



International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 10-12, 2016



FAMILY RESEARCH LABORATORY & CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN RESEARCH CENTER

The Family Research Laboratory (FRL) and the Crimes against Children Research Center (CCRC)
are independent research units devoted to the study of family problems.

University of New Hampshire, 10 West Edge Drive, Durham NH 03824 USA

Phone: (603) 862-0767 Fax: (603) 862-2899

<http://cola.unh.edu/frl/conference>

<http://www.unh.edu/ccrc>

International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 10-12, 2016

Table of Contents

Conference Chair Welcome and General Conference Information	I
Directory of Exhibits	II
Conference Schedule	III
Conference Special Events	IV
Poster Session Abstracts	V
Paper Sessions and Abstracts	VI
Presenter List by Session	VII
Presenter Address List	VIII
Miscellaneous	IX
Sheraton Meeting Room Map	Back Cover

SECTION I

Conference Chair Welcome
&
General Conference Information

Welcome to the 2016 International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

July 10-12, 2016

**Sheraton Harborside Hotel & Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire**

Dear Colleagues,

We are so glad that you are able to join us for this year's conference. As most of you will know, this year we are also gathering to celebrate the memory of Murray Straus, one of the founders of this conference and one of the giants in the field of violence research. Murray was perhaps the single person most responsible for the creation of this community of violence researchers that means so much to all of us. The community is truly thriving. For the third consecutive conference, we had a record number of submissions and are delighted to welcome more than 350 of you to this year's gathering.

Thanks to you, we are again able to offer what we believe is a truly outstanding program. As we have since the inception of the conference in the 1980s, we feature many papers on multiple forms of family violence, including intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect. We have sessions on polyvictimization and other forms of co-occurrence among different types of violence. As our community has grown, the scope has likewise grown, and we again have talks on a very wide variety of violence types, including on peer harassment, youth offending, "sextortion," sexual violence, Internet victimization, sibling violence, and links to other problems such as HIV. We have many papers on prevention, intervention, and trauma-informed care. This year we are pleased to have an especially large number of sessions on resilience and protective factors. As always, we are glad to have presenters from many countries and disciplines represented. We hope there is something for everyone.

One hallmark of this conference from the very beginning has been a belief that the chance for fellowship among our peers is also one of the most valuable opportunities we can provide. We hope you can join us for the memorial service for Murray Straus on Monday evening. We are expecting his family to join us. That service is also open to the public. We continue to believe in the importance of breaking bread together and we will again have a reception after the opening as well as other informal opportunities to interact.

As some of you know, we have been experimenting with new conference formats, and this year we are continuing the 20X20 sessions and pre-poster data blitz. We have also added a post-conference event, ResilienceCon, that will allow for further interaction and a chance to learn new group facilitation techniques as well as focus on the topic of resilience.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do to make your stay with us more enjoyable. We hope you have an enjoyable and intellectually stimulating conference. We dedicate this conference to the memory of Murray Straus.

Warm regards,

David Finkelhor and Sherry Hamby
Conference Chairs

Thanks to Our Wonderful Staff & Colleagues

We would like to express our gratitude to everyone who is involved in making this conference a success. At the top of this list is our dedicated administrative colleagues at the Family Research Laboratory and Crimes Against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire. We are truly fortunate to have shared this work with them for so many years and want to acknowledge how much their commitment to reducing the burden of violence through science makes possible the work we do. They have unparalleled knowledge about the violence research world and about our community of scholars and practitioners. The International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference is only one of many examples of their dedication and ability. This conference would not be possible without their efforts.

Melissa Hurd, our returning conference administrator, remains the foundation of this conference. There is no aspect of this meeting that does not receive her careful attention and no element that does not reflect her passion for creating the hospitable setting that we all enjoy. We are continually impressed by her encyclopedic memory of the people we are pleased to greet every year and knowledge of the tasks that must happen in order to bring this event together. **Toby Ball**, our program administrator for the Family Research Lab and Crimes Against Children Research Center, ensures that we stay on top of our budget and all the many contracts happen as they should. (He is always glad to be asked about his novels too!) **Doreen Cole** is our workshop and special events coordinator who also has shown extraordinary commitment over the years. This year, she has been especially central to the planning of the memorial service for Professor Straus. It is hard to believe that all three of them have been associated with the FRL for more than 20 years. **Lauren Bartlett**, senior conference coordinator, is also returning to her role and is perhaps second only to Melissa in her familiarity with the ins and outs of every detail of conference programming. She is also a delight to work with and has become someone we rely upon extensively. **Steve Stout** and **Scott Drolet**, our information technology coordinators, continue to provide us with the latest technology and, even more importantly, the patience to explain the technology as needed and ensure that all the different pieces work together as they should. We would also like to thank **Katie Tefft**, who have returned for another year to assist with our continuing education credits and cheerfully pitch in when needed. Thank you as well to **Bryce Paradise**, **Morgan Proulx**, and **Sarah Galvin** for assisting this year. We also extend our thanks to the **researchers** at the **Family Research Laboratory** and **Crimes against Children Research Center** at the **University of New Hampshire**, and current and former alums of the **Life Paths Appalachian Research Center** for assisting in the review of conference submissions.

We are also grateful for our longstanding partnership with **Bob Geffner** and the **Institute on Violence, Abuse & Trauma** for providing Continuing Education credits. Finally, we would like to thank **Susan Middleton**, **Dan Witham**, **Garth Lyndes**, and the rest of the staff of the **Sheraton Harborside Hotel & Conference Center** for all their efforts. They are incredibly supportive as we come and essentially take over their hotel for the duration of the conference and we are delighted to once again partake of their hospitality and enjoy their beautiful setting.

The entire conference team also wishes to express our appreciation to **all those who will participate in this year's conference**. This conference remains one of our most enjoyable professional activities. As we say goodbye to one of the founders of this conference, Murray Straus, we are reminded more than ever of the importance of the larger scientific community. We cherish these days of fellowship and hope that you enjoy them as much as we do.

Sherry Hamby and David Finkelhor, Conference Co-Chairs

2016 International Family Violence & Child Victimization Research Conference



David Finkelhor

**Opening Remarks
from
Conference Co-Chairs**



Sherry Hamby

Keynote Speaker

Opening Plenary

Sunday, July 10, 2016

Ballroom

Opening Reception in Ballroom to follow. Hors D'oeuvres & light refreshments will be served.

6:00pm-10:00pm

Elizabeth Miller

Discussion Topic: "Rethinking Sexual and Dating Violence Prevention: Sex, Gender, and Trauma"



Elizabeth Miller, MD, Ph.D., is Chief of Adolescent and Young Adult Medicine and Professor of Pediatrics at Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh, the University of Pittsburgh Medical Center. Trained in medical anthropology as well as Internal Medicine and Pediatrics, Dr. Miller's research has included examination of sex trafficking among adolescents in Asia, adolescent relationship abuse and reproductive coercion and the impact on reproductive health. Her current research focuses on developing and testing gender-based violence prevention and intervention programs to improve adolescent and young adult health.

Invited Speakers

Monday – Lisa Goodman

Monday, July 11, 2016 - Lunch Buffet

Ballroom

Discussion Topic: “How do we know whether domestic violence programs work? Lessons from the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative”



Lisa A. Goodman, Ph.D., is a clinical-community psychologist and Professor in the Department of Counseling and Applied Developmental Psychology at Boston College. She has written over 100 articles and chapters on intimate partner violence survivors and the practices, systems, and policies that aim to help them, including the co-authored book *Listening to Battered Women: A Survivor Centered Approach to Advocacy, Mental Health, and Justice* (American Psychological Association). Dr. Goodman consults extensively on intimate partner violence with national and local organizations, most recently with the NFL Players' Association; and she co-founded the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative. She has received national awards for her teaching, mentoring, and research, including the Elizabeth Hurlock Beckman Award, a national honor that recognizes educators who have inspired students to do transformational work.

Monday - Elizabeth Gershoff

Monday, July 11, 2016 - Lunch Buffet

Prescott

Discussion Topic: “Violence against Children is Preventable: Interventions to Reduce Physical Punishment across Family, School, and Medical Contexts”



Elizabeth Gershoff, Ph.D., is an Associate Professor of Human Development and Family Sciences and Associate Director of Faculty Development at the Population Research Center, both at the University of Texas at Austin. Her research focuses on how parental and school discipline affect child and youth development and how parent education and early education programs can improve the lives of at risk children. She is an internationally recognized expert on the effects of corporal punishment on children. She currently serves as the Director of the NSF-funded Interdisciplinary Collaborative on Development in Context and as Associate Director of Faculty Development at the NICHD-funded Population Research Center, both at the University of Texas at Austin. She was previously an associate professor of social work at the University of Michigan and a research scientist at the National Center for Children in Poverty at Columbia University. Dr. Gershoff earned her B.A. from the University of Virginia and her Ph.D. from the University of Texas at Austin.

Discussion Topic: "The Role of Technology in Contextualizing Youth Violence"



Michele Ybarra, Ph.D., is the President and Research Director of the Center for Innovative Public Health Research, a non-profit research organization in southern California. Her work focuses on how technology is affecting the health and well-being of youth, as well as how we can use technology to promote healthy behaviors. Her work in HIV prevention and healthy sexuality promotion has included work both here and in Sub Saharan Africa.

Discussion Topic: "*Family Violence and the Frontiers of Mind-Body Medicine: Psychoneuroimmunology and Health*"



Kathleen Kendall-Tackett, Ph.D., IBCLC, FAPA is a health psychologist and International Board Certified Lactation Consultant, and the Owner and Editor-in-Chief of Praeclarus Press, a small press specializing in women's health. Dr. Kendall-Tackett is Editor-in-Chief of two peer-reviewed *Clinical Lactation and Psychological Trauma*. She is Fellow of the American Psychological Association in Health and Trauma Psychology, Past President of the APA Division of Trauma Psychology. Dr. Kendall-Tackett specializes in women's-health research including breastfeeding, depression, trauma, and health psychology. Her research interests include the psychoneuroimmunology of maternal depression and the lifetime health effects of trauma. Dr. Kendall-Tackett has authored more than 400 articles or chapters and is the author or editor of 29 books on maternal depression, family violence, and breastfeeding. Her most recent books include: *Psychology of Trauma 101* (2015) and *The Science of Mother-Infant Sleep* (2014).

The Haruv Institute

The Haruv Institute in Jerusalem is Israel's leading authority on child abuse and neglect.

Established by the Schusterman Foundation – Israel in 2007, its mission is to become an international center of excellence contributing to the reduction of child maltreatment; and to create and nurture a capable and skillful community of professionals dedicated to the welfare of children who have suffered from all types of abuse—psychological, physical, and sexual, as well as neglect. The realization of this vision involves a three-pronged approach involving research, education, and public policy in which the best results for children are achieved when insights from research inform professional training and policy. The Institute applies a multi-faceted strategy to advance its mission, specifically:

- **Developing innovative educational programs** for allied professionals by furnishing them with up-to-date theoretical and empirical knowledge and professional tools that will enable them to function at the highest professional level.
- **Advancing research** on child abuse and neglect. This includes identifying the needs of populations that do not receive adequate services, evaluating the effectiveness of existing welfare programs and training programs, surveying professionals' opinions on abuse and prevention, and assessing public attitudes. The Haruv Institute conducts its own research and also provides research grants to external investigators.
- **Cultivating an outstanding corps of professionals** at all levels in the field of child welfare services, and fostering interdisciplinary coordination amongst them.
- **Influencing Israeli public awareness, policy, and legislation on child abuse and neglect.** This involves public education campaigns as well as improving awareness by parents, children and communities, and improving regulation.



מכון חרוב www.haruv.org.il
The Haruv Institute

**Gerald T. Hotaling Memorial Student Research Awards
Sponsored by the Haruv Institute, Jerusalem**



This year we are pleased to announce the winners of the ninth annual Gerald T. Hotaling Memorial Student Research Awards. These awards are designed to honor the lasting contributions Gerry Hotaling made to the field of family violence research. The purpose of these research awards is to give student recipients the opportunity to present their work at our conferences.

The 2016 winners are
Catherine Naughton of the University of Limerick
&
Sue Nash of Bowling Green State University

Congratulations Catherine and Sue!

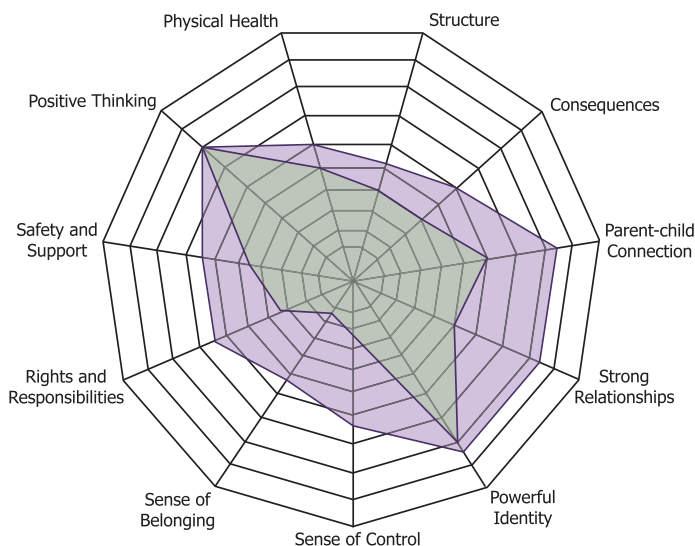
SECTION II

Directory of Exhibits

ARPPA

ASSESSING RESILIENCE DIGITALLY

A mobile app assessing the resilience of young people through a conversation with Alex the blob. The resultant resilience



report provides insight into 11 facets of a young person's wellbeing which can be trended to show the progressive status of the resilience indicators.



www.myappa.it



Bystander Program Adoption & Efficacy to Reduce Sexual Violence and Interpersonal Violence in the College Community.

Researchers from 20+ colleges and universities nationwide are partnering to better understand which bystander training programs are most effective in increasing prevention behaviors and reducing violence on college campuses.

WHAT

Federally funded evaluation to determine the efficacy of bystander intervention components and programs

This research will help insure that the most effective training is provided to students to reduce the risk of violence and maintain student well-being.



WHO

Public colleges with at least 10,000 undergraduate students

Undergraduate students ages 18-24 will be electronically surveyed during the Spring semesters 2017-2019.



WHY

Bystander-based training is now being required at many public universities to reduce sexual violence

We want to understand the effectiveness of these programs as implemented. Researchers at the University of Kentucky will administer a campus survey for FREE and provide data back to you and your college as part of this project!

For more information contact us at uprevent@uky.edu or Emily Clear, MPH, CHES emily.clear@uky.edu

NATIONAL ANGER MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION

(NAMA)

- Become a Certified Domestic Violence Specialist
(CDVS-I or II)
- Become a Certified Anger Management Specialist
(CAMS-I or II)

The National Anger Management Association (NAMA) is the international professional association for the field of anger management and domestic violence. NAMA provides leadership through the Certified Anger Management Specialist and Certified Domestic Violence Specialist credentialing. Membership is open to all anger management and domestic violence service providers and credentialing is open to those completing NAMA authorized training programs.

NAMA recognizes there are varied techniques and methods for effectively treating anger management and domestic violence problems and is therefore supportive of expanding the body of knowledge and effective (evidence based) solution models. The Anger Management and Domestic Violence Specialist Certifications are significant credentials with the NAMA Anger Management Specialist Certifications recognized by all courts in the US and internationally. NAMA also offers unique domestic violence training and credentialing with emphasis on safety first (for ALL), brain change, attention to power/control issues, and appropriate anger management techniques.

Website – <http://namass.org>

Email – namass@namass.org

Visit our exhibit table for more information

SECTION III

Workshops & Conference Schedule

Workshop #1

Sunday July 10th 2016, 10:00 am to 3:30pm
(Includes Lunch, 12:00pm to 1:00pm)

Presented By:

Casey Taft, PhD.

National Center for PTSD, Boston

Christopher M Murphy, PhD

University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Suzannah K. Creech, Ph.D.

Treatment Core at the VHA VISN 17, Center of Excellence

The Strength at Home Program: A Trauma-Informed, Evidence-Based IPV Intervention

Abstract

While most offering intimate partner violence (IPV) intervention services acknowledge that considerations of trauma are important when working with those who use violence, most IPV programs do not incorporate trauma-related material into their structure. The presenters of this workshop, partnering with other leading experts in the areas of IPV and posttraumatic stress disorder interventions, developed the Strength at Home programs with this aim in mind. Strength at Home is a 12-session small-group intervention that takes a trauma-informed approach based on a social information processing model to reduce and prevent IPV in military service members and veterans.

The presenters have recently published findings from a randomized controlled trial of 135 military veterans demonstrating the efficacy of Strength at Home relative to those receiving enhanced care-as-usual within the VA hospital setting, and other published work has shown that the program can be effectively implemented in community settings. Currently, the presenters are training providers to deliver Strength at Home at hospitals across the VA healthcare system in response to a recommendation made by a recent VA-based domestic violence task force. This project may serve as a roadmap for implementation of trauma-informed violence prevention for other healthcare systems in the future.

This training will provide an overview of the trauma-informed Strength at Home program, and review the social information processing model that informs it. We will discuss the research findings supporting this program, and ongoing research and implementation efforts. Practical strategies for enhancing motivational readiness and facilitating a positive therapeutic environment will be reviewed, as will many of the psychoeducational and behavioral interventions that help comprise the program. The facilitation of partner outreach and maintaining safety in the treatment context will also be discussed. Group exercises will be used to practice skills covered and to model specific strategies.

Workshop #2

Sunday July 10th 2016, 10:00 am to 3:30pm
(Includes Lunch, 12:00pm to 1:00pm)

Presented By:

Christopher Lobanov-Rostovsky, M.S.W.

Program Manager

Colorado Division of Criminal Justice

Roger Przybylski, M.S.

Consultant, RKC Group

Scott Matson, M.A.

Senior Policy Advisor

SMART Office/Office of Justice Programs

Effectiveness of Treatment for Adult Sex Offenders and Juveniles Who Commit Sexual Offenses

Abstract

Therapeutic interventions aimed at reducing the likelihood of reoffending are a staple of contemporary sex offender management practice. While there is strong scientific evidence that therapeutic interventions work for criminal offenders overall, the effectiveness of treatment for sex offenders has been subject to debate. This uncertainty about the effectiveness of treatment for sexual offenders arguably is due to several factors, including measurement shortcomings and inconsistent research findings. Both the quality of the evidence and the pattern of findings from research, however, have changed in recent years.

This breakout session addresses the effectiveness of treatment for adult sex offenders and juveniles who commit sexual offenses, as identified by the Sex Offender Management Research and Planning Initiative (SOMAPI) that was initiated through funding by the Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART). It is based on a review of the scientific evidence on treatment effectiveness from both individual studies and synthesis research for each specific population. Important considerations for interpreting the scientific evidence, findings from key studies, and the policy and practice implications that emerge from the evidence all will be discussed. Knowledge gaps that emerge from a review of the evidence and pressing needs for future research also will be highlighted.

Workshop #3

Sunday July 10th 2016, 10:00 am to 3:30pm
(Includes Lunch, 12:00pm to 1:00pm)

Presented By:

Patricia K. Kerig, PhD

Department of Psychology

University of Utah

Resilience for Researchers: Strategies to Protect Investigators Studying Trauma and Violence from Secondary Traumatic Stress and Vicarious Trauma

Abstract

A wealth of research and clinical literature substantiates the importance of helping those who interact with traumatized individuals to be protected from the potential negative effects of exposure to trauma-related material (e.g., Bride, 2007; Craig & Sprang, 2010; Ellwood et al., 2011; Figley, 2002; Harrison & Westwood, 2009; Killian, 2008; Miller & Sprang, 2016; Shapiro et al., 2007). Such potential risks include secondary traumatic stress (posttraumatic symptoms arising from exposure to another's trauma), vicarious trauma (empathic distress associated with learning of another's traumatic experiences), and compassion fatigue (emotional exhaustion related to the intense affective engagement involved in interacting with traumatized individuals or processing information about others' trauma). However, little recognition to date has been given to the fact that these concerns also are relevant to research contexts in which investigators who study trauma and violence—including research assistants, interviewers, transcribers, coders, scorers, and other study staff—interact with traumatized individuals or work with trauma-related information obtained during research protocols. The purposes of this workshop will be introduce participants to promising techniques that have been developed to increase resilience and foster effective coping in the face of exposure to trauma-related material and to apply these skills to the research context.

Workshop #4

Sunday July 10th 2016, 10:00 am to 3:30pm
(Includes Lunch, 12:00pm to 1:00pm)

Presented By:

Robert Geffner, Ph.D., ABPP, ABN

Founding President, Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute (FVSAI)

Founding President, Institute on Violence, Abuse, & Trauma (IVAT)

Distinguished Research Professor, Alliant International University

Co-Chair, National Partnership to End Interpersonal Violence Across the Lifespan (NPEIV)

Alan Rosenbaum, Ph.D.

Professor, Department of Psychology

Northern Illinois University

Policies, Controversies, and Issues Concerning Intervention in Intimate Partner Abuse Cases

Abstract

Intimate partner violence (IPV) cases consume a great deal of law enforcement and judicial resources, not to mention mental health and advocacy services. Most IPV cases involve misdemeanor level violence according to the criminal justice system, and a very high percentage of their cases involve male perpetrators and female victims. What do we know from research and 3 decades of practice concerning: the criminal justice and intervention approaches to IPV, the use of mandated or pro-arrest policies, the effectiveness of the approaches, the response to female perpetrators and male victims, the effectiveness of shelter and advocacy programs for victims, the use of incarceration as a disposition, re-offenses and recidivism rates, the issues of gender symmetry, the use and misuse of typologies of male offenders, the societal and legal perceptions of victims who stay or fight back in self-defense, the effects of chronic trauma from the victimization on the victims and their children from a neuropsychological perspective, the assessment of victims and perpetrators in relation to treatment, the ways states mandate certain treatment approaches with respect to research evidence, the policies that are in place in many jurisdictions despite new research and practice knowledge, the ways perpetrators and treatment programs are monitored to hold offenders accountable, psychoeducation vs treatment of offenders, what is meant by “completion” of intervention programs, how is strangulation dealt with in the criminal justice system, and the progress we have made over the past decades in reducing IPV? Thus, there are still a number of issues and controversies in dealing with IPV cases even though we have been doing this type of research, advocacy, and practice for over 30 years now. What do we know about best practices, and state standards for batterer and victim intervention? What happens to victims who have children when they escape the abusive relationship and file for custody of their children in family courts? In this workshop, the presenters will examine the state of knowledge and practice regarding these and other legal, intervention, and ethical issues pertinent to the legal/judicial, mental and public health, social service, and healthcare systems in response to adult intimate partner violence. The presenters are both researchers/practitioners who have been working in the IPV field for over 35 years, and have edited books and special issues of journals, written books, chapters, journal articles, and treatment manuals during this time as well as presented at numerous state, regional, national and international conferences on these issues. This workshop will also be interactive with the audience in dealing with these topics.

Conference Schedule at a Glance
Sunday, July 10, 2016

Time	Event	Room/Location
7:30 AM-4:00 PM	ADVIP	Prescott
8:00AM-5:00 PM	Conference Registration	Main Lobby
10:00AM-3:30 PM	Pre-Conference Workshops Workshop #1- The Strength at Home Program: A Trauma-Informed, Evidence-Based IPV Intervention Workshop # 2 - The Effectiveness of Treatment for Adult Sex Offenders and Juveniles Who Commit Sexual Offenses Workshop # 3 - Resilience for Researchers: Strategies to Protect Investigators Studying Trauma and Violence from Secondary Traumatic Stress and Vicarious Trauma Workshop # 4 - Policies, Controversies, and Issues Concerning Intervention in Intimate Partner Abuse Cases	Gardner Lear Woodbury Warner
12:30-1:30 PM	Lunch for Pre-Conference Workshop Participants	Harbor's Edge
2:30-4:30 PM	Data Blitz	Amphitheater
4:30-6:00 PM	Poster Reception with Light Refreshments	Harbor's Edge & Riverwatch
6:00 - 7:30PM	Opening Plenary Opening Remarks by Conference Chairs Haruv Scholarship Award Presentations Keynote Speaker: Elizabeth Miller "Rethinking Sexual and Dating Violence Prevention: Sex, Gender, and Trauma" Closing Remarks & Song	Ballroom (1 st Floor)
7:30-10:00 PM	Opening Reception with Refreshments and Snacks	Ballroom (1 st Floor)

Monday, July 11, 2016

	Riverwatch	Ballroom	Harbor's Edge	Wentworth	Woodbury	Warner	Amphitheater	Gardner	Lear	Prescott
7:15-8:15 AM	**Special Breakfast with David Finkelhor: "Trends in Child Victimization and Family Violence" **Sign up at registration or email Doreen Cole at doreen.cole@unh.edu									
8:30-9:45 AM	Youth Offending A1	Panel #129 Resilience to Transform Research, Intervention and Prevention A2	Technology and Violence A3	Criminal Justice Responses to Violence A4	Panel #119 College Students as Pro Social Bystanders A5	Panel #125 Expanding the Adverse Childhood Experiences ACES Narrative A6	Parenting Programs A7	Panel # 122 Challenging the Gendered Approach to IPV Research A8	High -Risk Populations A9	A10
10:00-11:15 AM	Correlates of Poly - victimization B1		Panel # 120 Comm Based Intervention for Mothers of IPV B3	Resilience Among Trauma Survivors B4	Panel # 139 Unpacking Community Violence Exposure B5	Panel # 138 Biopsychosocial and Gender Considerations in Maltreated Youth B6	Panel # 141 Sextortion: Non-Consensual Distribution of Sexual Images B7	Clinical Assessment B8	IPV Measurement B9	
LUNCH 11:30-12:45PM	Invited Speaker Lisa Goodman - Ballroom "How do we know whether domestic violence programs work? Lessons from the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative"					Invited Speaker - Liz Gershoff - Prescott "Violence against Children is Preventable: Interventions to Reduce Physical Punishment across Family, School, and Medical Contexts"				
1:00-2:15 PM	Childhood Exposure to IPV C1		Coercive Control C3	Teen Dating Violence C4	Panel # 142 Comm Based Participatory Research C5	CPS Services C6	Panel # 135 Shifting Gender Norms in Adol Rela Abuse and Sexual Violence C7	Macro-Level Predictors of Violence C8	Violence among Military Personnel C9	
2:30-3:45 PM	Lessons Learned from Programs D1	Set up for MAS memorial	Panel# 123 Technology and Interpersonal Violence D3	Social Responses to Interpersonal Violence D4	Interpersonal Violence Offenders D5	Coping with Interpersonal Violence D6	Panel #131 Adaptive Outcomes for Youth Exposed to MalRx D7	Parenting and Violence D8	Outcomes of Cumulative Trauma D9	* Male Victims of Partner Violence Special Interest Group
4:00-5:15 PM	Bystander Responses E1	Set up for MAS memorial E2	Wide Range of Protective Factors E3	Perceptions of Providers E4	Family Characteristics of Violence E5	Survey Participation E6	Panel # 121 Exp. To IPV and Custody Dispute Cases in Child Protective Serv E7	Patterns of Help-Seeking E8	The Wide Range of Adverse Outcomes E9	

Thaxter - Audio Visual Testing Room * Harbor's Edge / Riverwatch – Poster Rooms Sunday

Tuesday, July 12, 2016

	Riverwatch	Ballroom	Harbor's Edge	Wentworth	Woodbury	Warner	Amphitheater	Gardner	Lear	Prescott	
7:15-8:15 AM	**Special Breakfast with David Finkelhor: "How to Use our Knowledge about ACES (Adverse Childhood Experiences)" **Sign up at registration or email Doreen Cole at doreen.cole@unh.edu										
8:30-9:45 AM	New Theories of Violence F1		Risk Factors for Interpersonal Violence F3	School Related Protective Factors F4	Panel # 126 Explaining IPV and its Effects in Diff Develop Periods F5	Panel # 127 From Principals to Practice F6	Rates and Trends of Violence F7	Panel # 145 Male Victims of Partner Abuse F8	Issues in Service Provisions F9	F10	
10:00-11:15 AM	Interventions for Violence G1		Promoting Wellbeing G3	Patterns of Poly Victimization G4	Gender and Interpersonal Violence G5	Panel # 137 Novel Applications of the NDACAN Data Holdings G6	Neuroscience and Violence G7	Panel # 133 Trauma-Informed Intervention for IPV Perpetration G8	Panel # 144 Broadening Understanding of the Different Contexts in Peer Harassment G9		
LUNCH 11:30-12:45PM		Invited Speaker Michele Ybarra- Ballroom "The Role of Technology in Contextualizing Youth Violence"					Invited Speaker Kathy Kendall-Tackett – Prescott "Family Violence and the Frontiers of Mind-Body Medicine: Psychoneuroimmunology and Health"				
1:00-2:15 PM	Services for Interpersonal Violence Victims H1		Measures of Understudied Violence H3	Young People's Perception of Violence H4	Long-Term Outcomes H5	Panel # 132 Trauma-Informed Systems of care for Youth w/ Complex Vic in Foster Care or Juvenile Justice H6	H7	Panel # 124 Bystander Action and Helping Situations of IPV H8	Panel # 143 Examining the Intersection of IPV and HIV H9		
2:30-3:45 PM	Social Supports as a Protective Factor I1	I2	The Nature of Offending I3	I4	Panel # 130 Secondary analyzes from the QIS of Reported Child Maltreatment I5	H6	20 X 20 I7	Panel # 134 Sexual Victimization of Youth in Juvenile Facilities I8	Panel # 140 Using Literature to Understand and Address Interpersonal Violence I9	I10	
4:00-5:15 PM	J1	J2	J3	J4	J5	J6	J7	J8	J9	J10	

Thaxter Audio Visual Testing Room * Harbor's Edge/ Riverwatch – Poster Rooms Sunday

Wednesday, July 13, 2016

ResCon

*A separate registration is required to attend ResCon on Wednesday, not included with general conference.
If you wish to attend ResCon, please pre-register at <http://www.acrr.us/>. On site registration will also be available.*

8:00-8:30 AM	8:00-8:30 Breakfast (included with registration)
8:30 AM	<p>Resilience Con Harbor's Edge</p> <p>8:00-8:30 - Breakfast (included with registration)</p> <p>8:30-9:00 - Introductions <i>Communication techniques: Secret Sauce and Impromptu Networking</i></p> <p>9-9:30 - ResilienceCon vision and framework <i>Communication technique: 20X20</i></p> <p>9:30-10:30 - Themes from UNH Resilience Track (please attend at least 2 sessions from the UNH Resilience Track) <i>Communication technique: 1-2-4-All</i></p> <p>10:30-10:45 - Break!</p> <p>11:00-12:00 - Increasing your focus on resilience, strengths, & well-being. <i>Communication techniques: Troika and World Café</i></p>
LUNCH 12:00-1:00PM	Lunch (included with registration) in Ballroom
	<p>Resilience Con Harbor's Edge</p> <p>1:00-2:00 - Resilience Trade Show Take home the tools you need for resilience-based work! Browse , free, open-access tools for measurement, assessment, prevention, and intervention. <i>Communication technique: Trade Show (aka Shift and Share)</i></p>
3:00 PM	<p>2:00-3:00 - Next steps ResCon mission statement. ResCon 2017: themes, call for papers, and tracks.</p>

Conference Schedule Overview

Sunday, July 10, 2016

8:00 am - 5:00 pm	Conference Check-In & Registration
10:00 am - 3:30 pm	Pre-Conference Workshops
2:30pm - 4:30 pm	Data Blitz Wentworth
4:30 pm - 6:00 pm	Poster Reception Harbor's Edge & Riverwatch
6:00 pm - 7:30 pm	Opening Plenary Session The Ballroom
<i>6:00pm - 6:10pm</i>	<i>Welcome and Opening Remarks</i> Sherry Hamby, Conference Chair Sewanee, The University of the South
<i>6:10pm - 6:20pm</i>	<i>Gerald T. Hotaling Award Presentation</i> Sherry Hamby, Conference Chair Sewanee, The University of the South
<i>6:20pm - 7:20pm</i>	<i>Keynote Speaker</i> Elizabeth Miller Children's Hospital of Pittsburgh
<i>7:20pm - 7:30pm</i>	<i>Closing Remarks</i> David Finkelhor, Conference Chair University of New Hampshire
7:30pm - 10:00pm	Opening Reception The Ballroom

Conference Schedule Overview

Session # **Session Title** **Session Room**

Monday, July 11, 2016 7:15-8:15am

***Special Breakfast Meeting with David Finkelhor**.....**John Paul Jones**
Topic: Trends in Child Victimization and Family Violence

Monday, July 11, 2016 8:30-9:45am

A1 Youth Offending.....**Riverwatch**
A2 Panel: Unpacking the Concept of Resilience to Transform Research, Intervention and Prevention.....**Ballroom**
A3 Technology and Violence.....**Harbor's Edge**
A4 Criminal Justice Responses to Violence.....**Wentworth**
A5 Panel: College Students are Pro-Social Bystanders: Influences and Consequences of Intervening in Sexual Assault Situations.....**Woodbury**
A6 Panel: Expanding the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Narrative.....**Warner**
A7 Parenting Programs.....**Amphitheater**
A8 Panel: Challenging the Gendered Approach to IPV Research: Working with Perpetrators and Victims.....**Gardner**
A9 High-Risk Populations.....**Lear**

Monday, July 11, 2016 10:00-11:15am

B1 Correlates of Poly-Victimization.....**Riverwatch**
B3 Panel: Community-Based Intervention for Mothers Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: Evaluating rates of Violence, Posttraumatic Stress and Coping.....**Harbor's Edge**
B4 Resilience Among Trauma Survivors.....**Wentworth**
B5 Panel: Unpacking Community Violence Exposure: The Differential Impact of Multiple Dimensions of Violence on Youth.....**Woodbury**
B6 Panel: Biopsychosocial and Gender Considerations in Risk and Resilience Pathways of Maltreated Youth.....**Warner**
B7 Panel: Sextortion: Findings from a Large Online Survey about Non-Consensual Distribution of Sexual Images.....**Amphitheater**
B8 Clinical Assessment.....**Gardner**
B9 IPV Measurement.....**Lear**

Monday, July 11, 2016 11:30am-12:45pm

A prepaid lunch ticket is required to attend the lunch buffets.
To purchase a lunch ticket, please see the conference front desk (\$20 per day)

Lunch Session: Invited Speakers- Lisa Goodman.....**Ballroom**
Topic: "How do we know whether Domestic Violence Programs Work? Lessons from the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative"

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Liz Gershoff.....**Prescott**
Topic: "Violence Against Children is Preventable: Interventions to Reduce Physical Punishment across Family, School and Medical Contexts"

Monday, July 11, 2016 1:00-2:15pm

C1	Childhood Exposure to IPV.....	Riverwatch
C3	Coercive Control.....	Harbor's Edge
C4	Teen Dating Violence.....	Wentworth
C5	Panel: Community-Based Participatory Research: Pushing IPV Science Outside the Clinic Walls	Woodbury
C6	CPS Services.....	Warner
C7	Panel: Shifting Gender Norms in Adolescent Relationship Abuse and Sexual Violence Prevention: Exploring Theory, Measurement, and Lessons Learned from the Field	Amphitheater
C8	Macro-Level Predictors of Violence.....	Gardner
C9	Violence Among Military Personnel.....	Lear

Monday, July 11, 2016 2:30-3:45pm

D1	Lessons Learned from Programs.....	Riverwatch
D3	Panel: Technology and Interpersonal Violence: Current Knowledge and Future Directions.....	Harbor's Edge
D4	Social Responses to Interpersonal Violence.....	Wentworth
D5	Interpersonal Violence Offenders.....	Woodbury
D6	Coping with Interpersonal Violence.....	Warner
D7	Panel: Mechanisms of Adaptive Outcomes for Youth Exposed to Maltreatment in Foster Care.....	Amphitheater
D8	Parenting and Violence.....	Gardner
D9	Outcomes of Cumulative Trauma.....	Lear

***Special Session: Male Victims of Partner Violence.....Prescott**

Monday, July 11, 2016 4:00-5:15pm

E1	Bystander Responses.....	Riverwatch
E3	The Wide Range of Protective Factors.....	Harbor's Edge
E4	Perceptions of Providers.....	Wentworth
E5	Family Characteristics of Violence.....	Woodbury
E6	Survey Participation.....	Warner
E7	Panel: Twenty Years of Data: Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Custody Dispute Cases in Child Protection Services.....	Amphitheater
E8	Patterns of Help-Seeking.....	Gardner
E9	The Wide Range of Adverse Outcomes.....	Lear

Monday, July 11, 2016 5:30-7:30pm

***Murray Straus Memorial
Ballroom**

***Special Breakfast Meeting with David Finkelhor**.....**John Paul Jones**
 Topic: How to Use our Knowledge about ACES (Adverse Childhood Experiences)

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 8:30-9:45am

F1	New Theories of Violence.....	Riverwatch
F3	Risk Factors for Interpersonal Violence.....	Harbor's Edge
F4	School Related Protective Factors.....	Wentworth
F5	Panel: Mechanisms Explaining Interpersonal Violence and its Effects in Different Developmental Periods.....	Woodbury
F6	Panel: From Principles to Practice: Implementing and Measuring Trauma-Informed Practice in Human Service Organizations.....	Warner
F7	Rates and Trends of Violence.....	Amphitheater
F8	Panel: Male Victims of Partner Abuse: An Exploratory Study of Men in Four English-Speaking Countries.....	Gardner
F9	Issues in Service Provisions.....	Lear

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 10:00-11:15am

G1	Interventions for Violence.....	Riverwatch
G3	Promoting Wellbeing.....	Harbor's Edge
G4	Patterns of Poly-Victimization.....	Wentworth
G5	Gender and Interpersonal Violence.....	Woodbury
G6	Panel: Novel Applications of the NDACAN Data Holdings	Warner
G7	Neuroscience and Violence.....	Amphitheater
G8	Panel: Trauma-Informed Intervention for IPV Perpetration.....	Gardner
G9	Panel: Broadening Our Understanding of the Different Contexts in which Peer Harassment Victimization Occurs: Findings from the National Technology Harassment Victimization Study.....	Lear

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 11:30am-12:45pm

**A prepaid lunch ticket is required to attend the lunch buffets.
 To purchase a lunch ticket, please see the conference front desk. (\$20 per day)**

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Michele Ybarra.....**Ballroom**
 Topic: *"The Role of Technology in Contextualizing Youth Violence"*

Lunch Session: Invited Speakers- Kathy Kendall-Tackett.....**Prescott**
 Topic: *"Family Violence and the Frontiers of Mind-Body Medicine: Psychoneuroimmunology and Health"*

Session #	Session Title	Session Room
-----------	---------------	--------------

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 1:00-2:15pm

H1	Services for Interpersonal Violence Victims.....	Riverwatch
H3	Measures of Understudied Violence.....	Harbor's Edge
H4	Young People's Perceptions of Violence.....	Wentworth
H5	Long-Term Outcomes.....	Woodbury
H6	Panel: Trauma-Informed Systems of Care for Youth with Complex Victimization in Foster Care or Juvenile Justice.....	Warner
H8	Panel: Bystander Action and Helping in Situations of Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Communities	Gardner
H9	Panel: Examining the Intersection of IPV and HIV	Lear

Tuesday, July 12, 2016 2:30-3:45pm

I1	Social Supports as a Protective Factor.....	Riverwatch
I3	The Nature of Offending.....	Harbor's Edge
I5	Panel: Secondary Analysis of Data from the Quebec Incidence Study of Reported Child Maltreatment (QIS): The Distinct Needs of Children Exposed to IPV and Children with Intellectual Disabilities	Woodbury
I7	20X20.....	Amphitheater
I8	Panel: Sexual Victimization of Youth in Juvenile Facilities.....	Gardner
I9	Panel: Using Literature to Understand and Address Interpersonal Violence.....	Lear

SECTION IV

Conference Special Events



**Monday July 11th
7:15-8:15am**

**John Paul Jones Room
(2nd Floor)**

Breakfast with David Finkelhor

Talk Title: Trends in child victimization and family violence

***Limited
space
available.**



- **Please check for availability with Doreen Cole at Doreen.cole@unh.edu or at the Registration Table.**
- **Continental Breakfast is Provided Outside of the meeting room.**

**MALE VICTIMS OF PARTNER VIOLENCE
SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP**

Join Us for an Informal Discussion!

Hosted by:

Emily Douglas, Denise Hines, Louise Dixon, and Abi Thornton

Monday, July 11 at 2:30pm

Prescott Room

Discussion Points:

Innovative approaches

Current research projects

Challenges in researching this population

Share resources

Explore potential collaborations for the future

Come share your ideas!

Interested, but can't make it? Email Emily Douglas: emily.douglas@bridgew.edu

Murray A Straus
Memorial

Monday July 11th, 2016
5:30 to 7:30 pm
Ballroom of the Sheraton Harborside Hotel
& Conference Center



Murray A. Straus
(1926-2016)

Murray Straus, an internationally influential former professor of sociology at the University of New Hampshire and founder of the field of family violence research, died May 13 at the age of 89. Beginning in the 1970s, his surveys established that people were far more likely to be assaulted and injured by members of their own family than they were by strangers, fundamentally changing popular and academic conceptions about crime and crime prevention.

He devoted much of his later career to the study of spanking and corporal punishment, accumulating evidence that spanking was associated with increased subsequent aggression among children and reduced warmth between them and their parents, among other negative side effects.

He pioneered techniques for getting information about sensitive topics such as being the victim or perpetrator of family violence in national household and telephone surveys. His Conflict Tactics Scale, which he revised over the years, became the standard approach for gathering information about child and spouse abuse, and one of the more widely used instruments in social science.

His findings led him to the conclusion that, although women suffered more serious consequences than men from domestic aggression, women perpetrated a considerable amount of violence in intimate relationships that also needed to be addressed in public policy if families were to be made safe.

Early in his career he specialized in rural sociology and the measurement of family interaction. But he became interested in family violence as a result of planning a meeting of the National Council of Family Relations in Chicago in 1968 in the wake of police brutality there at the Democratic Convention. He decided that to engage with the issues of the day they needed to assemble a panel on the connection between families and societal violence. He went on to show that people exposed to violence in their families of origin were considerably more likely to engage in violence as adults and to support public policies such as capital punishment and military intervention.

He was of the opinion that spanking, even when used in moderation, taught that hitting and violence were appropriate and even necessary responses when a person believed someone else's misbehavior needed correction. He concluded, based on his research, that parents should be taught to never spank children. He strongly endorsed and provided much of the scientific evidence to back efforts to ban corporal punishment, a ban which has been adopted by over four dozen countries.

