S.G., Zhang, X., Basile, K.C., Merrick, M.T., Wang, J., Kresnow, M., Chen, J. (2018). The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): 2015 Data Brief – Updated Release. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.