

COUNTRY REPORT GREECE

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INTRODUCTION

In 2010, a European project addressing Youth Sexual Aggression and Victimization (Y-SAV) was launched. Y-SAV is a three-year project co-financed by the European Union in the framework of the Health Programme to address the issue of sexual aggression and victimization among young people. The project aims to build a multidisciplinary network of European experts in various member states, bring together the knowledge on youth sexual aggression and victimization in a state-of-the-art database, develop a more harmonised way of measuring these issues and provide recommendations for strategic action to address the problem of youth sexual aggression under different circumstances in different EU member states.

This report is part of the Y-SAV knowledge base. The knowledge base presents information regarding youth sexual aggression and victimization for each EU member state. This report presents the current situation in Greece regarding policies, legislation, organisations, prevalence, risk factors and evidence-based interventions in the area of youth sexual aggression and victimization.

This report was compiled by the Y-SAV principal investigators at the University of Stockholm (Sweden), Rutgers WPF (The Netherlands) and the University of Potsdam (Germany). We would like to acknowledge Prof. Dr. JoannesChliaoutakis and Ms.Maria Papadakaki (Technological Educational Institute of Crete) and Mr.OrestisGiotakos (Obrela) for their important contribution to the Y-SAV report on Greece.



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GOVERNMENT AND POLICIES

Ministries

The principal ministries responsible for youth matters are the Ministry of Education, Lifelong learning and Religious Affairs and the Ministry of Interior, Decentralisation and E-government. The two ministries have created a General Secretariat for Youth, with the primary tasks of shaping, monitoring and coordinating the government policy for youth and its connection to society and social entities. There is also a General Secretariat for Gender Equality.

The General Secretariat for Youth also runs the National Observatory for the Rights of the Child, aiming at studying and recording socio-psychological problems of the child, to interconnect the child related bodies and to inform and raise public awareness to child and youth issues, especially child protection.

Sexual victimization/aggression in adolescents and youth has not been addressed within national policies/national action plans in any of the aforementioned Ministries responsible for youth matters.

Policies

An Action Plan for the Reproductive and Sexual Health for the years 2008-2012 is being implemented.¹The campaign 'Life has colours' was carried out concerning health and social issues of young people.²There is also a national Action plan to combat Human Trafficking which was adapted in 2005 and in 2009 a National Coordination Mechanism for the monitoring was formed.

There is a National Programme to combat violence against women 2009-2013 falling under Priority Axis III 'Strengthening gender equality policies across the breadth of the public administration' of the Operational programme 'Administrative Reform 2007-2013'.³

The Greek delegation to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe and the MP and member of the Health, Social and Family Affairs Committee of the PACE, Mr. Michalis Katrinis took the initiative of organising a campaign with a series of events in the framework of the Council of Europe ONE in FIVE Campaign to stop sexual violence against children.⁴

Current discussion

The National Action Plan it is not fully implemented. Sexual education is not included in the school program. The subject of sex education is not prohibited but practically it is taught only in classes of biology and anthropology. Instead, there are campaigns targeting adolescents' sexual behaviour and health, which are organised and implemented by non-governmental professional organisations under the support of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Health.

On the legal side it has been pinpointed that legal gaps are not the only obstacles that women face in rape cases. Police officers are inadequately trained and female officers are not always available. There are no specialised physicians in public hospitals for victims of rape. Prejudice, for example if a woman is not physically injured she must not have resisted and therefore in fact consented, is still a dominant attitude in the police force and among prosecutors. Social stigma, stressful procedures and discriminatory attitudes all attribute to under-reporting of rape.

¹ Available at www.ygeianet.gov.gr/HealthMapUploads/Files/ANAPARAGOGIKI_TELIKO.pdf

² See www.avramopoulos.gr/node/333

³ Available at www.isotita.gr/en/var/uploads/english/NATIONAL%20PROGRAMME%20ON%20PREVENTING%20AND%20COMBATING%20VIOLENCE%20AGAINST%20WOMEN%202009-2013.pdf

⁴ www.coe.int/t/dg3/children/1in5/News/PACENews22_en.asp

According to women's organisations, rape should not be characterised as crime against sexual freedom but as a crime against bodily integrity defined in terms of lack of consent and not in terms of force/coercion.