Dr. Straus spent most of his career, from 1968 until his death, at the University of New Hampshire, much of it as director of the Family Research Laboratory, after previous positions at Washington State University, University of Wisconsin, Cornell and the University of Minnesota. He received his bachelors and doctoral training at the University of Wisconsin.

He was an energetic and prolific scholar, authoring 15 books and hundreds of scholarly articles. Among the most widely cited were "Behind Closed Doors" and "Beating the Devil Out of Them."

He was also a devoted teacher who trained and mentored dozens of scholars, including many of the current luminaries in the field of family violence, as director for 30 years of a post-doctoral fellowship program funded by the National Institute of Mental Health.

He served as president of the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the National Council on Family Relations, and the Eastern Sociological Society, and was active in numerous other academic organizations.

He was the recipient of many awards, among others from the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children, the National Association of Social Workers and the American Sociological Association.

He was known as a warm and engaging person who enjoyed collaborating with colleagues and supervising students. He assembled two large international consortia, involving dozens of scholars in over 30 countries to conduct cross-national comparative surveys on dating violence and parental disciplinary practices.

Dr. Straus was born in New York City on June 18, 1926, to Samuel and Kathleen (Miller) Straus. He is survived by his wife, Dorothy Dunn Straus, his children by a previous marriage, Carol Straus and Dr. John Straus, his stepchildren David Dunn and wife Kathy, Lisa Dunn, Thomas Dunn and wife Linda, and many grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

A memorial to commemorate his life and work is planned for July 11 in conjunction with the International Conference on Family Violence and Child Victimization Research to be held at the Portsmouth Sheraton. All members of the community are welcome.

Contributions in his memory can be made to the Family Research Lab Projects Fund, (checks made out to UNH Foundation and referencing Murray Straus) c/o UNH Foundation, 9 Edgewood Rd, Durham, NH 03824).

Breakfast with David Finkelhor

- *Limited space available.
- *Breakfast will be provided outside of meeting room

Title: How to Use our
Knowledge about ACES
(Adverse Childhood
Experiences)



Tuesday
July 12th
7:15-8:15am

John Paul Jones
Room

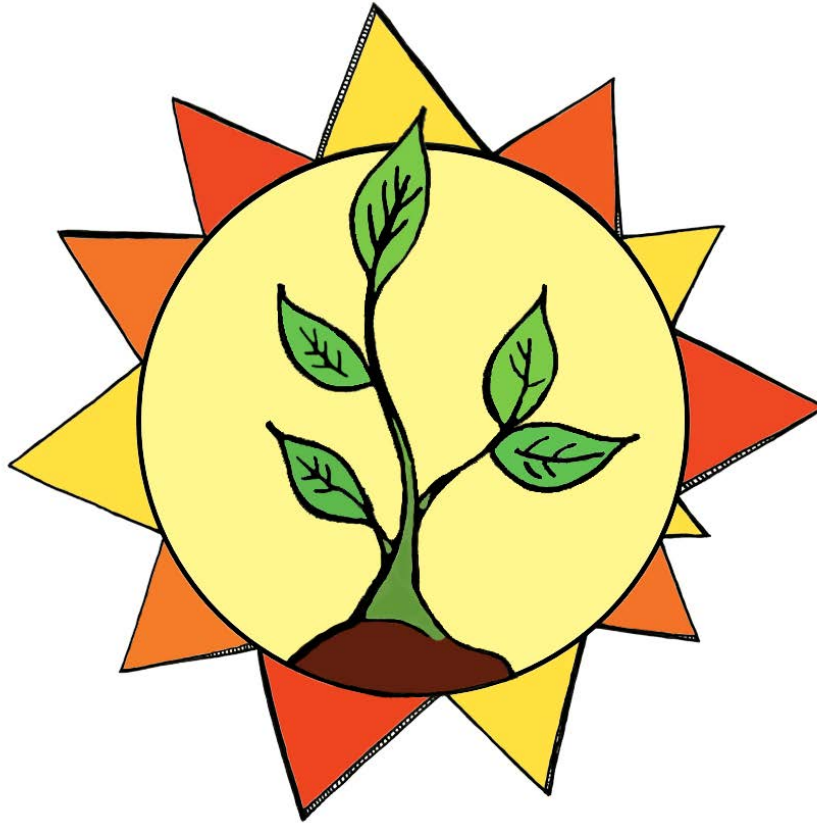
2nd Floor
Of Hotel



***Please check for availability with Doreen Cole at Doreen.cole@unh.edu or at the Registration Table.**

ResilienceCon 2016

Wednesday, July 13



ResilienceCon is a new initiative. ResilienceCon goals include: 1) shifting violence research to a more strengths-based focus, and 2) “disrupting” the usual conference format to create a more interactive and forward-looking approach.

To this end, we will not only discuss resilience-related topics, but also introduce several interactive communication techniques (based on *Liberating Structures* and other scholarship on group facilitation). Many of these techniques can also be usefully adapted to classrooms, staff meetings, and other groups.

Co-facilitators: Sherry Hamby, Victoria Banyard, and John Grych

ResilienceCon 2016 is being held as a post-conference workshop to the UNH conference with a resilience track at the UNH conference. To register for Wednesday: <http://acrr.us>

SECTION V

Poster Session Abstracts

Poster Reception Sunday 7/10/2016 4:30pm-6:00pm Harbor's Edge

Jill Hoxmeier *Gender Differences in Pro-Social Intervention as Bystanders to Sexual Assault: The Use of the Theory of Planned Behavior*

Jill C. Hoxmeier - Central Washington University, Brian R. Flay - Oregon State University, Alan C. Acock - Oregon State University

Sexual assault is a major public health issue. Bystander engagement programs are increasingly widespread on college campuses to reduce the incidence and mitigate the harms of sexual assault. Understanding the influences of students' pro-social intervention can help identify foci of programmatic activities. Using the Sexual Assault Bystander Behavior Questionnaire, the purpose of this study was to explore sex differences in the relationships between students' (n=525) perceived control to intervene, intervention norms, attitudes toward intervention, intervention intentions and reported pro-social intervention behaviors. T-tests revealed females reported more positive attitudes toward intervention and greater intent to intervene as bystanders, compared to males, but no difference in intervention control nor norms. Females reported fewer missed intervention opportunities ($x=0.37$, $sd=0.90$) than males ($x=0.65$, $sd=1.38$; $p=0.007$). Pearson's correlation revealed, for females, intervention control ($r=-0.124$), norms ($r=-0.189$), and intent ($r=-0.129$) correlated significantly with fewer missed intervention opportunities. Males' intent ($r=-0.222$) significantly correlated with fewer missed intervention opportunities. The findings suggest the utility of measuring missed intervention opportunities to assess bystander engagement and the potential gender differences in the influences thereof.

Alexandra Fehr *Reporting Childhood Sexual Abuse of Boys to Police: Does Perpetrator Sex Matter?*

Alexandra Fehr - University of Manitoba

In Canada, the lifetime prevalence of the sexual abuse of boys is estimated at one in six. Despite growing awareness of male victims of childhood sexual abuse, it is estimated that police reports are made in only 4.4% of cases. There continues to be little understanding as to why the reporting rate is so low. A sample of 115 male survivors of childhood sexual abuse was obtained. Data were gathered from participants' intake forms on four variables that were expected to influence police reporting: 1) the survivors' age at the time of the first incident; 2) the duration of the abuse; 3) the relationship between the survivor and the perpetrator; and 4) the sex of the perpetrator. It was predicted that the perpetrator's sex would be the most powerful predictor of a male's decision to report sexual abuse because of the 'feminization of victimization' phenomenon. The perpetrator's sex was not a significant predictor of police reporting. Only abuse duration was associated with whether a police report had been made. Other important findings were: 1) mean age of seeking support for this sample was 50 years; 2) in almost 30% of cases, abuse began before the participant was six years old; 3) 49% of participants had been abused by family members; 4) 20% of participants had been abused by female perpetrators; 5) in 75% of cases a police report had not been made.

Shaquanna Brown *Accounting for the Associations Between Child Maltreatment and Internalizing Problems: The Role of Alexithymia*

Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas, Paula J. Fite - University of Kansas, Katie Stone - University of Kansas, Marco Bortolato - University of Kansas

Internalizing difficulties are one of the most widely documented consequences of child maltreatment. However, there is a need for studies delineating the factors that account for this association. Despite research showing that alexithymia is associated with both maltreatment and internalizing problems, the role of alexithymia in the link between maltreatment and internalizing problems has not received much attention in the literature. The current study evaluated whether maltreatment was associated with symptoms of depression, anxiety, and loneliness in emerging adulthood, and whether alexithymia partially accounted for these associations. Participants included 339 undergraduates. Exposure to child maltreatment (i.e., physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, emotional abuse, and emotional neglect) was positively associated with depression, anxiety, and loneliness symptoms. Further, alexithymia partially accounted for the associations between emotional neglect and symptoms of depression, anxiety, and loneliness. Findings suggest that alexithymia is a mechanism that is very relevant to the development of internalizing symptoms. Moreover, it appears that those exposed to child maltreatment, particularly emotional neglect, may be at increased risk for disruptions in emotional processing. Implications of these findings, limitations, and future directions will be discussed.

Amélie Gauthier-Duchesne

What About Boys? A Path Model of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Externalizing Problems Among Sexually Abused Children

Amélie Gauthier-Duchesne - UQAM, Martine Hébert - UQAM, Marie-Ève Daspe - UQAM

Past studies have shown that sexually abused children (SAC) are likely to manifest posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms (Hébert, Langevin, & Daigneault, 2016) as well as externalizing behavior problems (Berliner, 2011). However, few studies have explored possible gender differences in outcomes among SAC. In the present study, path analysis was conducted with a sample of 447 SAC (319 girls and 128 boys), aged 6 to 12, to ascertain factors related to PTSD symptoms and externalizing problems. Results showed that being a girl predicted PTSD symptoms, while being a boy predicted externalizing problems. Boys were found to be more likely to experience severe abuse, which in turn predicted PTSD symptoms. Child's gender was not related to sense of guilt or perpetrator's relationship to the child. However, sense of guilt predicted both PTSD symptoms and externalizing problems while relationship to the perpetrator was associated with externalizing problems. The model explained 19% of the variance in PTSD symptoms and 7% of the variance in externalizing problems. Our results suggest that gender should be further studied among SAC, given that boys and girls appear to experience different sexual abuse outcomes. Such findings can serve to orient intervention to sustain optimal development in girls and boys experiencing sexual abuse.

Nathan Perkins

Parental Perceptions of Physical and Emotional Sibling Violence: A Preliminary Decision-Making Model

Nathan H. Perkins - Loyola University Chicago

Background: Despite the prevalence of physical and emotional violence in family systems (see Finkelhor, Turner, Shattuck, & Hamby, 2015; Straus, Gelles, & Steinmetz, 2006), parental perceptions of violence between siblings has been minimally examined. Methods: As part of a mixed-methods comparative case study examining parental perceptions of physical and emotional sibling violence, seven parents from four different family structures participated in qualitative open-ended interviews and a case scenario decision-making process to uncover factors parents consider when determining problematic sibling interaction. Grounded in thematic analysis, a decision-making model was constructed. Results: Influenced by a parents' experiences with their siblings in childhood, parents considered sibling age and age difference; gender of children; the interaction context; intent to harm; and intensity, severity, duration, and frequency of behaviors between siblings. Family rules of current family and family of origin influenced how parents decided whether behavior is problematic or non-problematic. Conclusions: Knowledge of factors influencing parental decision-making may provide practitioners with ways in which psychoeducation can help parents understand the context for their beliefs and thoughts around sibling violence in order to help prevent and address this type of familial violence.

Hannah Espeleta

Suggestions for Community Responses to Youth with Problematic Sexual Behavior: A Caregiver Perspective

Hannah C. Espeleta - Oklahoma State University, Jennifer L. Daer - Oklahoma State University, Erin K. Taylor - OU Health Sciences Center, Leigh E. Ridings - Oklahoma State University, Tyler J. Smith - OU Health Sciences Center, Lana O. Beasley - Oklahoma State University, Corie King - OU Health Sciences Center, Jane F. Silovsky - OU Health Sciences Center

Youth-initiated sexual abuse occurs in roughly one-third of all child sexual abuse cases (Finkelhor et al., 2009). Despite the development of evidence-based practices (EBP's) for youth with problematic sexual behavior (PSB; Bonner, Walker, & Berlin, 2001), communities often stigmatize these youth and lack appropriate services for treatment. Negative responses to PSB can drastically impact families and youth, leaving them confused, frustrated, and without access to the appropriate treatments. To determine how communities can improve their response to PSB, caregivers from eight regional treatment programs completed qualitative phone interviews. These semi-structured interviews were transcribed and analyzed with systematic procedures (Patton, 2002) in QRS N*Vivo 10 software, in which greater than 80% coder agreement was obtained (Huberman & Miles, 1994). Caregivers suggested that communities need to increase their awareness of the prevalence of PSB and available treatment programs in their area. Additionally, caregivers reported needing community-wide education to increase support for these youth outside of treatment agencies. Findings of this study suggest that to provide support for youth with PSB, treatment programs should increase community outreach to aid in awareness of the prevalence and treatment of PSB.

Tamara Taillieu ***The Relationship between Perpetrator Vulnerabilities and Substantiated Reports of Child Maltreatment in Canada: Examining the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS) 2008***

Tamara L. Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Tracie O. Affi - University of Manitoba, Kristene Cheung - University of Manitoba, Laurence Y. Katz - University of Manitoba, Lil Tonmyr - Public Health Agency of Canada, Jitender Sareen - University of Manitoba

Purpose: Most of the research on caregiver vulnerabilities associated with the perpetration of child maltreatment focuses on perpetrators of child physical or sexual abuse. Less is known about the association of specific vulnerabilities and the risk of other types of child maltreatment. The primary purpose was to examine the distribution of perpetrator vulnerabilities by type of substantiated maltreatment, and their association with child physical and emotional harm. Methods: Data were from the nationally representative Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect collected in 2008 (N = 15,980). Results: Perpetrator vulnerabilities were prevalent among substantiated cases of child maltreatment. Low social support, domestic violence, mental health issues, and substance abuse problems were especially pronounced in cases of substantiated neglect, exposure to intimate partner violence, and with more than one type of maltreatment. Caregiver cognitive impairments were associated with increased odds of child physical harm. Most individual types of perpetrator vulnerabilities were associated with increased odds of child mental or emotional harm. Conclusion: Insight into caregiver vulnerabilities associated with the perpetration of specific types of child maltreatment may help to inform intervention targets prior to a family's involvement in the child welfare system.

Lindsey Roberts ***Financial Strain, Victimization, and Well-Being Across the Lifespan***

Lindsey Roberts - Bowling Green State University, Sherry Hamby - The University of the South, John Grych - Marquette University, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: Research has examined how income and victimization relate to physical and mental health; little research has examined how financial strain—rather than income alone—relates to both traditional and subjective indicators of well-being, and whether financial strain affects well-being beyond the effects of victimization. The current study examines the relationship between peer and partner victimization, financial strain and a taxonomy of outcomes—including physical and mental health, subjective well-being, posttraumatic growth, and spiritual well-being. Methods: Participants from a rural Appalachian area (N=2143) completed a computer-assisted self-interview. Ages range from 12 to 79 years old (M=32 years; SD=12.8 years), and 65% of participants were female. Results: Regressions revealed that victimization was negatively associated with all outcomes except for posttraumatic growth. Financial strain significantly increased explained variance for physical health ($R^2=.160, p<.001$), mental health ($R^2=.234, p<.001$), and subjective well-being ($R^2=.093, p<.001$); financial strain did not increase explained variance for posttraumatic growth or spiritual well-being. Discussion: Financial strain appears to be a significant risk factor across indicators of well-being—above and beyond victimization—with those experiencing high financial strain reporting less well-being across domains.

Jennifer Demers ***The World You Tell Your Trauma to: Exploring How Community Perceptions Impact the Disclosure of Unwanted Sexual Experiences in a College Population***

Jennifer M. Demers - University of New Hampshire, Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire

With many U.S. universities revising their sexual assault policies to better encourage help-seeking and reporting, information on community variables that might predict disclosing experiences of sexual violence to others is needed. A number of community- and societal-level socioecological factors may be important in this regard, namely perceptions of procedural justice and legitimacy of hometown and campus authorities, sense of community on campus and at home, hometown collective efficacy, school connectedness, belief in a just world, and trust in the college support system. However, little is known about how these perceptions might be associated with desired outcomes such as disclosure. The purpose of the current study was to fill this gap in the literature through a survey of 127 undergraduate students at a large public university in New England who self-reported having at least one unwanted sexual experience during their lifetime. Findings indicated that victims who held overall more positive perceptions about the campus community, particularly in relation to their trust and connectedness, were more likely to have told anyone about their unwanted sexual experience. Implications of these results for both informal and formal disclosure will be discussed.

Kathryn Howell ***The Impact of Intergenerational Intimate Partner Violence on Parenting, Child Resilience, and Child Psychopathology***

Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis, Idia B. Thurston - University of Memphis, Kristina Decker - University of Memphis, Madeline Dormois - University of Memphis

The intergenerational impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) is substantial, with children who witness violence in the home being more likely to experience IPV in their adult relationships. Using a sample of 121 mothers (M_{age}= 31.8; 64.6% Black) who experienced recent IPV, this study assessed whether their own exposure to IPV during childhood created an added burden on the family system, such that it negatively impacted their parenting and the conceptualization of their child's functioning. Independent samples t-tests indicated a significant difference in negative parenting practices ($t(110)=2.25, p<.05$) based on intergenerational violence (witnessed IPV as a child and experienced IPV as an adult), with mothers who experienced intergenerational violence utilizing more problematic parenting techniques, such as inconsistent discipline ($M=2.68, SD=0.76$) as compared to mothers who did not witness childhood IPV ($M=1.36, SD=0.73$). Further, mothers who experienced intergenerational violence viewed their children as significantly less resilient ($t(111)=2.06, p<.05$) and reported that they showed more symptoms of psychopathology ($t(111)=2.32, p<.05$). These findings illustrate how IPV impacts the broad family system. Knowledge gained can be used to inform the development of interventions that consider both current and past experiences of violence when treating families exposed to IPV.

Sarah Lyon ***Dating Violence and the Stay/Leave Decisions of Young Women in College***

Sarah E. Lyon - Friends University, Sandra M. Stith - Kansas State University, Amber Vennum - Kansas State University

This study attempted to better understand stay/leave decisions for college women who were victims of dating violence and whether or not these decisions differed for women who were involved in violent versus non-violent dating relationships. Structural equation modeling was used to explore factors that influenced the likelihood of female college students' dating relationships to end using Choice and Lamke's (1999) two-part decision-making model. Victims reported greater relationship distress, less attraction towards someone other than their partner, less relationship safety, lower relationship efficacy, less social support, and fewer good friends than non-victims. College women's consideration of "Will I be better off?" was more important in the decision to leave a dating relationship than their perception of "Can I do it?" Results from Multiple Indicators Multiple Causes (MIMIC) modeling found that while victims believed they were more likely to be better off leaving their violent, dating partners, they felt less able to leave the relationship than their non-victim counterparts. MIMIC modeling also found that being a victim or not of dating violence did not predict breakup directly. These findings have important implications for prevention and treatment of dating violence and to further research in the area of dating violence, college students, and stay/leave decisions.

Galina Portnoy ***Behavior Change Processes and Recidivism Following Treatment***

Galina A. Portnoy - UMBC, Christopher M. Murphy - UMBC

Despite substantial gains made over the last four decades, intimate partner violence (IPV) remains a significant public health concern. While research has shown that abuser intervention program treatment completion decreases men's risk for recidivism, a clinically significant proportion of partner-violent men reoffend subsequent to completing treatment. A critical next step in enhancing treatment for IPV perpetration is to understand re-offense among the subsample of men who recidivate following treatment. The current study explored behavior change processes and factors for recidivism among partner-violent men who were arrested for IPV offenses following the completion of a cognitive behavioral IPV treatment program. In-depth interviews were conducted with former clients following their treatment completion in order to explore perceptions of treatment, experiences and change processes after treatment, contextual factors salient to their lives, and obstacles to staying nonviolent. A constructivist grounded theory approach was used in order to generate theory regarding behavior change and recidivist processes among men who experience difficulty staying nonviolent. Emergent qualitative themes revealed intrapersonal, interpersonal, group-level, and community-level factors for behavior change and recidivism.

Autumn Bermea ***“You’re a Boss and She Treated You Like You Were a Bitch”: Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Masculinity in Adolescent Fathers***

Autumn M. Bermea - Montclair State University, Michelle L. Toews - Kansas State University

Adolescent fathers are at increased risk for female perpetrated relationship violence (Toews & Yazedjian, 2014), but may be unlikely to report victimization as it is considered “feminine” (Sears et al., 2006). Using Gender Schema Theory (Bem, 1981) and the Gender Intensification Hypothesis (Hill & Lynch, 1983), this study explored how gender norms impacted adolescent fathers’ victimization experiences. In depth, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 12 primarily Hispanic, adolescent fathers. Using thematic analysis (Braun & Clark, 2006), four themes emerged: (1) fathers ascribed to patriarchal gender roles in their families (be “head of the household”); (2) family and peers reinforced this, suggesting fathers should be dominant (“you’re a boss and she treated you like... a bitch.”); (3) fathers tended to minimize victimization (“she just gets a little bit mad”) and self-blame (“I trigger it”); (4) others reinforced this, expressing fathers’ culpability (“why are you letting her hit you”). Adolescents are especially susceptible to patriarchal gender roles, which are often salient in Hispanic families (Arciniega et al., 2008). These gender roles may impact adolescent fathers’ victimization experiences and, as they start families, they may struggle to reconcile ideas of male dominance with victimization.

Shih-Ying Cheng ***The Association Between Gender-Inequality and the Rates of Intimate Partner Femicide in the United States – An Analysis from the Intersectionality Perspective***

Shih-Ying Cheng - Washington University

Purpose: While feminist researchers indicate that violence against women is nurtured by a patriarchal society, few empirical studies have been conducted to examine the claims. By investigating the association between gender-inequality and the rates of intimate partner femicide (IPF), this study attempted to review the explanatory power of feminist theories on IPF phenomenon. Method: Data of IPF rates and multiple gender-inequality indicators (women’s labor participation rates, median earnings of employed women, percentages of female legislators, etc.) were collected from multiple years (1994, 1995, 1999 and 2002) and Spearman correlation analyses were conducted to analyze data. Result: After teasing out the effects of control variables (poverty rates and homeownership rates), the relationship between all gender-inequality indicators and IPF rates become insignificant, suggesting gender-inequality might be less important in explaining IPF phenomenon. However, when dividing IPF rates by different race groups, the relationship between gender-inequality and IPF rates was found to hold among African American women, even after teasing out the effects of control variables. Conclusion: The findings cannot validate the claim that a patriarchal society is the root of IPF problems; yet they are consistent with the intersection theory raised by the feminist scholarship.

Shih-Ying Cheng ***The Dual Effects of Decrease Gender-Inequality on Intimate Partner Femicide – A Conceptual Model***

Shih-Ying Cheng - Washington University

Purpose: Despite multiple theoretical frameworks that were built to explain intimate partner violence, a succinct and convincing theoretical model to explain intimate partner femicide, the lethal violence among intimate partners while the victim is female, is under developed. This study thus attempted to develop a conceptual model to explain intimate partner femicide. Method: By contrasting the main theoretical perspectives on intimate partner violence, the study built a conceptual model in light of the feminist perspective and the male sexual proprietariness theory. Result: The model of the dual effects of gender-inequality on intimate partner violence and intimate partner femicide was built with special attention on the effects of change in gender-inequality happening at the societal and individual level. Conclusion: The model put forward the following propositions: (1) the effects of gender-inequality were brought about at two different levels; (2) the increases of gender-equality at the two levels have inverse effects on intimate partner violence and intimate partner femicide; (3) the increase of gender-equality at the societal level would decrease the likelihood of intimate partner violence; whereas the increase of gender-equality at the individual level would raise the likelihood of intimate partner femicide.

Ingrid Solano ***Gender and the Associations Between Pornography Usage and Intimate Partner Violence***

Ingrid Solano - Stony Brook University, Sarah Bannon - Stony Brook University, K. Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

Previous research has linked pornography usage to a variety of negative outcomes, including: extramarital affairs (Wright, Tokunaga, & Bae, 2014), objectification of women (Schneider, 2000), violent and sexist attitudes about women (Hald, Lange, & Malamuth, 2013; Malamuth, Hald, & Koss, 2012), risky sexual behavior (Willoughby, Carroll, Nelson, & Padilla-Walker, 2014), male disinterest in physical intimacy (Schneider, 2002), women's negative perceptions of themselves (Hald, Seaman, & Linz, 2014), and binge drinking and substance use in college students as well as other unhealthy attitudes and behaviors (Carroll et al., 2008; Manning, 2010). The current study sought to explore the prevalence of pornography use as well as individual differences in pornography-related outcomes using a large (N=1,211) nationally representative internet sample. This study focused on patterns of pornography usage and their associations with sexual, physical and psychological aggression. A gender interaction was found between the relationship between pornography viewership with a partner and psychological aggression. This research informs future pornography research as to individual differences and differential associations related pornography viewing habits in relationships.

Ellen Haynes ***Emotion Regulation as a Mediator Between Childhood Trauma and Adult Dating Violence Perpetration Among College Women***

Ellen E. Haynes - Ohio University, Catherine V. Strauss - Ohio University, Ryan C. Shorey - Ohio University

Female-perpetrated dating violence (DV) is a prevalent problem among college students. Previous research has demonstrated that childhood trauma may increase the risk for female perpetrated DV. Difficulty regulating emotions may be one potential mechanism for the association between childhood trauma and DV perpetration, as emotion regulation difficulties are associated with childhood victimization (Kim & Cicchetti 2009) and an increased risk for DV perpetration in college women (Ortiz et al., 2015). Thus, in the present study we examined whether emotion regulation mediated the relationship between childhood trauma and physical and psychological DV perpetration in a sample of college women (N=415). Participants completed measures of emotion regulation difficulties, childhood trauma and psychological and physical DV perpetration at the first assessment and again answered questions on their DV perpetration 3 months later. The follow-up rate was 83%. Preliminary analyses showed that emotion regulation mediated the relationship between childhood emotional abuse and physical and psychological DV at the first assessment. Additionally, emotion regulation mediated the relationship between childhood physical abuse and adult physical DV perpetration at time one. Future analyses will examine this relationship longitudinally. Implications for future research and practice will be discussed.

Lynnel Goodman ***The Role of Experiential Avoidance in the Relation Between Exposure to Community Violence and Problematic Alcohol Use: A Mediation Model***

Lynnel Goodman - Bowling Green State University, Hannah Geis - Bowling Green State University, Sarah Hassan - Bowling Green State University, Lindsey Roberts - Bowling Green State University, Carolyn Tompsett, - Bowling Green State University

Purpose: Exposure to violence has been associated with increased alcohol consumption suggesting a self-medication model; however, little research has explored the mediating role of experiential avoidance. Methods: College students (n = 362) from a semi-rural University in Ohio reported their exposure to community violence (SCEV), experiential avoidance (AAQ-II), and problematic alcohol use (ASSIST). Results: The SPSS PROCESS macro was used to test mediation models (Hayes, 2012). Exposure to community violence significantly predicted experiential avoidance, $b = .975$, $SE = .138$, $p < .001$, and experiential avoidance significantly predicted problematic alcohol consumption, $b = .007$, $SE = .002$, $p < .001$. Exposure to community violence did not have significant direct effects on problematic alcohol consumption ($b = .009$, $SE = .005$, $p > .05$). Indirect effects of violence exposure through experiential avoidance on problematic alcohol consumption were significant ($b = .007$ CI [.003, .012]), supporting full mediation. The predictors accounted for approximately 10% of the variance in problematic alcohol consumption ($R^2 = .096$). Discussion: The results suggest that experiential avoidance is one mechanism through which exposure to violence increases alcohol consumption, suggesting interventions could target experiential avoidance as one means of reducing problematic alcohol consumption.

Hannah Espeleta ***Unintentional Injury Prevention: Predictors of Home Hazards in Latino Families***

Hannah C. Espeleta - Oklahoma State University, Som Bohora - OU Health Sciences Center, Alexandra Slemaker - OU Health Sciences Center, Zohal Heidari - OU Health Sciences Center, Jane F. Silovsky - OU Health Sciences Center

Previous research suggests that immigrant families are at augmented risk for unintentional child injuries, as they may migrate from countries where child safety devices are unavailable or under-valued (Flores et al., 2005). The current study examined predictors of home hazards for Latino families to aid in the identification and reduction of unintentional injuries. Participants (N=92) were part of a larger study evaluating the effectiveness of a culturally adapted home-based child maltreatment prevention program (SafeCare+). Providers utilized the Home Accident Prevention Inventory-Revised (HAPI-R; Mandel et al., 1998) to evaluate the number of hazards in the home. A longitudinal analysis with a negative binomial link examined predictors of home hazards across three time points of the intervention (i.e., pre-, during, and post- home safety module). Results revealed a positive main effect of income ($b=.0003$, $p<.05$) and a negative effect of acculturation ($b = -.38$, $p<.05$) and time point (i.e., intervention stage; $b = -.68$, $p<.05$ for time 2; $b=-1.73$, $p<.05$ for time 3) on the number of hazards. Findings offer clarity to home-based providers about the impact of the intervention and cultural values on the presence of home hazards. Clinical implications include the implementation of SafeCare+ to aid in the reduction of home hazards for Latino families at high risk.

Anne-Julie Lafrenaye-Dugas ***The Effect of Childhood Sexual Abuse Severity on the Sexual Function of Men and Women Consulting in Sex Therapy***

Anne-Julie Lafrenaye-Dugas - Université du Québec à Montréal, Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Michel Goulet - Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is a prevailing experience of interpersonal violence in adults consulting in sex therapy (Berthelot et al., 2014). CSA severity is related to the relationship to the perpetrator, age at first event, and chronicity and intrusiveness of the acts involved (e.g., Zanarini et al., 2002). It is recognised that more severe abuse is associated to more complex long term sequelae (e.g., Zanarini et al., 2002). While CSA has been related to sexual dysfunction in adulthood (Najman et al., 2005), few recent studies have included men, or focused on the influence of CSA severity on sexual dysfunctions in adults. A sample of 447 clients consulting in sex therapy was recruited within the first weeks of treatment. Participants filled out questionnaires assessing CSA and its characteristics (Early Traumatic Inventory-Self Report, Bremner et al., 2007; Sexually Victimized Children Questionnaire, Finkelhor, 1979), and sexual function (Female Sexual Function Index, Rosen et al., 2000; International Index of Erectile Function, Rosen et al., 1997). Results suggest that the impact of CSA severity on adult sexual functioning differs between women and men. CSA severity is found to influence women's sexual satisfaction, and men's sexual satisfaction, and erectile and orgasmic capacity. Clinical implications are discussed in a perspective of gender-based treatment strategies.

Chelsea Spencer ***Understanding the Reasons Sexual Assault Survivors Do Not Report Their Assault: A Mixed Methods Study***

Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Allen Mallory - Kansas State University, Michelle Toews - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Sexual assault is an epidemic on university campuses that often goes unreported. When sexual assault goes unreported the voices of survivors are suppressed and their experiences unheard. We analyzed responses from 220 female survivors of sexual assault who were assaulted while attending their university. Thematic analysis was used to analyze survivors' standpoint for not reporting their sexual assault to university officials. The most common themes that emerged, in the participants own words, were "It was not a big enough deal," "I didn't know who to report to or that I could report," "It wasn't related to the university," "I was afraid," "Because I was drunk," "Too ashamed to report," "I didn't want to get him in trouble," and "Felt as if I would be blamed for putting myself in the situation." In order to enhance our understanding of participants' standpoints (i.e., the themes we identified), we used these themes as the starting point of our logistic regression in order to see what factors predicted reporting behavior (i.e., demographic variables, the type of assault, relationship to the perpetrator, if the survivor received sexual assault training, and perceptions of how the university would respond). By examining the barriers to reporting a sexual assault to university officials, we were able to uncover a more nuanced reality of reporting behaviors on college campuses.

Chelsea Spencer ***Who is Most Likely to Report Sexual Assault on College Campuses?***

Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Jared Durtschi - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University, Michelle Toews - Kansas State University

Sexual assault is a serious problem on university campuses. Services can be provided when survivors report their assault, but often official reports are never made. The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship to the perpetrator, what form of sexual assault occurred, and whether or not the survivor received sexual assault training was associated with if survivors' reporting patterns. The survivor's perception of university climate (9 question items, $\alpha = 0.84$) was tested as a potential moderator of these associations. This was all tested simultaneously in Mplus 7 in a path analysis, and included several interaction terms. Survivors were 6.9 times more likely to formally report the assault if they had received training. Compared to assaults perpetrated by a stranger, participants were 95% less likely to formally report a sexual assault if the perpetrator was an acquaintance and 96% less likely to report an assault perpetrated by a dating partner. Having a more positive perception of campus climate significantly moderated the relationship between survivors having received sexual assault training and formally reporting the sexual assault. Our findings suggest that universities can help make the reporting process easier for sexual assault survivors through education, training, and improving the overall campus climate.

Jordan Crosson ***How Can We Connect Sexual Assault Survivors With Resources?***

Jordan Crosson - Kansas State University, Caitlyn Crawford - Kansas State University, Austin Beck - Kansas State University, Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Advancement needs to be made in the quality of services offered to sexual assault survivors. Efforts such as increasing awareness of the problem, an emphasis on messages such as "you are not alone", and increasing visibility of services have been made to try and overcome these barriers with limited effectiveness (Garcia-Browning, 2011; Konradi & DeBruin, 2003). Support groups and social service organizations have made improvements, but the problem still remains that survivors of sexual assault are often not receiving the help that they need (Black et al., 2011). The first step in the study consisted of conducting a comprehensive review of available resources for sexual assault survivors in the U.S., Great Britain, and Canada. The second step was to schedule and audiotape phone interviews with sexual assault resource center personnel. Finally, we have identified nine on-line group support programs and have conducted interviews with several leaders. This study has the potential to make an important impact on sexual assault survivors by improving and expanding creative services to survivors. Through these methods, we are examining what is currently available for survivors, what unique services are available, and how to connect survivors with in-person and online resources to aid in their recovery.

Austin Beck ***Mental Health as a Risk Factor for Intimate Partner Violence***

Austin Beck - Kansas State University, Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Allen Mallory - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Many studies have looked at the effects intimate partner violence (IPV) can have on the development of mental illness in the future. Mental illnesses such as Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), Antisocial Personality Disorder (APD), Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), depression, and anxiety have all been positively associated with IPV, but little is known about how these are associated with IPV perpetration and victimization among males and females. We screened over 13,000 manuscripts and found over 200 usable studies with 430 usable effect sizes for the study. We conducted four analyses to look at associations between mental illness risk factors with IPV perpetration and victimization among men and women. There was a significant ($Q_b(1) = 14.16, p < .001$) gender difference for the relationship between depression and IPV victimization, with depression being a stronger risk marker for IPV victimization for women ($r = .25$) than for men ($r = .12$). For men, depression was a stronger risk marker for IPV perpetration ($r = .21$) than for IPV victimization ($r = .13$). For women, BPD was more strongly related to perpetrating IPV ($r = .39$) than being a victim of IPV ($r = .11$). Findings indicate mental illness may be a precursor to IPV perpetration as well as victimization among men and women. By examining these associations we hope to better understand the risks and prevent future IPV.

Elizabeth Moschella *Correlates and Predictors of Sexual Assault Perpetration at a 1-year Follow Up*

Elizabeth A. Moschella - University of New Hampshire, Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Alison C. Cares - Assumption College, Mary M. Moynihan - University of New Hampshire

Sexual assault is a problem on college campuses. Prior research has identified factors influencing rates of sexual assault perpetration; however, little research has considered the connection between intrapersonal, peer, and community factors. The present study investigated attitudes (e.g., rape myth acceptance), peer norms, sense of community, and prior victimization as correlates and predictors of lifetime perpetration and perpetration at a one-year follow up. This study used two samples of first-year college students from two northeastern universities. The first sample consisted of 299 males and the second sample included 190 males. Analyses for lifetime perpetration only used the first sample, while the analyses for the one-year follow up used both samples. Approximately 31 (10.4%) men from the first sample and 13 (6.8%) men from the second sample reported engaging in at least one form of sexual assault. Lifetime perpetration was positively correlated with lifetime victimization, attraction to sexual violence, and peer norms. Perpetration at the one-year follow up was positively correlated with lifetime victimization, recent victimization, rape myth acceptance, attraction to sexual violence, and peer norms, and negatively correlated with sense of community. Implications for prevention programming and future research directions are discussed.

Matthew Hagler *A Mixed Methods Investigation of the Type, Function, and Effects of Natural Helpers in a Rural Sample*

Matthew Hagler - UMass Boston, Sherry Hamby - University of the South, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, John Grych - Marquette University

Natural helpers provide support in times of need, typically acting outside of professional capacities (Stahl & Hill, 2008). While most research focuses on helping the elderly or mentally ill, this mixed methods study will explore natural helping in a nonclinical rural population. Semi-structured interviews (N=170), in which participants narrated significant life experiences, were coded for instances of receiving help. Codes classify the type of adversity, role of the helper, and nature of the help received. Average pairwise percent agreements for codes ranged from 87.1 to 92.8%. Most participants (71.5%) described receiving help, and the most common helpers mentioned were family members (41.1%). However, "natural helpers" usually refer to people outside the family. Over half (52%) of nonfamily helpers were friends and peers, and 25% were nonparent adults, like teachers, coaches, and ministers. These two groups combined best represent "natural helpers." The remaining group (23% of non-family helpers and 8.7% of all helpers) consisted of therapists, social workers, and other helping professionals. Analyses will investigate associations between the adversity type and helpers' role and function. Further analyses will explore outcomes of receiving help using quantitative scales on subjective well-being, posttraumatic growth, spiritual well-being, compassion, and optimism.

Rebecca Wilson *Epidemiologic Characteristics of Abusive Child Homicides in the National Violent Death Reporting System*

Rebecca Wilson - CDC, Bridget Lyons - CDC, Beverly Fortson - CDC

Background: In 2014, an estimated 1,580 U.S. children died as a result of child maltreatment (CM). Although research has advanced our understanding of epidemiologic protective and risk factors for CM, many children remain vulnerable to the most tragic outcome of CM, which is child homicide. Purpose: To examine characteristics, etiology, and risk factors of child abuse-related homicide with respect to decedent and alleged perpetrator characteristics (e.g., age, race/ethnicity, relationship to alleged perpetrator, cause and manner of death, type of injury). Methodology: Using data from the National Violent Death Reporting System, violent deaths among children ages 0-17 were examined for data years 2012 and 2013 for 17 states. A detailed descriptive analysis of quantitative and demographic data of abusive child homicides was conducted. Results: A total of 205 victims for years 2012 and 2013 were identified. The majority of victims were male (62%), less than 1 year of age (41%), white, non-Hispanic (40%), child of the alleged perpetrator (51%), and killed by mother's boyfriend (34%). Conclusions: The results from this study build on the growing body of literature that has identified similar risk factors for CM and abusive child homicides.

Mercedes Pratt ***Antisocial Behavior, Social Support, and the Impact of Community Violence Exposure on Internalizing Symptoms***

Mercedes Pratt - Bowling Green State University, Tabitha Waite - Bowling Green State University, Sindhia Swaminathan - Bowling Green State University, Carolyn Tompsett - Bowling Green State University

Purpose: Exposure to community violence (ECV) is associated with depression (Maden, Mrug and Windle 2011). Peer support can protect against depression (Ward, Martin and Distiller 2010), but may be less protective when peers are antisocial. The current study examined the effect of antisocial and supportive friends on the link between ECV and internalizing symptoms. Methods: University students (N=474) were recruited through classes to participate in an online survey on social networks (SNI), ECV (SCECV), and internalizing symptoms (DASS). Moderation analyses were conducted using multiple regression, where ECV and proportion of friends who are both antisocial and supportive were entered first, followed by an interaction between ECV and proportion of antisocial and supportive friends. Results: Having more antisocial and supportive friends was not directly associated with depression, but proportion of friends in this group moderated the link between ECV and depression, $F(3,310)=8.903, p<.001$. Specifically, individuals with a greater proportion of antisocial and supportive friends demonstrated a stronger link between exposure to CV and depressive symptoms. Conclusion: These results suggest that individuals who rely on antisocial friends for support have stronger adverse effects of exposure to CV on depressive symptoms. Implications for prevention and intervention will be discussed.

Lynette Renner ***Emotional and Behavioral Profiles Among Youth Who Have Experienced Victimization***

Lynette M. Renner - University of Minnesota, Shamra Boel-Studt - Florida State University, Stephen D. Whitney - University of Missouri

Purpose: Research on victimization has largely relied on variable-centered approaches to examine associations with singular outcomes. We utilized latent profile analysis to identify subgroups of adolescents based on trauma symptoms and involvement in delinquency, and then examined how clusters were associated with different forms of victimization. Method: Data were taken from the Developmental Victimization Survey, with a focus on adolescents, ages 12-17 (N=616). The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire was used to measure five victimization types: conventional crime, child maltreatment, peer and sibling victimization, sexual assault, and indirect victimization. Measures also included delinquency, depression, anxiety, and anger. Results: A four-class solution was determined to be the best fitting model, with classes of: 1) low internalizing/delinquency, 2) high internalizing, 3) high internalizing/delinquency, and 4) high delinquency. Compared to youth in the high internalizing class, youth in the high internalizing/delinquency class were more likely to have experienced peer/sibling and indirect victimization, and males were more likely to be present in the high delinquency class. Conclusion: Person-centered analyses may more holistically depict the effects of victimization while accounting for multiple types of victimization and may help inform targeted interventions.

