

Miller, E., Tancredi, D. J., McCauley, H. L., Decker, M. R., Virata, M. C., Anderson, H. A., Stetkevich, N., Brown, E. W., Moideen, F., & Silverman, J. G. (2012). Coaching boys into men: A dating violence prevention program. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 51, 431 – 438.

The following is a doctored excerpt of the original article. Changes have been made to the method section of the article for this activity. Read the method section of this article to answer the questions for the Chapter 8 Activity.

Methods

Five large urban school districts in Sacramento County, CA, were approached to participate in an evaluation of the “Coaching Boys into Men” (CBIM) program in October 2009; one district declined. Of the remaining four districts, three had 100% participation of their high schools, and 56% of high schools participated in the fourth district, for a total of 16 schools (i.e., clusters). Male student athletes received parental consent forms and an informational letter (available in only in English) from study staff about the study. Students who returned signed parental consent forms and completed youth assent forms were eligible to take the surveys. Fifteen-minute online surveys were collected at schools during September (time 1). Time 2 follow-up surveys were collected for these same athletes May of the same academic year. Two thousand and six male athletes completed the pretest survey. One thousand and eight male athletes completed the posttest survey.

CBIM is intended to alter norms that foster domestic violence perpetration by engaging athletic coaches as positive role models to deliver violence prevention messages to adolescent male athletes. The program consists of a 60-minute training for coaches led by a trained violence prevention advocate to introduce the Coaches Kit (available at <http://coachescorner.org>), which provides strategies for opening conversation about violence against women with athletes. Eleven “Training Cards” guide coaches to lead brief (10–15 min) weekly discussions with athletes about respect and domestic violence prevention throughout the sports season. The advocate is available to assist coaches with concerns that arise during program delivery, including disclosures. Through this brief coach-led intervention, the CBIM program is intended to translate into measurable positive changes in athletes’ attitudes and behaviors related to domestic violence.

Primary knowledge, and attitude toward domestic violence was measured by the following three scales. Recognition of abusive behavior was measured using a scale developed by Silverman et al (2006) to assess perceptions of the degree of abusiveness of specified relationship behaviors, such as “telling them which friends they can or can’t see or talk to,” using a 5-point Likert-like scale ranging from “not abusive” to “extremely abusive” (Cronbach alpha .63). Gender-equitable attitudes was measured by questions modified from Barker’s (2007) Gender-Equitable Norms Scale such as “if a girl is raped it is often because she did not say no clearly enough.” Responses range from “strongly agree” to “strongly disagree” on a 5-point scale (Cronbach alpha .80). Intentions to intervene when witnessing abusive behaviors was measured by eight investigator-developed items. For each item representing abusive behaviors, participants report how likely they would be to do something to stop the behavior. Responses range from “very unlikely” to “very likely” (Cronbach alpha .57).