Another right claimed by women's organisations and NGOs is, as is the provision in cases of sexual harassment, to be allowed to represent or act as civil claimant on behalf of rape victims in criminal courts.⁵

⁵Report on Greece, (2010). In *Feasibility Study to Assess the Possibilities, Opportunities and Needs to Standardise National Legislation on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Children and Sexual Orientation Violence*. European Commission, available at www.ec.europa.eu/justice/funding/daphne3/daphne_feasibility_study_2010_en.pdf

LEGAL SITUATION

i. Law and legal definitions

In 1984 sexual crimes have been taken out of the arena of crimes against morality and into crimes against sexual freedom. Sexual freedom constitutes of two fundamental rights, that of free choice of sexual partner and that of free choice of time for performing any sexual act. Rape is the most serious offence among sexual crimes and in 1984 the definition of rape was widened to include not only intercourse but also sexual assault. Thus a wide variety of sexual acts, (penetration with other body parts or objects, sodomy, forced fellatio, touching of the genitals or breasts),⁶ constitute the crime of rape and can be prosecuted as such.

Rape is defined in terms of force/coercion instead of in terms of consent. For identifying a sexual act as rape, coercion must be proved. Although coercion as a concept may include a broad range of coercive circumstances, in Greek legal system coercion means that the alleged act has been carried out without the victim's consent and the lack of consent results from forcible compulsion or threats. Forcible compulsion is physical force/violence that overcomes such earnest resistance as might reasonably be expected under the circumstances. Thus, issuing of substances that render the victim unconscious or impaired, or failure from the part of the assailant to fulfil a legal obligation, such as providing food, are considered as acts of physical violence. Coercion can also be achieved through threats, either express or implied, against the victim or his relatives, placing the victim in fear of death, bodily injury or fear of loss of another fundamental right. If the victim believes that the assailant can carry out his threats, it is irrelevant for the court if the threat is implausible or the assailant lacks the capacity to carry it out.

The legal age of consent is 15 years.

Rape is in principal a mandatorily prosecuted crime but under certain circumstances the prosecutor can abstain from penal prosecution on the basis of a justified decision, if the victim states that the publicity of the penal prosecution will result in his/her serious mental harm. There are no official guidelines for prosecutors.

During investigation or/and prosecution, a rape victim can apply for interim measures in a civil court. The court can order a closed session but there is no law that restrict or prohibit the use of evidence respecting the sexual history of victims. General character evidence can be introduced during the trial with reference to the victim's credibility. Elements such as clothing when raped, intoxication, general sexual behaviour before the incident or previous sexual relationships can be introduced as evidences. So the focus of a rape prosecution is more on the prior actions of the alleged victim rather than on the actions of the defendant. As definition of rape is in terms of force/coerce if there is no concrete evidence of physical violence, in court the victim must prove that he/she is a reliable witness. In absence of 'rape shield' laws, defence attorneys easily discredit victims. Under this provision victims of rape are vulnerable to extortion, intimidation, blackmail, money bribes, and defamation, during the long period before the case is closed.⁷

There are no specific provisions for sex offenders, except of the fact that most of them are placed in the same prison (Prison of Tripoli). This is not an official, but an unofficial rule which is assumed that it is followed to 'protect' mainly child molesters from the rage of their co-prisoners.⁸

⁶ Supreme Court, Decision 1388/2008
www.areiospagos.gr/nomologia/apofaseis_DISPLAY.asp?cd=90QZT0hJrRoEfeXG49HZjcW23sVEJk&apof=1388_2008

⁷Committee Against Torture. (2004). State Violence in Greece. An Alternative Report to the United Nations. Available at:
http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cat/docs/ngos/OMCT-GHM-MRG-G-SOKADRE1_Greece_CAT47.pdf
accessed on 28.11.2012.