Lindsey Roberts ***Understanding the Role of Experiential Avoidance in the Link Between Community Violence and Internalizing Symptoms***

Sarah Hassan - Bowling Green State University, Lindsey Roberts - Bowling Green State University, Lynnel Goodman - Bowling Green State University, Hannah Geis - Bowling Green State University, Carolyn Tompsett - Bowling Green State University

Purpose: Violence exposure has been associated with increased post-traumatic stress symptoms, anxiety, and depression. The current study builds on the ACT theoretical approach (Hayes, 2004) to examine whether experiential avoidance mediates the relation between violence exposure and internalizing symptoms. Methods: College students (N=460) from a semi-rural university in Ohio reported exposure to community violence (SECV), experiential avoidance (AAQ-II), and internalizing symptoms (DASS). Results: Mediation was tested using the PROCESS SPSS macro (Hayes, 2012). Exposure to violence significantly predicted experiential avoidance ($b = .890, SE = .125, p < .001$) and experiential avoidance significantly predicted internalizing symptoms ($b = .118, SE = .006, p < .001$). Bootstrap estimation indicated both a direct effect of exposure to community violence on internalizing symptoms ($b = .060, SE = .017, p < .001$), and an indirect effect through experiential avoidance ($b = .105, CI [.071, .140]$), supporting partial mediation. Approximately 54% of the variance in internalizing symptoms was accounted for by the model ($R^2 = .537$). Discussion: Results suggest that experiential avoidance is one mechanism through which exposure to violence increases internalizing symptoms; intervention efforts might focus on decreasing avoidant coping.

Annelise Mennicke ***Exploring Gender Symmetry Within an Expanded Partner Violence Typology***

Annelise Mennicke - University of North Carolina, Charlotte, Shanti Kulkarni -
University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Purpose: Johnson's IPV typology attempts to reconcile divergent findings on gender symmetrical IPV perpetration patterns. However, the typology does not distinguish coercive control perpetration behaviors that are not physically violent. This study expands the typology by creating revised IPV categories based on both partners' physical violence and control behaviors. Method: A mixed gender dataset (n=714) was used to identify unique IPV categories and assess gender symmetry within categories. Respondents were surveyed about both partners' perpetration and victimization experiences. A paired entry was created in order to capture each partner's experiences uniquely, allowing for data analysis at both individual and dyadic levels. Results: Support was found for 5 additional IPV categories: Unidirectional Control, Bidirectional Control, Violent-Control, Control Resistance, and Mutual Violent Control beyond Johnson's original categories. Three IPV categories reflected gender symmetrical perpetration; however 70% of remaining IPV relationships were gender asymmetrical. Coercive control was exercised by at least one partner in 83% of all IPV relationships. Women were more likely to use control in relationships with intimate terrorists and in relationships with nonviolent, non-controlling partners. Men used violence or violence and control with non-violent partners more frequently.

Nahara Lopes ***Preventing Abusive Head Trauma: Assessment of a Workshop for Brazilian Health Professionals***

Nahara R. L. Lopes - Universidade Federal de São Ca, Lucia C. A. Williams -
Universidade Federal de São Ca

Among the modalities of child maltreatment, pediatric abusive head trauma (AHT) stands out for its severity. There is a lack of knowledge about AHT among health professionals in Brazil, which hinders AHT prevention efforts. This ongoing study aims to evaluate an 8-hour workshop about AHT among health professionals in Brazil. Participants include pediatricians, nurses and nursing technicians from nine Basic Health Units from a town in the State of São Paulo. The Health Units were divided into two groups: experimental and standby control. The study design for the experimental group was: pretest – training – posttest – follow up and for the control group was pretest – pretest 2 – training – posttest. The topics included in the workshop were: AHT definition, signals and symptoms, risk factors and consequences, infant crying and AHT prevention strategies. The Attitude towards the Infant Crying Scale is used to assess professional knowledge about AHT. Child maltreatment cases notified at Child Protection Services are being monitored in order to evaluate the impact of the training in health professional practices. Raw data looks promising. Presently the data is under analysis and ANOVA will be used to test differences among groups and evaluation moments.

Nahara Lopes ***Validation of The Attitudes towards the Infant's Crying Scale***

Nahara R. L. Lopes - Universidade Federal de São Ca, Lucia C. A. Williams - Universidade
Federal de São Ca, Patrícia W. Schelini - Universidade Federal de São Ca, Anne Marie Fontaine
- Universidade do Porto

Pediatric abusive head trauma (AHT) is a type of child maltreatment which consists in shaking a baby violently. AHT may lead to serious consequences for child development, including death. The literature points out some programs for AHT prevention, but none of them use validated instruments in its assessment, which hampers the interpretation and generalization of results. The aim of this study was to describe the development and validation of a scale to assess knowledge on AHT. The Attitudes towards the Infant's Crying Scale, was built after a review of pre-existing literature and its scales, and was administered to 500 parents of children less than 2 years of age or during their mother's gestational period. The scale was submitted to exploratory factor analysis of main components with varimax rotation. The final scale version consisted of 50 items divided into six components: 1) Consequences of Shaking; 2) Caregiver Wellbeing; 3) Strategies to deal with Crying related to the Baby; 4) Strategies to deal with Crying related to Caregiver; 5) Negative Aspects of Baby Care, and 6) Characteristics of the Infant's Crying. All subscales have good internal consistency indices, in addition to meeting relevant theoretical dimensions of the literature. The scale has been successfully used to assess an AHT prevention program in Brazil.

Sarah Henderson ***Intimate Partner Violence: What Can Clinicians do to Alleviate the Burden of Trauma?***

Sarah Henderson - Nova Southeastern University, Nichole Vincent - Nova Southeastern University, Vincent Van Hasselt - Nova Southeastern University

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a serious problem across the lifespan of relationships, resulting in adverse health related consequences. Specific to mental health, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are the most prevalent. Previous research has demonstrated that PTSD symptoms (e.g. dissociation, anxious arousal) significantly predict IVP re-victimization. Additionally, the primary focus of IVP research indicates higher levels of social support functions as a protective factor and minimizes the negative consequences of IVP. However, little research has explored specific types of social support that are linked to symptom reduction. The present analysis examined the relationship between instrumental support (e.g. tangible support) and PTSD symptoms in a population involved in intimate partner violence relationships. This research study utilized archival data from a community mental health clinic that provides individual therapy, crisis management, and safety planning to adult victims involved in abusive relationships. A negative correlation was found between perceived tangible support and anxious arousal, defensive avoidance, and dissociation. Our findings highlight the need for multi-faceted treatment plans. These should include strategies to improve client's perceived instrumental support in order to reduce re-victimization and PTSD symptomology.

Florence Charest ***Attachment Representation in Sexually Abused Preschoolers***

Florence Charest - UQAM, Ariane Séguin-Lemire - UQAM, Martine Hébert - UQAM, Annie Bernier - University of Montreal

Among the various explanatory models, attachment theory provides a relevant framework for understanding psychosocial adjustment of victims of sexual abuse (SA)(Beaudoin, Hébert,& Bernier, 2013; Kwako, Noll, Putnam, & Trickett, 2010). While many studies have been conducted among adult populations, few have identified the consequences experienced by preschoolers' victims of SA. Considering the major relational issues related to this period, it is crucial to explore the impact of both children and mothers' SA on attachment security. Objectives: 1) To compare attachment representations of sexually abused preschoolers (n=73) with non-abused children (n=73) (mean age: 4.16 years old), and 2) to evaluate the relationship between mothers' SA and children's attachment. A story completion task assessing attachment representations was administered to children (ASCT; Bretherton, Ridgeway, & Cassidy, 1990) and mothers were invited to report their personal history of victimization. Results revealed that sexually abused children present higher level of disorganization and overall insecurity than non-abused children. Also, children of SA survivors were more likely to present avoidant attachment than children of non-abused mothers. Clinical implications will be discussed.

Alyssa Carlisle ***"What Trial Were You Watching?": Understanding Public Opinion about Sexual Assault Using the Comments Section of Online News Sources***

Alyssa Carlisle - University of New Hampshire, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Elizabeth Moschella - University of New Hampshire

A growing body of literature has examined public opinion about sexual assault. However, little research has specifically examined how online media can be used to assess and influence public opinion about sexual assault. The current study analyzed the comments section of online news sources to further understand the public's opinion about a recent sexual assault case. The present study identified types of comments and their relation to the region the news source covers and specific stages of the case. Approximately 2,600 comments and replies to comments were analyzed from three different news sources (e.g., local, regional, and national) across five different time points (e.g., arrest, cross-examination of the defendant, cross-examination of the victim, verdict, and sentencing). Content analysis identified a vast amount of diversity in the content of comments across all news sources and timepoints, with 28 codes in total. The most common responses coded were Victim Blaming (8.3%), School's Responsibility (8.2%), Opinion About Case Outcome (7.6%), and Rape Myth Acceptance (7.1%). To condense the amount of analyses, composites were created using codes that had similar content (e.g., rape myth acceptance and victim blaming). A significant relation was found between Rape Myths and news source and timepoint, while no significant relation was found between Pro-Social Responses and news source and timepoint. Implications for future research and prevention are discussed.

Michele Cascardi ***Measurement Equivalence of the CADRI and CTS2 for Psychological and Physical Dating Violence***

Michele Cascardi - William Paterson University, Sean Blank - Montclair Kimberley Academy, Vikash Dodani - Montclair Kimberley Academy

The CADRI and CTS2 are among the most widely used surveys of psychological and physical dating violence (DV). However, it is unclear if they measure similar DV phenomena; the CTS2 measures more serious physical DV and the CADRI assesses more varied psychological DV. A recent study found that separate sets of individuals reported physical DV on each survey. The current study extends research by comparing risk factors (general aggression, anger, hostility, and emotional distress) associated with psychological and physical DV on the CTS2 and CADRI. Results were evaluated using empirically and traditionally derived scores. A diverse sample of undergraduates (N=505) completed an online survey; data collection to replicate results is underway. Empirically derived factors on the CST2 and CADRI did not clearly differentiate psychological and physical DV, i.e., severe psychological DV (e.g., threats, harsh insults) related to physical DV on both surveys, and low level physical DV (e.g, pushing) related to psychological DV on the CTS2. However, regression analyses showed that risk factors for each form of DV did not vary by scoring method. Instead, results differed based on the survey used, i.e., on the CTS2, general aggression, hostility, anger, and emotional distress related to severe psychological and physical DV, but on the CADRI, only general aggression related to these forms of DV.

Michele Cascardi ***Psychological and Physical Dating Violence: Shared or Unique Etiology?***

Michele Cascardi - William Paterson University, Megan S. Chesin - William Paterson University

Explanatory models of the association between psychological and physical dating violence (DV) perpetration are inconclusive. One model posits that they have different etiologies and escalate from one form to the other, while another model posits that they share a common etiology and represent different thresholds of the same construct. Behavioral genetics research finds that these forms of DV share a genetic predisposition toward aggression, and environmental factors, such as violence exposure, influence the form of aggression. Trait aggression, i.e., a quick temper, a proclivity to hit others when provoked, and being argumentative and hostile, may represent an aggressive predisposition. The current study evaluated the influence of trait aggression and poly-victimization on psychological and physical DV in two diverse college samples (N=505, N=114) to test whether these types of DV have shared risks. Data were collected using online surveys. In multiple regression analyses, trait aggression and poly-victimization related to physical DV. After accounting for physical DV, only trait aggression related to psychological DV. Data collection in the second sample is ongoing; initial analyses replicate findings. Trait aggression may indicate a shared underlying vulnerability for both forms of DV, and poly-victimization may explain the escalation from psychological to physical DV.

Catherine Strauss ***Emotion Regulation and Anger Management as Correlates of Stalking Perpetration in Dating College Students***

Catherine V. Strauss - Ohio University, Ellen E. Haynes - Ohio University, Tara L. Cornelius - Grand Valley State University, Ryan C. Shorey - Ohio University

Dating violence (DV) perpetration among college students is a prevalent and serious problem (Shorey, Cornelius, & Bell, 2008). Though a recent study showed that stalking occurs at alarming rates among dating college students (Shorey, Cornelius, & Strauss, 2015), stalking perpetration remains a neglected area of DV research. Thus, it is important to understand correlates of stalking perpetration in order to reduce this type of DV. Emotion regulation and anger management are two factors that have been shown to be relevant to other forms of dating violence (e.g., Bliton et al., 2015; Baker & Stith, 2008). Because stalking and other forms of DV are moderately correlated (Shorey et al, 2015), it is probable they may be similarly correlated to emotion regulation and anger management, though these constructs have not been previously studied in this context. In the present study, college men and women (N = 627) were surveyed about their DV and stalking perpetration, and their difficulties with emotion regulation and anger management during conflict with their partners. Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated that as difficulties in regulating emotions and deficits in anger management increased, the frequency of stalking perpetration also increased. Implications and directions for future research will be discussed.

Elizabeth Taylor ***What Does it Mean to be “Safe” Online? An Exploration of Under-Recognized Digital Privacy Concerns and Safety Practices in a Rural Community***

Elizabeth Taylor - University of the South, Sherry Hamby - University of the South, Lisa Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly Mitchell - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: From social media, to email, and online shopping, there is more information about who we are and what we like in the digital world than ever before. Prior research shows 85% of adults and 95% of teens are online, 74% of adults and 90% of teens use social media. With an extensive online presence, what does it mean to be “safe” digitally? Remarkably, little attention has been directed toward how persons themselves report staying safe online. Our study explored safety and digital privacy concerns in a rural community, known to have high poverty rates. Method: Our sample included a general community sample of 65 adults and adolescents who participated in semi-structured focus groups and 24 adults and adolescents who participated in in-depth cognitive interviews that explored digital privacy concerns. All sessions were audiotaped, transcribed, and analyzed with grounded theory analysis. Results: Several themes emerged: challenges distinguishing legitimate from malicious intents given large, diffuse social networks; concerns about aggressive commercial solicitations; and concrete safety strategies in four distinct categories: phone, online shopping, social media, overall online. Conclusions: Most previous research centers on cyberbullying and stalking. Yet, our findings suggest that digital safety is more complex because of the range of online relations common today.

Alli Smith ***Beyond “Stranger Danger”: Online Privacy and Safety Concerns of Parents and Adolescents in Rural Appalachia***

Alli Smith - University of the South, Sherry Hamby - University of the South, Lisa Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly Mitchell - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: Previous research on digital crime focuses on cyberbullying, identity theft, and parent’s concerns of “stranger danger” online. However, as online activity increases, it seems possible that other types of concerns are emerging. This study uses qualitative methods to examine how parent-child and other family relationships intersect with digital activity in rural Appalachia. Method: Our sample included 65 adults and adolescents in 8 focus groups and 24 individual in-depth interviews from rural Appalachia that explored digital privacy concerns and practices. Focus groups and cognitive interviews were audiotaped, transcribed, and coded with grounded theory analysis. Results: Parents and adolescents showed several concerns about interpersonal boundaries on their devices. Adolescents displayed boundary concerns of parent’s viewing their online activity and a fear of device destruction as a form of punishment. Parents’ main concerns were children’s security online and the questions about technology as a source of information about their child. Several participants also reported intra-familial pranks. Conclusions: In the digital age, there are novel concerns and instances of intra-family conflict surrounding technology. Parents seek to maintain their child’s online safety, yet the parental and privacy boundaries are blurry when it comes to technology.

Meghan Reilly ***Distress Tolerance as a Mediator of Borderline Personality Symptoms and Anxious Attachment, and Obsessive Relational Intrusion (ORI): An Exploratory Study***

Meghan E. Reilly - Clark University, Denise Hines- Clark University

Stalking and obsessive relational intrusion (ORI) are widespread problems. Research suggests that prevalence rates are higher among college-aged young adults than in the general population. The current study aims to test a mediation model to predict and understand ORI perpetration, using relational goal pursuit theory and the emotional cascade model. A series of linear regression models were performed to test whether distress tolerance mediated the relationship between borderline personality symptoms (BPS) and anxious attachment, and frequency of ORI behaviors. Participants (N = 224; 62.5% female; mean age: 19.6 years) were recruited from an online survey panel and through the psychology research pool at a small, Northeastern university. ORI behaviors were positively correlated with BPS ($r = .37, p < .01$), anxious attachment ($r = .23, p < .01$), and distress tolerance ($r = .29, p < .01$). Path analysis was used to test whether low distress tolerance would mediate the relationship between BPS and anxious attachment, and ORI perpetration. Distress tolerance was not a significant mediator, and only BPS was a significant direct predictor of ORI behaviors in the model. Future research should further explore potential mediators in the association between BPS and ORI.

Yang Li

Cortisol Levels in Women with Histories of Childhood Maltreatment and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: A Systemic Review

Yang Li - University of Michigan, Julia Seng - University of Michigan

Purpose: Women exposed to childhood maltreatment (CM) are at a greater risk compared to men for the development of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). The hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis may provide a biological basis for understanding PTSD in relation to CM among women. Thus, this systematic review aimed to determine the specific patterns of cortisol levels in women exposed to CM with PTSD. Methods: A total of 412 citations from six databases (MEDLINE, PubMed, CINAHL, Web of Science, SCOPUS, and PsycINFO) were identified; 20 articles published between 1995 and 2014 were eligible for inclusion. Results: Combining all available data, the results were found to be highly heterogeneous. Half of studies found either higher or lower cortisol levels in women with PTSD and CM relative to non-PTSD controls (women with abuse alone or non-abused controls), whereas half of studies reported no differences in cortisol levels between PTSD diagnosed women with CM and non-PTSD controls. Conclusion: Although previous studies found differential patterns of cortisol levels in PTSD diagnosed women who experienced CM, consistent conclusions could finally be drawn based on studies that replicate those reviewed here.

Sarah Bannon

Examining Multiple Attention Networks As Predictors of Anger, Aggression, and Intimate Partner Violence

Sarah Bannon - Stony Brook University, Katie Lee Salis - Stony Brook University, Rebecca Preston-Campbell - Mount Sinai Medical Center, Nelly Alia-Klein - Mount Sinai Medical Center, K. Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

Deficits in attention networks have been linked to aggressive behavior in humans, yet the extant literature has largely focused on the executive control network (ECN). It is unclear if multiple networks of attention relate to aggression when examined simultaneously. The Attention Network Task (ANT) measures neurologically separate networks for alertness, spatial orienting, and executive control. To date the ANT has not been examined as a predictor of anger and aggressive behavior. Thus, we sought to explore ANT networks as predictors of dysfunctional anger, aggression, and intimate partner violence (IPV). Men (144) were recruited as part of a larger study on the neurobiological mechanisms of impulsive aggression. Hierarchical regressions were conducted using the ANT networks as predictors of the outcome variables. Deficits in alerting and ECN predicted lower STAXI anger control (combined $R^2 = .10$, $p < .05$); the orienting network was not a significant predictor. When accounting for levels of anger control, the ECN significantly predicted physical IPV (combined $R^2 = .26$, $p < .001$). Importantly, the alerting network emerged as the sole significant predictor ($R^2 = .104$, $p < .05$) of behavioral aggression as measured by the point subtraction aggression paradigm. Full results and implications will be discussed.

Tamara Taillieu

Child Maltreatment and Intimate Partner Violence Among Aboriginal Canadians

Douglas A. Brownridge - University of Manitoba, Tamara L. Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Tracie Afifi - University of Manitoba, Ko Ling Chan - University of Hong Kong

Aboriginal peoples of Canada face an elevated risk of intimate partner violence (IPV) compared to non-Aboriginal Canadians. Few empirical studies have been conducted to understand this elevated risk, and none have examined child maltreatment (CM) as a predictor. This study used a nationally representative sample of 20,446 Canadians to examine CM and proximal risk factors for IPV against Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal respondents. Results showed that Aboriginal respondents had an elevated risk of both CM and IPV. All three forms of CM (exposure to violence, direct physical and/or sexual abuse victimization, and the double whammy of exposure and direct victimization) were associated with increased odds of IPV in adulthood. CM along with proximal risk factors accounted for Aboriginal peoples' elevated odds of IPV (AOR = 1.62; 95% CI = 1.00, 2.63). These results lend indirect support to the theory that Aboriginal peoples' elevated risk of IPV is largely due to effects of historical trauma from past and continuing colonization. Reducing Aboriginal peoples disproportionate risk of IPV requires efforts to combat CM and its negative developmental effects among Aboriginal peoples as well as restoring missing elements of Aboriginal culture.

Gina Poole

Correlates and Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Treatment Compliance in Trauma-Exposed Veterans

Gina M. Poole - VA Boston Healthcare System, Suzannah Creech - VA Center for Excellence, Alexandra MacDonald - The Citadel, Casey T. Taft - VA Boston Healthcare System

Understanding factors associated with IPV treatment compliance is of particular importance given high rates of attrition (Daly, Power, & Gondolf, 2001). Men who drop out from IPV intervention remain at an increased risk for recidivism (Bennett, Stoops, Call, & Flett, 2007). Although numerous studies have examined correlates of IPV treatment completion, no study to date has examined attendance in Veterans. Thus, we sought to examine demographic, military, and diagnostic correlates of attendance in Veterans seeking IPV treatment. Analyses were conducted from data collected as part of a randomized controlled trial evaluating the efficacy of a 12-session trauma-informed IPV intervention with Veterans, Strength at Home (Taft, Macdonald, Creech, Macdonald, & Murphy, 2015). Results indicated that age ($r=.22$, $p=.020$), court-involvement ($r=.24$, $p=.006$), treatment condition ($r=.23$, $p=.008$), total months deployed ($r=-.19$, $p=.048$), substance use disorder ($r=-.27$, $p=.002$), and PTSD symptoms ($r=-.19$, $p=.032$) were correlated with session attendance. Significant correlates were entered into a multiple regression model, explaining 34% of variance in session attendance $F(7, 78)=5.6$, $p<.001$. Results suggest that age ($\beta=.23$, $p<.05$), treatment condition ($\beta=.32$, $p<.01$), court-involvement ($\beta=.25$, $p<.05$), and substance use disorder ($\beta=-.36$, $p<.001$) were unique predictors of attendance.

Ariane Séguin-Lemire

Evolution of Emotion Regulation in Sexually Abused Children: a Comparative Study Among Preschoolers

Ariane Séguin-Lemire - UQAM, Martine Hébert - UQAM, Louise Cossette - UQAM, Rachel Langevin - UQAM

Although 30% of sexually abused children are preschoolers, we know little about the outcomes of sexual abuse (SA) in these young children. The aim of the present study was to investigate the evolution of emotion regulation competencies in sexually abused preschoolers. Method. Children's emotion regulation skills and their lability/negativity were assessed in an initial evaluation and in a follow-up one year later. A sample of 47 sexually abused and 74 non-abused children aged 3 to 7 years ($M=56.83$ months), participated in both measurement times. Parents completed the Emotion Regulation Checklist (Shields & Cicchetti, 1997) and an adapted version of History of Victimization Form (Parent & Hébert, 2006) was used to code characteristics of the abuse. Results. Repeated measures ANCOVAs (Group x Gender x Time) revealed more emotional lability/negativity in the SA group than in the comparison group, with an increase of difficulties and a larger difference between groups in the follow-up assessment. Parents of the SA group, especially parents of boys, reported more emotion regulation problems in their children than parents of the comparison group. Discussion. Various hypotheses will be proposed to explain the differences between sexually abused boys' and girls' emotion regulation competencies. Implications for intervention with young SA victims will be discussed.

Stéphanie Alix

The Evolution of Anxiety and Depressive Symptoms in Sexually Abused Adolescent Girls: The Impact of Shame and Avoidance

Stéphanie Alix - UQAM, Louise Cossette - UQAM, Martine Hébert - UQAM, Mireille Cyr - Université de Montréal, Jean-Yves Frappier - CHU Sainte-Justine

Close to 40% of child sexual abuse (SA) cases involving girls occur during adolescence. Yet, the factors associated with negative outcomes in sexually abused adolescents remain to be documented. The purpose of this study was to explore the potential impact of shame and avoidance at initial evaluation on the evolution of anxiety and depressive symptoms over a 6 month period. A sample of 71 sexually abused girls (14-18 years of age) was recruited in two intervention centers in Québec. Participants completed the Abuse Attribution Inventory, the Abuse Specific Shame Questionnaire and the Youth Self Report at initial assessment and in a follow-up conducted 6 months later. Case workers completed the History of Victimization Form to document SA characteristics. Hierarchical multiple regression showed that the model, controlling for type of abuse (intra- or extra-familial), explained 22% of the variance and significantly predicted reduction in anxiety and depressive symptoms over time. Only shame ($p < .05$) was significantly associated with changes in anxiety and depressive scores. Results suggest that interventions designed for teenage girls victim of SA should target shame to relieve anxiety and depressive symptoms.

L. Nicole Perry ***Emotion Regulation as a Moderator of the Mediating Role of Coping in Predicting Future Child Abuse Risk From Abuse***

L. Nicole Perry – University of Alabama at Birmingham, Christina M. Rodriguez - University Alabama at Birmingham

To determine the relationship between psychological abuse history and child abuse potential, psychological abuse history was hypothesized to predict future child abuse potential because of compromised coping skills but only when parents have poor emotion regulation abilities. Responses were analyzed from mothers in the Following First Families (Triple-F) study, a prospective longitudinal study which investigates the development of parenting beliefs during the transition to parenthood intended to identify contributors to child abuse risk. The current sample was analyzed longitudinally, tracking mothers from their third trimester of pregnancy. Measures included: psychological abuse history reported during pregnancy and emotion regulation, coping skills, and child abuse potential reported when the child was age 6 months. A path model was used to analyze mediation effects with coping as a partial mediator between psychological abuse history and child abuse risk. Results of the model revealed significant effects of coping mediation in mothers with poor emotion regulation but not in mothers with good emotion regulation. These results indicate an interesting relationship between emotion regulation and coping in connections between abuse history and abuse history. The findings indicate a need to further explore the link between psychological child abuse and future child abuse risk.

Carolina Herrera ***Violent Delinquency in Youth with Histories of Physical or Sexual Abuse***

Carolina Herrera - Rutgers University Newark, Joanna Kubik - Rutgers University Newark, Meagan Docherty - Rutgers University Newark, Paul Boxer - Rutgers University Newark

Although there has been extensive research documenting the effects of child abuse on delinquent behavior, relatively little has considered the unique effects of childhood physical abuse compared to sexual abuse on violent delinquency. This study will examine how different types of abuse affect the development of delinquent behavior in distinct ways. By understanding the diverse ways in which different types of abuse can affect the development and expression of delinquent behavior, we can in turn create more precise interventions to ameliorate the deleterious consequences of abuse. We analyzed data drawn from a subsample of youth ($n = 812$; mean age = 18.5, range = 15 to 22) from the final stage of the LONGSCAN project, a multisite longitudinal study of youth at high risk for maltreatment which began to follow youth beginning at age 4 ($N=1354$; 49% male; 26% Caucasian). Youth reported on their lifetime experiences of physical or sexual abuse, as well as their involvement in delinquent behavior within the year prior to assessment. Preliminary analyses suggest that sexual abuse alone, or a combination of sexual and physical abuse, is associated with engagement in more violent delinquency (e.g. fire setting, sexual assault) than is physical abuse alone. Implications of these findings for research and practice will be discussed.

Noemí Pereda ***Analyzing Poly-Victimization from Different Methodological Approaches: Are We Identifying the Same At-Risk Group?***

Noemí Pereda - University of Barcelona, M. Soledad Álvarez-Lister - University of Barcelona, Anna Segura - University of Barcelona, Georgina Guilera - University of Barcelona

Purpose: The study aims to define poly-victimization from different methodological approaches to reflect whether the same group of victims would be classified as poly-victims depending on the method used. Method: The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire was applied to 1105 Spanish adolescents, aged 12 to 17 years old. Results: Poly-victims were identified as the 10% of the sample who experienced the highest number of victimizations in the past year. By this method, five types of victimization were used as the cut-off point and 134 adolescents were identified as poly-victims. When the above-average number of different victimization experiences among past-year victims was used to identify poly-victimization, the threshold was established at four types of victimization ($M=2.86$, $SD=2.18$), and 212 adolescents were defined as poly-victims. The use of Latent Class Analysis to identify poly-victims classified 69 adolescents, who experienced a mean number of 7.83 ($SD=2.42$) past-year victimizations. The degree of agreement among methods was computed by an average of Cohen's κ across all rater pairs and showed that there was substantial agreement among the three ($\kappa=.608$; 95% CI .57 to .65). Conclusion: Given the substantial consistency between the methods applied, researchers should use the most parsimonious and consistent at pairwise comparison approach to classify poly-victims.

Zach Blount

The High and Low Points of Life: Using Narratives to Understand Meaning, Impacts, and Resilience among Youth Living in Rural Appalachia

Nicole Yuan - University of Arizona, Alexis Kopkowski - University of Arizona, Megan McKendry - University of Arizona, Sherry Hamby - University of the South

Introduction: Narrative research can shed light on how life events shape youth identity, vulnerability and resilience. This study examined high and low life points and impacts among youth who lived in rural Appalachia. Methods: The study was based on a mixed methods investigation that examined resilience and character development among Appalachian communities. The current study analyzed qualitative interviews conducted with participants who were ages 12-18 (n=29). Transcripts of high and low point narratives were coded using Atlas.ti software. Results: Common high points were special occasions and vacations spent with family and personal accomplishments. Many youth indicated that high point events were positive because they were either preceded or followed by difficult life situations. Common low points were family separation/divorce, death of loved ones, and exposure to violence. Several youth described developing strengths, including perseverance, determination, ambition, and strong work ethic, as a result of their life experiences. Conclusion: The narratives revealed that youth perceived the importance of shared family time and personal achievement, identifying possible targets for prevention and intervention. Promoting individual and family strengths may buffer the effects of childhood adversities and enhance resilience during the transition to adolescence and adulthood.

America Davila

Parental Affective Reactions to Prolonged Infant Crying: Does Risk Status or Parent Gender Matter?

Kreila Cote - Northern Illinois University, Christie Miksys - Northern Illinois University; Sapir Sasson - Northern Illinois University; Jennifer Milliken - Northern Illinois University; Gabriela Lelakowska - Northern Illinois University; America Davila - Northern Illinois University; Julie L. Crouch - Northern Illinois University; David J. Bridgett - Northern Illinois University; Joel S. Milner - Northern Illinois

The present study sought to advance our understanding of how parents with varying degrees of child physical abuse (CPA) risk react to prolonged infant crying. We hypothesized that all parents would report increased negative affect over time as they attempted to soothe a crying infant, and that this increase would be greatest among high-risk parents. In addition, we explored whether parent gender moderated the hypothesized effects. We recruited 134 parents (36% fathers) from the community and each parent was classified as either low-risk (n = 67) or high-risk (n = 67) for CPA based on their scores on the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (Milner, 1986). All parents were asked to soothe a simulated infant that was programmed to cry continuously for 30 minutes. Parents reported negative affect on the PANAS (Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988) at the beginning of the session and after completing the simulated infant task. Results revealed two main effects: (1) negative affect increased significantly from baseline to post-simulated infant task, and (2) high CPA risk parents reported significantly more negative affect compared to low CPA risk parents. As a result of these combined main effects, the highest levels of negative affect were observed among high CPA risk parents after they completed the simulated infant task. Gender of the parent did not moderate study findings.

Naixue Cui

Child Physical Abuse, Iron Deficiency and Behavior Problems in Chinese Children

Naixue Cui - University of Pennsylvania, Jianghong Liu - University of Pennsylvania

The present study aims to examine the association of child physical abuse and iron deficiency, and their combined effect on behavior problems in a cohort community sample of Chinese children. As part of China Jintan Child Cohort Study, we collected cross-sectional data from 317 children (45.1% boys) aged 11-14 (mean 11.8±0.7) years old. We collected data about children's physical abuse experiences, behavior problems (higher score indicates more behavior problems) and blood iron levels. 37.8% children reported physical abuse experience in the preceding year, 17.3% children had iron deficiency, and the two risk factors co-occurred in 7.9% children simultaneously. Female victims of physical abuse were more likely to suffer iron deficiency (OR=2.20, 95% CI=1.10, 4.41) than their male counterparts. Children who had experienced both physical abuse and iron deficiency reported more behavior problems than children without any adverse experiences ($\beta = 7.92, p < 0.001$), with physical abuse only ($\beta = 2.91, p < 0.001$), and with iron deficiency only ($\beta = 5.40, p < 0.001$). The present study found that girls are more vulnerable to multiple risk factors. The co-occurred risk factors are associated with more behavior problems. Special attention on vulnerable Chinese children with both physical abuse and malnutrition, especially girls, is needed.

Martha Vibbert ***Pregnant Women with Opioid Use Disorders: Adverse Childhood Experiences and Importance of Current Psycho-Social Context***

Martha Vibbert - Boston Medical Center, Michelle Trevino-Talbot - Boston Medical Center, Christine Lloyd-Travaglini - Boston Medical Center, Howard Cabral - Boston Medical Center, Ruth Rose-Jacobs - Boston Medical Center

As the opioid addiction epidemic surges among women of childbearing years, there is an urgent need to understand how the interplay of Adverse Childhood Experiences Scale (ACES) and current psychosocial factors (including material hardships) might inform recovery treatments for pregnant and parenting women. Our analyses, at the baseline protocol point, of 67 pregnant women in treatment for opioid use disorders, used odds ratio, 'best fit' modeling to investigate complex relationships among ACES, current material hardships, depressive symptoms, and interpersonal violence (IPV). Results of this fully mediated, exploratory model linked ACES risk with material hardships as the sole mediator (no direct effect of ACES on IPV) and included depressive symptoms as a covariate. ACES and material hardships odds ratio (OR) = 2.69 ($p=0.10$); material hardships and IPV OR = 5.88 ($p=0.02$); depressive symptoms and IPV OR = 22.68 ($p<0.001$). Interventions supporting maternal recovery from opioid use disorder should also address material hardships, depression, IPV and potential risk factors for intergenerational abuse and neglect.

Adebanke Oketola ***A Review of Literature on Family Violence Involving Women with Disabilities***

Adebanke G. Oketola - University of Manitoba

Women with disabilities are at greater risk of violence, which is more diverse in nature, compared to women without disabilities. Abuse unique to this group often go unidentified, and this may be due in part to the fact that what may be abusive to women with disabilities does not fit traditional or theoretical definitions of abuse. It is important to develop empirically-based assessment techniques that are sensitive to the uniqueness of abuse among women with disabilities experiencing violence, so as to develop policies and services that will effectively respond to their needs. Using the 2001 critique of Nosek et al. on research of violence among women with disabilities, this article reviewed the improvements made in current research. These critiques were applied to 10 studies found published between 2002 and 2016, following extensive literature search. Using the theory of intersectionality, risk markers for violence experienced by those exposed in this group were identified and discussed. I looked closely at the definitions, sampling methods, and methodology utilized in research involving disabled women experiencing violence in the family. Definitions and methodology varied across studies but improvements were noted. I conclude that there is still a need to develop universal definitions and methodology specific to women with disabilities in research on experiences of violence among this group.

Jody Ross ***Partner Violence Self-Reports Across Two Conditions: Evidence of Consistency***

Jody Ross - Indiana-Purdue, Fort Wayne, Laura Geimer - Indiana-Purdue, Fort Wayne

Validity of self-reports of intimate partner violence (IPV) has been questioned for at least 25 years (e.g., Arias & Beach, 1987). Several strategies have been devised to compensate for suspected self-report biases (e.g., social desirability covariates, multiple respondents, "correction factors"). The goal of this study was to compare self-reported experiences of IPV perpetration and victimization under two conditions: (T1) a confidential online survey completed remotely and (T2) a lab-based session where participants were led to believe the truthfulness of their responses could be verified. Participant confidentiality was protected by keeping researchers blind to survey content. Only 5% of participants disbelieved the researcher could distinguish honest/dishonest responding. These participants were excluded from analyses, as were those in non-violent relationships. Paired t-tests comparing participants' (N=191) scores on each CTS subscale at T1 and T2 revealed one significant difference: women's reports of their own physical aggression toward their partner were lower at T1 than T2, suggesting possible underreporting. T1-T2 difference scores were computed and correlations suggest underreporting of psychological aggression (at T1) among those scoring high on a measure of social desirability and over reporting of partner injury (at T1) for those with antisocial personality traits.

Daniel Gittins Stone *Adolescent Suicide and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury: A Network Analysis of Risk Factors Among Adolescent Girls Exposed to Dating Violence*

Daniel Ian Gittins Stone - Northeastern University, Russell DuBois - Northeastern University, Rachel Rodgers - Northeastern University, Christie Rizzo - Northeastern University

Risk factors for suicidal ideation (SI) and non-suicidal self-injurious behavior (SIB) include mental illness, drug use, victimization, and past suicide attempts. In recent years, adolescent girls exposed to dating violence (DV) have emerged as particularly vulnerable to SI/SIB. However, research exploring the relationships among risk and protective factors for SI/SIB among this group within and across different ecological systems is scarce. Elucidating these patterns is crucial to developing models of SI/SIB risk that can serve as frameworks for prevention efforts. We applied a network model to characterize SI/SIB among adolescent girls (N = 97) with history of DV and identify patterns of risk factors for SI/SIB. Risk factor networks were compared among girls who did / did not endorse lifetime SI/SIB. Results indicated that girls with a history of SI/SIB (23.71%) had a risk factor network that was denser (density = .39) and more highly connected (connectivity = 143.37) than girls without SI/SIB history (density = .27, connectivity = 118.01; $t(624) = 3.255, p = .002$). For these girls, activation of one risk factor, such as poor emotional regulation, might increase risk of activation of other risk factors, such as substance use, which may result in a functional equilibrium maintaining the network, and therefore SI/SIB, over time.

Andréanne Lapierre *Motivations for Physical Dating Violence Perpetration: A Gender Comparison*

Andréanne Lapierre - UQAM, Alison Paradis - UQAM, Martine Hébert - UQAM, Martin Blais - UQAM, Francine Lavoie - Université Laval

Dating violence (DV) is a widespread issue, affecting a significant number of adolescents. While studies often highlight similar perpetration rates for boys and girls, there is still considerable debate about gender differences in the motives to use DV. By identifying reasons that lead to DV, researchers may gather cues to orient efficient prevention programs. Using data from 1324 teens participating in the third wave of the Youths' Romantic Relationships Project, the aim of this study was to compare motives of boys and girls who reported physical DV against their partner. In our sample, 7.9% of boys and 14.3% of girls who had dated reported perpetrating some form physical DV in the past 6 months. Overall, both girls' and boys' responses indicated that they had used DV mostly because they felt hurt emotionally by their partner. The results of T-test comparisons show that when compared to boys, girls were more likely to report using violence to express anger ($M=1.05, SD= 1.04, t(116) = 2.48, p=0.015$) or to control their partner ($M=0.32, SD= 1.04, t(65,19)= 2.72, p=0.008$). These counterintuitive results go against the widely accepted feminist perspective which supports the idea that men use violence to exert control whereas women use it to defend themselves. Implications of these findings in the ever-expanding debate on the role of gender in DV will be discussed.

Anna Maternick *Understanding the Impact of Animal Maltreatment Exposure on Children in Households Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: A Mixed Methods Approach*

Anna Maternick - Virginia Commonwealth University, Shelby E. McDonald - Virginia Commonwealth University, Colleen Parker - Virginia Commonwealth University, James Herbert Williams - University of Denver, Frank R. Ascione - University of Denver

This study employed a mixed methods approach to understand the relationship between animal maltreatment exposure and children's well-being in households experiencing intimate partner violence. Participants were mother-child dyads (N=291) recruited from 22 domestic violence agencies. Latent profile analysis identified three adjustment profiles among children in our sample: (1) resilient, (2) struggling, and (3) severe maladjustment. Results of a multinomial logistic regression found that children exposed to animal cruelty were 3.26 times more likely to be in the struggling group and 5.72 times more likely to be in the severe problems group than children in the resilient group. Qualitative differences in the type of animal maltreatment exposure and children's reactions to animal maltreatment (e.g., emotional/behavioral responses) were explored within and across the subgroups. First, template analysis was used to identify potential causal conditions for each outcome (resilient, struggling, or severely maladjusted profile). Identified causal conditions were then used to conduct a comparative qualitative analysis. Preliminary findings suggest that emotional responses to maltreatment of animals differ among subgroups, with children in the severe maladjustment group experiencing heightened emotional reactions. Implications for future research and clinical interventions are discussed.

Jody Ross

When Aggression Becomes Abuse: Predictors and Gender Differences in “Abuse” Threshold Ratings

Laura Geimer - Indiana-Purdue, Fort Wayne, Jody Ross - Indiana-Purdue, Fort Wayne

Certain forms of intimate partner violence (IPV) (e.g., psychological aggression, female-perpetrated IPV) may be less likely than others (e.g., male-perpetrated physical aggression) to be considered “abusive.” We created progressively severe psychological- and physical-aggression scenarios based on items on the corresponding CTS subscales. Perpetrator gender and exposure to an official definition of “abuse” before reading the scenarios were varied across participants (N=365), who indicated at which point in each scenario (i.e., the specific act) they thought the perpetrator’s behavior became “abusive.” Male and female participants had lower thresholds for both psychological and physical “abuse” when the perpetrator was male. Exposure to a formal definition of abuse only impacted threshold ratings of men’s physical IPV and only among female participants: women who saw the abuse definition had lower thresholds in this scenario than women who did not. Regression analyses showed that men with high thresholds for male-perpetrated “abuse” also scored high for narcissistic personality and had more accepting attitudes toward women’s IPV. Women with the highest thresholds for male-perpetrated abuse also had more accepting IPV attitudes. Women with high thresholds for female-perpetrated “abuse” had more severe histories of IPV in their own relationships and in their families of origin.

Autumn Bermea

Intimate Partner Violence in the Lives of Bisexual Women: A Review of the Literature

Brad van Eeden-Moorefield - Montclair State University, Autumn M. Bermea - Montclair State University, Lyndal Khaw - Montclair State University

Bisexual women are at greater risk for IPV than heterosexual women or lesbians (Walters et al., 2013); yet, the experiences of this group are understudied (Edwards et al., 2015). The purpose of this review was to examine the state of knowledge on bisexual women and IPV and to identify a future research agenda. A search was conducted using social science databases with keywords pertaining to bisexuality and IPV and the following criteria: a) the publication was an empirical study, b) the sample included women who identified as bisexual, and c) focused on IPV. This resulted in a sample of 39 publications between 2000 and 2016. Although there was variety in subject matter (e.g., minority stress, resources) no study had a sample of exclusively bisexual women. One focused on IPV among bisexuals; however, the sample consisted of males and females (Head & Milton, 2014). Articles seemed to follow one of three approaches: bisexual women were grouped with either lesbian samples (Hardesty et al., 2011), the broader queer population (Sylaska & Edwards, 2015), or were compared to other queer populations (Walters et al., 2013). The majority focused on adult populations. Given the prevalence of IPV for bisexual women, this paucity is troubling. Findings echo Cannon and Buttel (2015): to understand IPV in the queer community it is critical to understand the dynamics of its unique populations.

Nesa Wasarhaley

Legal Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence Involving Victims with Disabilities

Nesa E. Wasarhaley - Bridgewater State University, Abbie R. Levinson - Bridgewater State University, Amanda L. Langley - Bridgewater State University, Dominic C. Locantore - Bridgewater State University, Kristin M. Purnell - Bridgewater State University, Hailey E. Calderone - Bridgewater State University, Abbi L. Wirta - Bridgewater State University

Women with disabilities are especially vulnerable to intimate partner violence (IPV). Their rates of victimization are higher than women without disabilities. Despite this, there is little research on legal perceptions of IPV perpetrated against women with disabilities. In the present study, community members (N=259) read a trial summary in which a woman was physically assaulted by her partner. The trial described the victim as having either a physical disability or mild mental disability, or did not mention a disability. Participants rendered verdicts and made judgments about the victim and defendant (e.g., blame, typicality). Results indicated that a victim with a physical or mental disability did not evoke more pity than did a victim without a disability. Participants were less likely to blame a victim with a physical disability (versus none), which indirectly increased the likelihood of rendering guilty verdicts in this condition. Participants also rated a victim with a mental disability as a more typical victim of IPV versus a victim with a physical disability, which indirectly decreased the likelihood of rendering guilty verdicts (for mental disability). Overall, those who accept more domestic violence myths rendered fewer pro-victim and more pro-defendant judgments. We discuss results in terms of justice system responses to IPV cases in which the victim has a disability.

Nesa Wasarhaley ***The Role of Masculinity and Femininity in Intimate Partner Violence Schemas***

Nesa E. Wasarhaley - Bridgewater State University, Abbi L. Wirta - Bridgewater State University, Dominic C. Locantore - Bridgewater State University, Hailey E. Calderone - Bridgewater State University, Amanda L. Langley - Bridgewater State University, Kristin M. Purnell - Bridgewater State University, Abbie R. Levinson - Bridgewater State University

Research has shown that victims and perpetrators who violate gender role stereotypes (e.g., lesbians) can affect legal decisions in IPV cases. However, no known research has explicitly examined IPV schemas (i.e., notions of a typical IPV case) with regard to expectations about masculinity and femininity of the victim and perpetrator. In the present study, community members (N=408) rated the likelihood that various details about the victim, perpetrator, and their relationship, including stereotypically masculine and feminine characteristics, would be present in a typical IPV case, and completed a domestic violence myth acceptance scale. Overall, participants rated victims as likely to be female, feminine, have little power, in a submissive role, physically weaker, and smaller than the perpetrator; perpetrators as likely to be male, masculine, have power, in a dominant role, physically stronger, and larger; and likely that the victim and perpetrator are heterosexual. Participants were undecided about whether a victim and perpetrator are likely homosexual or both men, and they thought it was somewhat unlikely for both to be women or for a male victim/female perpetrator. Domestic violence myth acceptance was positively associated with rating the victim and perpetrator as equals in their relationship. We discuss implications for biased judgments in same-sex IPV cases.

Gabriela V. de Barros Vianna ***Association Between Physical Intimate Partner Violence and Violence Against Children***

Gabriela V. de Barros Vianna - Rio de Janeiro State University, Maria Helena Hasselmann - Rio de Janeiro State University

Family violence is a major public health problem widespread throughout the world that have many physical and emotional consequences for every family member. Some authors suggest that a family history of intimate partner violence (IPV) is related to a higher risk of violence against children (VAC). This study aims to estimate the association between physical IPV (PIPV) and VAC at the first year of life. We analyzed data from a cross-sectional study of 346 infants (mean age 401.63 days \pm SD=46.75) who attended four public health facilities in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. PIPV was measured using the Conflict Tactics Scales-1 and classified as present or absent. VAC was measured using the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales and classified as Non-violent Discipline (NVD); Psychological Aggression (PA); Corporal Punishment (CP); and Physical Maltreatment (PM). Associations were expressed as odds ratios (OR) and their respective 95% confidence intervals (95%CI). Results show that parents living in relationships where PIPV was present were less likely to use NVD strategies (OR=0.52; 95%CI=0.13–2.09; p=0.357) and more likely to commit acts of PA (OR=2.95; 95%CI=1.50–5.80; p=0.002), CP (OR=3.04; 95%CI=1.60–5.77; p=0.001) and PM (OR=2.22; 95%CI=1.03–4.76; p=0.040), even after adjusting for maternal age, suspicion of maternal and paternal alcohol abuse, social support and social network.

Ramona Alaggia ***Child Sexual Abuse Disclosures over the Life Course: A Review of the Research Literature***

Ramona Alaggia - University of Toronto, Rusan Lateef - Anishnawbe Health Toronto, Samantha Rajchel - University of Toronto

Timely access to services for child sexual abuse (CSA) survivors can mitigate risk to the mental health of CSA survivors of all ages. Greater practical application of factors that promote or inhibit disclosure has the potential to facilitate earlier disclosures, and in turn for survivors to receive services without delay. Using Kiteley and Stogdon's (2014) literature review framework thirty (30) studies were analysed to extrapolate the most convincing findings to be considered for future research and practice. The review asked: What can be learned about CSA disclosure through a life course perspective that can be applied to future research and practice? By adopting a life course perspective lens for identifying factors influencing CSA disclosure, this review highlights four themes: 1) contemporary models reflect an ecological framework for understanding the complex interplay of individual, familial, contextual and cultural factors involved in CSA disclosure; 2) disclosure is best viewed as an iterative process rather than a discrete event facilitated in a relational context; 3) age is a significant disclosure factor; 4) barriers to disclosure continue to far outweigh facilitators. The current knowledge base does not capture a cohesive picture of CSA disclosure processes and pathways over the life course. Implications for research and practice are detailed.

Michel Rousseau ***Comparing Mothers and Teachers Responses at the TSCYC***

Michel Rousseau - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Tristan Milot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Diane St-Laurent - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Iris Bourgault-Bouthillier - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

The Trauma Symptom Checklist for Young Children (TSCYC, Briere et al., 2001) is a widely used questionnaire assessing child's trauma symptomology. High scores on TSCYC scales have been related to many forms of child victimization, such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, neglect and domestic violence (Briere et al., 2001; Collin-Vezina et al., 2005; Milot et al., 2010). The TSCYC is generally filled by the child's parent. However, being able to use it with other observers (such as teachers or daycare educators) could provide further information on how child's symptoms vary in different contexts. However, in order to compare different observers' perspective, one must first demonstrate that variations in their scores reflect real differences in child's behaviors rather than biases caused by the instrument. In this study, we assessed the Differential item functioning (DIF) of the 27 TSCYC items composing the PTSD scales (intrusion, avoidance and hyperarousal) using data from mothers and teachers of 194 high-risk children. DIF analyses were conducted using the Rasch model. Accordingly, all items must have the same functioning for both observers in order to compare their scores. Our results revealed that 13 out of 27 items have a different functioning, raising some concerns for the comparisons of the TSCYC scores from different observers.

Kimberly Crossman ***Safely Recruiting and Retaining Divorcing Women in IPV Research: Methodological Successes and Pitfalls***

Kimberly A. Crossman - Southern Illinois University, Angela Whittaker - University of Illinois, Jennifer L. Hardesty - University of Illinois

Intimate partner violence (IPV) research requires careful consideration of potential risks for participants and researchers. Women who have recently left abusive partners are at increased risk of violence, including homicide. Simultaneously, they are often undergoing rapid transitions in residence, employment, income, and/or degree of contact with friends and family. These risks and changes present challenges for recruitment, retention, and safety assurance for divorcing women who participate in IPV research. Safety and ethical issues have been documented as they relate to longitudinal research with samples of abused women from health care or agency settings. We extend this work by documenting challenges specific to women sampled from public divorce records. We share successful strategies to minimize risk and maximize retention and privacy as well as methodological pitfalls from a longitudinal study of 120 women recruited soon after a divorce filing. We also provide data on whether and how abusers learned of women's participation (a common concern raised by IRB) and how abusers reacted. We link this data to IPV indicators prior to separation (frequency/severity of IPV, IPV type) and lethality risk at separation (Danger Assessment scores). Findings can inform future research design and protocols for safe and ethical research with abused women in the process of divorce.

Ramona Alaggia ***Take These Broken Wings and Learn to Fly: A Review on Resilience and Child Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence through a Social Ecological Lens***

Ramona Alaggia - University of Toronto, Melissa Donohue - University of Toronto

Although the study of resilience has grown steadily, much less attention has been given to children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) specifically. This literature review focused on resilience in the context of IPV exposure to extrapolate findings for future research and practice. The investigators asked: What can be learned about resilience in the context of exposure to IPV, using a social ecological lens that can be applied to future research and program planning? Review objectives included an analysis of 18 scientific studies to identify the most convincing findings (Kiteley & Stogdon, 2014). Thematic analysis uncovered: 1) inconsistency of definitions of resilience; 2) mixed samples representing various forms of violence; 3) intra-and interpersonal factors dominate findings with little research on contextual and cultural factors; 4) outcome research dominates investigation leaving resilience processes and pathways less clear. Results indicate that the field needs to push beyond a focus on individual characteristic traits alone to social ecological explanations with the integration of individual and environmental, contextual considerations. Also poly-victimization should be more fully acknowledged as the norm for IPV exposed children. Finally, a life course and trauma informed perspective is needed in future research to produce more relevant findings for practice.

Tristan Milot

Cumulative Trauma, Psychopathology Symptoms and the Mediating Role of Adult Attachment Disorganization

Tristan Milot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Diane St-Laurent - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Michel Rousseau - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Louise Ethier - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Cumulative trauma in childhood is an important predictor of psychopathology in adulthood (e.g., Cloitre et al., 2009). In this study, we examined if adult attachment disorganization mediates this relationship. Participants were 42 maltreating or at-risk of maltreating mothers. Information on mothers' childhood trauma was collected using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ; Bernstein et al., 1994) that assesses five types of childhood trauma. Measures of psychopathology symptoms included global psychological distress (Symptom Checklist-90-R; Derogatis et Lazarus, 1994) and dissociative symptoms (Dissociative Experiences Scale; Carlson & Putnam, 1993). Attachment disorganization was assessed through the Adult Attachment Interview (AAI, Main & Goldwyn, 1998) using the Hostile/Helpless (HH) states of mind coding system (Lyons-Ruth et al., 2005). The HH coding system identifies disorganized states of mind in adults severely traumatized during childhood. HH state of mind has been linked to indices of psychopathology and personality disorder (Finger et al., 2006). Results revealed that cumulative trauma and attachment disorganization were both related to higher scores of psychological distress and dissociative symptoms. Mediation analyses revealed that the link between cumulative trauma and dissociative symptoms was completely mediated by the level of attachment disorganization.

Jia Xue

Intimate Partner Violence in China: A Review of Research

Jia Xue - University of Pennsylvania, Richard Gelles - University of Pennsylvania

This paper has four parts. First, the study discusses the transformation of intimate partner violence from a private problem to a social problem. Second, the study reviews the policy initiative by Chinese government. Third, this study reviews research on intimate partner violence of China from 1990 to present. Fourth, the study reviews intimate partner violence interventions in Chinese society. This study reviews research about intimate partner violence in China. CNKI, PsycInfo, PubMed, Web of Science, Science Direct and google scholar are systematically searched for IPV related studies in China.

Lynette Renner

Women's Perceptions of Changes in the Parent-Child Relationship Over the Course of Group Therapy

Lynette M. Renner - University of Minnesota, Angela Lewis-Dmello - Domestic Abuse Project, Hannah Michel - Domestic Abuse Project, Cari J. Clark - University of Minnesota

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) can have negative effects on women's parenting. In this study, changes in the parent-child relationship were explored as women and children exposed to IPV, separately participated in 12 weeks of group treatment. Method: Data were taken from participants receiving group treatment at a community agency in an urban Midwestern city. Sixteen mothers shared their perceptions of the parent-child relationship at three points over 12 weeks and 11 mothers participated in semi-structured interviews three months later. Results: Women's expectations for change in the parent-child relationship prior to the start of group focused communication, becoming closer, gaining awareness, being seen by their children as trustworthy, and being a role model for their children. After 12 weeks, women expressed that their family communicated more openly (in general and specifically about the abuse), they had a closer relationship with their children, and they and their children had a better understanding of the abuse. At follow-up, most mothers reported their children continued to communicate openly about their feelings and some women reported their children better understood the abuse that all members endured. Conclusion: Understanding how group work changes the parent-child dynamics is critical when providing services to families healing from violence.

Catherine Moon

Construct and Predictive Validity of the AAPI-2 in a Low-Income, Urban, African-American Sample

Catherine Moon - University of Maryland

The Adult-Adolescent Parenting Inventory-2 is a widely used instrument to assess parenting attitudes associated with child maltreatment (Bavolek and Keene, 2001). This study specifically addresses the construct and predictive validity of the AAPI-2 in a low-income, urban, African-American sample. A confirmatory factor analysis of APPI-2 Form A revealed a less than optimal fit, with specific issues in some sub-scales. Three years after administering measure, participants were matched with child welfare records to assess predictive validity. The totality of the findings suggest that the APPI-2 should be interpreted cautiously in this population. Practice and research implications for working with parents in distressed urban environments are discussed.

Hannah Espeleta ***Predictors of Sexually Intrusive Behaviors in Preschool-Aged Children***

Tyler Smith - University of Oklahoma HSC, Rebecca Glover - Washington State University, Som Bohora - University of Oklahoma HSC, Danielle Whitworth - University of Oklahoma HSC, Christopher Campbell - University of Oklahoma HSC, Jane Silovsky - University of Oklahoma HSC

Problematic sexual behaviors in children are clinically concerning behaviors involving sexual body parts that are developmentally inappropriate and/or potentially harmful (Silovsky & Bonner, 2003). Sexually intrusive behaviors (SIB) are of particular concern due to the invasive nature of the acts (e.g., touching other's private parts; Friedrich, 1997). While the term "sexual" is used to describe these behaviors, the motivations of SIB in early childhood are often related to a variety of factors (Silovsky & Bonner, 2003). Friedrich et al. (2003) found that SIB in children ages 2-12 were related to four factors: family adversity, exposure to coercive/violent behavior, exposure to sexuality, and child vulnerabilities. Our study sought to replicate Friedrich's study using a clinical sample of preschool-aged children (ages 2-6). Results from a negative binomial regression indicated significant variables from within the family adversity construct (Parenting Stress, $\beta = 1.01$, 95% CI: 1, 1.015, $p = 0.0419$) and child vulnerabilities construct (Externalizing Behavior, $\beta = 1.03$, 95% CI: 1.015, 1.51, $p < .001$; PTSD Criteria Met, $\beta = 1.20$, 95% CI: 1.001, 1.442, $p = 0.0454$). These results highlight the importance of understanding the connection between SIB and general behavior problems, as well as addressing parenting stress in treatment. Additional results to be presented.

Victoria Lawlor ***The Role of Emotion Regulation in Dating Violence Perpetration***

Victoria Lawlor - Northeastern University, Christie J. Rizzo - Northeastern University

Dating violence is a prevalent and serious public health problem for college students. Research suggests that emotion regulation (ER) may play an important role in the perpetration of dating violence. However, little research has been devoted to understand the role of specific ER strategies in dating violence behaviors. The current study examined how the use of different ER strategies is associated with dating violence perpetration in a sample of college-age males in the Northeast U.S. (N=100). Data was collected through a confidential online survey. 71.4% of respondents endorsed psychological aggression; 18.2% endorsed physical assault, 33% endorsed sexual coercion, 7% injured their partner, and 70% reported stalking behaviors. Multiple regression analyses were conducted to evaluate how well emotion regulation strategies predicted dating violence perpetration and stalking. Although ER abilities did not significantly relate to dating violence behaviors, a significant amount of variance in physical violence perpetration was accounted for by the cognitive strategies of refocusing ($B = .974$, $p < .05$), positive reappraisal ($B = -1.13$, $p = .005$), and blaming others ($B = .768$, $p < .05$). Our data suggest that cognitive ER strategies may be particularly relevant to the perpetration of physical dating violence among college men and could be addressed directly in prevention programs.

Sandra Graham-Bermann ***Longitudinal Study of Intervention for Young Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Sandra A. Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan, Maria M Galano - University of Michigan, Hannah Clark - University of Michigan, Sara Stein - University of Michigan, Andrew Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan

More than 275 million children worldwide are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) each year. Research tells us that without intervention the effects can be long lasting. Very few get any help. Starting in 2006 120 mothers exposed to severe IPV and their 4-6 year old children participated in a randomized control trial for interventions designed to enhance their coping and adjustment. Half participated in the Preschool Kids' Club and the Moms' Empowerment Program and the other half were offered the programs at a later date. The programs significantly reduced participants' exposure to violence, improved the mothers' parenting, and depression, and significantly reduced children's internalizing and externalizing behavior problems relative to controls. Changes held at 8-month follow-up. However, we have no idea whether improvements have lasted longer, who has gotten better, stayed the same, or regressed. 93% of mothers agreed to be recontacted. A research team is locating and interviewing these families 8-10 years later to answer just those questions. Clearly, we can help children in the short term, but we need more information on who is best assisted and who needs other help, and how long any positive effects may last. There is too much at stake to not find this out! Preliminary results will be presented.

Ilana Berman ***Predicting PTSD from Adverse Childhood Experiences and Posttraumatic Maladaptive Beliefs***

Ilana S. Berman - University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Maegan Calvert - University of Arkansas, Mariah Lentz - University of Arkansas

The Adverse Childhood Experiences questionnaire (ACE; Felitti et al., 1997) was developed for brief screening to assess experiences of childhood maltreatment and household dysfunction. In concordance with polyvictimization theory (Finkelhor et al., 2005), endorsement of more ACEs is associated with greater negative physical and mental health outcomes (e.g., depression, PTSD). This study assessed female undergraduate students (M age = 19.1) via an online survey for ACEs, PTSD symptoms (PCL-5; Weathers et al., 2013), and utilized a new, brief 20-item measure of cognitive distortions, the Posttraumatic Maladaptive Beliefs Scale (PMBS; Vogt, Shipherd, & Resick, 2012). Results of hierarchical logistic regression indicated that after controlling for ACE exposure, 2 of the 3 PMBS subscales (Threat of Harm & Self-Worth and Judgment) were significantly associated with a 1.7 increase in likelihood of PTSD diagnosis. There was a good model fit (discrimination of PTSD symptoms), $X^2(4, N = 198) = 42.87, p < 0.001$, Nagelkerke $R^2 = .296$. ACEs and PMBS subscales predicted classification of provisional PTSD diagnosis with 82.3% accuracy. Findings support the utility of assessing childhood exposure to trauma and added value of using the PMBS measure of maladaptive cognitions to target specific cognitions associated with childhood traumas in treatment for individuals with PTSD symptoms.

Prerana Dharnidharka ***Family-of-Origin Violence and Physical Dating Violence Among Young Adults in Mainland China and Hong Kong: A Multiple-Group Mediation Model***

Prerana Dharnidharka - Kansas State University, Charity Clifford - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Over a third of young adults in China perpetrate physical assault in dating relationships (Chan et al., 2008). And yet almost everything we know about dating violence comes from Western studies. We drew data from 1291 college students in Mainland China (N = 745) and Hong Kong (N = 546) —a sub-sample of the International Dating Violence Survey—to study the relationship and potential mechanisms between family-of-origin violence and physical violence perpetration in dating relationships. A multiple-group, structural equation mediation model indicated that although family-of-origin violence was significantly associated with approval of violence and relationship conflict (potential mechanisms), it was not significantly associated with perpetration in both groups. The indirect path from family-of-origin violence to approval of violence to relationship conflict to perpetration was significant only in the China sample. Relationship conflict had the largest effect in both groups and approval of violence had a significantly larger effect in the China sample. Thus, family-of-origin may increase the risk for perpetration only indirectly and youth in Mainland China may be more accepting of violence. Results also suggest that proximal risk markers (e.g. relationship characteristics) may be more significant than distal markers (e.g. family-of-origin violence) in the study of dating violence.

Gabriela Lelakowska ***Risk for Child Physical Abuse: The Role of Executive Functioning and Emotion Regulation Difficulties***

Gabriela Lelakowska - Northern Illinois University, Sapir Sasson - Northern Illinois University, Jacob B. Holzman - Northern Illinois University, Julie Crouch - Northern Illinois University, David Bridgett - Northern Illinois University, Joel Milner - Northern Illinois University

This study was designed to clarify the role of executive functions and emotion regulation difficulties in predicting child physical abuse (CPA) risk. We hypothesized that: (a) lower levels of executive functioning (i.e., working memory, inhibition/switching skills) would be associated with higher CPA risk, and (b) emotion regulation difficulties would partially explain the associations between executive functions and CPA risk. A sample of 98 general population parents (32% fathers) completed self-report measures of executive functions (Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Functioning-Adult version; Roth et al., 2005), CPA risk as measured by the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (Milner, 1986), emotion regulation difficulties (Difficulties with Emotion Regulation Scale; Gratz & Roemer, 2004), as well as a performance-based measure of inhibition/switching skills (Color Word task; Delis et al., 2001). As predicted, emotion regulation difficulties partially explained the relationship between inhibition/switching performance and CPA risk. Moreover, emotion regulation difficulties fully explained the association between working memory and CPA risk. The full model accounted for 35% of the variance in CPA risk. These results suggest that enhancing parents' executive functioning and teaching them effective emotion regulation skills may be important goals for CPA prevention efforts.

Sapir Sasson ***Reappraisal and Suppression: The Role of Emotion Regulation Strategies in Child Physical Abuse Risk***

Jacob B. Holzman - Northern Illinois University, Sapir Sasson - Northern Illinois University, Julie L. Crouch - Northern Illinois University, David J. Bridgett - Northern Illinois University, Joel S. Milner - Northern Illinois University

This study examined links between executive functioning, emotion regulation strategies (reappraisal, suppression), and child physical abuse (CPA) risk. We expected that: a) higher levels of reappraisal would be associated with lower CPA risk, b) higher levels of suppression would be associated with higher CPA risk, and c) executive functioning would partially explain these links. General population parents (N = 154; 67% mothers) completed self-report measures of executive functioning (Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Functioning-Adult version; Roth et al., 2005; Adult Temperament Questionnaire; Evans & Rothbart, 2007), CPA risk (Child Abuse Potential Inventory; Milner, 1986), and emotion regulation strategies (Emotion Regulation Questionnaire; Gross & John, 2003). Results from path analyses revealed that reappraisal was inversely associated with CPA risk such that higher levels of reappraisal were linked to lower CPA risk. Executive functions fully accounted for this relation. Higher levels of suppression were directly associated with higher CPA risk. Executive functions did not account for this relation. Supplemental analyses revealed that reappraisal and suppression may contribute to different facets of CPA risk. CPA prevention efforts that enhance parents' reappraisal and executive functioning skills, while decreasing use of suppression to manage emotions are needed.

Tracie Ebalu ***Predictors of the Early Working Alliance Among Male Veterans in Intimate Partner Violence Treatment***

Tracie Ebalu - VA Boston Healthcare System, Gina Poole Laposta - VA Boston Healthcare System, Robin Weatherill - VA Boston Healthcare System, Casey Taft - VA Boston Healthcare System

Studies have illustrated that the working alliance is an important factor in treatment outcome and compliance in partner violent men. In particular, the development of a strong early working alliance is associated with reductions in intimate partner violence (IPV) recidivism. However, no studies have yet investigated factors related to early working alliance among male veterans in IPV treatment. We examined the associations between early working alliance and various demographic factors (educational level, race/ethnicity, number of deployments), traumatic stress factors (post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms, childhood trauma), as well as referral source (court-ordered versus other). Participants were 135 male veterans/service members in a randomized controlled trial of the Strength at Home program, a trauma-focused group intervention to end IPV. Results showed that childhood sexual abuse ($r = .26$), PTSD symptom severity ($r = .21$), and number of deployments ($r = .27$) were significantly correlated (all p 's < .05) with lower early alliance client ratings. These findings suggest that exposure to trauma may hinder development of a positive therapeutic alliance in IPV treatment.

Margaret Holland ***The Experience of Home Visitors and Clinical Supervisors Encountering Child Maltreatment***

Margaret L. Holland - Yale University, John M. Leventhal - Yale University, Lois S. Sadler - Yale University

Home visiting (HV) is a promising approach to reduce child maltreatment. How home visitors (HVs) respond to evidence of maltreatment may impact program effectiveness, but their perspective has not been reported. Our aim is to provide that perspective. Method: Qualitative interviews, guided by narrative inquiry, were conducted with HVs and supervisors in a multi-site statewide HV program targeting families at risk of child maltreatment. Questions covered: situations encountered, participants' responses, reporting decisions, and impacts on family engagement in HV. Interviews will continue until saturation; 6 have been conducted so far. Results: Preliminary thematic analysis indicated that most HVs and all supervisors had encountered possible child maltreatment. Frustration was voiced about apparent inconsistencies of child protective services (CPS) responses and not knowing why CPS responded to some reports, but not others. Some participants felt it was important to talk to the family before making a report, while others did not. Participants did not consider statewide program training sufficient, but felt prepared due to previous experience or local site training, which varied by site. Conclusions: Encountering evidence of child maltreatment is common in HV, but preparation and response varies. Increased understanding of CPS decisions may improve HVs' effectiveness.

Jenny Afkinich ***Influence of Violence Prevention Programming on Violent Incidents on School Campuses: A Secondary Data Analysis of the School Survey on Crime and Safety, 2006***

Jenny L. Afkinich - University of Maryland, Baltimore, Susan Klumpner - University of Maryland, Baltimore

Violence is a pervasive and damaging problem on school campuses. Although prior research has tested the effectiveness of specific interventions, little is known about whether increasing the number of initiatives on campus could reduce the number of violent incidents. This secondary data analysis seeks to determine whether grade schools with a greater number of types of nonviolence programs on campus and community volunteer groups have fewer violent incidents. The data was collected as part of the School Survey on Crime and Safety, 2006. One administrator completed the survey per school. The outcome variable is a total count of violent incidents recorded during the school year. The independent variables of interest are a count of the types of programs each school employed for violence prevention (e.g. behavior modification and mentoring) and the number of types of community partners the school has (e.g. parent groups and civic organizations). Demographic information about the student body is also included in the analyses. Poisson regression was used for the multivariate analyses. The findings indicate increased numbers of violence reduction programs and increased numbers of community partnerships are both associated with increased numbers of violent incidents on campus. This suggests schools may be taking a reactive rather than proactive approach to violence prevention.

Ilana Berman ***Expanding Resilience Research: Resilience Predicting the Relation Between Childhood Adversities and Accurate PTSD Diagnosis in Young Adult Females***

Ilana S. Berman- University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic- University of Arkansas, Maegan Calvert - University of Arkansas, Mariah Lentz - University of Arkansas

Polyvictimization research has demonstrated a dose-response relation between multiple adverse childhood experiences and PTSD severity, primarily sampling multiply traumatized children (e.g., Finkelhor et al., 2007). This sample of female undergraduate students (M age = 19.1) supported this finding with a relatively high-functioning young adult sample ($F(1, 201) = 56.28, p < .001, R^2 = .22$). College females completed the Adverse Childhood Experiences questionnaire (ACE; Felitti et al., 1997) and PCL-5 (Weathers et al., 2013). ACE score also significantly predicted a provisional PTSD diagnosis (Nagelkerke $R^2 = .22$). Adding a measure of resilience (CD-RISC; Connor & Davidson, 2003) in a hierarchical logistic regression significantly contributed to the prediction of provisional PTSD diagnosis with a good model fit ($X^2(2, N = 199) = 37.2, p < 0.001, Nagelkerke R^2 = .26$). With each additional ACE, PTSD risk increased 1.5 times; however, higher resilience scores yielded lower rates of PTSD classification ($\text{Exp}(B) = 0.97, p = .01$). Together, ACEs and CD-RISC predicted classification with 81.3% accuracy. Results support protective factors playing an important role lasting through emerging adulthood in mediating PTSD diagnosis after exposure to multiple traumatic events in childhood.

Mackenzie Wild ***Childhood Abuse, Cortisol, and Adult Personality: Data from Midlife in the United States (MIDUS)***

Mackenzie Wild - Saint Anselm College, Loretta L.C. Brady - Saint Anselm College, Elizabeth Hahn Rickenbach - Saint Anselm College

Research suggests the impact of childhood abuse is proximal and distal, both in personality and physiological effects, but specific findings are inconclusive and inconsistent. The present study sought out to further explore the relationships and influences between these variables in a sample of middle aged adults. Data variables were utilized from the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) study, including personality (extraversion, agency, neuroticism, agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness), parental abuse in childhood (emotional, physical, severe physical, sexual), and assayed urinary cortisol, with a total n of 1255. Correlation coefficients revealed a positive correlation between paternal emotional abuse and extraversion, a positive correlation between paternal physical abuse and extraversion, a positive correlation between agreeableness and sexual abuse, and a negative correlation between urinary cortisol and extraversion. A series of linear regressions revealed that paternal emotional and physical abuse had a significant effect on extraversion in adulthood, extraversion had a significant effect on paternal emotional and physical abuse, sexual abuse had a significant effect on agreeableness, and agreeableness had a significant effect on sexual abuse. Suggestions for further research into proximal and distal impacts of abuse are explored.

Erin Taylor

Engagement in Electronic and Online Sexual Behaviors Among Youth with Problematic Sexual Behavior

Erin K. Taylor - OUHSC, Alexandra Slemaker - OUHSC, Michael Hunter - OUHSC, Jane Silovsky - OUHSC

Adolescents' use of electronics to engage in sexual behaviors, including "sexting" and viewing pornography online, has received much attention from researchers in the past decade (Owens et al., 2012; Walrave et al., 2015). Previous research has linked these electronic/online behaviors with other risky sexual behavior (e.g., multiple partners) in adolescents (Braun-Courville & Rojas, 2009; Van Ouytsel, 2015). Further, demographic differences (e.g., age, gender) have emerged between those who engage in these behaviors and those who do not (Rice et al., 2014). However, no research has examined if and how youth with a history of problematic sexual behavior (PSB) use electronics to engage in sexual behaviors. The current study sought to examine how frequently youth with PSB participate in electronic/online sexual behaviors and what the significant predictors of these behaviors were. Participants were 391 youth ages 10-14 who were referred to PSB treatment at one of eight regional sites. Caregivers completed the Youth Sexual Behavior Problem Inventory at intake to assess PSB concerns. Preliminary results indicated that 32% of youth watched pornography, 14% engaged in sexual chat via electronics, 8% shared sexual videos or pictures, and 3% requested others share sexual pictures or videos at intake. Analyses regarding predictors is ongoing. Implications of results will be discussed.

Tristan Milot

Intergenerational Transmission of Maltreatment: The Role of Cumulative Trauma and Psychological Functioning

Diane St-Laurent - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Tristan Milot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Experiences of childhood maltreatment are associated with a higher risk of adopting abusive or neglectful parenting behaviors in adulthood (Banyard et al., 2003; Dixon et al., 2005; Pears & Capaldi, 2001). This study focuses on two potential factors that might play a role in the reproduction of maltreating behaviors towards one's child: cumulative experiences of maltreatment during childhood and psychological functioning. Participants were 117 (mainly low-income) mothers of a preschool-aged child who all reported having been moderately or severely maltreated in childhood (as assessed by the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire [CTQ]; Bernstein et al., 1994). Mothers were divided into two groups according to their child's maltreatment status: not maltreated (n=74) and maltreated (n=43). Mothers' psychological functioning was assessed through the Symptom Checklist-90-R (Derogatis et Lazarus, 1994) and the Inventory of Altered Self-Capacities (Briere, 1998). A score reflecting the cumulative childhood trauma experienced by mothers was computed from the CTQ. Analyses revealed that mothers who repeated the cycle of maltreatment experienced a greater number of childhood trauma and reported more psychological symptoms related to abandonment concerns than mothers whose child was not a victim of abuse or neglect. However, mothers did not differ on the level of psychological distress.

Autumn Bermea

"Relationship Abuse Doesn't Discriminate": Intimate Partner Violence in the Lives of Queer Adolescent Mothers in Foster Care

Heidi Rueda - UTSA, Autumn M. Bermea - Montclair State University, Michelle L. Toews - Kansas State University

Adolescent mothers (Toews & Yazedjian, 2014), queer youth (Kann et al., 2011), and foster youth (Jonson-Reid et al., 2007) are more likely to experience IPV. Despite the overrepresentation of queer youth in foster care (Wilson & Kastanis, 2015) and the increased risk for foster youth to become adolescent parents (Manlove et al., 2011), no studies have examined the intersections of these identities on experiences of IPV. Using an intersectionality framework (Crenshaw, 1991), the present study seeks to fill this gap. A total of 14 adolescent mothers participated in one of four focus groups conducted at a residential foster care facility. Thematic analysis (Braun & Clark, 2006) revealed how: (1) previous victimization by male partners set the stage for continued experiences of IPV in the same-sex relationships they formed at the facility, (2) mothers viewed foster care staff as unhelpful in protecting themselves and their children from IPV, (3) mothers discussed how their male partners would also abuse their children, while their female partners did not. Although research and prevention efforts often focus on one group and their increased risk for IPV, results demonstrate the importance of examining axes between identities in order to better understand diverse IPV experiences. Results also suggest practitioners should be trained to adequately respond to IPV in diverse populations.

Guillaume Boivin ***Early Life Stress and Daily Hassles in School Bullying Among Adolescents: Evidence of a Diathesis-Stress Model in the Etiology of a Specific Form of Aggression***

Guillaume Boivin - UQAC, Jacinthe Dion - UQAC, Kevin Smith - UQAC, Marie-Pier Dufour - UQAC, Roxanne Côté - UQAC, Wendy Nilsen - Senter for Velferds- Og Arbeid

Background: According to Olweus (1993), bullying is a specific form of aggression in which the aggressive behavior involves unwanted or negative actions for the victim, is a pattern repeated over time and involves an imbalance of power or strength between the bully and the victim. However, only a few tried to explain the risk factors for being a bully or whether bullying served a purpose or a need among those who perpetrate it. The present study aims to explain bullying during adolescence in a diathesis-stress conceptual framework in which bullying would be moderated by daily hassles or early life stress. Method: The sample consists in 976 participants from age 12 to 16 (4 waves) from Norway. Independent variables include sex, age, stressful life events, daily hassles, and self-regulation. Dependent variables include bullying and coping strategies. Estimates are derived through structural equation modelling and cross-lagged path analysis. Results: Results from the preliminary analysis (phase 1) suggest that there is a significant association between bullying and daily hassles at each wave. Significant relationship was also found between bullying and stressful life events. Conclusion: Although further analysis is necessary to answer our hypothesis (phase 2), results suggest that a diathesis-stress model could be used to explain bullying in adolescents.

Sapir Sasson ***Childhood Corporal Punishment, Anger Expression, and Mindfulness: A Moderated Mediation Model of Child Physical Abuse Risk***

Sapir Sasson - Northern Illinois University, Jennifer Milliken - Northern Illinois University, Julie Crouch - Northern Illinois University, Joel Milner - Northern Illinois University

In the present study we hypothesized that (a) childhood receipt of corporal punishment would be associated with increased child physical abuse (CPA) risk in adulthood; (b) higher levels of anger expression would partially explain the association between receipt of corporal punishment and current CPA risk; and (c) that the mediating role of anger would be apparent only among parents with low levels of mindfulness. A sample of 232 parents (68.1% mothers) completed the Childhood History Questionnaire (Milner et al., 1990), the Freiburg Mindfulness Inventory (Walach et al., 2006), the Spielberger Anger Expression Inventory (Spielberger, 1999), and the Child Abuse Potential Inventory (Milner, 1986). Moderated mediation analyses indicated that parents' current levels of anger expression partially mediated the relation between the childhood receipt of corporal punishment and CPA risk. Additionally, there was a significant conditional indirect effect of mindfulness, such that anger expression mediated the relationship between childhood receipt of corporal punishment and current CPA risk only for parents who reported low levels of mindfulness (index of moderated mediation = $-.17$; 95% CI = $-.34, -.03$). These results suggest that high-risk parents may benefit from interventions that include mindfulness skills training as a means of reducing anger and CPA risk.

Jane Silovsky ***Perceptions of Youth with Problematic Sexual Behaviors: Influence of Community Education and Collaboration***

Jane F. Silovsky - OUHSC, Jennifer Daer Shields - Oklahoma State University, Tyler Smith - OUHSC, Erin Taylor - OUHSC, Hannah Espeleta - OSU, Lana Beasley - OSU

Labels matter (Darley and Gros, 1983). Harris and Socia (2014) studied a national stratified sample and found higher rates of concern associated with the term "Sexual Offender". Stronger support for internet registration, residence restrictions, banning from social network sites, and juvenile registration was found with use of the term "sexual offender", as opposed to "person who committed crimes". Can we influence the impact of labels through community education? Eight sites across the country have received funding to improve their communities' response to youth with problematic sexual behavior (PSB), child victims, and caregivers. These efforts include community education and collaboration with key stakeholders (e.g., law enforcement, child welfare, and juvenile justice). This study examined 38 key stakeholders' response to the term "youth with problematic sexual behavior" from eight sites. The sites were grouped in three levels of collaboration and community outreach (low, medium, and high). Outside of "kids" and "behavior," low collaboration sites high frequency terms were "juvenile," "abuse," "risk," "crime," and "issues"; Medium sites terms were "prior," "victim," "appropriate," and "boundaries,,"; and High sites terms were "hard," "problems,," "treatment," "younger," and "good." Analyses and implications of community outreach and collaboration will be discussed.

Rose Domanico ***Aging out of the Child Welfare System: Assessing the Impact of Group Home Placement on Economic Hardship, Substance Abuse, and Criminality***

Rose Domanico - University of North Carolina

The purpose of this research is to examine outcomes for youth who have aged out of the child welfare system. My thesis examines data on young adults who recently became independent and compares outcomes for youth who aged out of group home settings to outcomes for youth who aged out of alternative settings including foster homes and pre-adoptive homes. The data come from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS), the National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD) Outcomes File, and the NYTD Services File. Previous research has shown that group home placement exacerbates deviant, antisocial behavior among youth in their care. Other studies show that aging out of the child welfare system yields negative life outcomes such as homelessness and financial dependence. However, research is limited on youth who age out of the group home setting in particular. This study aims to address the gap in the literature by examining economic hardship, substance abuse, and criminality for youth who aged out of the group home setting compared to youth who aged out of alternative settings. The results of this study show that aging out of a group home placement in particular is a significant predictor of negative outcomes in young adulthood.

Jacqueline Holloway ***The Most Difficult Cases: Effective Use of a Therapeutic Supervised Visitation Model in a Front Line Setting***

Jacqueline L. Holloway - The NYSPPC

Supervised Visitation(SV)is intended to repair and strengthen parent-child relationships during enforced separations, while providing an environment of both physical and emotional safety. At present, however, there is little understanding of SV's effectiveness, particularly in complex cases seen in front line settings. The current work describes outcomes of a pilot project between the NYC Administration for Children's Services (ACS) and a front line agency to provide therapeutic SV services to ACS's most challenging cases. A strategic, yet flexible, attachment and attunement focused therapeutic intervention model was used during visits with mandated families (N=82). Outcomes were assessed via the validated Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory, and a clinician rated parenting skills survey. Non-custodial parents of families receiving SV services for at least 12 weeks showed significant improvement on the AAPI 'parental empathy' subscale, and marginal improvement on 'family roles' and 'expectations of children'. Age, ethnicity, and education were not related to AAPI scores in this sample. Significant improvement was evident across all five domains of the parenting skills survey. As the bulk of SV programs are unstructured and often offer no therapeutic strategy, the current findings indicate the feasibility of positive outcomes for complex cases in a front line clinical setting.

Flor Vilches ***Dating Violence: A Descriptive Investigation in University Students***

Flor Vilches - Universidad Católica de Santa María, Arequipa-Perú, Adriana García Calderon Barreda - Universidad Católica San Pablo, Arequipa-Perú

In countries like Peru, intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious problem. In the past didn't receive necessary attention but now violence law is more advanced than reality. People identify easily IPV in adults but not in adolescents and young students. The purposes of this descriptive study are: (a) discriminate if adolescents and young students perceive IPV in their intimate relationships (b) precise if adolescents and young students perceive diverse types of violence and which of them are more frequent in dating and their relations with gender, age, and professional careers. The sample was 259 students: 112 men and 147 women. The instrument used was CUVINO. Results were 27% of students felt violence; women reported 29% of maltreatment and men 25%. The group of adolescents of 17-19 years old reported feel more violence than 20-22 years group. 57% was afraid of the partner and 45% feel trapped. They perceived more frequent next violence subtypes: humiliation (91%), gender violence (72%), physical and Instrumental violence (70%), detachment (68%), sexual violence (68%), coercion (66%) and emotional punishment (65%). Men and women experienced IPV but they don't report clearly because don't recognize it. It's more clear if analyze and compare the result "be afraid of the partner" is more than double of perceived violence or "feel trapped involve a relation by coercion", so these results are important for prevention programs and for intervention too.

Reeve Kennedy ***Bully/victims- One Homogenous Group? Differences Among Youth Involved in Bullying Perpetration and Peer Victimization***

Reeve Kennedy - University of New Hampshire

Bully/victims are often found to be the most high-risk group involved in bullying, yet little research has explored whether certain bully/victims are more high-risk than others. Drawing upon previous research, this exploratory study used a nationally representative sample to examine within-group differences among bully/victims, with a specific focus on the amount of bullying perpetration and peer victimization reported. The primary aim of this research was to investigate the differences among bully/victims on various characteristics, such as non-peer victimization, adversity, and traumatic symptoms. Using cutoff points, four bully/victim groups were established based on the amount of perpetration and victimization reported (N = 165). Results indicated that there was a distinct difference between bully/victim types, particularly for trauma symptoms. The most substantial difference was found between the high group and the moderate group. The findings from this study indicate that youth involved in high amounts of both bullying perpetration and peer victimization are considerably more high risk than youth involved in fewer bullying behaviors. These findings can be used to inform both research and practice, particularly in regards to targeted evidence based interventions for a substantially high-risk group of youth.

Zach Blount ***Moving from Deficits to Malleable Protective Factors: Examining the Targets of Promising Programs for Boys and Men of Color***

Zach Blount - Life Paths, Alli Smith - Life Paths, Elizabeth Eidson - Life Paths, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths

Purpose: Violence prevention and intervention programs are typically deficits-based, failing to address the source of adversities faced by boys and men of color (BMoC). This systematic literature review examines and categorizes violence prevention and intervention programs that address BMoC through strengths and protective factors to identify promising directions for program development. Method: PubMed and PsycInfo were scanned using a Boolean search. Additional articles were obtained through outreach to colleagues. Results were screened using inclusion criteria. Results: 136 articles were included for program coding and categorization from 3199 initial "hits." Program foci were classified as: cultural enhancement, redefining masculinity, overall well-being, and bolstering strengths. Conclusion: Program themes provided key insights into factors that facilitate effective violence prevention and intervention techniques. Further study should consider the mechanisms for change within each category to best serve future BMoC program development.