⁸Report on Greece, (2010).In *Feasibility Study to Assess the Possibilities, Opportunities and Needs to Standardise National Legislation on Violence Against Women, Violence Against Children and Sexual Orientation Violence*. European Commission, available at
www.ec.europa.eu/justice/funding/daphne3/daphne_feasibility_study_2010_en.pdf

A law against family violence (3500/2006) has replaced articles of previous laws.⁹Reformative breakthroughs of the law are the following:¹⁰

- stricter formation of sanctions imposed for committing certain culpable acts within family (especially corporal injuries and illegal violence or threat);
- establishment of the procedure of penal intervention for misdemeanours of domestic violence;
- forced sexual intercourse without the free will of both spouses is regarded to constitute a penal crime;
- explicit prohibition of corporal violence against minors as a means of correction;
- extension of the scope of application of the law in the permanent cohabitation of an unmarried couple;
- ensuring the protection of victims by means of facilitating their access to judicial procedures, and, on the other hand, guaranteeing their security within and outside family. In particular, the immediate expulsion of the perpetrator from the residence and the prohibition for him to have access to the places of residence and work of the victim, to the residence of the victim's closest relatives, to the shelters and to the children's schools, so as to ensure the most effective protection of victims and their children;
- the acts of domestic violence against a pregnant woman are severely punished, while the exercise of domestic violence constitutes a rebuttable presumption of marriage breakdown, as do the cases of adultery, bigamy and attempt on the life of the victim.

Official statistics

There were 271 rapes reported in Greece in 2006, representing 3 reports per 100.000 of the population, which is the lowest in Europe next to Hungary. The reporting rate was a bit lower the year before (2005) and the year after (2007) 8 years earlier, representing only 2 reports, but compared to 1998, when there were 163 reports, an increase of 66% has occurred. There conviction (reports/convictions) rate in 2006 was 14% (in the mid-range of Europe).¹¹

Legal studies

Very few data on actual sentences are available, and therefore there is no discussion about the possibility that the relatively high minimum sentence for the crime of rape constitutes a barrier to prosecution.

⁹ Available at www.ministryofjustice.gr/site/LinkClick.aspx?fileticket=2dMZcUJnG00%3d&tabid=132 (in Greek).

¹⁰ www.isotita.gr/en/index.php/docs/c81/

¹¹ Lovett, J., Kelly, L., (2009). *Different Systems, Similar Outcomes? - Tracking Attrition in Reported Rape Cases Across Europe*. CWASU, Daphne II Program.

INSTITUTIONS, ORGANISATIONS AND SERVICES

i. National level

There are state organisations and NGOs addressing health and psychological issues in youth, including issues of child abuse, but none of them developed to address sexual aggression / victimization in youth.

State institutes that address youth issues and include tasks relevant to sexuality and sexual abuse in adolescents and youth within their mission are the following.

Regional/local level

The municipalities are responsible for the Local Youth Councils. The aim of the councils is to give the chance to all young, especially those with fewer opportunities, to express their concerns and to be active in their community. The leading board of the council, elected every second year by the youth in the community (between 15 and 28 years of age) is responsible for detecting, highlighting youth needs and problems at the local level and to undertake activities in cooperation with the local administration.

The municipalities have Youth Centres which disseminates information on youth issues, organise seminars and excursions and provide counselling.

Very few municipalities have organised youth councils in Greece. They were formed in most municipalities but never actually worked. They faced problems with their viability due to their financial dependency on the municipality budget.

National level	
The Institute of Child Health	
Website	www.en.ich.gr/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=124&Itemid=184&lang=en
Type of organisation	NGO.
Short description/type of service for young people	<p>The Institute of Child's Health was founded in 1965. The Institute of Child Health develops research and educational projects in the field of child health and development. The Institute promotes specific preventive public health programmes.</p> <p>The Institute conducts research, as well as clinical and educational work. The body of work includes quantitative studies on intra-family sexual violation issues, use of physical punishment in children's education, identification of high-risk factors for child abuse and neglect, and qualitative studies on incest and sexual violation within the family.</p>
The Adolescent Health Unit (A.H.U.)	
Website	www.youth-health.gr/en/index.php .
Type of organisation	A.H.U. is an Athens University multisectoral setting, functioning under the auspices of the 2nd Dept. of Paediatrics of Athens University, Kyriakou, P. & A., Children's Hospital.
Short description/type of service for young people	The Adolescent Health Unit (A.H.U.) of the Second Dpt. of Paediatrics, University of Athens, has been functioning since October 2006 addressing the needs of youth aged 10-19 years. The need for the development of A.H.U. was dictated by the lack of adolescent health and welfare services in our country.