Anne-Stuart Bell ***Family, Faith, and Fatherhood: Aspects of Resilience for Boys and Men of Color***

Anne-Stuart Bell - Life Paths, Elizabeth Taylor- Life Paths, Excy Guardado - Life Paths, Annya Shalun - Life Paths, Sherry Hamby- Life Paths

Objective: Addresses literature gap on experiences of boys and men of color (BMoC) and attempts to shift to a strengths based perspective. Investigates positive traits of BMoC with qualitative analysis as a lens to understand racial identity through assets and protective factors. Method: 15 male participants (10 African American, 1 Jamaican, 1 Latino, 3 Multiracial) were drawn from a larger sample in the rural southeast. We analyzed qualitative interviews that focused on key points in participants' lives and coded for themes using grounded theory analysis. Results: Identified three major themes and corresponding subthemes: Turning Points (family, faith), Mediating Strengths (self-regulation, motivation, generosity, reciprocity), and Achievement (positive role model, self-reliance, stability). Conclusions: Participants' descriptions of personal strengths, growth, and achievement suggests a multi-faceted, continuous process of resilience for BMoC. The analysis can inform prevention and intervention programs.

SECTION VI

Paper Sessions and Abstracts

Plenary Session Sunday 7/10/2016

6:00pm-7:30pm

Ballroom

Keynote Speaker: Elizabeth Miller

Elizabeth Miller ***Rethinking Sexual and Dating Violence Prevention: Sex, Gender, and Trauma***

Elizabeth Miller - University of Pittsburgh, Adolescent Medicine

Recent research on sexual and dating violence prevention has highlighted the need to address sexual health promotion and healthy sexual relationships as well as gender norms (including homophobic attitudes). As such interpersonal violence experiences also often co-occur with other violence exposure, strengths-based, trauma-informed approaches to prevention and intervention are needed. This presentation will review this research and share some promising findings from clinic and community-based prevention studies.

Session A1 Monday 7/11/2016

8:30am-9:45am

Riverwatch

Youth Offending

Patricia Kerig ***Testing Gender-Differentiated Models of the Mechanisms Linking Interpersonal Victimization and Youth Offending: Callousness Versus Borderline Traits***

Patricia K. Kerig - University of Utah, Shannon D. Chaplo - University of Utah, Crosby A. Modrowski - University of Utah

A wealth of research affirms that childhood victimization increases the risk for juvenile offending. Given recent dramatic increases in the proportion of traumatized girls in the justice system, a pressing question concerns whether models explaining the associations between victimization and delinquency hold across genders. For example, whereas callous-unemotional (CU) traits predict offending amongst boys, alternative models for girls implicate borderline personality (BP) traits, particularly because these traits are related to the history of interpersonal victimization that is differentially associated with girls' delinquency. To examine this question, 820 detained youth (26% female; Mean age=16.06; 47% ethnically diverse) completed validated self-report measures of interpersonal victimization, CU, BP, and delinquent behaviors. Official juvenile justice records provided offenses. Structural equation modeling via Mplus indicated that victimization predicted offenses for both genders and this association was statistically mediated by BP for both genders and by CU for girls only; in turn, for boys only CU also had a direct association with offending, $\beta(2)=89.10$, $p=.00$, CFI=.90. These results suggest that the mechanisms underlying the association between victimization and offending have both similarities and unique features for girls and boys.

Catia Malvaso ***Associations between Childhood and Adolescent Maltreatment and Subsequent Juvenile Offending***

Catia G Malvaso - University of Adelaide, Paul Delfabbro - University of Adelaide, Andrew Day - Deakin University

There is convincing evidence that many young people who are in the justice system have had contact with child protection services and that victims of childhood maltreatment are at increased risk of subsequent juvenile justice involvement. In Australia, however, there have been few longitudinal studies which have examined these associations and relatively less is known about this association. This study examines the overlap between the child protection and juvenile justice involvement in South Australia, and determines how substantiated maltreatment and variations in these experiences (e.g., the type, timing and recurrence of maltreatment) relate to criminal convictions as a juvenile. The results show that although the majority of child-protection involved youth do not become convicted offenders, the odds of subsequent convictions are significantly greater both for those with notifications and substantiated maltreatment and for those who had been placed in out-of-home care. Multivariate analyses revealed that the strongest predictors for receiving a juvenile conviction among maltreated youth were: male gender, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander ethnicity, experiences of physical abuse and emotional abuse, a greater number of substantiations (recurrence), experiencing maltreatment that commenced in childhood and continued into adolescence, and placement in out-of-home care. The mechanisms through which maltreatment might be linked with behavior are then considered, along with directions for future research in this area.

Michael Hunter

Measuring Changes in Youths' Problematic Sexual Behaviors

Michael D. Hunter - OU Health Sciences Center, Jane F. Silovsky - OU Health Sciences Center

The ability to detect changes in behavior is foundational to family research. Some behaviors, however, occur so infrequently – or are driven to occur infrequently by effective treatments – that standard statistical techniques cannot accurately reveal changes in them. In the course of a larger data collection and intervention project involving multiple sites and over 400 youth with problematic sexual behaviors (approximately 9 to 14 years old), a single measure assessing the youths' problematic sexual behaviors was repeatedly administered. Critically, the measure assessed only problematic sexual behaviors, not normative ones. The ideal point for problematic sexual behaviors is zero. This created a set of scores dominated by zeros, particularly as treatment progressed successfully. Because of the preponderance of zeros in the data, standard statistical techniques failed to provide an adequate picture of changes among these behaviors. As an alternative, item response theory was applied to ascertain both group- and individual-level changes in youths' problematic sexual behaviors over time. Similar techniques could be fruitfully applied to many areas of family research.

Session A2 Monday 7/11/2016

8:30am-9:45am

Ballroom

Panel 129: Unpacking the Concept of Resilience to Transform Research, Intervention and Prevention

Sherry Hamby

Panel Overview Abstract

Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South

Resilience is a rich, complex phenomenon. Resilience is still understudied in many sub-disciplines of violence research, which often have a deficit-focused approach. However, a better understanding of resilience is key to a better understanding of violence and to improving prevention and intervention. The first paper uses the Resilience Portfolio Model to unpack the concept of resilience into its three composite elements: adversities (such as violence), protective factors, and outcomes. We show how this framework captures a wide range of prevention and intervention efforts as well as the basic mechanisms involved in resilience. The second paper addresses outcomes. Surprisingly, much resilience research focuses on negative outcomes, such as symptoms, despite the purported shift to a more positive approach. An emphasis on well-being can lead to programs that help people get where they want to be—to achieve well-being, not just avoid dysfunction. The third paper builds further bridges between science and practice. Although resilience is often thought of more as intervention for survivors, understanding resilience can transform prevention too. Instead of red flags and warning signs, resilience offers insights for more impactful, strengths-based prevention programs. All three papers use the Life Paths dataset of more than 2500 adolescents and adults to illustrate points.

Sherry Hamby

Step by Step: How to Assess Resilience for Maximum Benefit in Research and Program Evaluation

Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, John Grych - Marquette University

Resilience has been defined and operationalized in a variety of way. This inconsistency creates numerous problems for scientists and providers. A more coherent, internally consistent approach has considerable potential to advance science and practice. This paper uses the framework of the Resilience Portfolio Model to decompose the concept of resilience into three necessary and sufficient components. Unlike many simpler psychological constructs that are widely used in violence research, resilience has 3 necessary components. The concept of “resilience” requires: 1) an adversity, 2) a positive (or at least not negative) outcome, and 3) at least one protective factor that helps achieve the positive outcome. The reason that each of these are essential will be explored. It also provides a roadmap for identifying the most important protective factors. The Resilience Portfolio Model identifies three key protective domains: regulatory, interpersonal, and meaning making. The approach also highlights the need to learn more about protective factors, such as age and gender patterns. Illustrative data from the Life Paths project will be presented. Decomposing resilience into its essential components is advantageous, because it allows virtually all prevention and intervention approaches to be incorporated into the model and suggests ways to improve practice.

Victoria Banyard ***Prevention 2.0: The Promise of Narrative and Other Lessons from Resilience Portfolios***
Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, John Grych - Marquette University, Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South

We know that a large number of youth are exposed to violence prevention efforts and yet that few of these are effective. One line of inquiry that can offer innovative ideas to improve this problem is the growing body of theory and research making links between resilience science and the study of violence. This work has important implications for how we think about violence prevention which to date has largely been reactive – focused on risk factors and lessons about behaviors to be avoided – rather than proactive – building a foundation of strengths that make pathways to violence less likely. This presentation will offer a summary of key findings from the Life Paths Research Project, a study of nearly 3,000 community residents from rural Appalachia. These include the importance of narrative as a prevention tool. Applications of these ideas to violence prevention programs that mobilize bystander action will be discussed in detail to help participants apply a resilience lens to prevention science.

John Grych ***The Profound Benefits of Shifting from Symptoms to Strengths in Violence Research***
John Grych - Marquette University, Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire

The definition of “health” offered by the World Health Organization -- “a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being” -- could be termed an “asset-focused” model. In contrast, defining health as the absence of pathology could be termed a “deficit-focused” model. Research on violence, like most research in Psychology, has operated from a deficit perspective. Even studies of resilience in victims of violence often measure outcomes solely in terms of psychological symptoms, equating low scores on these scales with the presence of health and well-being. This approach presents a narrow view of human functioning and underestimates the strengths that many individuals have or develop in the face of significant adversity. The Resilience Portfolio Model (Grych, Hamby, & Banyard, 2015) conceptualizes psychological health broadly to include indicators of well-being, the attainment of developmental tasks, and competence in multiple areas of functioning in addition to symptoms of psychopathology. Drawing on a study of 2565 adolescents and adults living in Appalachia, this presentation will address how an asset-focused approach to health can lead to new insights about resilience in victims of violence and other forms of adversity.

Session A3 Monday 7/11/2016 8:30am-9:45am Harbor's Edge

Technology and Violence

Christina Dardis ***The Payoff of Persistence? Positive and Negative Responses to Real-Life and Cyber Unwanted Pursuit and Relationship Reconciliation Among Undergraduates***
Christina M. Dardis - VA Boston Healthcare System, Christine Gidycz - Ohio University

PURPOSE: Researchers assert that the goal of most post-relationship unwanted pursuit behaviors (UPBs) is relationship reconciliation. The present study examines the extent to which UPBs are reinforced with positive responses and reconciliation, and whether these responses vary among male and female pursuers.

METHOD: Real-life and cyber UPBs toward former partners was assessed among 1,167 undergraduates (67% women). Pursuers were asked whether they received responses, whether such responses were positive or negative, and whether they reunited with the former partner following UPBs. Pursuers were also asked to rate perceived annoyance, threat, and fear to their targets. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:** Men perceived that their cyber pursuit, but not real-life pursuit, led to higher rates of victim threat and fear than did women (when controlling for severity). Yet, women reported more negative responses to pursuit from targets than did men, who perceived responses to be neutral or positive. Women (26.2%) reported relationship reconciliation with their targets after engaging in UPBs more often than did men (19.7%). However, whereas minor UPBs were associated with reconciliation with the target among women, both minor and severe UPBs were associated with reconciliation among men. Gender socialization factors which could contribute to these differences will be discussed.

Jia Xue

Social Media and Agenda-Setting for Intimate Partner Violence in the US and China: A Comparison of Twitter and Weibo

Jia Xue - University of Pennsylvania, Richard Gelles - University of Pennsylvania

The study examines social policy of intimate partner violence (IPV). More specifically, the study compares and contrasts the use of social media in the US and China as a means of agenda-setting and policy formation. The study employs the agenda-setting theoretical framework developed by Kingdon who proposes three streams of policy agenda-setting processes, including “problem recognition,” “policy formation,” and “politics.” The study has two goals. First, the study applies Kingdon’s framework to investigate how IPV was transformed from a private trouble into a social policy issue in the US and China. Second, the study uses the framework to focus on the use of social media as a means of agenda-setting of IPV. The examination of social media focuses on two social media platforms: the micro-blogging service Twitter in the US and Weibo of China. These two micro-blogging sites are leading platforms of social media with millions of registered users and quantifiable and accessible data for research. This study is an exploratory content analysis investigating the contents on Twitter and Weibo. Content analysis employs a hybrid approach combining computational and manual methods. A pilot study tests the coding protocol in a sample of tweets and test for the inter-coder reliability between two independent coders. The unit of analysis is each individual tweet on Twitter or Weibo.

Braxton Jones

Case Disparities in Technology-Facilitated Crimes against Juveniles Involving Same-Gender Victims and Offenders

Braxton Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kei Saito - University of New Hampshire

The present study examines the disparities in case outcomes of technology-facilitated juvenile sexual exploitation crimes with same-gender victims and offenders. Using all three waves of National Juvenile Online Victimization Survey (N-JOV), we conducted logistic regressions to determine whether or not there were significant differences in: (a) case characteristics known to law enforcement and (b) case outcomes (i.e., conviction, sex offender registration, incarceration) between same- and different-gender victim and offender pairs. Consistent with prior literature, our findings suggest a possible bias in the legal handling of same-gender technology-facilitated sex crimes against juveniles. Policy implications will be discussed.

Yuhong Zhu

Exploring the Nexus between Family Violence and Internet Bullying Victimization among Chinese Middle School Students

Yuhong Zhu - Renmin University of China, Jinsong Chen - Renmin University of China

This study used the data from a representative sample to investigate the association between family violence (FV) and child Internet bullying victimization (IBV) in Xi’an city, China. Data on social demographic information and the prevalence of IBV and FV were collected from a randomly selected sample with 3,175 middle school students aged 15 to 17 by self-administrated questionnaires. Results show that 55.9% and 30.3% of the participants have witnessed intimate partner violence (IPV), 37.7% and 30.8% have been victims of child abuse in a lifetime and in the preceding year, respectively. The lifetime and preceding-year prevalence rates of IBV are 54.9% and 38.9%. Multiple logistic regressions confirm FV as a unique risk factor in predicting IBV after controlling for a number of confounding factors. This study suggests that FV experiences should be included in the screening and assessment of risk for child IBV.

Criminal Justice Responses to Violence**Stephanie Block** ***How Can We Measure Prosecutorial Outcomes in Cases of Sexual Assault?
How will we know if Things are Improving At All?***

Stephanie D. Block - UML, Linda Williams - Wellesley College, Keith Widaman - UC Riverside

We examine methodological issues confronted in measuring prosecutorial outcomes in cases of child sexual abuse (CSA). Much attention has been paid to criminal justice system responses to CSA, the importance of multidisciplinary approaches, and innovations in prosecutorial strategies, but we know little about how these cases fare in the system today. The majority of CSA cases are never reported to police; once reported, many cases do not move forward to prosecution. The court process may be counter-indicated for some victims, yet attrition has implications for thousands of victims and their alleged offenders each year. We present our approach to measuring attrition in cases of CSA and address challenges in measuring outcomes. We discuss how to assess what case outcomes really mean for victims, families, and society and how we should measure such outcomes. Will our research help us understand if things are getting better or worse and what steps are needed to improve handling of CSA cases? The paper is based on a multi-site study in 4 jurisdictions in one state. We present preliminary findings from quantitative analyses and problems with measuring outcomes and factors that influence prosecutorial decision making. The paper will contribute to discussion of how practices for sexual assault prosecution are best understood and ultimately how outcomes can be measured and improved.

Linda van Krimpen ***Child Sexual Abuse on Trial: Sentencing***

C.E. Dettmeijer-Vermeulen - Dutch Rapporteur, L. van Krimpen - Dutch Rapporteur, E. van der Staal - Dutch Rapporteur

In the Netherlands, every year an average of 330 perpetrators are convicted by the Court for hands on sexual abuse of children. Only 31% of these perpetrators receive even a partially unconditional prison sentence. This seems a small percentage. How is it possible that the courts do not impose prison sentences on the majority of individuals who are convicted of hands-on sexual abuse of a child? What types of sentence were imposed? What factors played a role in the decision about the type of punishment and the severity of the sentence? And what reasons did the courts give for the sentences? To find an answer to these questions, a random sample of 200 convictions (2012-2013) for hands on sexual abuse of a child was taken, covering 34% of the total population of all convictions that meet the relevant criteria in the two years. The 200 judgements were analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. In the workshop, the results of the research will be presented, focusing on factors that predict the sentence in sexual abuse cases.

Theodore Cross ***Medical Exams and Police Intervention in Acute Sexual Assault Cases: Comparison of Child, Adolescent and Adult Victims***

Theodore P. Cross - University of Illinois, Thaddeus Schmitt - University of Illinois, Megan Alderden - IL Criminal Justice Authority, Alex Wagner - Fisher College, Lisa Sampson – MA Executive Office of Public Safety, Brittany Peters - MA Executive Office of Public Safety, Kaitlin Lounsbury - University of New Hampshire

When sexual assault is reported quickly, police may make a rapid arrest and forensic medical examinations are more likely to recover biological evidence and match DNA to the suspect. However, no previous research has compared child, adolescent and adult victims on biological evidence and police actions in acute cases, and little research has included the critical variable of age of consent. This research analyzed data on medical examination and crime laboratory findings and police actions for four victim age groups, all examined acutely: ages 1 to 11, 12 to 15 (adolescents under the age of consent), 16 to 18, and 18 and older. Data for a statewide sample were merged from a medical provider database and crime laboratory and police files. Younger and older adolescents and adults had comparable rates of non-genital injuries; of exam findings of sperm, semen and blood; and of having cases unfounded by police – meaning that police determine that a crime has not been committed or further action is futile. These rates were all significantly higher than those for children. When cases were founded by police, arrest rates were highest for adolescents under the age of consent. We will discuss implications for policy and practice, particularly our conclusion that even young adolescent cases look more like adult cases than child cases and are unfounded at similar rates.

Karen Rich

Police Responses to Rape: Does Gender Matter?

Karen Rich - Marywood University, Patrick Seffrin - Marywood University

Policewomen are often assigned to conduct rape victim interviews, on the assumption that they are more sympathetic and less likely to re-traumatize survivors. It has been hypothesized that a higher percentage of policewomen per agency will improve criminal justice responses to victims of male violence. However, interacting with rape victims may heighten a female officer's feelings of vulnerability; in addition, these cases are challenging and do not often convey high status to officers assigned to them. This survey-based quantitative study compared 420 officers, from a variety of North American states, by gender on a number of important variables related to rape cases: attitudes towards rape victims, interviewing skill, collaboration with victim advocates, number of previous rape cases and victims known personally, perception of fellow officers' comments about rape, and amount of sexual assault related training. The women in this sample differed from the men across most of the aforementioned variables. However, the effect of gender on interviewing skill was mediated by rape myth acceptance, suggesting that attitudes towards victims are more predictive of skill than gender alone. In addition, collaboration with victim advocates was a strong predictor of interviewing skill. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

Session A5 Monday 7/10/2016

8:30am-9:45am

Woodbury

Panel 119: College Students as Pro-Social Bystanders: Influences and Consequences of Intervening in Sexual Assault Situations

Jill Hoxmeier

Panel Overview Abstract

Jill Hoxmeier – Central Washington University

Sexual assault is a major concern on the U.S. college campus. Contemporary sexual assault prevention efforts aim to engage students as potential prosocial bystanders who can intervene in risk situations to either prevent an assault or mitigate the harm of one that has already occurred. Continued examination of the influences – and consequences – of prosocial helping contributes to a better understanding of the potential modifiable determinants of bystander behavior. This understanding, in turn, may inform effective bystander engagement programming. This panel presents findings from four studies on college students' prosocial bystander behavior investigating 1) the role of perceived norms in prosocial intervention behavior; 2) the types of situations in which students have the opportunity to intervene and differences between those with opportunity who do and do not intervene; 3) the effects of perceived victim race on bystander responses to risk for party rape; and 4) the consequences of enacting pro-social helping behavior as bystanders to sexual assault. Panelists will discuss implications for sexual assault prevention programming as well as future research on bystander behavior.

Jill Hoxmeier

Control, Norms, and Attitudes: Differences between Students Who Do and Do Not Intervene as Bystanders to Sexual Assault

Jill C. Hoxmeier - Central Washington University, Brian R. Flay - Oregon State University, Alan C. Acock - Oregon State University

Sexual assault is a major public health issue affecting U.S. college women. Engaging students as prosocial bystanders has become increasingly common as a potentially effective strategy for preventing sexual assault or mitigating harms of one that has occurred. Understanding the influences of pro-social intervention can support the development of effective bystander engagement programs. The use of an evidence-based theoretical framework can help identify differences between students who intervene and those who do not when presented with the opportunity to do so. In a cross-sectional study, 815 undergraduate university students completed the Sexual Assault Bystander Behavior Questionnaire, a survey based on the Theory of Planned Behavior. Two-tailed t-tests revealed interveners reported significantly greater perceived behavioral control for eight of the 12 intervention behaviors; more supportive subjective norms for seven intervention behaviors; more positive attitudes toward only one intervention behavior; and greater intent to intervene in the future for six intervention behaviors, compared to non-intervening counterparts. Students do not always intervene when presented with the opportunity to do so. These findings contribute to the understanding of the influences of pro-social bystander behavior which can be applied to the development of bystander engagement programming.

Jennifer Katz ***Effects of Perceived Victim Race on Bystander Responses to Party Rape Situations***
Jennifer Katz - SUNY Geneseo, Marisa Motisi - SUNY Geneseo, Miranda McKinney - SUNY Geneseo

A growing body of research has identified factors affecting bystanders' responses to risk for rape. The current study investigated the role of perceived victim race. White undergraduates (N = 161) were randomly assigned to one of two conditions involving risk for party rape victimization. In one condition, the woman had a distinctively African-American name; in the other condition, the woman had a non-distinctive name. Participants responded to measures of risk certainty and intent to intervene both indirectly and directly. As expected, "LaToya" and "Tanisha" were perceived to be African-American, whereas "Laura" and "Teresa" were perceived to be White. Results also showed that participants were less certain of risk and reported less intent to intervene indirectly when the woman was perceived to be African-American than White. Intent to intervene directly did not vary as a function of perceived victim race. Consistent with social categorization theory, results suggest that White bystanders are more likely to perceive risk and mobilize others to intervene if a woman at risk is perceived to be White than African-American.

Elizabeth Moschella ***What Happens When You Help: Consequences of Bystander Action on a College Campus***
Elizabeth Moschella - University of New Hampshire, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire

Bystander intervention is a promising violence prevention strategy. Models of bystander action and research on what makes people more or less likely to step in have often neglected discussions of what happens after a bystander helps. This paper presents findings from a sample of 268 college students at a northeastern university about outcomes of bystander intervention in situations at risk for sexual assault. Participants completed an online survey, including measures of bystander behavior and consequences of taking action to address sexual assault and relationship violence on campus. Bystanders reported high levels of positive responses both from potential victims and from other bystanders, including stopping a risky situation so that the people involved were okay, receiving praise or support from others, and strengthening a friendship. Some bystanders did report negative outcomes, such as they made things worse, things got bad later, they were harassed, people said negative things about them, and they were threatened verbally and physically. Implications for incorporating discussions of consequences in bystander focused prevention efforts will be discussed.

Kara Anne Rodenhizer-Stämpfli ***Bystander Willingness to Intervene: When There is Nothing Grey About it***
Kara Anne Rodenhizer-Stämpfli - University of New Hampshire, Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Ashley R. MacPherson - Boston College

Research has documented the impact of media exposure on intimate partner violence (IPV) related outcomes, including bystander willingness to intervene (BWI) in situations of IPV. Given media often portrays IPV in a romanticized manner (Bonomi et al., 2014), individuals may become desensitized and less likely to identify actual instances of IPV as emergencies in which they feel an obligation to help (Foubert et al., 2011). The majority of media effects research has examined screen media and outcomes related to sexual assault; however, the current study examines media effects associated with reading various forms of sexual literature on BWI in situations of IPV. Undergraduate men and women (n = 401) completed a baseline survey and were randomly assigned to one of three conditions, reading sexual literature that was educational (human sexuality textbook), fictional but non-violent (romance novels), or fictional literature depicting IPV (Fifty Shades of Grey). A month later participants completed follow-up surveys. Data cleaning is underway and analyses will examine the impact of reading sexual literature on BWI in situations of IPV and whether the impact of reading on BWI differs as a function of character identification, media preference, and gender. Implications of findings for future research, as well as media literacy and IPV prevention efforts will be discussed.

Joel Wyatt ***Bystander Behavior Intervention in Risky Sexual Assault Situations: An Examination of Social Norms***
Joel Wyatt - Ohio University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

Sexual assault is a well-documented problem on college campuses. One way to prevent sexual assault is for bystanders to intervene, and social norms theory posits that an individual's decision to intervene in a risky situation is influenced by perceived peer norms. Previous research has provided evidence that perceived peer norms are associated with whether or not bystanders decide to intervene in risky situations, but these studies have been limited by typically using measures to assess bystander behavior that do not account for whether an individual has an opportunity to intervene. Thus, the purpose of this study is to predict bystander intervention using a set of social norm variables (perception of peers' rape myth acceptance, prosocial tendencies and hypergender ideology) and individual-level variables of these constructs in a sample of college men and women. It is hypothesized that social norms variables will predict bystander intervention while controlling for individual-level variables. Implications for bystander and social norms programming to reduce sexual assault will be discussed.

Panel 125: Expanding the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) Narrative**Katie Ports*****Panel Overview Abstract***

Katie Ports – CDC

Childhood experiences, both positive and negative, have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, lifelong health, and opportunity. Much of the foundational research in this area has been referred to as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), an indicator of childhood abuse, neglect, and other household challenges, like parental substance use and intimate partner violence. The prevalence and consequences of ACEs make them a public health concern that requires early and effective prevention. An expanded understanding of early adversity is needed to promote optimal health and well-being for all children, and build an evidence-base for effective prevention strategies. The goal of this panel is to present a series of papers which provide context and data that expand the existing ACE narrative, including broadening what we consider to be adversity (i.e., harsh parenting/spanking, poverty), the outcomes we examine (i.e., life opportunity, environmental context), as well as grounding these findings into a larger context of structural policies and processes that may further contribute to the intergenerational continuity of adversity. The symposium highlights cross-cutting research spanning multiple violence topics. At the conclusion of the presentations, the panel leaders will summarize and moderate a discussion between the presenters and attendees.

Tracie Afifi***Spanking and Impairment in Adult Mental Health: Evidence for Adversity***

Tracie Afifi - University of Manitoba, Derek Ford – CDC, Elizabeth T. Gershoff - University of Texas at Austin, Melissa Merrick – CDC, Andrew Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan, Katie Ports – CDC, Harriet L. MacMillan - McMaster University, George W. Holden - Southern Methodist University, Catherine A. Taylor - Tulane University, Shawna J. Lee - University of Michigan, Robbyn Peters Bennett – Psychotherapist, Private Practice

Introduction: We examined whether spanking with and without child maltreatment exposure was associated with adult mental health problems. Methods: Data were from Wave II of the CDC-Kaiser Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) study (N = 7,465, response rate = 65%). Spanking was defined as occurring in childhood at least a few times per year. Child maltreatment included physical, sexual and emotional abuse, emotional and physical neglect, and exposure to mother treated violently. The data were collected in 1997 and were analyzed in 2015. Results: Spanking was associated with increased odds of child maltreatment ACEs (Adjusted Odds Ratios (AOR) ranging from 1.30-6.63). Spanking without child maltreatment ACEs was associated with increased odds of moderate to heavy drinking (AOR = 1.25; 95% Confidence Interval (CI) = 1.04-1.52), street drug use (AOR = 1.52; 95% CI = 1.23-1.87), and suicide attempts (AOR = 2.52; 95% CI = 1.37-4.82). Odds for each outcome were higher for the spanking plus maltreatment group compared to the spanking group. Conclusions: Spanking increases the cumulative risk for child maltreatment ACEs and adult mental and behavioral health problems. Spanking should be considered an ACE and included in prevention efforts.

Marilyn Metzler***Adverse Childhood Experiences and Life Opportunities: Shifting the Narrative***

Marilyn Metzler - CDC, Melissa Merrick - CDC, Joanne Klevens - CDC, Derek Ford - CDC, Katie Ports - CDC

Objective: In the present study, we examine the impact of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on adult life opportunities (i.e., education, employment, and income). Method: We use data from 10 states and D.C. that used the ACE module in the 2010 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System to examine the impact of adverse childhood experiences on adult education, employment, and income. Results: Logistic regression models revealed that compared to participants with no ACEs, those with higher ACE scores were more likely not to graduate high school, be unemployed, and live in a household below the federal poverty level. Discussion: While previous research has examined the impact of ACEs on health outcomes, our study demonstrates that ACEs also impact education, employment and income. The importance of preventing early adversity has never been clearer given the impacts on health and life opportunities that reverberate across generations. Current efforts to prevent early adversity, including child abuse and neglect, might be more successful if they broaden public and professional understanding (i.e., the narrative) of the links between early adversity and poverty. We discuss our findings within the context of structural policies and processes that may further contribute to the intergenerational continuity of child abuse and neglect and poverty.

Thomas Schofield ***Adverse Childhood Experiences, Income, and Adaptive Functioning Across Two Generations: The Moderating Role of Extra-Familial Environments***

Thomas J Schofield - Iowa State University

Purpose: We examine whether a composite ACE score predicted aspects of adaptive functioning in adulthood and whether this association is moderated by extrafamilial social environments. Method: Data come from a 22-year, 3-generation study of a cohort of 451 early adolescents (G2) now grown to adulthood as well as their parents (G1). ACE score was reported retrospectively by G1 and collected prospectively for G2. Adaptive functioning in adulthood included self-reports of psychosocial competence and personality, as well as observer ratings of behaviors towards spouse/romantic partner and their child. Teachers reported on school connectedness and neighborhood income came from the U.S. census. Results: ACE score predicted all aspects of adaptive functioning in adulthood. Extrafamilial social environments moderated the association between ACE score and adaptive functioning in adulthood. After accounting for adaptive functioning, ACE score only predicted one health outcome out of six. Conclusions: ACE score is related to adaptive functioning in adulthood, and adaptive functioning may account for the associations between ACE score and physical health/income. The association from ACE score to later adaptive functioning may vary in magnitude according to characteristics of the extrafamilial social environment.

W. Alex Mason ***Early Adversity and Adult Socioeconomic Marginalization***

W. Alex Mason - Boys Town, Gail Smith - Boys Town, Todd I. Herrenkohl - University of Washington

Purpose: Although studies document links between childhood adversities (e.g., maltreatment, early exposure to mental health and substance abuse problems) and impairments in adult well-being, few have considered economic outcomes. This study examined distinct subgroups of socioeconomic marginalization in adulthood (based on educational attainment, employment status, earnings, food security, and welfare use), and the degree to which stressors (measured in childhood, adolescence, and adulthood) and child maltreatment (measured via parent-reports and official records), differentially predict subgroup membership. Method: Data are from a study of 457 children and their families, which began in 1976-1977 when child participants were 18 months to 6 years of age. The panel was reassessed several times, including most recently in 2008-2010, when children had reached their mid-30s (80% retention). Results: Latent class analysis revealed four classes: (1) low disadvantage (54.5%); (2) low education, low income (25.9%); (3) moderate disadvantage (9.7%); and (4) high disadvantage (9.9%). Stressors across development consistently differentiated high from low risk classes. These predictive associations were diminished but several remained when child maltreatment was taken into account. Conclusion: Results have implications for the targets and timing of effective preventive interventions.

Session A7 Monday 7/11/2016 8:30am-9:45am Amphitheater

Parenting Programs

Catherine Taylor ***A Randomized Controlled Trial of Brief Parenting Interventions Designed to Reduce Risk for Child Physical Maltreatment***

Catherine A. Taylor - Tulane University, Michelle Struthers - Tulane University, Julia Fleckman - Tulane University, Leann Myers - Tulane University, Ron Prinz - University of South Carolina, Seth Scholer - Vanderbilt University, Anna Edelman - Tulane University

Purpose: This study was designed to test the efficacy of two brief parenting interventions designed to reduce risk for child physical maltreatment (CPM). Methods: Study participants are primary caregivers of children between 2 and 7 years of age. After completing a baseline interview, participants are randomized into one of 3 groups to receive: 1) Vanderbilt's Play Nicely (PN), 2) Triple P-Level 2 (TP), or 3) a local service resource guide (control; CTL). A follow-up interview is conducted 3-months later. Preliminary results reported here are based on our current sample size (n=459), which is 79% of the sample we anticipate by July. Results: Both intervention groups reported decreases that were larger than the control group for: frequency of corporal punishment use (TP: $d = -0.25$, PN: $d = -0.12$, CTL: $d = -0.02$), parenting stress (TP: $d = -0.14$, PN: $d = -0.16$, CTL: $d = -0.01$), and child emotional and behavioral maladjustment (TP: $d = -0.21$, PN: $d = -0.06$, CTL: $d = 0.06$). Both groups also reported increased positive discipline practices compared to controls (TP: $d = 0.00$, PN: $d = 0.12$, CTL: $d = -0.06$). Conclusions: These findings are promising as even small reductions in highly prevalent risks, such as use of corporal punishment, when delivered to broad or universal populations, can lead to large benefits for population health including reduction in rates of CPM and improved child health.

Simon Lapierre ***“Our Mailbox”: An Intervention Tool Promoting Mother-Child Communication in the Context of Domestic Violence***

Simon Lapierre - University of Ottawa, Isabelle Côté - University of Montreal,
Vanessa Couturier - University of Ottawa, Patrick Ladouceur - University of Ottawa

Research evidence demonstrates that domestic violence affects both women and children, and that it also affects mother-child relationships (Kelly, 1994; Radford & Hester, 2006; Lapierre, 2010). However, limited work has focused on mother-child communication under those circumstances, despite the fact that communication is an important dimension of all relationships. In this particular context, mother-child communication is likely to be much more complex, due to the perpetrators' control and violence (Humphreys et al., 2007). Abused women and their children may therefore be unable to talk about domestic violence, and this silence can have negative impacts on their relationships (Mullender et al., 2002). This paper draws upon an action-research project conducted with shelters in three Canadian provinces (Ontario, New-Brunswick and Quebec), in order to develop, implement and evaluate an intervention tool (“Our Mailbox”) that facilitates mother-child communication in the context of domestic violence. It presents “Our Mailbox”, as well as the process that lead to its development and the main findings from its evaluation.

Margaret Holland ***Cost-Benefit Analysis of Targeted Home Visiting to Reduce Child Maltreatment in High-Risk Families***

Margaret L. Holland - Yale University, John J. Prindle - University of Southern California,
Emily Putnam-Hornstein - University of Southern California

Purpose: To examine the cost-benefit of a home visiting (HV) program targeting teen mothers with a history of alleged maltreatment during childhood, whose children are at high risk of intergenerational maltreatment. HV is a promising, evidence-based approach to decreasing maltreatment among at-risk children. Method: Cost-benefit analysis was conducted using data from the literature. We calculated the ratio of HV cost (accounting for HV engagement rate) to maltreatment cost (accounting for maltreatment rates for these high-risk children, and including both direct [immediate medical, judicial, and social services costs] and indirect [all additional costs]). Sensitivity analyses were conducted. Results: Targeted HV would save money based on literature (base) values. Targeted HV would be cost neutral if HV costs were at the high end of our estimates and: effects of HV were one half of the estimated value; or the total cost of maltreatment was one half of the estimated direct costs. In sensitivity analyses, the cost-benefit ratio remained within 25% of the base estimate. Conclusions: HV targeting teen mothers with history of alleged maltreatment is likely to produce cost savings, a finding not sensitive to values used for estimation. Rates of intergenerational maltreatment, and resulting long-term maltreatment costs, could potentially be mitigated by HV.

Session A8 Monday 7/11/2016 8:30am-9:45am Gardner

Panel 122: Challenging the Gendered Approach to IPV Research: Working with Perpetrators and Victims

Elizabeth Bates ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Elizabeth Bates – University of Cumbria

The proposed symposium presents current research to provide a discussion of intimate partner violence (IPV) and the contemporary issues in this area. The presenters discuss research around both perpetrators and victims with a focus on the still neglected area of female perpetrators and male victims including the implications for policy and practice. Elizabeth Bates discusses a cross-cultural study exploring the effects of the Dark Tetrad personality types (psychopathy, narcissism, Machiavellianism and sadism) on both IPV and aggression to same-sex others including sex specific and culture specific effects. Abigail Thornton explored IPV within a framework of other violent and nonviolent offending using a newly designed and comprehensive tool for measuring offending behavior. Nicola Graham-Kevan discusses the results of a new program for IPV perpetrators. The model challenges traditional, gendered models of IPV successfully with no evidence of reoffending present from the first cohort. Andreia Machado discusses the results of her mixed methods study that explored prevalence, dynamics and experiences around IPV including reasons that prevent men from leaving their abusive relationships and the obstacles men face in seeking help.

Elizabeth Bates ***Intimate Partner Violence and the Dark Tetrad: An Investigation of Aggression Personality***

Christie Tetreault - Lund University, Sweden, Elizabeth Bates - University of Cumbria, UK,
Lauren Bolam - University of Cumbria, UK

The aim of this cross-cultural study was to explore if people with darker personalities (Dark Tetrad—subclinical Sadism, Psychopathy, Narcissism, and Machiavellianism) tend to use more aggression within an intimate partner relationship when resolving conflict; and if so, what type of aggression are they more prone to use. Participants were recruited in the UK and Sweden and asked to complete the questionnaires—Dark Triad and sadism scales along with the Conflict Tactic Scale (Straus, 1979). Within the sample, women were significantly more verbally aggressive to their partners but there were no significant differences for physical aggression. Men used significantly more verbal and physical aggression to a same-sex other. Men scored significantly higher for all four personality variables compared to women with Sweden scoring significantly higher for both narcissism and sadism. Sex specific, target specific and cultural specific predictors will be discussed. Conclusions will further be discussed in line with existing research, policy and practice.

Abigail Thornton ***Comparing Intimate Partner Violence to Other Types of Violent and Nonviolent Offending. What are the Similarities and Differences?***

Abigail Thornton - University of Central Lancashire, Nicola Graham-Kevan - University of Central Lancashire, John Archer - University of Central Lancashire

Intimate partner violence (IPV) was studied within a framework of other violent and nonviolent offending, to explore whether the risk factors for offending were similar across the different offense categories, and also to explore whether the risk factors differed for men and women. A comprehensive measure of offending behavior (the Nonviolent and Violent Offending Behaviour Scale: NVOBS), was developed for this research and assesses IPV, general violence, and nonviolent offending behavior. Results showed that men perpetrated higher levels of general violence and nonviolent offenses than women, whereas women perpetrated significantly more IPV than men. Regression analyses showed that the risk factors of offending behavior are generally similar for men and women across the different types of offending, with the exception of IPV where there were some sex differences in the risk factors. Implications are discussed for research and practice. Limitations of the present sample and suggestions for future work are discussed.

Nicola Graham-Kevan ***Psychologically Informed Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence***

Nicola Graham-Kevan - University of Central Lancashire

Gendered models of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) have been largely unsuccessful in engaging IPV perpetrators or reducing their reoffending. A program developed by applying both empirical and clinical research findings was therefore developed. The program, Inner Strength, has been piloting at a medium secure prison since 2012. There has been a total of 66 perpetrators who have enrolled on this program at this time. Attrition is usually between 35-40% in perpetrator programs in the UK, Inner Strength however has had only one drop-out during the entire pilot which equates to a 98.5% completion rate. In 2014 reoffending rates were explored amongst those released. UK rates of reoffending, as well as prison based risk assessments, would predict a 35% reoffending rate within six months of release. There was no evidence of any reoffending (either domestic violence or other offences) from any of the cohort. Neither was there any evidence of police call-outs to incidents involving domestic abuse. 2016 data is currently being updated and will be presented. Results from pre- and post-program psychometrics suggest that enhancing emotion self-efficacy may be the 'active ingredient' in the success of this program.

Andreia Machado ***I am a Victim? The Experiences of Men Victims of intimate Partner Violence***

Andreia Machado - University of Minho, Marlene Matos - University of Minho

Intimate partner violence (IPV) over the last decades has been framed as a "women's issue." However, a large body of research clearly sustains that men are victims of IPV and experience significant levels of physical and psychological impact. In Portugal, the phenomenon of men victims of IPV still remains in the shadow. This study, with a mixed method design (quantitative and qualitative), aimed to collect data on prevalence, dynamics, experiences, reactions after an episode of IPV, reasons that prevent men from leaving their relationships and help seeking behaviors and needs. The results revealed that men have difficulties to identify their experiences as 'violence' or identify themselves as victims, and that they are reluctant to seek help and evaluate negatively the help seeking services. The results reflected the difficulties and obstacles that men experience, like embarrassment, fear of ridicule, internalized gender stereotypes and dearth and gender bias treatment from support services – men reported being revictimized by the alleged support system. In addition, men's experiences seem to resemble in many aspects, those of female victims. Increased awareness of this complex and multifaceted phenomenon is vital for the development of services and support systems for this targeted population.

High-Risk Populations

Julia Kobulsky *Internalizing Pathways to Early Substance Use in Child Welfare-Involved Youth*

Julia Kobulsky - Case Western Reserve University

This study examined whether pathways of internalizing problems (i.e., those related to posttraumatic stress, anxiety/depression, somatic complaints, and social withdrawal) connect physical and sexual abuse severity with early substance use in 11-13 year old child welfare-involved youth. Drawing from Wave 1 of the first National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being (n = 796), path analysis with bias-corrected bootstrapped confidence intervals was conducted to examine the effects of physical abuse severity (child-reported Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale, range: 0 = no severe or very severe physical assault reported, 5 = threatened with knife of gun) and sexual abuse severity (caseworker report, range: 0 = no sexual abuse indicated, 5 = vaginal/anal intercourse) on early substance use (any past 30-day use of alcohol, marijuana, hard drugs, prescription drugs, or inhalants) as mediated by internalizing behavior problems (Youth Self Report) and posttraumatic stress (Trauma Symptom Checklist). Significant indirect effects of physical abuse severity on early substance use through internalizing behavior problems ($\beta = .025$; 95% CI: .002, .049, $p = .034$) were found. Findings highlight the need for integrated mental health and substance use services, as well as comprehensive assessment for abuse severity.