	<p>A.H.U. provides:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clinical evaluation and management services to adolescents with medical physical or mental problems; • assessment and support of adolescents with chronic conditions, in collaboration with the respective group of specialists; • preventive services - consultation in all adolescents; • website information for adolescents, parents and health-preventive services providers. <p>A.H.U. is a model setting, where health professionals, residents and students can be trained. An A.H.U. education group visits schools, educating over 200 school students weekly, for dietary, sexuality, safety, drug abuse and internet overuse issues. In addition, A.H.U. has developed very interesting research programs and has gathered data concerning adolescents in Greece today.</p>
The Hellenic Society for Research and Prevention of Sexual Abuse (OBRELA)	
Website	www.obrela.gr
Type of organisation	NGO.
Short description/type of service for young people	<p>The Hellenic Society for Research and Prevention of Sexual Abuse (OBRELA) was established in Athens, Greece in June 2003.</p> <p>Services: develop programs to prevent sexual abuse through e-learning and gameshelplines and internet consultation.</p>
The Association for the Psychosocial Health of Children and Adolescents (A.P.H.C.A.)	
Website	www.epsype.gr/aims_of_aphca.aspx
Type of organisation	NGO.
Short description/type of service for young people	<p>The Association for the Psychosocial Health of Children and Adolescents (A.P.H.C.A.) is one of the first agencies to become active in Greece in the promotion of psychiatric reform and the development of the community care model for the mental health of children and adolescents.</p> <p>APHCA provides psycho-social assistance and shelter to children and young people. It also runs a telephone helpline (116111).</p>
The Hellenic National Youth Council (HNYC)	
Website	www.esyn.gr/en/
Type of organisation	NGO.
Short description/type of service for young people	<p>The Hellenic National Youth Council (HNYC) was established in 1998 as a platform of Greek Youth organisations. More than fifty nine youth organisations (six political youth parties and numerous non-government youth organisations) are members of H.N.Y.C.</p> <p>Thus, most of youths belonging to an organisation are part of this federation. Its aim is to strengthen the role and coordinate the actions of its member organisations.</p>

OLKE	
Website	www.olke.org/portal/
Type of organisation	NGO.
Short description/type of service for young people	OLKE is founded in Athens in April 17th, 2004 with basic aims to combat discrimination and protect human rights of LGBT people in Greece. The organisation also strives to raise awareness on issues like sexual orientation, gender identity and expression, sexual health, marriage equality and same-sex parenting. OLKE together with the General Secretariat for Youth operate a help line for LGBT youth (1.528) to provide information services, psychological assistance and referral.
General Secretariat for Youth	
Website	www.neagenia.gr
Type of organisation	NGO.
Short description/type of service for young people	The General Secretariat for Youth operates the Programme 'Youth Legal Aid'. It offers free legal assistance to young people between 18-30 years.

RESEARCH ON PREVALENCE, RISK FACTORS AND EVIDENCE BASED INTERVENTIONS

Inclusion criteria: Studies from 2000 onwards; only quantitative studies; only studies reporting youth sexual aggression (excluding cases of childhood sexual abuse, as defined by legal age of consent).