Colleen Ray *Child Sexual Abuse and Borderline Personality Disorder in a High Risk Population*

Dan Hoyt - University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Les Whitbeck - University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Colleen Ray - University of Nebraska-Lincoln, Jerreed Ivanich - University of Nebraska-Lincoln

It is well known that child sexual abuse (CSA), experienced at age 12 or younger, has adverse impacts on the victims. Impaired developmental trajectories, often associated with polyvictimization, are common. Traumatic childhood experiences are also linked to the development of borderline personality disorder (BPD). We examine the unique contribution of experiencing CSA on the assessment of BPD among a population with developmental trajectories that are associated with high levels of adversity and victimization; adult homeless women. The study is based on personal interviews with 134 homeless women between the ages of 19 and 54 (mean age 39.3) who were living in Omaha, NE, Portland, OR, or Pittsburgh, PA. As expected, CSA rates for this sample were more than double the estimates for women generally, with 53.4% reporting having been sexually abused as a child. Compared to national BPD prevalence estimates in the range of 2-5%, the adult homeless women had BPD rates of 20.6%. We used logistic regression to estimate the association of CSA with BPD controlling for age, race, and education. The women with CSA histories were significantly more likely to meet BPD criteria. CSA victims had rates that were 4.46 times higher than non-CSA women. In the context of this disadvantaged and polyvictimized population, this finding provides strong evidence of the life course impact of CSA.

Rachel Langevin *Sleep Problems in Sexually Abused Preschoolers and Their Mediation Effects on Behavior Problems*

Rachel Langevin - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Elisa Guidi - University of Florence, Anne-Claude Bernard-Bonnin - CHU Ste-Justine, Claire Allard-Dansereau - CHU Ste-Justine

This study aims at exploring the association between sexual abuse (SA) and sleep problems over a year in preschoolers, and at testing a mediation model with behavior problems as an outcome. Method. At time 1 (T1), the sample consisted of 224 sexually abused preschoolers, and 83 non-abused preschoolers (mean age: 4.66 years old). At time 2 (T2), 85 abused children and 73 non-abused children were evaluated (mean age: 5.39 years old). Parents completed the Child Behavior Checklist (CBC; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2000) at both measurement times, and T-scores of sleep problems and of internalized and externalized behavior problems were used. Results. Abused preschoolers presented higher total scores of sleep problems than non-abused preschoolers at T1 and T2, but no time or time x group interaction effects were found. Sleep problems at T1 acted as a mediator of the association between SA and internalized (partial) and externalized (complete) behavior problems at T2. Conclusions. Given the deleterious impact of sleep problems on childhood development, our results underline the relevance of pursuing research on sleep and SA in young children. Furthermore, sleep problems seem to play a crucial role in the development of behavior problems. The clinical and research implications of the results will be discussed.

Correlates of Poly-Victimization

Jennifer Vanderminden *A Comparison of Risk of Victimization Among Children with Disabilities: A Type Specific Analysis*

Jennifer Vanderminden - UNC, Wilmington, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, the University of the South, Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire

Though the relationship is poorly understood, children with disabilities are generally thought to be at higher risk for victimization than are children without disabilities. Much of the research on this topic has grouped multiple types of disabilities and victimizations together or has examined the relationship between a single type of disability and a single form of victimization. Yet, the heterogeneity of each of these concepts necessitates unique, type-specific comparisons. Additionally, it is important to examine exposure to multiple types of victimization among children with specific types of disabilities because research shows that children who experience one form of victimization are at higher risk for other forms of victimization. The purpose of this study is to advance previous research by examining exposure to different types of victimization by specific disabilities. To do so, we pool three nationally representative datasets (N=13,052) on children and youth (National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence I, II, and III). Logistic regression analyses examine likelihood of victimization (peer assault, sexual victimization, maltreatment, property crime, and poly victimization) by disability type (Physical Disability, ADD/ADHD, Learning Disability, Autism, Developmental delay, ODD/CD, PTSD, Depression, and "other") controlling for demographic characteristics.

Sonia Frias *What Puts Children and Adolescents at Risk for Victimization in Mexico?*

Sonia M.Frías - UNAM, David Finkelhor - UNH

Using the 2014 National Survey on Social Cohesion for the Prevention of Violence (ECOPRED) and Delinquency, this study examines victimization and polyvictimization of youth (12-17 years) in Mexico (N =40,366). We examined nine types of victimization during the previous year measured in the ECOPRED: 1) bullying; 2) cyberbullying, 3) physical violence; 4) had something stolen; 5) was mugged; 6) experienced threats; 7) extortions; 8) touching against their will; and 9) sexual abuse. We described victimization patterns and analyzed variables associated with each type of victimization. We found that about 50% of physical, theft, bullying, cyberbullying and extortions were perpetrated by schoolmates; whereas robbery was perpetrated by unknown people. However, in 24% of the cases of sexual abuse or attempts of sexual abuse were perpetrated by relatives, 19.5% by unknown people, 14% classmates. Preliminary results show that children both employed and going to school are at a higher risk of having experiences physical violence, theft, and robbery than those only attending to school, or those that do not go to school or work. Results confirm that youth's own involvement in deviant activities and having close friends involved in them, increase the risk of their victimization.

Thi Hong Minh Le *Poly-Victimization Among Children and Adolescents in Low and Lower-Middle Income Countries: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis*

Thi Hong Minh Le - Monash University, Sara Holton - Monash University, Lorena Romero - The Alfred Hospital, Jane Fisher - Monash University

Aims: To review systematically the evidence from low- and lower-middle income countries (LALMIC) about the prevalence of poly-victimization and to estimate its associations with health and wellbeing among children and adolescents. **Method:** A systematic search of the English-language literature was conducted to identify empirical, quantitative studies conducted in LALMIC between 2005- 2015, assessing at least four forms of victimization among people aged up to 19 years. Where prevalence of any victimization and of poly-victimization were reported, meta-analyses were performed. **Results:** A total of 30/8496 articles were included. Evidence was available from 16/84 LALMIC. Pooled prevalence of exposure to any victimization was 76.8% (95%CI: 64.8 – 88.9%). Prevalence of poly-victimization ranged from 0.3% to 74.7% with an overall estimate of 38.1 % (95%CI: 18.3 – 57.8%). None of the studies examined the associations between poly-victimization and physical or reproductive health or quality of life. Poly-victimization was associated with increased likelihood of mental health problems and health risk behaviors. **Conclusions:** Poly-victimization among children and adolescents in LALMIC is more prevalent than in high income countries and contributes to the burden of poor health among them. Most LALMIC lack local data and research is required to address this knowledge gap.

Panel 120: Community-Based Intervention for Mothers Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: Evaluating Rates of Violence, Posttraumatic Stress and Coping

Kathryn Howell

Panel Overview Abstract

Kathryn Howell – University of Memphis

The psychological and socioemotional consequences of experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) are substantial and unlikely to remit without intervention. One evidence-based intervention for women exposed to IPV is the Moms' Empowerment Program (MEP). The goals of the MEP include reducing psychopathology, enhancing self-worth, and strengthening coping skills and empowerment. The MEP is a brief, community-based, group intervention. This panel examines the MEP's utility with mothers of preschool children, as well as with Spanish-speaking mothers who participated in the Latina Moms' Empowerment Program (LMEP). Outcomes for mothers who received the MEP/LMEP are compared to mothers who were randomly assigned to a waitlist comparison condition. Mothers were assessed at baseline, post-intervention, and 6-month follow-up. The first presentation provides an overview of the frequency and severity of IPV among Latina women seeking intervention services. The second presentation evaluates reductions in exposure to violence following participation in the LMEP. The third presentation examines reductions in posttraumatic stress among LMEP participants. The fourth presentation compares rates of change in mother's coping skills via the MEP. This panel provides evidence that a short-term, group-based intervention can improve the functioning of women exposed to severe IPV.

Kathryn Howell

Enhancing the Coping Skills of Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence via a Strengths-Based Intervention

Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis, Amanda J. Hasselle - University of Memphis, Laura E. Miller-Graff - University of Notre Dame, Andrew C. Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan, Sandra A. Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a worldwide public health concern with serious short- and long-term consequences. This study examined the effectiveness of an evidence-based intervention in enhancing the coping skills of 120 mothers of preschool-aged children who experienced recent IPV. Mothers ranged in age from 21 to 54 years ($M = 31.8$, $SD = 7.2$) and were primarily White (48%) or Black (37%). Mothers assigned to the treatment group participated in a 10-session intervention, the Moms' Empowerment Program, which aims to improve the mental health and functioning of women exposed to IPV. Participants were interviewed at baseline, immediately following the intervention or waitlist period (approximately 5 weeks), and at 6 month follow-up. After controlling for relevant demographic variables, violence severity and mental health, women showed significantly more change in their problem-focused coping at post-intervention ($\beta = .26$; $p = .002$) and follow-up ($\beta = .19$; $p = .034$) if they were in the treatment condition. No significant differences were found between the treatment and comparison groups in their emotion-focused coping skills at any assessment point. These findings suggest that a brief intervention can improve key coping abilities, such as planful problem solving and seeking social support, for women who have experienced partner violence.

Sara Stein

The Social and Individual Characteristics Associated with Women's Engagement with Multiple Intimate Violent Partners

Sara F. Stein - University of Michigan, Andrew C. Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan, Maria M. Galano - University of Michigan, Hannah M. Clark - University of Michigan, Sandra A. Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health problem with known negative physical and mental health outcomes for women exposed. Studies have shown that with increased violence exposure, there are increased risks of negative physical and psychological outcomes for women. Likewise, chronicity of IPV across multiple partners is linked to more profound psychological suffering than acute exposure. However, little is known about the social and individual level characteristics of women that are correlated with engagement with multiple abusive partners. This study aimed to identify the characteristics of women that were associated with the number of violent partners with which they were involved. Thirty five percent of the sample reported multiple IPV relationships. Results indicated that women's age, trauma history (childhood sexual abuse, being held hostage, and torture) and current psychological violence were all associated with greater re-engagement with multiple violent partners. Additional findings revealed that identification as Latina and current exposure to sexual violence were associated with fewer violent partners. The aim of this research is to inform clinical treatment for women at-risk for engagement with multiple partners in IPV relationships.

Maria Galano

Investigating the Efficacy of the Moms' Empowerment Program in Treating Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Latinas Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence

Maria M. Galano - University of Michigan, Andrew Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan, Sara F. Stein - University of Michigan, Hannah M. Clark - University of Michigan, Sandra Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health problem, affecting every 1 in 4 women in their lifetime. Latinas have been found to experience IPV at rates equal to or even higher than rates in the general population. Exposure to IPV can lead to the development of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Though treatments for PTSD in IPV-exposed women have been developed and evaluated, none have been developed or tested to specifically meet the needs of Latinas who experience IPV. This study examines the efficacy of a Spanish-language adaptation of the Moms' Empowerment Program (MEP), a 10-week group treatment program for IPV-exposed women. A total of 93 low-income, mostly immigrant Latina women were included in this community trial. All women were Spanish-speaking, and information about violence exposure and PTSD symptoms was collected immediately before and after the implementation of the intervention. Results demonstrate that women who participated in the MEP had a significantly greater reduction in PTSD symptoms than women in the wait-list comparison group. Specific reductions by symptom domains were also analyzed. This adaptation of the MEP addressed several treatment needs for Latina women, particularly the need for services in Spanish, and the results of this work have important implications for clinical work and research with IPV-exposed Latinas.

Hannah Clark

Reducing Latinas' Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence through the Moms' Empowerment Program: An Efficacy Trial

Hannah M. Clark - University of Michigan, Andrew C. Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan, Maria M. Galano - University of Michigan, Sara F. Stein - University of Michigan, Sandra Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan

Although intimate partner violence (IPV) is a particularly prevalent public health concern among Latina populations, the evidence-based treatment options for Latinas exposed to IPV are limited. The present study tested the effectiveness of the Latina Moms' Empowerment Program (Latina MEP), a culturally adapted intervention to reduce exposure to IPV among Spanish-speaking Latina mothers. Participants (N = 95) were assigned to a treatment or a waitlist control condition, and those in the treatment group completed a 10-week intervention addressing the unique problems associated with IPV exposure among Latinas. Multilevel modeling revealed that participation in the Latina MEP was associated with reductions in IPV exposure, controlling for women's age and educational attainment. The Latina MEP represents an economically feasible, evidence-based intervention to reduce IPV exposure among Spanish-speaking Latinas.

Resilience Among Trauma Survivors**Sarah E Ullman** *Resiliency Factors in Sexual Assault Survivors*

Sarah E Ullman - University of Illinois- Chicago

This paper reviews and integrates various resiliency factors identified in the literature on sexual assault victimization in women, including recent survey and interview findings from a longitudinal study of women survivors in Chicago. Global and assault/trauma-specific factors including social support, resources, perceived control, core beliefs, adaptive forms of coping, assertiveness, self-protection strategies, risk management, and advocacy for self and others are reviewed in relationships to various outcomes important to survivors such as life satisfaction, posttraumatic growth, and other recovery outcomes. The presentation will examine evidence and ways in which models can be promoted that enhance women's resiliency, while still acknowledging the challenges (e.g., individual, relational, familial, societal) that many trauma survivors continue to experience years after assault.

Patricia Petretic *Physical Health Consequences of Lifetime Traumatic Exposure in a Healthcare Sample of Women: The Impact of Resilience and Traumatic Distress on the Relation between Trauma Exposure and Health Consequences*

Patricia A. Petretic - University of Arkansas, Elizabeth Chaisson - University of Arkansas, Maegan Calvert - University of Arkansas, Ilana Berman - University of Arkansas, Mariah Lentz - University of Arkansas

A growing literature indicates exposure to multiple traumatic events (poly-victimization) is perhaps the most significant predictor of long-term psychological and physical health outcomes (Hickman et al., 2013). But outcome variability has led to the study of protective as well as risk factors. This study explored the impact of both resilience and traumatic distress on the relation between lifetime trauma exposure and physical health outcome in a sample of women patients in an OB/GYN clinic. Respondents (N=206; M age=39.5 years) completed measures of lifetime trauma (ITR-R; ACE), resilience (CD-RISC), psychological distress symptoms (TSI), and two aspects of physical health outcome, somatic malaise (BRFSS & PILL) and healthcare utilization (detailed chart review). This sample of women reported numerous traumas (47% with 2-6, 10.4% >7). Multiple hierarchical regression analyses indicated that trauma exposure was a significant predictor of resilience, distress, and somatic malaise, but not healthcare utilization. Distress partially mediated the prediction of somatic malaise following trauma exposure. Resilience did not moderate the relation between trauma exposure and somatic malaise or exposure and traumatic distress, but alone significantly predicted each variable and interacted with trauma exposure to account for more variance in the prediction of healthcare utilization.

Ilana Berman *The Importance of Resilience in Mediating the Effect Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Posttraumatic Maladaptive Beliefs*

Ilana S. Berman - University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic- University of Arkansas, Maegan Calvert- University of Arkansas, Mariah Lentz - University of Arkansas

Research has demonstrated that exposure to multiple traumatic events in childhood is associated with negative physical and mental health outcomes (e.g., Felitti et al., 1997; Finkelhor et al., 2005). This study of female undergraduate students (n = 198; M age = 19.1) demonstrated that endorsement of exposure to a greater number of types of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE; Felitti et al., 1997) was significantly related to more maladaptive posttraumatic beliefs measured by the Posttraumatic Maladaptive Beliefs Scale (PMBS; Vogt, Shipherd, & Resick, 2012). A classic mediation model of ACE exposure, resilience (assessed by the CD-RISC (Connor & Davidson, 2003), and maladaptive beliefs was tested using bootstrapping of 1000 (Process; Hayes, 2013). Resilience fully mediated ($r = .36 - .45$) the relation between ACE exposure and 2 of the 3 PMBS subscales (Threat of Harm & Self-Worth and Judgment) and partially mediated ($r = .39$) the relation between ACE exposure and Reliability & Trustworthiness of Others. Given that maladaptive cognitions have been shown to influence the development of posttraumatic symptoms (e.g., Olatunji et al., 2008) and are a focus of current major trauma treatments (e.g., CPT), this finding highlights the importance of resiliency and protective factors in the aftermath of multiple adverse childhood experiences.

Panel 139: Unpacking Community Violence Exposure: The Differential Impact of Multiple Dimensions of Violence on Youth**Traci Kennedy*****Panel Overview Abstract***

Traci Kennedy – The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

Community violence exposure (CVE) places youth at risk for negative sequelae; however, following the precedent of the child maltreatment and trauma literatures, a multi-dimensional approach is needed to “unpack” CVE into specific dimensions, such as frequency, severity, proximity, and familiarity with victims, to better understand its impact. Further, unique child characteristics, such as age and cultural background, may interact with these dimensions. This panel takes a multi-dimensional, contextual approach to unpacking CVE among youth using diverse samples, perspectives, and methods. The first study examines the impact of CVE among urban male adolescents. SEM results suggested that distinct dimensions of violence differentially predicted outcomes cross-sectionally, but not longitudinally. The second paper qualitatively ascertains how youth in Colombia uniquely experience these various dimensions. Finally, the third study expands our understanding of “dimensions” to include individual-level factors (e.g., cultural background) among Latino youth and their parents in Chicago. Longitudinally, rates of CVE differed according to these individual factors, indicating culturally specific protective effects. Together, these findings provide a rich, multi-layered analysis of how CVE dimensions impact youth and underscore the importance of unpacking CVE.

Caitlin Elsaesser***The Longitudinal Relations Between Dimensions of Community Violence Exposure and Developmental Outcomes Among Adolescent Urban Males***

Caitlin Elsaesser - University of Connecticut

Purpose. Researchers have long noted that community violence exposure is multi-dimensional; however, the majority of studies examining the influence of violence exposure on outcomes employ measures of violence that collapse a wide range of experiences into a global scale. Building on research conducted in child maltreatment indicating that impact depends on the nature of maltreatment, this study examines the relative contribution of dimensions of exposure to violence (frequency, witnessing, victimization, and known perpetrator) on four areas of adolescent functioning: aggression, depression, delinquency, and academic engagement. Method. Data was collected from 273 Chicago ethnic minority adolescents living in impoverished urban neighborhoods at two time points between the ages of 14 and 15. Multiple regression analyses assessed these relations both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Results and Conclusions. In line with findings from maltreatment, results indicate that dimensions of violence exposure matter differentially for developmental outcomes when examined concurrently. However, when these relations are examined longitudinally, controlling for initial levels of functioning, these relations disappear. Results therefore suggest that dimensions of exposure might improve the prediction of concurrent, but not later functioning.

Traci Kennedy***Colombian Youths' Subjective Perceptions of Dimensions of Community Violence Exposure: A Qualitative Investigation***

Traci M. Kennedy - Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Francheska Alers Rojas - University of Michigan

Community violence exposure (CVE) poses a significant threat to youth in Colombia. It is unclear how specific dimensions of CVE – severity, personal proximity (witnessing vs. victimization), and familiarity with victims - differentially impact their well-being. Qualitative work can elucidate how youth define these dimensions given the complexity of quantifying constructs such as violence severity. This qualitative study explored Colombian youth's perceptions of 3 CVE dimensions: 1) Severity (What makes some CVE worse than others?); 2) Personal proximity (How does victimization compare to witnessing?); 3) Familiarity with victims (How does violence against a stranger vs. a family member differ?) Qualitative interviews were conducted with 30 youth – 15 in 5th grade and 15 in 10th – attending a public school in an impoverished neighborhood in Bogotá, Colombia. Youth described the most common and worst incidents of CVE experienced and details about CVE dimensions. Youth defined “worst” CVE as causing significant harm (e.g., degree of injuries; amount of blood) and physical proximity to the incident. The majority of youth had been directly victimized, and most indicated that it was not more bothersome than witnessing. Most also witnessed violence against a family member/close friend; nearly all perceived such violence to be qualitatively different from violence against a stranger.

Francheska Alers-Rojas ***Associations Between Gender, Language Used by Mother and Mother-Child Nativity Status on Latino Youth's Community Violence Exposure***

Francheska Alers-Rojas - University of Michigan, Rosanne M. Jocson - University of Michigan, James A. Cranford - University of Michigan, Rosario Ceballo - University of Michigan

Purpose: This study examines community violence (CV) exposure among Latino adolescents and the relation between child gender, language used by mother and nativity status on child-reported CV. Method: We used data from 287 Latino adolescents and their mothers from Cohort 9 of the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods. Results: Adolescents in this sample were exposed to low rates of CV in early- and middle-adolescence, with CV exposure associated with higher internalizing and externalizing problems. Mothers overestimated children's CV exposure in early adolescence, but underestimated it by middle adolescence. We found no differences between boys' and girls' CV exposure. Kruskal-Wallis H tests indicated that early adolescents with Spanish and Spanish/English speaking mothers had lower rates of witnessing violence than those with English speaking mothers. Similarly, when mothers or mothers and children were foreign born, early adolescents had lower rates of witnessing and total CV exposure when compared to U.S. born dyads. Conclusions: The diverse socioeconomic background of our sample may account for the low rates of exposure. Our findings suggest that culturally specific factors may be protective for Latino youth, even in early adolescence when the desire for more autonomy and less supervision can increase the risk of CV exposure.

Session B6 Monday 7/11/2016 10:00am-11:15am Warner

Panel 138: Biospsychosocial and Gender Considerations in Risk and Resilience Pathways of Maltreated Youth

Martine Hébert ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Martine Hébert – Université du Québec à Montréal

Maltreatment in childhood (sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, psychological abuse, exposure to intimate partner violence) is associated with numerous negative consequences spanning over the lifespan. However, significant gaps in knowledge remain. For instance, gender specificities in the diversity of outcomes are rarely considered, especially regarding sexual abuse. Furthermore, studies have consistently identified a subgroup of children who appear to cope well despite exposure to violence. Researchers have recently turned their attention to this subgroup in hope of identifying factors that could foster resilience in all maltreated child. The aim of this panel is to present innovative research results encompassing various understudied themes relating to biospsychosocial and gender considerations in risk and resilience pathways of maltreated children. First, biological and neuropsychological factors associated with the intergenerational transmission of maltreatment will be explored. Then, risk and resilience factors presented by young boys and girls exposed to intimate partner violence will be highlighted. Our attention will then be focused on outcomes in sexually abused boys including physical and psychological health and sexual risk-taking in adolescence. Presenters will highlight the implications of findings for the design of efficient prevention and intervention programs.

Andrea Gonzalez ***Can We Identify Biological Markers of Risk and Resilience Related to the Intergenerational Transmission of Risk?***

Andrea Gonzalez - McMaster University, Harriet MacMillan - McMaster University

Childhood maltreatment is associated with increased risk of psychopathology, cognitive dysfunction and impaired relationships, including parenting difficulties. Recently studies have shown that the consequences of childhood maltreatment may extend to the next generation. This presentation will provide an overview of data examining biological and neuropsychological mechanisms linking maternal reports of childhood maltreatment to current parenting and offspring outcomes. A discussion regarding implications for interventions with mothers will follow.

Martine Hébert ***Child Sexual Abuse, Use of Mental Health Services and Suicidal Ideations in a Representative Sample of Quebec High School Students***

Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Amélie Gauthier-Duchesne - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martin Blais - Université du Québec à Montréal, Francine Lavoie - Université Laval

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is identified as a significant risk factor for later negative health outcomes, but scant studies have included large sample of male victims. This paper aims to document the association between CSA and consultation of mental health services and suicidal ideations in a large representative sample of Quebec high-school students. As part of the Youths' Romantic Relationships Project, 8,194 teens completed measures on CSA and suicidal ideations. After controlling for sociodemographic variables, results show that CSA contributed to suicidal ideations and suicidal attempts in both teenage girls and boys. In addition, teenagers with a history of CSA report higher use of health services for psychological and emotional problems. Intervention and prevention efforts are clearly needed to reduce the vulnerability of male and female victims of sexual abuse.

Erica Bowen ***Conduct Disorder Symptoms in Preschool Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: Gender differences in Risk and Resilience***

Erica Bowen - Coventry University

This study uses data from 7743 children (3995, 51.6% boys) aged four from the Avon Longitudinal Study of Parents and Children (ALSPAC). Children were cross-categorized into four groups: Resilient, Non-resilient, Vulnerable and Competent. Maternal depression and life events, parenting, attachment, social development and temperament were analyzed as dependent variables, and were examined as predictors of group membership. Resilient boys were less emotional, less active, and more shy and had higher-educated mothers than the non-resilient boys. Resilient girls were less emotional, less active, more shy, less socially developmentally advanced, had more secure attachment to their mothers, and their mothers were better educated and reported more positive parenting strategies than non-resilient girls. Different approaches to intervention may be needed for IPV-exposed preschool boys and girls.

Isabelle Daigneault ***Physical and Mental Health of Sexually Abused Boys: A Five Year Matched-Control and Cohort Study***

Isabelle Daigneault - Université de Montréal, Catherine Bourgeois - Université de Montréal, Pascale Vézina-Gagnon - Université de Montréal, Alexane Alie-Poirier - Université de Montréal, Sonia Dargan - Université de Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Jean-Yves Frappier - Université de Montréal

The goal of the study was to explore whether sexually abused boys had higher rates of medical consultations and hospitalizations for physical and mental health problems than boys from the general population. Administrative databases were used to compare medical diagnoses of 222 boys with a substantiated sexual abuse report with those of 222 matched-controls. Results revealed that sexually abused boys were up to five times more likely than those from the general population to consult a physician for mental health problems. With regards to physical health problems, sexually abused boys were as likely as those from the general population to consult a physician, but up to 10 times more likely to be hospitalized.

Sextortion: Findings from a Large Online Survey about Non-Consensual Distribution of Sexual Images

Janis Wolak

Panel Overview Abstract

Janis Wolak – Crimes Against Children Research Center

Recent media reports have described sextortion, also called non-consensual distribution of sexual images. Yet, few research studies have examined the characteristics of or response to such incidents. In this study, we define sextortion as threats to expose a sexual image against a person's wishes in order to make a person do something or for reasons such as revenge or humiliation. Between July and December 2015, we conducted an online survey of persons ages 18 to 25 who had been targets of sextortion (N=1,631) and telephone interviews with a subset of this sample (n=48). Respondents were mostly women (83%) and 45% were minors when the threats began. More than half of respondents (59%) knew the perpetrators in person. There was considerable diversity in the specific dynamics, the duration of the threats, and the actions that the victims took. About 1 in 5 respondents reported their situation to a website and 16% reported the incidents to the police. Many expressed frustration with the response they received. The panel will describe the characteristics of these incidents, victims and perpetrators; the results of in-depth telephone interviews with a sub-set of victims and disclosure and reporting by victims. Implications for improving prevention and intervention efforts will be discussed.

Janis Wolak

Sextortion: Characteristics of Incidents, Victims and Perpetrators

Janis Wolak - CCRC, Wendy Walsh - CCRC

We conducted an online survey of persons ages 18 to 25 who had been targets of sextortion, or non-consensual distribution of sexual images (N=1,631). Respondents were recruited via advertising campaigns on Facebook. Respondents were mostly women (83%) and 45% were minors when the threats began. The sextortion episodes they reported were diverse, but incidents broadly fell into two groups: 1) In the wake of face-to-face romantic or sexual relationships during which images were taken or shared, an aggrieved partner threatened to disseminate images either to force reconciliation or to embarrass or humiliate the respondent. 2) A perpetrator who met a respondent online used a sexual image obtained from the respondent or some other source to demand more images or in-person sexual favors. However, some victims were male; demands were not always sexual in nature; and some perpetrators used elaborate deceptions to acquire images and threaten victims. The more serious cases involved stalking, physical and sexual assault in addition to sextortion and threats that lasted for 6 months or more. Perpetrators carried out threats to disseminate sexual images in about 40% of cases, more frequently in the face-to-face relationship group than in the online encounter group.

Wendy Walsh

Sextortion: In-Depth Telephone Interviews with Victims

Wendy Walsh - CCRC

This presentation will summarize the experiences of 48 teenage and young adult victims of sextortion, that is, threats by someone to expose their sexual images. Most of the perpetrators were persons with whom victims had engaged in a sexual or romantic relationship. There was considerable diversity in the specific dynamics, the duration of the threats, and the actions that the victims took. 45% of victims reported the threats to a website or service provider. 18% reported to the police. Among the recurrent recommendations from the victims were: 1) more accessible and prominent information from sites and authorities about how to respond to threats, 2) more expeditious, personalized and sympathetic responses from websites and law enforcement, 3) encouraging more immediate disclosure to and help-seeking from friends, who were generally more sympathetic than victims anticipated, 4) online support sites and 5) information directed to parents to promote a more understanding reaction.

Janis Wolak ***Sextortion: Disclosure and Reporting by Victims***

Janis Wolak - CCRC

Respondents to an online survey of persons ages 18 to 25 who had been targets of sextortion (N=1,631) described their reactions to incidents. Shame, embarrassment and self-blame were common feelings that kept more than a third of respondents from seeking help from friends and family, Or from reporting to police or technology companies that ran websites or apps used for sextortion. Only 1 in 5 respondents sought help from or reported the episode to a website or app. One-third reported skepticism that a website or app could help. Forty percent of those who did report to websites or apps said that the responses that they received were not helpful. Only 16% of victims reported the episode to police, but police involvement was considerably more common among those who disclosed sextortion incidents to family or friends, were victims of violence or threats of violence in addition to the sextortion, or who saw a doctor or mental health professional as a result of the incident. Victims described a variety of barriers to police assistance, including lack of criminal laws addressing sextortion, lack of jurisdiction when perpetrators lived in other states or countries, and difficulties proving the identity of perpetrators. Some reported being shamed or blamed by police and some who were minors during incidents were threatened with prosecution for producing child pornography.

Session B8 Monday 7/11/2016 10:00am-11:15am Gardner

Clinical Assessment

Jeff Sugar ***Rapid Assessment of Pediatric Adversity and Trauma (RAPAT): A Two-Part Process***

Jeff Sugar - USC, Stacey Pun - USC

Objective: To develop and validate a rapid screening process for pediatric adversity--including child abuse and neglect--that can be administered in medical or mental-health settings and is both sensitive and specific. Methods: RAPAT begins with a set of 22 screening questions designed for maximum sensitivity that include all experiences in the landmark Adverse Childhood Experiences study. There are also questions about attachment, coping, and impairment in 6 domains. Responses are "Yes, No," and "Pass." Any question answered affirmatively for adversity are followed with very specific standardized clarifiers. Versions for Caregiver and Child are in English and Spanish. Results: In an inner city Pediatric Emergency Department 60 unselected children completed the process and 50% reported at least one adversity. Number of adversity types reported predicted impairment and number of categories of impairment. The number of Passed items also predicted impairment. Conclusion: RAPAT can efficiently and accurately screen for adversity in a Pediatric ED. Unwillingness to report adversity predicts impairment due to adversity. Early identification may help mitigate the long-term consequences of child adversity, well-documented in the ACE study, including the development of both mental and physical illness.

Moya Alfonso ***Measuring Community Capacity and Coalition Functioning: A Review and Case Study of a Violence Prevention Program***

Moya L. Alfonso - Jiann-Ping Hsu College, Sherri Reynolds - School Board of Sarasota County

Effective violence prevention programs often rely on coalitions that share a common vision and pursue a common goal. However, coalitions often vary in terms of their functioning. Poorly functioning coalitions can have a dramatic impact on program process and outcome evaluation findings. The purpose of this presentation is to review existing measures of coalition functioning and to provide a case study of coalition functioning in Sarasota County, Florida. Sarasota Against Violence (SAVE) interventions will address the individual, relationship, community and societal causes of violence and all aim to prevent violence before it occurs, immediately after, or provide long-term care and help to victims in an effort to avoid additional violent encounters. To implement SAVE and achieve these outcomes, the underlying SAVE coalition must demonstrate high levels of functioning. To assess and improve, where needed, coalition functioning, the Wilder Collaboration Factors Inventory, a reliable and valid measure of coalition functioning, will be administered to steering committee members on a quarterly basis through the life of the SAVE grant. The Wilder Collaboration Factors Inventory among others will be recommended as a formative evaluation tool for use in assessing group functioning (e.g., communication, leadership, etc.) that can be used for program improvement purposes.

Jane Weatherred ***Testing the Validity and Reliability of the Child Sexual Abuse Myth Scale in the United States***

Jane Long Weatherred - University of South Carolina, Robert McKeever - University of South Carolina

An exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted on the Child Sexual Abuse Myth Scale (CSAMS) in an attempt to confirm the cross-cultural reliability and validity of the scale in the United States. A total of 436 undergraduates at a large southern university were recruited to respond to a psychometric measurement survey in order to further explore this scale. The exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted using maximum likelihood extraction and a varimax rotation; a solution converged in five iterations. The criteria used as the standard for a factor to be considered articulated was derived using Parallel Analysis, which revealed that only two eigenvalues exceeded the corresponding criterion values from a randomly generated data matrix. After removing three weak-loading and cross-loading items one by one, results of the EFA pointed to a twelve-item, two-factor solution. The first dimension accounted for 26.59% of the variance, with an eigenvalue of 4.46, and the second factor accounted for the remaining 12.23% of the cumulative variance, with an eigenvalue of 1.41. These results reveal that there are two factors that warrant future confirmatory analysis.

Session B9 Monday 7/11/2016 10:00am-11:15am Lear

IPV Measurement

Morgan Proulx ***Correlation of Perpetration and Victimization in Three Mode of Partner Abuse***

Murray A. Straus - Family Research Lab, UNH, Morgan Proulx - Family Research Lab, UNH

This paper investigated the extent to which there is a correlation between perpetration and victimization in physical assault, denigration of partner, and sexual coercion. The first part tabulates 77 published correlations of perpetration with victimization. For physical abuse, the median correlation was .78, for denigration .81, for sexual coercion .75. The second part presents new empirical data for dating couples in seven world regions. We computed 83 correlations of perpetration and victimization. These analyses found median correlations of .75 for physical abuse, .78 for denigration, .58 for verbal sexual coercion, and .61 physical sexual coercions. The correlations differed somewhat depending on whether men or women provided the data, and on the region, but were high regardless of gender of respondent or region. These results indicate that if a male or female partner abuses, they are likely to suffer that type of abuse by their partner. Processes which explain the correlation are suggested. The results suggest that theories and research to explain partner abuse need to take bi-directionality into account. The implication for treatment is that a dyadic approach which starts by ascertaining if the abuse was only by only the male partner, only the female partner, or by both can enhance treatment effectiveness.

Sonia Frias ***Disclosure of Partner Assault: What Difference Does it Make if Participants are Asked About Perpetration or Victimization***

Sonia M. Frias - University of New Hampshire, Morgan Proulx - University of New Hampshire, Murray A. Straus - University of New Hampshire

We investigated whether disclosure of physical violence differs depending on measuring perpetration or victimization, and whether socially desirable responding, gender, and nation of residence affect the difference. Part 1 analyzes 21 published comparisons of perpetration and victimization rates. Although the average rates of perpetration and victimization differed, with an N of 21 the comparisons were not statistically significant. Part 2 analyzes Severe assault data on student couples in a 32 nation study and found that both men and women tend to disclose higher rates of perpetration (10.4%) than victimization (9.3%). This small difference is about the same found in previous studies, but because of the large N, was significant. Both previous research and the new analyses found slightly more disclosure of perpetration than victimization, but both also found the differences are relatively small. The small differences suggest that asking about perpetration or victimization or both can be based on the theoretical or clinical purpose at hand. Because of empirical evidence that most partner violence is bidirectional, and that bidirectional PV tends to be the most chronic and least amenable to change interventions can gain from measuring both perpetration and victimization of both partners. Dyadic Concordance Types to identify Male-Only, Female-Only and Both assaulted can accomplish this because DCTs are practical for almost all research and clinical work and assure attention to the focus of those whose primary interest is violence against women, as well as those whose primary interest is analyzing and treatment PV as a dyadic family system property.

Tami Sullivan ***Is Firearm Threat a Distinct Form of Psychological Abuse? A Preliminary Investigation Among Community Women***

Tami Sullivan - Yale University, Nicole H. Weiss - Yale University

Firearm threat among women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) has been grossly understudied. What little research exists has focused almost exclusively on homicide, thus the deleterious health consequences of firearms more broadly remain unknown. In an IPV context, firearms may be used to threaten, coerce, and intimidate, which raises the empirical question – can firearm threat be subsumed under psychological IPV or is it a distinct form that exerts unique influence? If firearm threat is distinct, research is warranted to examine its unique effects on outcomes. Retrospective, preliminary data were collected during in-person, individual interviews from 54 community women currently experiencing IPV. Findings revealed that 22% of the sample experienced firearm threat during the course of their relationship and 15% was afraid that their abusive male partner would use a firearm against them during the 30 days prior to the interview. Further, bivariate and multivariate analyses revealed that firearm threat is a distinct form of IPV that can exert unique influence above and beyond what is accounted for by physical, psychological, and sexual IPV severity. Implications will be discussed in relation to the scope of future research and considerations for measurement of firearm threat, including that firearm threat warrants focus as a unique construct in this field of research.

Amanda Stylianou ***Developing and Validating the Scale of Economic Self-Efficacy***

Gretchen L. Hoge - Rutgers University, Amanda M. Stylianou - Safe Horizon, Andrea Hetling - Rutgers University, Judy L. Postmus - Rutgers University

Purpose: Understanding the role of economic self-efficacy (ESE) is particularly relevant for survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) where economic dependence is a key factor impacting the survivor's decision to remain in an abusive relationship (Postmus, et al, 2012). Understanding an individual's sense of ESE can aid advocates in individualizing approaches to building financial capabilities among survivors. The aim of this research was to test the Scale of Economic Self-Efficacy, a measure that focuses on perceived confidence in one's ability to complete financial tasks, among a sample of IPV survivors. Methods: The current study tests the reliability and validity of a Scale of ESE with a sample of 457 female survivors by using a calibration and validation analysis model including full and split-sample exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis and correlation coefficients. Results: Findings indicate that the 10-item Scale of ESE demonstrates strong reliability and validity among this sample. In addition the ESE scale was negatively correlated with financial strain and with reported difficulty with income and was positively correlated with economic self-sufficiency. Conclusions: Given the increase in programs focused on the economic well-being of survivors, the Scale of ESE has potential as a tool in the design, implementation, and evaluation of such programs.

Lunch Buffet **Monday 7/11/2016** **11:30am-12:45pm** **Ballroom**

Invited Speaker: Lisa Goodman

Lisa Goodman ***How Do We Know Whether Domestic Violence Programs Work? Lessons from the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative***

Lisa Goodman - Boston College

Despite the incredible work that takes place every day in domestic violence (DV) programs across the country, practitioners, funders, and policy-makers continue to grapple with fundamental questions about the work – questions such as: How do survivors conceptualize improvement in their own lives? Do DV programs contribute to that improvement, and if so, how? What role do the practices that we believe are most important (e.g. trauma-informed approaches) play in survivor improvement? This talk will explore a series of linked studies that have addressed these questions in the context of a university-community partnership called the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative (DVPERC). One critical finding is that we are much better at keeping survivors safe than in addressing the difficult trade-offs that seeking safety entails. Developing creative strategies that minimize these sometimes devastating trade-offs is a critical next step towards responding to survivors in all their complexity.

Lunch Buffett Monday 7/11/2016

11:30am-12:45pm

Prescott

Invited Speaker: Elizabeth Gershoff

Elizabeth Gershoff *Violence Against Children is Preventable: Interventions to Reduce Physical Punishment Across Family, School, and Medical Contexts*

Elizabeth Gershoff - University of Texas at Austin

Faced with the consistent and ever-growing body of literature has shown that physical punishment is harmful to children's physical, emotional, and cognitive development, professionals who work with children have developed interventions to prevent or reduce parents' use of physical punishment. Dr. Gershoff will briefly review the research foundation for such efforts before reviewing several successful interventions and their implications for wide-scale prevention efforts.

Session C1 Monday 7/11/2016

1:00pm-2:15pm

Riverwatch

Childhood Exposure to IPV

Denise Hines *Child Witnesses of Mother-to-Father Partner Violence: A Pilot Study*

Denise A. Hines - Clark University, Meghan Reilly - Clark University

Witnessing interparental partner violence (PV) has a detrimental influence on children's mental health, but most of this research focuses on father-to-mother PV. The current study recruited via an online panel 44 young adults (Mean Age: 22 years) who reported witnessing mother-to-father PV to understand the extent and nature of the abuse they witnessed, help seeking experiences, and its impact on their life and mental health. We gathered both quantitative and qualitative data. Results showed that participants reported mostly bidirectional PV between their parents, although mothers perpetrated more minor physical, severe psychological, and legal/administrative PV. The most commonly reported abuse witnessed included psychological PV and severe physical PV. During those instances, participants said they distanced themselves from the incident or just watched. The majority of fathers (81.4%) and their children (71.4%) did not seek help. The participants' qualitative accounts indicated a range of impacts; their quantitative data showed that the more PV they witnessed, the higher their depression and PTSD symptoms. Correlations were stronger for witnessing mother-to-father PV than vice versa. Discussion will focus on the need to educate the public and PV practitioners of the serious influence that female-on-male PV can have on child witnesses.

Kathleen Hlavaty *The Complexity of Peer Relationships Among Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence*

Kathleen Hlavaty - Auburn University, Megan Haselschwerdt - Auburn University

The current literature examining the peer relationships of youth exposed to domestic violence (DV) focuses primarily on negative peer experiences (e.g., bullying), often neglecting the varied and complex nature of peer relationships during high school (HS). To address this gap in the literature, the present study qualitatively examined how young adults exposed to father-perpetrated DV managed HS peer relationships. Twenty-five undergraduates (ages 19-25) participated in in-depth interviews (Mlength = 87 minutes) that were analyzed using constant comparative, content analysis (e.g., memoing, tabling, and coding). Fifteen participants were exposed to coercive controlling violence (CCV); 13 were dually exposed (i.e., DV exposure and child abuse). The majority (n = 15) reported both positive (e.g., peers' homes as safe space) and negative (e.g., bullying) peer experiences. Disclosing DV to peers was influenced by family (e.g., CCV versus SCV) and neighborhood (e.g., rural versus suburban) contexts. Findings suggest that DV-exposed youths' HS peer relationship development and management is more complex than previously documented. Alongside the examination of polyvictimization (i.e., DV exposure and bullying), future research and intervention efforts with DV-exposed youth should consider HS peers as potential facilitators of positive adjustment.