No.	Author	Year of public.	Study characteristics						
			Prevalence data	Incidence data	Perpetration data	Victimization data	Heterosexual aggression	Same-sex aggression	Risk factors/outcomes
1.	Chan, K. L., Straus, M. A., Brownridge, D. A., Tiwari, A., & Leung, W. C.	2008	x	-	x	x	Not specified	Not specified	-
2.	Institute of Equality	2008	x	-	-	x	x	-	x
3.	Papadakaki, M., Tsalkanis, A., Aravantinou, A., Eftixidi, R., Iosifidis, J., & Chliaoutakis J	2013	x	-	x	-	x	-	x
Total			3	0	2	2	2	0	2

1. Chan, K. L., Straus, M. A., Brownridge, D. A., Tiwari, A., & Leung, W. C. (2008). Prevalence of dating partner violence and suicidal ideation among male and female university students worldwide. <i>Journal of Midwifery & Women's Health</i> , 53, 529-537. doi: 10.1016/j.jmwh.2008.04.016	
Year of data collection	N/a
Type of sample	Convenience sample: university students Part of the International Dating Violence Study (IDVS); http://www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/studies/29583
Sample composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total N = 246 n male = 66; n female = 180 (73.2%) Age M= 21.0
Design	Cross-sectional
Measurement of sexual aggression	Sexual Coercion subscale of the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS-2; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> three items measuring coercive acts (insisting on sexual activity) that do not involve physical force or the threat of force (minor coercion), my partner (1) made me have sex without a condom; (2) insisted on sex when I did not want to (but did not use physical force), (3) insisted to have oral or anal sex (but did not use physical force) four items measuring severe sexual coercion: My partner (1) used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to make me have oral or anal sex; (2) Used force (like hitting, holding down, or using a weapon) to make me have sex; (3) Used threats to make me have oral or anal sex; and (4) Used threats to make me have sex
Type of data collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One-year prevalence Victimization reports from women and men Perpetration reports from women and men
Relationship(s) between victim and perpetrator	Specified: unmarried participants who had been in dating (probably heterosexual) relationships for at least 1 month.

Incidence	N/a																		
Prevalence	<p><u>Summary of prevalence findings regarding victimization& perpetration in a dating relationship in the last 12 months:</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th colspan="2">Victimization</th> <th colspan="2">Perpetration</th> </tr> <tr> <th colspan="2"></th> <th>female</th> <th>male</th> <th>female</th> <th>male</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Total sexual coercion (minor and severe)</td> <td></td> <td>42.0%</td> <td>59.5%</td> <td>21.9%</td> <td>62.2%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Victimization		Perpetration				female	male	female	male	Total sexual coercion (minor and severe)		42.0%	59.5%	21.9%	62.2%
		Victimization		Perpetration															
		female	male	female	male														
Total sexual coercion (minor and severe)		42.0%	59.5%	21.9%	62.2%														
Findings regarding risk factors	N/a																		
Findings regarding outcomes or consequences	N/a																		

<p>2. Institute of Equality (2008). <i>Date rape cases among young women and the development of good practices for support and prevention</i>. The Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS), Daphne II Program. http://www.medinstgenderstudies.org/national-findings-reports-date-rape-cases-among-young-women/</p>	
Year of data collection	Study period 2006-2008.
Type of sample	Random selection among female college students.
Sample composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • N = 478 females+ 2 focus groups. • Age range: 18-21 years.
<u>Design</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cross-sectional. • A part of a larger study conducted by five European countries: Cyprus, Greece, Latvia, Lithuania and Malta.
Measurement of sexual aggression	<p>Questionnaire included attempted and completed rape, based on Rickert et al. (2004) und Zeitler et al. (2006).</p> <p>Example items: ‘Please review each behaviour below that may have happened on a date during the last 12 months.’ A list of several sexual behaviours were presented to the participants, e.g. :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • performed oral sex on a person; • had sexual intercourse; • responses: my date TRIED to against my wishes/my date DID this anyway against my wishes.
Type of data collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One-year prevalence in heterosexual encounters. • Victimization reports from women.
Relationship(s) between victim and perpetrator	Specified: reported unwanted sexual experience were often perpetrated by a person that the respondents considered to be their boyfriend, friend or sexual partner, in most cases the respondent knew the perpetrator for a period of a few months or several years.
Incidence	N/a

Prevalence	<p>Summary of prevalence findings regarding victimization</p> <p>Attempted date rape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3.4% ($n=14$) oral sex, 0% sexual intercourse. <p>Completed date rape:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1.5% ($n=6$) oral sex, 0.5% ($n=2$) sexual intercourse.
Findings regarding risk factors	<p>Summary of findings regarding risk factors for victimization</p> <p>Considered risk factors: alcohol drinking, drug use</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All participants who reported unwanted sexual experiences also reported that their partners had been drinking alcohol and/or using drugs (correlative link). 31% reported having 2-3 alcoholic drinks during a date.
Findings regarding outcomes or consequences	N/a

<p>3. Papadakaki, M., Tsalkanis, A., Aravantinou, A., Eftixidi, R., Iosifidis, J., & Chliaoutakis J. (2013). Factors that promote sexual aggression in young men. <i>Hellenic Journal of Psychology, 20(2)</i>.</p>	
Year of data collection	2010.
Type of sample	It was a door-to-door survey based on multistage sampling, selecting smaller geographical units from stage to stage until reaching a certain number of households. Then people were selected from households based on certain characteristics (age, gender). The sample was not representative.
Sample composition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total $N = 241$ male. Mean age 23.9 years ($SD = 3.4$). Age range 18-30 years.
Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cross-sectional. Survey was conducted by the Department of Social Work, Technological Educational Institute of Crete.
Measurement of sexual aggression	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Socio-demographic characteristics. Past sexual activity and experiences. Attitudes towards the rape myths using the 'Rape Myth Acceptance Scale' (Lehrer et al., 2007). Prevalence of perpetrating sexually aggressive behaviours. <p>This was measured through the 'Aggressive Sexual Behaviour Inventory' (Mosher & Anderson, 1986), which consists of 20 items arranged in a 7-point Likert-type format to rate frequency of occurrence from 1 (never) to 7 (extremely frequently).</p> <p>Example items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'I have threatened to leave or to end a relationship if a partner wouldn't have sex with me'; 'I have gotten a little drunk and forced a person that I was with to have sex with me'.
Type of data collected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prevalence (time frame not specified). Perpetrator reports from men in heterosexual encounters.
Relationship(s) between victim and perpetrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intimate partner in heterosexual relationship. No intimate partner relationship.
Incidence	N/a

Prevalence	<p>Summary of prevalence findings regarding perpetration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 194 men (80.5%) reported involvement at least in one of the 20 acts of sexual aggression. • The mean participants' score in the 'Aggressive Sexual Behaviour Inventory' was 30.7 (SD = 13.3). The most common form of sexual aggression was 'I have told a woman I was petting with that she couldn't stop and leave me with 'blue balls'' = 2.5, SD = 1.8). • The next most common tactics reported by sexual aggressors included 'I have told someone that I wanted to come to their apartment so I could get the person 'where I wanted' (M=2.2,SD= 1.6).
Findings regarding risk factors	<p>Summary of findings regarding risk factors for perpetration</p> <p>Rape myth acceptance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Based on the results of the multiple regression analysis, higher acceptance of rape myths was found to be associated with increased likelihood of perpetrating sexually aggressive behaviours (p<.001; CI=.721;1.471) after controlling for the participants' socio-demographic characteristics and their past sexual activity and experiences.
Findings regarding outcomes or consequences	N/a

References studies

Lehrer, J.A., Lehrer, V.L., Lehrer, E.L., Oyarzun, P. (2007). *Sexual Violence in College Students in Chile*. Institute for the Study of Labor (IZA), Discussion Paper No. 3133.

Mosher, D.L. & Anderson, R. (1986). Macho personality, sexual aggression, and reactions to guided imagery of realistic rape. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 20, 77-94.

Rickert, V.I., Wiemann, C.M., Vaughan, R.D., & White, J.W. (2004). Rates and risk factors for sexual violence among an ethnically diverse sample of adolescents. *Archives of Pediatric & Adolescent Medicine*, 158, 1132-1139.

Zeitler, M.S., Paine, A.D., Breitbart, V., Rickert, V.I., Olson, C., Stevens, L., Rottenberg, L., & Davidson, L.L. (2006). Attitudes about intimate partner violence screening among an ethnically diverse sample of young women. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 39, 119.e1-119.e8.