Catherine Naughton *Evidence of Distinct Physical and Psychological Dimensions of Child Exposure to Domestic Violence in Young Adults*

Catherine Naughton - University of Limerick, Aisling O'Donnell - University of Limerick, Orla Muldoon - University of Limerick

Purpose: The current study aimed to explore whether two separate dimensions, physical and psychological domestic violence (DV), were evident in adult children's reports of their exposure to DV in their family of origin, and whether these dimensions impacted psychological wellbeing and social support. Method: Young adults (N = 465, aged 17 to 25, 70% female) reported their experiences of DV as perpetrated by their parents, as well as social support and psychological wellbeing, in an online survey. Results: Confirmatory factor analysis verified the presence of a 2-factor (physical and psychological) model of DV. Hierarchical linear regression analysis demonstrated the differing impact of these two factors: while exposure to psychological DV was related to reduced psychological wellbeing, there was no significant effect for physical DV. However, there was a magnification of the negative relationship between exposure to psychological DV and social support when physical DV was accounted for. Conclusions: Although findings are preliminary, they provide strong evidence to support theoretical arguments regarding the need to conceptualize exposure to DV in terms of both physical and psychological dimensions. Findings also highlight that to provide effective interventions, it is essential to include exposure to psychological DV in risk assessments of such young adults.

Session C3 Monday 7/11/2016

1:00pm-2:15pm

Harbor's Edge

Coercive Control

Megan Haselschwerdt *A Qualitative Examination of Domestic Violence and Coercive Control*

Megan Haselschwerdt - Auburn University, Kathleen Hlavaty - Auburn University, Camille Carlson - Auburn University, Mallory Schneider - University of South Alabama, Lauren Maddox - Auburn University

An essential, yet missing factor in our understanding of domestic violence (DV) exposure is the degree to which violence is rooted in coercive control. Thus, the purpose of the present study was to examine coercive control along with other characteristics of DV exposure (e.g., physical violence). Using a qualitative descriptive study design, with the addition of the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory (PMWI), 25 young adults (ages 19-25) participated in in-depth interviews about their father-perpetrated DV exposure and child abuse experiences. Fifteen participants were categorized as coercive controlling violence (CCV) exposure, and ten participants were categorized as situational couple violence (SCV) exposure. Quantitative analyses supported these categorizations, with the CCV group scoring significantly higher on the PMWI. Thirteen participants also reported child abuse, but dual exposure was more common among the CCV group (n = 10). Compared to the SCV group, CCV participants were more likely to intervene, become unintentionally injured, were exposed to greater physical violence, non-physical abuse, and chronic child abuse. Findings suggest that future studies should include coercive control in DV exposure studies to better understand its heterogeneity, with the goal of promoting empirically-driven and tailored intervention and prevention initiatives.

Kersti Yllo *Marital Rape in Global Context*

Kersti Yllo - Wheaton College, Gabriela Torres - Wheaton College

This paper presents an overview of the work of an international and interdisciplinary network of scholars focused on marital rape in global context. Recent research sponsored by the World Health Organization and the European Union confirm that forced sex in marriage is a widespread and serious problem. Nevertheless, it is legally and culturally condoned across the globe and still remarkably understudied by social scientists. Our emphasis is on MARITAL rape (a.k.a. spousal rape, intimate partner sexual violence, etc.) because the institutional and cultural context of this form of violence is so important. Marital rape cannot be understood simply at the individual or interpersonal level. Marriage - and marital rape in particular - lie at the nexus of intimate life, cultural norms and practices, and the purview of state institutions. The ideology of irrevocable consent and male control of reproduction, which are central to the legal and cultural condoning of forced sex in intimate relationships, are a central characteristic of the institution of marriage. This paper also touches upon important methodological issues in the investigation of marital rape. We consider the etic approach of sociologists and legal scholars and the emic view of anthropologists who emphasize a holistic, cultural relativist approach and call for a collaborative integration of the two.

Emma Katz

Coercive Control Affects Children Too!: How Children Living with Domestic Violence are Harmed by, Resist, and Recover from, Fathers' Regimes of Coercive Control

Emma Katz - Liverpool Hope University

Purpose: It is increasingly recognized that coercive control is often at the heart of men's domestic violence against women. However research into children and DV has not kept pace with these developments – this research has tended to narrowly focus on investigating children's exposure to physical violence. The current study therefore explored how children experience the wider coercive controlling tactics inherent to DV. Method: Qualitative, semi-structured, exploratory interviews were conducted with 15 UK-based mothers and 15 of their children (age 10-20). All participants were residing in the community and were recruited through voluntary sector organizations. Thematic data analysis was used. Results: The study found that non-violent forms of DV were central to children's experiences. For example, when fathers isolated mothers from their family, children also lost contact with relations, and mothers whose movements were controlled could not take their children to friends' homes or after-school clubs. Yet children and mothers were not passive victims; they resisted in multiple ways and retained elements of positivity in their daily lives. Overall, domestically violent fathers imposed isolated and disempowering worlds on children and mothers. Recovery therefore involved children and mothers becoming empowered and connected, with increased feelings of self-efficacy and confidence.

Caroline Dugal

Demystifying Intimate Partner Violence: An Examination of Forms of Violence, Prevalence, Motivations and Gender

Caroline Dugal - University of Quebec in Montreal, Natacha Godbout - University of Quebec in Montreal, Claude Bélanger – University of Quebec in Montreal

In the last decades, the study of intimate partner violence (IPV) has generated a great interest as its deleterious and pervasive effects (e.g., poor health, depression, posttraumatic stress, substance use, risk factor for physical IPV) became more documented (Baker & Stith, 2008; Taft et al., 2006). Yet, the various forms, underlying motivations and gender differences of IPV remain to be better understood. The current study addresses these gaps in the literature by examining IPV in a sample comprised of 488 adults (395 women, 93 men) from the general population who completed an online set of questionnaires assessing their experience of violence (Johnson et al, 2014; Straus et al., 1996; Stuart et al., 2006) in their current romantic relationship. Results indicate that the majority of participants report having sustained (80%) and perpetrated (81%) at least one act of coercive control, psychological, physical or sexual IPV over the past year. Gender differences were observable with regards to sexual and physical IPV. The most common reasons given by participants for perpetrating IPV were: stress, to express negative feelings, self-defense, to get revenge for being physically/emotionally hurt and to get away from the partner. Results highlight the need to consider IPV as a multifaceted phenomenon and to acknowledge the use of violence by women in intimate relationships.

Teen Dating Violence

Barbara Ball *A Nonrandomized Controlled Evaluation of the Expect Respect Support Group Program: A Teen Dating Violence Prevention Strategy for Youth with a History of Exposure to Violence*

Dennis E. Reidy - CDC, Kristin M. Holland - CDC, Kai Cortina - University of Michigan, Barbara Ball - SAFE Alliance, Barri Rosenbluth - SAFE Alliance

Expect Respect (ERSG) is a school-based, 24-session support group program designed to prevent teen dating violence (TDV) among adolescents with prior exposure to violence. This quasi-experimental study evaluated outcomes of ERSG. Participants were boys and girls (N=1,678) from 36 schools. Schools in the "treatment as usual" condition (n=12) were matched to schools in the intervention condition (n=24). Baseline surveys were completed during the fall, wave 2 during the spring, and wave 3 during the fall of the following year. Self-report measures included perpetration and victimization of controlling behaviors, psychological TDV, physical TDV, sexual TDV, and reactive/ proactive aggression. For boys, the number of ERSG sessions attended related to incremental declines in psychological, physical and sexual TDV victimization, psychological and sexual TDV perpetration, and reactive and proactive aggression. Among girls, attending ERSG sessions was associated with incremental reductions in reactive and proactive aggression, and a marginal increase in sexual TDV victimization was noted. Results suggest that ERSG may be an effective strategy to reduce peer aggression among high-risk adolescent boys and girls, and additionally reduce TDV among boys. ERSG has the potential to decrease negative health and educational outcomes associated with aggression in peer and dating relationships.

Peter Fawson *Victim to Aggressor: The Relationship Between Violence Victimization, Perpetration and Mental Health Symptoms Among Teenage Girls*

Peter R. Fawson - Appalachian State University, Robert Broce - Appalachian State University, Maureen MacNamara - Appalachian State University

The study investigated the prevalence of female-to-male dating violence, mental health symptoms, and violent attitudes among 727 female high school students. Participants completed surveys asking if they had experienced dating violence victimization, mental health symptoms, and violent attitudes. Correlations among female victims of dating violence revealed strong positive associations between sexual, physical, and psychological violence, and female's acceptance of male violence toward women. Multiple regressions found significant predictors of negative mental health consequences, which consisted of experiencing psychological violence and having attitudes that accept violence. Further analysis revealed that participants who experienced three types of dating violence (physical, sexual, and psychological) were significantly more likely to perpetrate physical, psychological, and sexual violence. These findings suggest that violent attitudes and experiencing dating violence are significantly predictive of future negative mental health and violence perpetration among teenage girls.

Tatiana Sanhueza *Social Representations of Adolescent Dating Violence in Chile. Implications for Policy and Practice*

Tatiana Sanhueza - Universidad de Concepcion, Geneviève Lessard - Université Laval

Teenagers Dating Violence (TDV) is a significant public health problem, affecting 7% to 15% of teenagers in Chile (INJUV, 2012). However, the academic interest for TDV is relatively new, since social scientists in Chile have explored the issue of intimate partner violence principally in the lens of adult couples. Consequently, Chile has not developed a policy or a TDV prevention program. Furthermore, most research tend to be from the developed world, with few studies done in developing country. This paper presents the results of a qualitative research conducted among 142 Chilean teenagers (14 to 18 years old). The research is based on the theory of social representations (Flament, 2011; Jodelet, 2009; Moscovici, 2009) and aims to identify the central and peripheral elements of the social representations of the TDV for these youths. This research used a multi-methodological approach as recommended by Abric (2001) and Apostolidis (2003): an individual free association method (n=142) and 12 focus groups (n=48). The results show that the physical nature of violence is deeply anchored in the representations of the participants to this study (central element). The results also highlight some similarities and differences in the representations conveyed by girls and boys. The discussion of the results leads to recommendations for the development of knowledge and practices in the field.

Panel 142: Community Based Participatory Research: Pushing IPV Science Outside the Clinic Walls**Catherine Mazzotta*****Panel Overview Abstract***

Catherine Mazzotta – Buffalo State College

This panel discusses multiple research projects that were conducting in various community settings. The studies focus on the overlap of intimate partner violence with insomnia, post-traumatic stress disorder, trauma and other negative consequences of violence. Each study described in the panel provides insight into research methodology for community based projects. The panel will also discuss how data gathered in the community can be used by researchers to inform policy change and intervention development in community settings. The overarching of this work is to provide evidenced-based interventions and solutions for community agencies and other community based advocates and providers addressing violence.

Ellen Volpe***Community Implementation Pieces: Development of Measures of Narrative Exposure Therapy Fidelity***

Ellen M Volpe - University at Buffalo, Verena Ertl - Bielefeld University, Elizabeth Wieling - University of Minnesota, Frank Neuner - Bielefeld University, Claudia Catani - Bielefeld University, Wendi F. Cross - University of Rochester Medical Center

Purpose: Narrative Exposure Therapy (NET) has demonstrated effectiveness in treating posttraumatic stress disorder across diverse settings. However, there is not a standardized research instrument for measuring fidelity of intervention (conceptualized as therapists 'adherence and competence'). The objective of this paper is to describe the stepwise development of reliable, observational NET fidelity measures. Method of Study: NET adherence and competence measures were developed for observational methodology. Comprehensive steps for development were: Learning and operationalizing the NET manual; referring to a previous measure; participating and applying NET training; creating video data of NET sessions; obtaining developers' input; and incorporating fidelity experts' opinions. Results: Three adherence measures and one competence measure of NET fidelity are completed. Intercoder and internal reliabilities for competence are in progress. Conclusion: When evaluating outcomes of evidence-based treatments implemented in community settings, it is critical to understand factors that may influence effectiveness, such as therapist fidelity (adherence and competence). We present the critical first steps to developing rigorous, observational measures of fidelity for an emerging therapy for posttraumatic stress disorder. Future steps include establishing reliability and testing validity.

Catherine Cerulli***Exploring Intimate Partner Violence Victims Fear of Sleep***

Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester, Todd Bishop - University of Rochester, Wil Pigeon - University of Rochester, Hugh Crean - University of Rochester

There is a dearth of research exploring the intersection of sleep and intimate partner violence (IPV). What research has been done documents people who experience IPV, and the subsequent physical and mental health impairments and struggles with sleep. While some studies have examined insomnia among this population, no research to date has explored fear of sleep. While standard treatments for insomnia might include counseling and/or medication, fear of sleep may need to be addressed by augmenting standardized insomnia care with particular emphasis on the fear component, by addressing safety and coping mechanisms. This study is the first in a portfolio of research to address this issue by first examining how a fear of sleep measure, the Fear of Sleep Index (FOSI), might be used with traumatized populations to examine health and perceived safety. One hundred and twenty-one racially diverse women filing protection orders petitions in family court completed the FOSI. We examined the FOSI through confirmatory factor analysis of the 23 item short form. Findings suggest that 10 of the items load on two factors relevant to IPV: Loss of Vigilance and Re-experiencing Trauma. Each factor score as well as the total 23 items score was significantly correlated to the Danger Assessment and the Conflict Tactics Scale. Implications for the use of FOSI across myriad settings will be discussed.

Catherine Mazzotta *The Sandman Cometh Not: Intimate Partner Violence, Insomnia, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Perceived Danger, and Victims' Completion of the Orders of Protection Process*

Catherine Mazzotta - Buffalo State College

This exploratory study is the first to examine the intersection of intimate partner violence (IPV), insomnia, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms, perceived danger level, age, race, employment status, and IPV victims' return to court to complete the necessary process to obtain a permanent OP. This study found significant relationships between several factors: clinical level insomnia and perceived danger, clinical level insomnia and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms, race and return to court, and severe danger level and return to court. Further research on insomnia, PTSD symptoms, and danger is needed to better understand the associations between these conditions and their interactions in the lives of IPV victims. In addition, this study supports the need for practitioners to screen for insomnia in anti-domestic violence related programs and to screen for intimate partner violence in sleep clinics.

Jeremy Dominijanni *Preparing Massive Amounts of 911 Data for use in Violence Analytics: Artificial and Human Intelligence Approaches*

Jeremy Dominijanni - University of Rochester, Ann Marie White - University of Rochester, Amen Ptah - University of Rochester, Guilia Paris - University of Rochester, Jenny Hernandez - University of Rochester, Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester

Introduction. How can we process massive amounts of emergency calls data to answer research questions meaningful to community members exposed to violence? We examine the feasibility of automating how emergency calls for service data is cleaned to address discrepancies arising from human factors. For instance, when emergency dispatchers enter street address data, it is often in a format difficult for a computer to process. Methods. We created and evaluated a humans-in-the-loop, partially automated process for reviewing and unifying formats of key features of one city's over 700,000 emergency calls for service to 911 generated over a two-year period. Results. We reduced the amount of human labor required to mobilize these data for secondary data analyses. For instance, we specified rules to create an automated system that translated street addresses into a valid format compatible with a wider range of geocoding systems. Discussion. Computer automated processes can help mobilize large volumes of data for research involving emergency dispatches such as police intervention in a domestic incident. As 911 calls for service data is heavily relied upon in studies of interpersonal violence, we were able to reduce the amount of time and energy required to clean large datasets, increasing the feasibility of big data research approaches.

Session C6 **Monday 7/11/2016** **1:00pm-2:15pm** **Warner**

CPS Services

Jill McTavish *Experiences with Mandatory Reporting of Child Maltreatment: A Qualitative Meta-Synthesis*

Jill McTavish - McMaster University, Melissa Kimber - McMaster University, Karen Devries - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Manuela Colombini - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Jen MacGregor - Western University, Louise Knight - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Nadine Wathen - Western University, Harriet MacMillan - McMaster University

Rationale: In spite of its widespread use internationally, mandatory reporting of suspected child maltreatment remains controversial. While there is little research that evaluates its effectiveness, there is some qualitative research that explores the beneficial and harmful aspects of the reporting process from the perspective of mandated reporters (MRs). Purpose: This paper summarizes the findings of a meta-synthesis of qualitative studies that assess the experiences of mandatory reporting from the perspective of MRs. Methods: A systematic review of mandatory reporting for child maltreatment was conducted. Over 5000 citations were retrieved, deduplicated, and screened by two independent reviewers. Analysis of qualitative research followed the methods detailed by Feder and colleagues (2006). Results: Thirty-one articles reporting 29 studies were included in this review. These studies represent the views of 856 MRs. While some MRs described positive experiences with the process, many negative experiences were also reported, such as harmed therapeutic relationships and child death following removal from their family of origin. Conclusion: The preliminary findings of this meta-synthesis suggest that there are many potentially harmful experiences associated with mandatory reporting and that research on the effectiveness of this process is urgently needed.

Sarah Dufour ***Reporting a Black Child's Situation to Protective Services: Differences in Decision Making by Professionals in Administrative Areas with Disproportionately High and Low Reports***

Sarah Dufour - Université de Montréal, Chantal Lavergne - CIUSSS-CSIM

A particularly high disproportion of Black children are reported to child protective services (CPS) in both Canada and the United States. The biases of professionals legally required to report any situation of concern are mentioned as contributing to this disproportion, but they are rarely examined in relation to the characteristics of the administrative areas in which the professionals work. This study compares the processes leading Montreal professionals in two sets of administrative areas to decide to report a child to CPS rather than trying other solutions. The areas are contrasted in terms of the disproportionate rate of Black children reported and the size of the Black population (two areas with a high disproportion and low concentration of Blacks; two areas with a low disproportion and high concentration of Blacks). Verbatim transcripts of 33 individual interviews with professionals were qualitatively analyzed by topic, then compared by administrative area. The components of the decision-making process that differ between areas are described and interpreted, especially the diversity of alternatives to reporting, the subjective threshold leading to reporting, and cultural sensitivity. The implications for research and practice are discussed.

Bryn King ***Clinical Differences and Outcomes of Sexual Abuse Investigations by Gender: Implications for Policy and Practice***

Bryn King - University of Toronto, Delphine Collin-Vézina - McGill University,
Barbara Fallon - University of Toronto

Although the detrimental impact of child sexual abuse is well documented, there is a dearth of literature on differential outcomes and on child protection services by gender. Using a representative dataset of child welfare investigations, this paper explores how boys and girls investigated by the child protection system for alleged sexual abuse (n=4,261) compare on key clinical characteristics and on the likelihood of a transfer to ongoing services. These characteristics include sexual abuse type, associated physical and emotional harm, and caregiver and child functioning concerns. The results indicate that there are significant differences in child functioning concerns by gender, with investigations involving boys having a stronger association with aggressive behavior, attention problems, academic difficulties, depression, and the presence of an intellectual disability. Paradoxically, although sexual investigations involving boys are less likely to note emotional harm and be substantiated, they are more likely to be transferred to ongoing child welfare services.

Christian Connell ***The Effects of Wraparound Services with Families Involved in Child Protective Services***

Christian M. Connell - Yale University

Results of a statewide study of wraparound services (WS) for children and families following a completed Child Protective Services (CPS) investigation will be presented. Research has documented the detrimental effects of maltreatment on children's developmental, behavioral, and health related outcomes; but there is limited support for the effectiveness of traditional child welfare services to improve these outcomes. The WS Model is a promising, evidence-supported intervention that provides individualized, team-based, and child/family-focused planning to enhance access to and engagement in community-based services and supports for children with complex service needs and their families. Families referred to WS after CPS investigation (n=156) were enrolled in a longitudinal study of effects on child and caregiver behavioral/functional outcomes, as well as potential mediating mechanisms (e.g., service engagement, formal and informal supports). Propensity score matching was used to compare those engaged in WS with those who did not engage. Six month follow-up results indicate WS reduced child behavioral problems and enhanced caregiver and child engagement in formal services, but did not impact subsequent maltreatment referrals. Implementation fidelity also appears to be implicated in treatment effects.

Panel 135: Shifting Gender Norms in Adolescent Relationship Abuse and Sexual Violence Prevention: Exploring Theory, Measurement, and Lessons Learned from the Field

Elizabeth Miller

Panel Overview Abstract

Elizabeth Miller – University of Pittsburgh, Adolescent Medicine

Evidence suggests that social norms that condone violence perpetration and inequitable gender attitudes are associated with adolescent relationship abuse, sexual violence as well as poor adolescent and young adult health outcomes. The World Health Organization has concluded that health promotion efforts should include “changing social norms around masculinity that undermine men’s and women’s health.” This panel examines strategies to integrate gender norms change into adolescent violence prevention. To date, efforts to shift gender and violence related attitudes among youth have been mixed, especially in the U.S., with limited changes seen in longitudinal intervention studies. Additionally, prevention programs that are intended for both males and females appear to have differential intervention effects based on sex category differences. Finally, practitioners have inquired how best to include and integrate gender fluid youth into sex category-specific programs. These examples raise questions about both measurement as well as implementation of prevention programming which integrates gender norms change as a core component of violence prevention intervention. This panel will review the existing research on gender norms and violence from examples of primary relationship abuse and sexual violence prevention efforts in the U.S. as well as global settings.

Elizabeth Miller

Overview of Gender Transformative Programming in Adolescent Relationship Abuse and Sexual Violence Prevention

Elizabeth Miller - University of Pittsburgh

This overview will set the stage for this panel by reviewing the existing theory and research on gender equitable attitudes and violence from examples of primary sexual and relationship abuse violence prevention efforts in the U.S. as well as global settings. A gender violence prevention program that trains athletic coaches to talk to their athletes about stopping violence against women, an arts based approach to exploring gender norms, a school-based relationship abuse prevention and intervention program, and a community-based healthy masculinity and sexual health program that engages young men in examining gender norms will serve

Samatha Ciaravino

Using Visual Voices to Explore Gender Perceptions among Adolescents

Samantha Ciaravino - University of Pittsburgh, Maria Catrina D. Jaime - University of Pittsburgh, Daniel Loeb - University of Pittsburgh, Michael Yonas - Pittsburgh Foundation, Elizabeth Miller - University of Pittsburgh

Interventions intended to promote gender equity have shown positive outcomes for males and females including reduced violence against women and girls and other outcomes related to substance use and sexual health behaviors. This study uses creative non-traditional methods to foster rich conversations on masculinity and femininity to explore ways to incorporate such perceptions into prevention efforts. Visual Voices, an arts-based, participatory research method, was used to explore gender norms with 96 middle and high school students. Information gathered from these research activities helped inform new measures of gender-equitable practices and violence prevention curricula that are relevant to adolescents. NVivo was used to analyze data. Both boys and girls reported feeling inundated by negative messages from media and opposite-sex peers. Boys emphasized common masculinity scripts such as men taking responsibility, being a strong father figure, and providing for family. Girls emphasized contradictory messages that they received, such as girls should be independent, but should still rely on men. This study provides a foundation for gender equity research that will inform public health efforts to reduce violence against women and girls and promote well-being for males and females through improved understanding and measurement of adolescent gender inequitable practices.

Samuel Eley

Promoting Healthy Masculinities in Middle School Boys as a Violence Prevention Strategy: An Overview of Maine Boys to Men's Reducing Sexism and Violence Program (RSVP)

Matt Theodores - Maine Boys to Men, Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire

There is increasing recognition that engaging boys and men in preventing violence against girls and women is an important public health strategy. Problematically, there are few evidence-informed SV and DV prevention initiatives for middle school boys, especially initiatives that emphasize protective factors such as the promotion of healthy masculinities. The Reducing Sexism and Violence Program – Middle School Program (RSVP-MSP) is a theoretically grounded curriculum that explores the normalization, pervasiveness, and harmful nature of rigid gender role assumptions with the ultimate goal of reducing SV and DV and increasing positive bystander action in situations that can lead to SV and DV. Because prevention initiatives are most likely to be effective if they also engage adults in a community, RSVP-MSP also includes a Community Workshop [RSVP-CW] for parents, teachers, and other youth serving professionals. The purpose of this presentation is to provide an overview of the RSVP-MSP and RSVP-CW programming (including program content and process, theory of change, and lessons learned from facilitating the RSVP program to thousands of youth and adults), share preliminary pilot data, and provide an overview of the proposed research methodology to rigorously evaluate the RSVP programming.

Barri Rosenbluth ***Expect Respect: Building Peer Support and Skills for Gender-Equitable Relationships***

Barbara Ball - SAFE, Barri Rosenbluth - SAFE

Young people are exposed to a range of gender messages including aggressive, hyper-masculinity and sexualized, objectified images of women. Increasingly, they are rejecting rigid binary gender definitions and expanding the space for gender expression and identities. Youth exposed to violence often have unhealthy role models and experience trauma, predisposing them to endorse rigid gender norms that increase their risk for victimization and perpetration. Expect Respect provides separate support groups for boys and girls with violence exposure, facilitated by a same-sex counselor. The 24-session curriculum is delivered at school, creating a safe place to question and redefine gender norms. Participants explore the impact of gender stereotypes on their expectations, behaviors and relationships. More recently, the support group program has been challenged to meet the needs of transgender and gender fluid youth. Qualitative studies demonstrate specific ways in which boys and girls benefit from the program. Boys increase expression of feelings while girls increase assertiveness, both linked explicitly by participants to reductions in perpetration and victimization. These qualitative results will also be discussed in the light of differential findings by sex in a controlled outcome evaluation.

Heather McCauley ***Measuring Masculinities: Using Concept Mapping to Expand Gender Attitudes Measurement in Violence Prevention***

Heather L. McCauley - University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine

Purpose: While hypermasculine attitudes are associated with abuse perpetration, to date, interventions have failed to demonstrate significant shifts in gender attitudes. The purpose of this study was to challenge and expand current measurement of gender attitudes by engaging youth and adult stakeholders. Methods: We used Concept Mapping with Pittsburgh youth (n=23; ages 15-18) to generate statements about "what it means to be a man." Youth and adult stakeholders (n=38 parents, teachers and coaches) sorted these messages and items from existing gender attitudes scales into clusters, which were reviewed and refined in focus groups. A revised gender attitudes scale was developed and psychometrically tested with 123 middle and high school youth. Results: Stakeholders identified the need to assess several key areas missing from current gender attitudes scales: 1) homophobia, 2) masculine ideology; and 3) responsibility. Items from existing scales were sorted into the same cluster, highlighting the narrow focus of current measures. Of the 71 brainstormed items, a revised 13-item scale was generated with 3 domains: compulsory heterosexuality, male entitlement, and accountability. Conclusions: Current measures to assess gender attitudes are limited in scope. Revised scales are needed to align with the experiences of youth and violence prevention curricula.

Macro-Level Predictors of Violence**Nicholas Adams** ***Macro-Level Stressor Effects on Youth's Mental Health: Do County-Level Stressors Matter?***

Nicholas Adams - University of New Hampshire, Andrew Schaefer - University of New Hampshire, Alli Puchlpek - University of New Hampshire, Michael Staunton - University of New Hampshire

Experiencing childhood adversity is associated with many deleterious mental health outcomes including depression, anxiety, and anger. Prior literature has focused primarily on family- and school-level factors associated with mental health including maltreatment, peer victimization, indirect victimization, and exposure to violence. It is unknown whether macro-level stressors have an effect on these relationships. Using the U.S. Decennial Census, the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), and data from a national sample of 989 Developmental Victimization Survey participants (DVS), we address this gap and investigate whether county-level stressors such as persistent poverty and high crime rates significantly affect youth's mental health. We also investigate the potential moderating effects of county-level stressors on the relationship between childhood adversity and mental health outcomes. Preliminary findings will be presented.

Gia Barboza ***Associations Between Neighborhood Racial Heterogeneity, Social Vulnerability and Child Maltreatment: Lessons from LA County***

Gia Barboza - Northeastern University

This study quantifies the spatiotemporal risk of child abuse and neglect in Los Angeles at the census tract level over a recent 4-year period, identifies areas of increased risk, and evaluates the role of structural disadvantage in child maltreatment allegations and substantiations. Child maltreatment data on 83,379 child maltreatment cases in 1,678 census tracts spanning 2006-2009 were obtained from the Los Angeles County Department of Children and Family Services. Substantiated referrals and allegation counts were analyzed across census tracts with Bayesian hierarchical spatial models using integrated nested Laplace approximations. Rates of abuse and neglect were predicted by several neighborhood-level measures of structural burden including a measure of racial segregation and social vulnerability. Results suggest that rates of child abuse and neglect substantiations held fairly steady over the time period. Nevertheless, structural burden measures significantly predicted rates of maltreatment. The inclusion of an interaction term demonstrated the protective effect of racial heterogeneity and social vulnerability in socially vulnerable neighborhoods. No such effect was found in low vulnerability neighborhoods. Implications of these findings are discussed.

Tamara Hamai ***Examining the Context of Child Maltreatment with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and Spatial Analysis***

Hamai - Hamai Consulting

Physical location is often ignored by contextual examinations of maltreatment. The present study investigated the importance of geographical location in contextual models by comparing four models predicting allegations of child maltreatment, including the traditional OLS regression model and three spatial models that account for nonrandom geographic variations across locations. Data by census tract in California was taken from the Child Welfare Dynamic Report System and the American Community Survey. Significant spatial autocorrelation indicated that the geographic distribution of risk factor values is not random across California census tracts. All three of the spatial models fit the data better than the OLS model, based on comparisons of the AIC model fit indicator. Variations in predictive ability across locations imply that predictive models that ignore these variations may be less relevant in some areas than in others because risk factors may be operating differently across locations. The mechanisms that underlie child maltreatment may be shaped by spatial context. Programs should be sensitive to and customized based on contextual factors. Place-based strategies may be more effective approaches than one-size-fits-all evidence-based practices for improving child welfare.

Violence Among Military Personnel**Tamara Taillieu** *Relationship Between Child Abuse, Deployment-Trauma, Mental Disorders, and Suicide Outcomes in Canadian Military Personnel*

Tamara L. Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Tracie O. Affifi - University of Manitoba, Sarah Turner - University of Manitoba, Kristene Cheung - University of Manitoba, Jitender Sareen - University of Manitoba

Purpose: Increasing attention has been focused on suicidal behavior among military personnel. Both deployment-related traumatic events (DRTEs) and child abuse have been associated with mental disorders and suicide-related behaviors among military personnel. The primary objectives were to: (1) examine gender differences in child abuse, DRTEs, past year mental disorders, and past year suicide-related outcomes among Canadian Regular Force personnel; and (2) determine whether child abuse and DRTEs have an additive or interactive effect on the relationship between these types of trauma exposures and past year mental disorders and suicide-related outcomes. Method: Data were from the representative Canadian Forces Mental Health Survey collected in 2013 (n = 8161; response rate = 79.8%). Multivariable logistic regression was used to examine associations. Results: Results indicated a high prevalence of exposure to traumatic events, with gender differences noted for exposure to specific types of trauma. Both child abuse and DRTEs were strongly associated with mental disorders and suicide outcomes. Additive, but not interactive, effects were noted for most outcomes. Conclusion: Information on the role of specific types of trauma on the relationship between mental disorders and suicidal behavior among military personnel can be used to develop more targeted intervention strategies.

Anne Sadler *Intimate Partner Violence During Military Service in OEF/OIF Era Active Component and Reserve and National Guard Service Women*

Anne Sadler- DVA/ University of Iowa, Brenda Booth - University of Arkansas, James Torner- University of Iowa, Sheila Barron - University of Iowa, Michelle A Mengeling- DVA/ University of Iowa

Purpose: To identify factors associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) experiences of OEF/OIF Active Component (AC) and Reserves/National Guard (RNG) servicewomen. Methods: 1339 completed a telephone interview assessing participant characteristics, trauma exposures, and health outcomes. A sample of OEF/OIF era servicewomen, 50%AC/50% RNG, 74% ever deployed were recruited (DMDC-provided contact information). Results: Participant median age was 37 yrs (18-59yo), white (77%), married (54%) and actively serving (80%). IPV perpetrated by a spouse, partner, or ex-partner during military service was experienced by 33%. Those acknowledging IPV reported: emotional abuse (85%); physical abuse (41%); threat with a weapon (6%) or physical harm (4%). Sexual assault by intimate partner (21%) and stalking (15%) were common. Almost half (46%, n=202) experienced multiple IPV types. Women experiencing IPV were more likely to be: army (p<.015); students (p<.002); separated, divorced, or widowed (p<.001), have joined the military to avoid domestic violence (p< .005), positive for probable PTSD (p<.001) and depression (p<.001), service connected for disability (p<.042). No differences in IPV were found by rank, RNG vs AC service, or deployment history. Conclusions: IPV during military is a common experience in OEF/OIF servicewomen and a significant public health concern.

Rachel E. Latta *Please Ask: How Veterans Who Use Intimate Partner Violence Understand IPV and Treatment*

Rachel Latta - Center for Social Innovation, Milena Claudius - Boston College, Hayley O'Brien - Bose Corporation

Despite evidence suggesting that veterans with co-occurring disorders are more likely to engage in frequent and severe violence against their partners than their civilian counterparts, few studies have examined veterans' perspectives on their use of violence and engagement in treatment. The current study used qualitative description to explore 24 veterans' understanding of intimate partner violence (IPV) and their perspectives on treatment. Four broad domains emerged from focus groups and individual interviews, including 1) veterans' understanding of IPV, 2) the effects of IPV, 3) strategies for addressing IPV, and 4) relationships with healthcare providers. Veterans expressed understanding of and empathy and regret for the ways in which PTSD affected their partner. They talked about the relational and individual effects of IPV, describing deep shame about their perpetration of violence. Veterans discussed hesitancy to disclose their use of violence in relationships, noting shame, stigma, and fear of repercussions as barriers to disclosure. Importantly, the majority of veterans expressed a preference for consulting with a healthcare provider about IPV who could provide objective professional support, though noted that providers rarely raised the issue. Implications for practice and future research are discussed.

Lessons Learned from Programs

Sarah McMahon *Using Action Research to Assess the Campus Climate Related to Sexual Violence*

Sarah McMahon - Rutgers SSW, Julia O'Connor - Rutgers SSW, Kate Stepleton - Rutgers SSW, Julia Cusano - Rutgers SSW

The Not Alone report released by the White House recommends that campus climate surveys are a critical step in addressing campus sexual assault. These surveys should ideally result in actionable items that can help improve a university's response to the issue of campus sexual violence. While a number of campus climate survey tools are now available to universities, there is less information about the process by which to conduct actionable campus climate assessments. This presentation will provide one model for engaging in a comprehensive, actionable campus climate assessment process. In the spring of 2014, Rutgers University was invited by the White House Task Force to pilot the Office on Violence Against Women's campus climate survey tool. The project was a collaborative effort between Student Affairs professionals and researchers on campus and resulted in a model rooted in principles of action research. This presentation provides a case study that details the assessment model developed by the Rutgers team. The model developed by the team includes a number of stages that are iterative and resulted in the development of an action plan for the campus. The model will be discussed during the presentation, along with lessons learned about engaging in this type of assessment.

Andrea Sedlak *Evaluating Program Interventions with Randomized Controlled Trials (RCTs): Challenges and Strategies*

Andrea Sedlak - Westat, George Gabel - Westat, Jane Mettenburg - Westat, Michele Harmon - Westat

Drawing from experiences on a variety of evaluation projects, this presentation will describe key operational decision points in the design and implementing of randomized controlled trial (RCT) evaluations, identifying challenges and offering strategies and helpful tools. Topics will include building program support for using RCT and involving program administrators and staff in project plans; determining who, when, and how to randomize; articulating the logic model and the program's theory of change; deciding when and how to conduct enrollment and obtain participant consent; structuring evaluation stages to permit yet restrict program adjustments; verifying and monitoring the stability and fidelity of the treatment; forecasting the flow of cases/clients to control workloads and enable power calculations; tracking adherence to assigned conditions; and collecting baseline and outcome measures, including proximal and distal indicators identified in the logic model. The presentation will use examples from evaluations of programs designed to serve maltreated children and their families and to monitor probationers. They include the Permanency Innovations Initiative, the Evaluation of Colorado's Differential Response, several IV- E Waiver Evaluations, and the Research on Automated (Kiosk) Supervision.

Lama Ayoub *Protect, Heal, Thrive: An Evaluation of the Defending Childhood Demonstration Program*

Rachel Swaner - Center for Court Innovation, Elise Jensen - Center for Court Innovation, Lama Hassoun Ayoub - Center for Court Innovation, Michael Rempel - Center for Court Innovation

In order to address the prevalence of children's exposure to violence, eight sites around the country were selected by the Department of Justice for the Defending Childhood Demonstration Program. This national initiative aims to: 1) prevent children's exposure to violence; 2) mitigate the negative impact of exposure; and 3) spread awareness about children's exposure to violence. This mixed-method study examines the promising practices, lessons learned, and outcomes of six sites: Boston, MA; Chippewa Cree Tribe, MT; Cuyahoga County, OH; Grand Forks, ND; Rosebud Sioux Tribe, SD; and Shelby County, TN. The process evaluation involved multiple site visits (including interviews with key stakeholders and observations); quarterly implementation reports; and document review. The outcome evaluation involved a random digital community surveys; surveys of professionals; and tracking of official indicators of violence. Program models vary by site; however, general themes and lessons emerged across sites. Outcome findings point to potential positive impacts, including increased community understanding of what actions are considered violence at the non-tribal sites, and increased community awareness of the Defending Childhood Initiative and available services at the tribal sites. Over 50 recommendations are provided based on the findings and feedback of the sites and key stakeholders.

Panel 123: Technology and Interpersonal Violence: Current Knowledge and Future Directions**Katie Edwards*****Panel Overview Abstract***

Katie Edwards – University of New Hampshire

Interpersonal violence is a major public health epidemic in the U.S. There is a growing focus in the field of interpersonal violence on the role that technology plays both as a medium through which violence can occur (e.g., online bullying) and as a tool for studying violence in innovative ways (e.g., geospatial mapping). The proposed panel brings together a diverse panel of researchers to report the findings from studies that examined interpersonal violence that occurs online and/or the use of technology to study violence. More specifically, the four papers will present data on (1) the role of technology in peer harassment incidents; (2) the impact of cyberstalking on young women's psychological functioning and how this compares to outcomes associated with real-life stalking experiences; (3) the use of social media tracking software to observe online bystander behavior in situations of sexual and domestic violence and the application of this same software to track diffusion of violence prevention messages; and (4) the utility of geospatial mapping to examine neighborhood alcohol outlets as a predictor of sexual violence attitudes. A leading expert in the field of violence will discuss the implications of these findings for technology-based future research and violence prevention initiatives.

Christina Dardis***Does Cyberstalking Matter? A Prospective Examination of the Impact of Post-Break-Up Cyber and Real-Life Unwanted Pursuit Victimization on Psychological Functioning Among Undergraduate Women***

Christina M. Dardis - VA Boston Healthcare System, Catherine Strauss - Ohio University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

PURPOSE: The present study prospectively examined the co-occurrence of real-life and cyber unwanted pursuit behaviors (UPBs) following relationship dissolution and their unique impacts on posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms, coping strategies, and substance use. **METHOD:** Real-life and cyber UPBs from former partners were assessed among 250 undergraduate women at two time points, 8 weeks apart. UPBs, PTSD symptoms, coping strategies, and substance use were measured at both T1 and T2. **RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS:** Cyber UPBs often accompanied real-life UPBs, however, women who experienced T1 cyber UPBs in addition to real-life UPBs, relative to women who experienced real-life UPBs alone, reported significantly higher T1 PTSD symptoms, disengagement coping, substance use, and drinking to cope, even while accounting for IPV victimization, UPB frequency, and recency of pursuit. In the model predicting T2 PTSD symptoms [$F(7,192)=10.05, p < .000, R^2 = .268$], women who had experienced cyber and real-life UPBs over the interim reported significantly higher PTSD symptoms than women who experienced no pursuit or real-life pursuit alone over the interim, even while controlling for T1 PTSD symptoms, T1 and T2 UPB frequency, and experiences of IPV, suggesting that cyber UPBs may present increased risk for negative mental health outcomes. Research and practice implications will be discussed.

Lindsay Orchowski***Application of Geospatial Mapping to Examine Neighborhood Alcohol Outlets as a Predictor of Attitudes Towards Sexual Violence***

Lindsay M. Orchowski, - Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Chloe Sarapas - Rhode Island Hospital, Miryam Yusuf - University of Rhode Island, Deborah Pearlman - Brown University

Previous findings suggest an association between the density of neighborhood alcohol outlets (i.e. bars, restaurants, and liquor stores) and the occurrence of interpersonal violence-related events. Research also highlights the moderating effect of alcohol outlets on a social norms campaign addressing alcohol on college campuses. Accordingly, neighborhood characteristics may play an important role in socialization among adolescents and young adults. Given the association between alcohol use and traditional notions of masculinity, as well as well-documented association between alcohol use and gender-based violence, the purpose of the current study was to examine how the density of alcohol outlets in high school communities influences students' actual and perceived norms regarding sexual violence. Geospatial coding was utilized to determine the density of alcohol outlets within a 3-mile radius of twelve high schools. Drawing upon data from 9th-12th grade respondents (N=2239), we examine using linear regression whether the density of alcohol outlets is associated with students' actual and perceived norms. Results are discussed in terms of alcohol outlet density's influence on high school students' personal beliefs and their (mis)understanding of peers' attitudes. Implications of findings on the design and implementation of sexual assault prevention efforts are also highlighted.

Victoria Banyard ***Instagram Interventionists: Using Social Media to Track Diffusion of Violence Prevention Messages***

Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Katie Edwards - University of New Hampshire

Online communication and social media has become a major way that individuals and groups discuss ideas, convey norms, and exchange information. Researchers and practitioners in public health and criminology are increasingly finding ways to use data from social media to track both the prevalence of problems as well as diffusion of prevention messages. This presentation will discuss ideas about the adaptation of these methods for violence prevention researchers. We will present a case example from a recently launched community-level prevention evaluation study. One indicator of prevention diffusion in this study is tracking public social media outlets using specialized software. The promise and challenges of using methods like this as outcome in prevention evaluation studies will be discussed.

Kimberly Mitchell ***Understanding the Role of Technology in Peer Harassment Incidents***

Kimberly J. Mitchell - CCRC, UNH, Lisa M. Jones - CCRC, UNH, Heather A. Turner - Department of Sociology, UNH

There is a gap in the field's understanding of how online harassment relates to traditional forms of peer victimization. This talk will identify how often technology is involved in peer victimization, in what ways, and how it overlaps with offline peer victimization. Data were collected via telephone from a national sample of 791 youth who took part in the second National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence, ages 10 – 17 at baseline in 2011. Follow-up data were collected between December, 2013 and March, 2014. Results found 34% of youth reported 311 unique harassment incidents in the past year: 54% of incidents involved no technology (in-person only), 15% involved only technology and 31% involved both technology and in-person harassment (mixed incidents). Boys ages 10-12 were most likely to report in-person only incidents; technology-only incidents were reported equally by boys and girls and more so among older teens; mixed incidents were more common among girls. Compared to in-person incidents, technology-only incidents were seen by victims as easier to stop and had less emotional impact. Mixed incidents had the most emotional impact, possibly because perpetrators tended to be more socially connected to victims. Youth experiencing mixed incidents of peer harassment should be a priority for educators trying to identify the most serious and harmful experiences.

Session D4 Monday 7/11/2016 2:30pm-3:45pm Wentworth

Social Responses to Interpersonal Violence

Monica Yndo ***Social Reactions to IPV Disclosure Among Low Income, Ethnically Diverse Community Women***

Monica Yndo - University of Texas at San Ant, Rebecca Weston - University of Texas at San Ant, Linda Marshall - University of North Texas

Initial reactions by informal sources of support to IPV disclosure are critical as disclosure precedes requests for support. Perceptions of social reactions (SR) to IPV disclosure are likely to vary by context. Yet, research is limited on the role of ethnicity and severity in perceptions of SR to IPV. We examined perceptions of SR to IPV disclosure in 201 community women from wave 6 interviews for Project HOW: Health Outcomes of Women. Participants were asked how often friends and family reacted positively and negatively to IPV disclosure using an adapted version of Ullman's Social Reactions Questionnaire (2000). Marshall's Severity of Violence Scales (1992) assessed threats and violence. Significant differences in perceptions of positive SR occurred by ethnicity and severity. Mexican American women perceived SR that were positive more than half of the time, while African American and European American women report perceiving a smaller proportion of positive SR for threats and non severe physical violence than for severe physical violence. There was a main effect of ethnicity on negative SR; African American and Mexican American women perceived a greater proportion of negative SR as compared to European American women. Also, a main effect of severity on negative SR was found; negative SR increased as severity increased. Implications will be discussed.

Kathryn Laughon ***College Friends Helping Friends in Abusive Relationships***

Kathryn Laughon - University of Virginia, Tina Bloom - University of Missouri,
Trina Kumodzi - University of Virginia, Sidney St. Clair - University of Virginia

Purpose: While all colleges are now required to implement peer education programs to address gender violence, (e.g. relationship and dating violence), there are very few studies that have examined peer perspectives. We sought to describe how peers become concerned about a friend's relationship and make decisions about whether, when and how to engage with a friend about a troubling relationship. Methods: A convenience sample of college students concerned about a college friend's relationship was recruited online and interviewed by telephone. Qualitative descriptive analysis (Sandelowski, 2000) was used for this preliminary analysis. Findings: 28 students participated (aged 18-24 years, 17 Black, 6 White, 5 other.) Themes identified include a struggle to identify and name the abuse (with a significant mismatch between the abuse described and the participants' perception of its dangerousness), developing a narrative about the abuse, and deciding how to take action. The influence of the wider friend's circle across the process was substantial. Few participants could name formal resources or would use resources available within their universities or communities. These findings largely fit with the grounded theory developed by Latta and Goodman (2011) and indicate a substantial need for dating violence-specific prevention strategies for college populations.

Rebecca Weston ***Situational Differences in College Students' Intimate Partner Violence Related Help-Seeking and Perceived Helpfulness***

Rebecca Weston - UTSA, Monica C. Yndo - UTSA, Kaitlyn N. Grytza - UTSA

Friends and family may not know what support is perceived as helpful for those experiencing IPV. In addition, provided support may not be perceived as intended. Examining differences in help-seeking frequency and perceived helpfulness by support provider and contextual factors addresses these issues. We addressed two research questions: Do college students differ by (1) situational factors (IPV severity, gender) in seeking support from friends vs. family and (2) in perceptions of received support as helpful? College students (N=443; 66% female; 42% Hispanic) were asked about help-seeking related to relationship conflict. Forms of support sought were: tangible help, advice, help with tasks, reassurance, talking about problems, and talking about feelings. Sources were family, friends, co-workers, children, and classmates. Most students sought help only from parents and/or friends. Students were more likely to seek support from friends than parents for advice, reassurance, talking about problems, and talking about feelings. IPV severity (none, threats, nonsevere physical, severe physical) and gender were associated with help-seeking and perceived helpfulness. Across all forms of help-seeking, more support was sought and perceived as more helpful as IPV severity increased. Women were more likely than men to seek support and perceive it as helpful. Implications will be discussed.

Jeongsuk Kim ***The Influence of Social Norms on Adolescents' Judgment About Spousal Violence***

Jeongsuk Kim - University of South Carolina, Ronald Pitner - University of South Carolina

Purpose: This study examined how social norms influence Arab and Jewish adolescents' judgments of spousal violence. Social norms play a critical role in shaping judgments and evaluations about violence behavior. However, few studies have comprehensively examined this issue. Methods: The sample drawn from Israel and consisted of 2324 students (grades 7-11). A quasi-experimental between subject design was used, where the students in each grade were randomly assigned to spousal violence scenarios. The scenario involved a situation where a wife called her husband and his family really bad names and the husband responded by punching her in the face. The questionnaire prompted students to make judgments about violence between a husband and his wife and to evaluate whether the husband and wife violated social norms. Results: Beliefs about whether social norms had been violated influenced participants' judgments of violence. Those who reported the wife's behavior violated social norms judged the husband's violence as acceptable, and those who reported the husband's action violated social norms judged his violence as unacceptable. Ethnicity and gender moderated these relationships. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that social norms are very influential in shaping Arab and Jewish adolescents' judgments and evaluations of spousal violence.

Interpersonal Violence Offenders**Katherine Maurer** *Affect Dysregulation as a Predictor of Young Adults IPV Perpetration*

Katherine Maurer - McGill University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs at particularly high rates among young adults. For adolescents, affect regulation capacity plays an important role in IPV perpetration proximally and distally. Adolescents are uniquely vulnerable to impairment of self-regulation mechanisms; patterns of affect dysregulation (AD) often persist into adulthood. The current study examined AD over time as a predictor of physical IPV perpetration in young adulthood, and perpetration patterns by gender, as research suggests high rates of female physical IPV, particularly in bidirectional violent couples. Using prospective data from a cohort of 15 year olds (N=338) from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods longitudinal study, the current study used SEM to test AD autoregressive over three developmental stages to predict young adult IPV. Measures included a proxy variable using syndrome subscales of the Child Behavior Checklist and the Conflict Tactics Scale. AD was invariant and significant autoregressively. Females scored on average 10% higher on AD and were significantly more likely than males to perpetrate greater frequency and severity of physical IPV, including bidirectional IPV. Results suggest AD in adolescence persists over time to predict young adult IPV outcomes, particularly for females. Further research is needed to explore the gender component of this relationship.

Hsien-Huei Chiou *Cultural Considerations for Intimate Partner Violence Abstinence Stages Among Taiwanese Offenders*

Chiou, Hsien-Huei - Chung Cheng University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) has deep cultural significance. However, the existing models describing IPV abstinence process usually lack cultural considerations. Since Taiwanese IPV offenders indicate traditional Chinese Relationalism traits, a new culturally sensitive model is needed to describe the Taiwanese IPV abstinence process. Therefore, the constructivism research paradigm was followed to achieve this research goal. A six-analyst team and consensual qualitative research method were used to analyze scripts taken from the author's study, Probing the Stopping Process of Intimate Partner Violence and Constructing the Batterer Intervention Program (granted by Ministry of Science and Technology in Taiwan, R.O.C. MOST103-2410-H-194-043-MY2). Interviews were conducted with 20 offenders who had no recidivist reports in the previous six months. The result was constructed as a multi-motivation abstinence process model including five stages: (1) Justify IPV without motivations to stop IPV; (2) Perceive societal change and avoid legal punishment; (3) Take care of self and needs; (4) Acquire self-relation coordination through finding mechanisms for IPV desistance; (5) Maintain an IPV-free marriage. These results distinctively presented different motivations to stop IPV across each stage, which connotes deep significance of Chinese Relationalism and societal change in Taiwan.

Esteban Eugenio *Attitudes Toward Social Limits and Intimate Partner Violence in Mexican University Students*

Esteban E. Esquivel-Santoveña - University Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Rogelio Rodríguez-Hernández - University Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Nemesio Castillo Viveros - University Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez

Studies that have often established a close relationship between gender violence in young romantic relationships and structural gender inequality/patriarchal norms, have done such comparison on the basis of the socialization processes that are shaped by stereotypical views about masculinity in Mexican society. According to this notion, Mexican men typically hold more thoughts and attitudes that favor the infringement or transgression of socially established limits than women. That is, men are considered to transgress limits or rules of socially undesirable behavior more often than women due to socialization processes experienced within a patriarchal social structure. Therefore, the objectives of this study are twofold, first, we aimed to investigate whether there is a trend of men holding attitudes supporting the transgression of social limits more than women; and secondly we aimed to explore the relationship between attitudes toward social limits and different IPV dynamics in Mexican male and female university students. A total of 469 participants provided data that reflected their IPV experiences and attitudes toward social norms. Results indicate that males are more likely to overstep social limits than females, however, no significant relationship was found between abusive behavior and attitudes toward social limits. Implications for further research and policy are discussed.

Coping with Interpersonal Violence

Lyndal Bee Lian ***“You Got to Weigh the Options”: Variations in Women’s Experiences Preparing to Leave Abusive Relationships***

Lyndal Khaw - Montclair State University, Autumn Bermea - Montclair State University, Jennifer Hardesty - University of Illinois

Although the process of leaving abusers has been well-researched, preparing to leave is largely understudied (Chang et al., 2006). Despite an emphasis on safety planning, not all women take active steps in preparation, and the characteristics and experiences of those who do or do not prepare are unknown. We address this gap with a secondary data analysis of interviews with 25 abused mothers who had either left or were leaving their partners. We found all women had initially engaged in mental preparation, in which they emotionally disconnected from their partners. Using Charmaz’s (2006) constant comparative guidelines, two distinct groups then emerged: dual-preparers (n=11), whose mental preparation led towards deliberate preparation acts (e.g., saving money, packing clothes), and mental-only preparers (n=14), who mostly reported having no time or need to do so. Both groups differed on several individual, relationship, and child factors, which may have impacted the ability or decision to prepare. This study supports the feminist view that survivors are not helpless victims, but active agents who strategize for safety (Goodkind, Sullivan, & Bybee, 2004). Mental-only preparers still prepare to leave, even if they do not engage in preparation acts. Practitioners should consider factors that may affect preparations and acknowledge mental preparation as a necessary effort in leaving.

Carolyn Hartley ***The Influence of Civil Legal Services on Women’s Economic Self-Sufficiency***

Carolyn Copps Hartley - University of Iowa, Lynette M. Renner - University of Minnesota

Purpose: Limited attention has been paid to the role of civil legal services as a response to intimate partner violence (IPV). Civil legal services can address economic issues by helping woman experiencing IPV obtain temporary child support through a CPO or a more equitable distribution of marital property in a divorce settlement. This study examined the influence of civil legal services on women’s economic self-sufficiency over time. Method: Using a sample of women who experienced IPV and received assistance from Iowa Legal Aid (ILA) with a CPO or a family law case, we examined changes in women’s:

- total monthly income
- program assistance use
- difficulty living off their current income, and
- adequacy of resources to meet their family’s needs measured by the Family Resource Scale.

Eighty-five women were interviewed shortly after their case was taken by ILA, at 6 months, and one year. Results: Over the course of one year, women’s:

- total monthly income significantly increased
- program assistance use significantly decreased
- report of the difficulty living off their current income significantly decreased
- adequacy of resources to meet their family’s needs significantly increased

Conclusion: Women who experienced IPV and received assistance from ILA reported improved economic self-sufficiency over one year, regardless of the type or amount of legal assistance received.

Amanda Stylianou ***To Stay or to Leave: Factors Influencing Victims' Decisions to Stay or Leave a Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter.***

Elisa Fisher - The New York Academy of Medici, Amanda M. Stylianou - Safe Horizon

Purpose: Many victims report feeling safe in domestic violence (DV) shelters and often rate shelters as the most effective service (Few et al., 2005); however other victims leave DV shelters early. The current study aimed to answer the following question: What are the factors that cause DV victims to consider leaving DV shelters early? Methods: Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 33 victims in four DV shelters. Data analysis was conducted using grounded theory. Results: Participants consideration of leaving shelter is influenced by 1) contextual factors, 2) relationship factors, and 3) shelter factors. The availability and affordability of housing options and factors related to ongoing relationships with individuals outside of the shelter influenced the extent to which participants considered leaving. In addition, shelter-specific factors, including dissatisfaction with the shelter's services and/or staff, shelter location and policies, feelings of isolation, difficulties with roommates, and safety issues, directly impacted victims' satisfaction with the DV shelter. Conclusions: This paper provides insight into the considerations made by this sample of DV victims when deciding whether or not to leave shelter early. This paper provides evidence to the importance of improving shelter-specific factors in order to provide the quality shelter services to victims of DV.

Tonisha Pinckney ***An Examination of Couple Race and Child Presence: Arrest and Citation in Intimate Partner Violence Situations***

Tonisha M. Pinckney- Newbury College/UMass Lowell

Understanding the uniqueness of the Black-White racial dynamic and history in the United States, this study (N=2,464) was focused on examining whether racial problems extend to IPV. This research directly confronts citation issuance, a topic not readily discussed in the literature. An officer's decision to administer law enforcement action (arrest, citation, dual action, or single action) can greatly influence a child's perception of intimate partner violence, policing in the community, and his or her own feelings of victimization. Unlike other studies, this study considered the race of the couple rather than the race of the individual partners. In analyzing the intra-racial couples, assuming minors are of the same race, the study considers whether police law enforcement responsiveness is different for White homes than it is for Black homes. The study provided statistically and practically significant findings regarding disparities between police responsiveness. The study presents strong empirical evidence of a connection between the race of a couple, single action (arrest or citation issuance), and dual action (dual arrest, dual citation, arrest and citation combination). A child present upon police arrival not only changes the dynamics of the situation but changes the level of police involvement and responsiveness.

Session D7 Monday 7/11/2016 2:30pm-3:45pm Amphitheater

Panel 131: Mechanisms of Adaptive Outcomes for Youth Exposed to Maltreatment in Foster Care

Yo Jackson ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Yo Jackson – University of Kansas

The panel will describe some of the results from the Studying Pathways to Resilience and Adjustment in Kids (SPARK) project. SPARK is a longitudinal study of the mechanisms of resilience for over 500 youth ages 8-21 residing in foster care. The panel will describe the findings relative the adaptive behavior, mental health, physical health, and academic success and include a focus on how trauma exposure, type of abuse, coping, appraisal and spirituality (among other variables) operate together to predict adjustment over time. One paper will address the role of cumulative trauma exposure and the pathways to adaptive behavior. Another paper will describe how different coping strategies operate to predict different physical health outcomes in foster youth. A third paper will provide data on the nature of academic success for youth in foster care and how social support operates to promote positive academic functioning. A fourth paper will describe how mental health in foster youth can be explained by differences in how youth appraise or interpret events and how spirituality can influence positive adjustment.

Stephanie Gusler ***What Helps Some Doesn't Help All: Understanding the Interactions Among Spirituality, Appraisals, Mental Health, and Abuse Type in Foster Youth***

Stephanie Gusler - University of Kansas, Yo Jackson - University of Kansas, Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas, Katie Stone - University of Kansas, Bridget Cho - University of Kansas

When examining resiliency following child abuse or neglect, both spirituality and appraisal of events are important factors. However, research has yet to examine the possible interaction between spirituality and appraisals in predicting mental health for youth in foster care. The current study's sample was 157 children (ages 8-11) and 336 adolescents (ages 12-21) in foster care who had experienced at least one type of abuse or neglect. Appraisals of stressful life events were measured as either being positive versus negative or rigid versus flexible. Spirituality was measured as a relationship with God or a higher power and prosocial behaviors associated with spirituality, such as forgiveness and truthfulness. Results showed that prosocial spiritual behaviors were predictive of fewer internalizing symptoms and better adjustment across types of abuse and neglect. For children, having a relationship with a higher power was predictive of better adjustment, however for adolescents, a relationship with God or a higher power was predictive of more internalizing symptoms across all types of abuse and neglect. Appraisals were also important as those with more rigid and more positive appraisals generally had better mental health. Abuse type, endorsement of a relationship with a higher power, and endorsement of prosocial spiritual behaviors operated as moderations of this relation.

Lindsay Huffhines ***Coping Strategies, Chronic Conditions, Physical Health, and Health Service Use in Maltreated Foster Youth***

Lindsay Huffhines - University of Kansas, Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas, Bridget Cho - University of Kansas, Katie Stone - University of Kansas

Child maltreatment is linked to physical health problems and increased health service use, yet a number of children exposed to maltreatment remain healthy. The present study provides an explanation for differences among youth by examining the role of four coping strategies (Direct Action, Indirect Action, Prosocial Action, and Antisocial Action) on physical health and service use in 218 maltreated foster youth (M age=13.38, SD=3.08) for whom medical records were available. Youth reported on coping strategies via the Behavioral Inventory of Strategic Control. Youth with higher levels of direct coping had significantly fewer medical ($t=-2.40, p<.05$) and psychological hospitalizations ($t=-1.79, p=.001$) than youth with lower levels. Youth with higher levels of prosocial coping had significantly fewer medical hospitalizations ($t=-1.84, p<.05$) and were less likely to have a chronic condition than youth with lower levels ($t=-2.07, p<.05$). Results were different for other types of coping. Findings revealed different rates of health service use and chronic conditions based on coping strategy and high or low endorsement of strategies, indicating that coping plays a critical role in the physical health of maltreated foster youth.

Yo Jackson ***Cumulative Trauma and Adaptive Behavior for Youth in Foster Care***

Yo Jackson - University of Kansas, Angela Tunno - Duke University, Joy Gabrielli - Dartmouth University, Katie Stone - University of Kansas, Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas

Youth exposed to child maltreatment and foster care are examined in research most often to identify the role that their child maltreatment exposures play in their behavioral outcome. However, child abuse and foster care are often only a few of the significant traumas these youth experience and may not be the most predictive of their later adjustment. Using the data from 250 youth from the Studying Pathways to Adjustment and Resilience in Kids (SPARK) project, the present study examined the impact of cumulative life events on the adaptive behavior of youth in foster care. Youth self-reported on their child maltreatment and non-maltreatment related trauma experiences and their caregivers reported on the youths' behavioral health. The results showed that non-maltreatment-related life events were predictive of adjustment and that different domains of past trauma (i.e., family, school, peer) events (over and above child maltreatment experiences) were differentially predictive of adaptive behavior. The results have significant import for how the field may need conceptualize what are most significant experiences for predicting behavioral outcome and underscores the importance of considering the frequency, severity and nature of non-maltreatment- related traumas in the adaptive health of youth in foster care.

Austen McGuire ***Positive Academic Outcomes for Youth Exposed to Maltreatment and Living in Foster Care***

Austen McGuire - University of Kansas, Joy Gabrielli - Dartmouth University, Yo Jackson - University of Kansas, Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas, Katie Stone - University of Kansas, Bridget Cho - University of Kansas

Academic functioning for youth in foster care is typically variable with most youth in foster care at-greater risk than their non-foster peers for poorer performance in school. The purpose of the present study was to examine the mechanisms of positive academic performance in a sample of 210 youth in foster care to determine how both individual factors (i.e., IQ) and social factors (i.e., teacher support) operated to predict academic skills in youth ages 8-21. The methods included assessment of maltreatment, social support, IQ, school grades, and teacher-reported behavioral functioning in the classroom over three time points as a part of the SPARK project. The results will indicate how grades and behavior are related for youth in foster care as well as describe the mechanisms that predict positive academic outcomes. The findings will illustrate how different types of maltreatment are related to academic performance and the stability of academic performance over time. Finally, the analyses will show how different kinds of support are related to different kinds of behavioral outcomes (i.e., internalizing, externalizing, adaptive behavior) in the classroom.

Session D8 Monday 7/11/2016 2:30pm-3:45pm Gardner

Parenting and Violence

Christina Rodriguez ***Multimethod Prediction of Parent-Child Aggression Risk in Expectant Mothers and Fathers***

Christina Rodriguez – University of Alabama at Birmingham, Paul Silvia - University of North Carolina, Greensboro

The Following First Families (Triple-F) Study is a prospective longitudinal study following primiparous mothers and their partners beginning in the last trimester of the mothers' pregnancy. The Triple-F study investigates whether cognitive processes characteristic of Social Information Processing (SIP) theory predict parent-child aggression (PCA) risk. Triple-F involves a diverse sample of 203 mothers and 151 of their partners, with approximately half identified as evidencing sociodemographic risk. A multimethod approach was adopted, incorporating several measures inclusive of analog approaches to strengthen the estimation of factors. Dyadic analyses evaluated the role of SIP elements in maternal and paternal PCA risk, including: acceptability of parent-child aggression, empathy, frustration tolerance, compliance expectations, negative child attributions, and knowledge of discipline alternatives. This paper will present findings from the first wave of data, a comprehensive test of SIP factors considered within the context of potential vulnerabilities (e.g., psychopathology, substance use, domestic violence) and resiliencies (e.g., coping, partner satisfaction, social support). Findings will highlight commonalities between mothers and fathers' physical child abuse risk, contrasted to notable differences, particularly with regard to vulnerabilities and compliance expectations.

Kristie Thomas ***"It Shakes You for the Rest of Your Life": An Exploratory Study of Low-Income Fathers' Understanding of Domestic Violence and its Impact on Children***

Kristie A. Thomas - Simmons College, Fernando Mederos - Simmons College

Low-income fathers have tremendous potential as allies in domestic violence (DV) prevention efforts; yet, they have been overlooked due to common misperceptions that they are not interested in or involved with their children. This is a missed opportunity given mounting evidence that these fathers – even nonresidential – play a critical role in their children's lives. In order to engage low-income men effectively, it is crucial to explore their thoughts about DV. The aims of this qualitative study were to explore low-income fathers' understanding of DV and its impact on children who experience or witness it. We conducted focus groups in English and Spanish with a racially diverse sample of low-income fathers (n = 38) who were enrolled in or had graduated from a Responsible Fatherhood Group. Analysis using grounded theory techniques revealed that participants possessed a relatively nuanced understanding of DV and its impact. They articulated three main categories of effects – immediate, long-term, and context-specific – that manifest differently depending on the child's gender. Moreover, we found that their understanding of DV was heavily informed by their own childhood experiences of witnessing physical violence against their mothers and being directly victimized by a caretaker. Implications for research and practice, especially Responsible Fatherhood Groups, are discussed.

Ilana Berman

The Effects of Avoidance and Negative Cognitions on Maternal Cognitions of Caregiving

Maegan Calvert - University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic- University of Arkansas, Ilana Berman - University of Arkansas, Mariah Lentz - University of Arkansas

Histories of childhood abuse and intimate partner violence impact current psychopathology symptoms and parenting outcomes. However, it is important to understand how the different PTSD symptom clusters affect specific parenting behaviors and attitudes in order to both assess for specific problem areas in parenting and guide treatment. Participants (N = 156) were mothers of children ages 5 to 10 representing diverse ethnicities, socio-economic statuses, and geographic regions. Participants completed the Parenting Stress Index-4 and PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, as well as ACEs and the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. Approximately 15% of the sample had 4+ ACES and 34% scored over 40 on the PCL-5. Regression analyses indicated PTSD was a significant predictor of parent characteristics that may be contributing to stress associated with the parenting role ($r^2 = .44$, $p < .001$). Although, further analyses indicated that PTSD symptoms of intrusion ($B = -1.51$, $p > .05$) and arousal ($B = .548$, $p > .05$) did not significantly predict parenting stress; by contrast Avoidance ($B = 8.51$, $p < .001$) and Negative Alterations in Cognitions ($B = 3.69$, $p < .001$) did significantly predict parenting stress (e.g. role restriction, attachment, and competence). Consequently, avoidance symptoms and negative cognitions are imperative treatment targets of PTSD in women with children.

Bilha Davidson-Arad *Maltreating Mothers' Tendencies to Feel Shame and Guilt*

Bilha Davidson-Arad - Tel Aviv University

Understanding the emotional world of maltreating mothers is an essential part of efforts to prevent child abuse and neglect. Among the emotions that they, like other mothers, may experience are shame and guilt. These understudied emotions have a host of positive and negative consequences for persons' feelings, perceptions, and behaviors. Purpose: the study examines whether and how tendencies to feel shame and guilt predict the empathy, aggressiveness, sense of parenting competence, and quality of life of maltreating mothers'. Method: 117 mothers who had been assessed as "maltreating" by Israel's social services completed self-report questionnaires. Results; the greater the mothers' tendency to feel guilt and shame, the greater their aggressiveness and empathic distress, and the lower their quality of life and sense of parenting competence. The tendency to feel guilt mediated the links between shame, on the one hand, and the mothers' psychological quality of life, aggressiveness, empathic distress, and sense of parenting competence, on the other. Conclusion: The findings highlight the implications of guilt and shame among maltreating mothers. They underscore the need to develop therapeutic interventions to help maltreating mothers work through these feelings, as a step towards improving their parental functioning and reducing the risk to their children.

Session D9 Monday 7/11/2016

2:30pm-3:45pm

Lear

Outcomes of Cumulative Trauma

Amanda Dishon

The Effects of Lifespan Victimization: A Mediated Structural Equation Modeling Analysis

Brown

Amanda Dishon Brown - Northern Kentucky University, Dr. Seana Golder - University of Louisville, Dr. George Higgins - University of Louisville, Dr. TK Logan - University of Kentucky

Justice-involved women experience significantly high rates of victimization (60-99%) and psychological distress (60%). While childhood victimization and adult Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) both directly contribute to psychological distress, scant research examines the effects of lifespan victimization on psychological distress. This includes singular and polyvictimization experiences of psychological, physical, and sexual violence that occurs both as isolated and/or recurrent instances across a woman's lifetime. An additional gap in violence literature is the investigation of behavior specific mechanisms (self-esteem, social support, coping, and substance use) that may mediate the relationship. As such, the primary aim of this research was to explore the relationship between lifespan victimization, the hypothesized mediators (self-esteem, social support, coping, and substance use), and psychological distress among a sample of 406 victimized women on probation/parole. Results of the Structural Equation Model were significant and indicated a partial mediation model (77%) with both direct and indirect effects. Implications for practitioners, researchers, and policy makers are examined to identify unique needs of this population who are high-risk for victimization and psychological distress which directly contributes to their involvement in the justice system.

Gaëlle Cyr ***Childhood Cumulative Trauma and Psychological Health: The Role of Altered Self-Capacities***

Gaëlle Cyr - Université de Montréal, Keira Gaudet - Université du Québec à Montréal, Claude Bélanger - Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Survivors of childhood cumulative trauma (CCT) are at high risk of developing psychological health problems in adulthood, but the mechanisms that explain this relationship remain poorly understood. Previous research show that CCT can lead to identity, affect regulation, and relational difficulties (i.e.: altered self-capacities), which, in turn, are predictors of adult psychological health difficulties. The purpose of this study is to examine the role of altered self-capacities in the relationship between CCT and adult psychological health. A community sample composed of 351 adults completed questionnaires assessing their experiences of childhood trauma, altered self-capacities, and symptoms of posttraumatic stress, anxiety and depression. Path analysis revealed that the link between CCT and post-traumatic stress symptoms is mediated by identity difficulties, and that the link between CCT and anxiety symptoms is mediated by affect regulation and relational difficulties. All three altered self-capacities were found to mediate the link between CCT and depression symptoms. These results suggest that specific self-capacities are at play in the development of different mental disorder symptoms following CCT.

Session E1 Monday 7/11/2016

4:00pm-5:15pm

Riverwatch

Bystander Responses

Mark Relyea ***Increasing the Perception that Intervening as a Bystander is Normal: Helpful or Harmful? Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial***

Mark Relyea - UIC

The paper reports on an experimental online bystander intervention training that used social norm tactics to normalize and promote intervening in cases of interpersonal violence. At a large Midwestern urban university, 218 student volunteers were randomly assigned within a 2X2 factorial design to one of four versions of the training: a control condition (information only), normative feedback, injunctive messages, or feedback plus injunctive messages. ANCOVAs revealed that feedback made intervening seem more common and socially accepted. All other effects varied by whether students believed they had tried to prevent interpersonal violence before. For students who had tried to intervene previously, injunctive messages, alone yet not with feedback, increased intentions to intervene. For students that hadn't tried to intervene before, injunctive messages, alone or with feedback, decreased their intentions to intervene. A regression showed that the effects of social norm tactics on intentions to intervene were partly mediated by perceptions of norms. Results suggest that altering perceptions of social norms may have mixed effects on intentions to intervene. Implications for bystander intervention are discussed in the context of social norms theory and diffusion of responsibility.

Sarah Nicksa ***College Student Bystanders' Willingness to Intervene in a Typical Sexual Assault***

Sarah Nicksa - Widener University, Shana Maier - Widener University, Erica Marley - Widener University, Alexis Gardner - Widener University, JaLena Jackson - Widener University, Kaylin Hall - Widener University, Alicia Hall - Widener University

This research will explore the reactions to a hypothetical sexual assault scenario that takes place at a college party. College students in a mid-Atlantic sample indicated their willingness to intervene in twelve different ways (including no intervention). Other independent variables include bystander's relationship to the victim, gender, sense of community, prior victimization history, and prior experience in bystander situations. Preliminary findings suggest that respondents are more likely to call out to the victim, or cause a distraction, compared to interventions such as calling a resident assistant for help, or calling campus safety. The implications of this research for bystander training programs will be discussed.

Katie Edwards

Adolescents' Action Plans in Anticipated Situations of Dating and Sexual Violence: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Robert P. Eckstein - University of New Hampshire, Katherine Lee - University of New Hampshire

Research consistently documents the concerning rates of dating and sexual violence among adolescents in the United States. There is also increasing recognition that bystanders, often peers, can play an important role before, during, and after instances of dating and sexual violence to prevent it from happening and assist victims in the aftermath. The purpose of the current paper is to qualitatively and quantitatively analyze high school students' action plans in anticipated situations of dating and sexual violence. Participants were 889 high school students (9th-12th grade) in northern New England who completed plans of action as part of the final session of a bystander-focused dating and sexual violence prevention curriculum. Youth were asked to think about a scenario in the future where they would have the opportunity to be a positive bystander in a situation of dating or sexual violence. After describing the situation in detail in writing, youth were asked to write in detail what they would commit to doing in this situation in the future. Content and thematic analyses were used to qualitatively analyze the youth's action plans to summarize commonalities in situations and actions. Basic quantitative analyses were also used to examine plans of action as a function of gender, grade in school, and type of situation described.

Karen Rich

College Students Reactions to Sexual Assault Disclosures from Peers

Karen Rich - Marywood University, Patrick Seffrin - Marywood University

1020 graduate and undergraduate students at a religiously affiliated college in the Northeast, were surveyed regarding sexual assault disclosures they received from friends. Participants were also asked whether they had been assaulted themselves; 20% had been assaulted before college and 16% while in college, with a significant relationship between the two. Attitudes about assaulted friends, confidantes' emotional reactions, and confidante's behavioral interventions were examined. Younger and male students, not majoring in a helping profession, who knew the accused were most likely to blame assaulted friends. Negative emotional reactions and engaging in negative "helping" behaviors were both related to victim blame. Personal history of sexual assault had a complex effect. Students were not likely to refer their friends to services, and victimized friends were not likely to use them for a variety of reasons. Confidantes often sought assistance with their feelings by talking with other friends. Cognitive dissonance theory may explain why confidantes have mixed reactions to victimized friends. Implications for prevention education will be discussed.

Session E3 Monday 7/11/2016

4:00pm-5:15pm

Harbor's Edge

The Wide Range of Protective Factors

Sue Nash

Motherhood, Mattering and Intimate Partner Violence Among Young Adults

Sue P. Nash - Bowling Green State University, Monica A. Longmore - Bowling Green State University, Peggy C. Giordano - Bowling Green State University, Wendy D. Manning - Bowling Green State University

Intimate relationships become increasingly important as individuals transition from emerging adulthood to young adulthood. Transition to motherhood and experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) are important factors during this time of the life course. Scholarship is limited on psychosocial resources used to mitigate the effects of partner aggression. Since few studies have explored the relationship between motherhood and IPV, and the role of mattering, we examine mattering as a resource in potentially violent relationships. We use the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS) to conduct ordinary least squares regression models. We assessed the relationship between motherhood status and IPV. Next we tested mattering as a mediator and moderator. Findings showed that the association between motherhood status and IPV is accounted for by a sense of mattering. Results also showed that the difference in IPV by motherhood status is only significant among those with a low sense of mattering. Therefore, future studies of IPV among mothers should take into account the role of mattering.

Roxanne Bolduc ***The Moderating Role of Mindfulness and Gender in the Relationship Between Child Maltreatment and Expression of Affection***

Roxanne Bolduc - Université du Québec à Montréal, Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Michel Goulet - Université du Québec à Montréal

Studies have reported deleterious effects associated with different types of child maltreatment (CM; e.g., sexual abuse, neglect) on couple satisfaction, especially expression of affection and sex (Bigras et al., 2015). Recently, mindfulness has emerged as a key variable to understand the impacts of CM (see Godbout et al., 2016). However, few studies have documented the potential role of mindfulness in the relationship between CM and expression of affection and sex. This study aims to examine the moderating role of mindfulness in the link between CM and expression of affection and sex within an intimate bond, across gender. A total of 199 adults consulting in sex therapy completed questionnaires on their experiences of CM (i.e., sexual, physical and emotional abuse, physical and psychological neglect, witnessing parental emotional or physical violence, and bullying; Bremner et al., 2007; Godbout et al., 2011), expression of affection and sex within romantic relationships (Spanier, 1976) and mindfulness (Brown et Ryan, 2003). Regression analyses reveal that mindfulness acted as a protective factor in the link between the accumulation of CM and difficulties with the expression of affection and sex in women but not in men. Results are discussed in terms of their clinical implications for assessment and treatment of individuals seeking help for sexual and/or marital problems.

Sabrina Liu ***Resilience after Mass Violence in a University Setting: A Pilot Investigation of Coping and Posttraumatic Growth***

Sabrina Liu - UC Santa Barbara, Maryam Kia-Keating - UC Santa Barbara

This study explores a pilot reflective writing intervention for distressed university students following a mass murder in their community. The intervention was aimed at promoting resilience by altering participant perceptions of coping self-efficacy (CSE) and posttraumatic growth (PTG). A sample of 39 students still experiencing high levels of distress almost one year after the mass murder were randomly divided into an intervention and control group and participated in a series of online exercises over the course of four days. Participants filled out a baseline questionnaire, as well as follow-up surveys immediately after the intervention and two months later. Results suggest that both intervention and control groups had significant increases in CSE from before to after the intervention, but that there was no significant change in PTG. In addition, PTG was not significantly associated with PTSD. Only CSE measured at the final follow-up was associated with PTSD levels. Directions for future research that could inform prevention and intervention efforts in relation to mass traumas on college campuses will be discussed.

Ramona Alaggia ***How Does Resilience Reveal Itself in Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Ramona Alaggia - University of Toronto, Angelique Jenney - Child Development Institute, Mark Niepage - University of Toronto, Melissa Donohue - 360 Kids

This study aimed to identify resilience processes and contributors by asking adults who had been exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) as children and youth to reflect on their experiences and how they dealt with this life adversity. The research questions probed were: 1) Why do some IPV exposed children do better on psycho-social indicators than others; 2) How is resilience identified by adults exposed as children and what do they describe as resilience processes; 3) What are resilience contributors. A grounded theory method was chosen because of the over-arching goal of theory development (Oktay, 2012). Principles of grounded theory method were followed using theoretical sampling, three level coding, constant comparison of the data, and theme development (Charmaz, 2006; Glaser & Strauss, 1967; Corbin & Strauss, 2008). Twenty in-depth interviews were analysed after saturation was reached on the conceptual material sought. Thematic analysis revealed important ecologically based factors. As well as the often cited intra-personal/inter-personal factors of resilience additional environmental, contextual and cultural factors were identified. These findings provide original contributions to an expanded life course theoretical framework with the identification of significant 'turning points' in the context of IPV exposure over the life course.

Perceptions of Providers

Julia Fleckman *National Survey of Pediatricians' Attitudes, Training Needs, and Practices Regarding Advising Parents about Child Discipline and Use of Corporal Punishment*

Taylor, CA - Tulane University, Fleckman, JM - Tulane University, Scholer, S - Vanderbilt University, Branco, N - Tamalpais Pediatrics, LeBlanc, S - New Orleans Children's Center

Purpose: Pediatricians play a key role in advising parents about child discipline and behavior management issues. However, professional norms and personal readiness may keep them from effectively leveraging their position to reduce risk for child physical maltreatment (CPM). The current study is designed to fill a gap in understanding pediatricians' current practices, attitudes, and norms regarding advising parents on topics relevant to CPM prevention. Methods: We are conducting a national survey of primary care pediatricians (expected n=750). The University of Wisconsin Survey Center is overseeing the survey data collection and cleaning process. The survey will elicit responses regarding: perceived effectiveness of various types of discipline strategies, barriers to advising parents about such strategies, thoughts about how to remove such barriers, attitudes toward and perceived outcomes of corporal punishment use, perceived professional injunctive norms regarding corporal punishment use, motivations regarding new training, and opinions regarding relevant American Academy of Pediatrics policies. Results and Conclusions: Data collection is underway. Data analysis will be completed by June 2016. Findings will have implications for pediatricians' professional training needs with regard to the role they can play in CPM prevention.

Normand Brodeur *How Do Professionals Who Work with Perpetrators Understand IPV and its Solutions? An Integrative Review of the Literature.*

Normand Brodeur - Universite Laval, Michel Labarre - Universite Laval, Valerie Roy - Universite Laval, Marc-Antoine Bousquet - Universite Laval

There are ongoing debates in the scientific community and in practice settings about how intimate partner violence (IPV) should be defined and understood and about how interventions must be carried out with victims and perpetrators of IPV. To reduce tensions and bring actors holding different views to work together, it is necessary to gain a comprehensive understanding of each group of actors' perspective on IPV. This communication seeks to contribute to this goal by summarizing the few empirical studies (n=17) investigating how professionals who work with perpetrators of IPV view the problem and its solutions. Based on an integrative review of the literature (Whittemore & Knalf, 2005) and on Loseke's (2003) theory for the analysis of social problem construction, the communication will focus on : 1) the diagnostic framework put forward by these professionals (How do they define IPV and its causes?); 2) their motivational framework (How do they perceive perpetrators and victims and why do they believe it is necessary to take action?); 3) their prognostic framework (Which solutions do they promote to counter IPV?). In conclusion, the authors will outline the limitations of current knowledge on the professionals' views and discuss the implications of this literature review on debates about IPV.

Leila Dutton *Police Officers' and Victim Advocates' Experiences with and Perceptions of the Lethality Assessment Program*

Leila B. Dutton - University of New Haven, Tracy L. Tamborra - University of New Haven, Meagan Pittman - University of New Haven

The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) was developed by the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence to help police officers responding to domestic violence (DV) calls identify victims at high risk for serious or lethal DV and connect them by phone to an advocate who provides safety planning and encourages victims to seek services. The purpose of this study was to assess police officers' and victim advocates' experiences with and perceptions of LAP. The sample included 167 officers from 22 police departments and 63 advocates from 10 DV agencies implementing LAP in Connecticut. Participants completed an online survey. Results indicated that advocates found LAP to be more effective as a tool for dealing with DV calls than officers. In response to an open-ended question about positive and negative by-products of LAP, officers and advocates noted many benefits (e.g., gets victims help, increases victim safety). Officers were more likely to report negative by-products than advocates (e.g., LAP increases their workload, the process is not an improvement over the previous protocol, victims are upset/revictimized, victims do not want help). Police departments and DV agencies can address some of the issues raised through training. Future research should assess the extent to which the LAP process upsets victims and whether LAP is valid for predicting DV perpetrated against men.

Family Characteristics of Violence

Kenneth Corvo *The Association Between Maternal Exposure to Community Violence and Toddler's Behavior Outcomes*

Wan-Yi Chen - West Chester University, Yookyong Lee - University of Alabama at Birmingham, Kenneth Corvo - Syracuse University

Purpose: This study examined whether maternal exposure to community violence negatively affect their children's behavioral and emotional outcomes at age 3. Methods: Data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing study were utilized. Child outcomes included aggression, withdrawn behavior, and anxiety/depression. Maternal exposure to violence in community included direct victimization and witnessing violence. Multiple regression analysis examined the predictive power of different types of maternal victimization, paternal support, social support, while controlling for other risk and demographic factors on child outcomes. Results: Direct victimization, witnessing violence in community, and psychological domestic violence were associated with higher levels of aggressive behavior, withdrawn behavior, and anxiety/depression of children. Paternal support and social support served as significant protective factors for child's aggressive behavior and anxiety/depression. Conclusions: Maternal exposure to violence had negative effects on child's behavior and emotional outcomes. Future research should examine pathways between various violence exposure, maternal parenting practice, and child's outcomes. Health care professionals and service providers need to screen for and provide appropriate services to mothers who have witnessed or experienced victimization.

Alison Paradis *Child Maltreatment and Intimate Partner Violence: Mediating Effect of Couple Interpersonal Problems*

Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal

This study explores the mediating role of dominance related couple interpersonal problems in the association between a range of maltreatment experiences in childhood and intimate partner violence (IPV) in adulthood. A sample of university students (380 males and 1 569 females) completed an on-line questionnaire measuring experiences of childhood maltreatment, interpersonal problems in couple relationships, and physical IPV. Multiple-group structural equation modeling showed that exposure to childhood abuse (sexual, physical and psychological) was associated with more dominant interpersonal problems, which in turn increased the possibility of physical IPV perpetration and victimization. No such relationships were found for childhood neglect. Some gender differences were also revealed as we found that, among males, dominant interpersonal problems mediate the relationship between childhood physical and emotional abuse with IPV. Yet, for females, dominant problems only mediate the relationship between emotional abuse and IPV. These findings can help inform intervention strategies by better understanding risk factors associated with IPV and by addressing the differential impact of maltreatment for males and females. The need for further research on understanding the mechanisms underlying the associations between childhood maltreatment and IPV will be discussed.

Clifton Emery *When Bigger is Better: Household Size, Abuse Injuries, Neglect, and Family Response in Novosibirsk, Russia*

Clifton Emery - Yonsei University, Tatiana Eremina – Yonsei University, Carmen Carbellido - Complutense University, Jaeyop Kim, - Yonsei University, E. Chan – Yonsei University

Although previous research has demonstrated larger households to be at higher risk for physical abuse and neglect of children, we argue that unilateral conceptualization of larger households as a risk factor is inappropriate. We hypothesized a negative interaction between household size and protective informal social control by family members in predicting abuse injuries and neglect. A three stage probability proportional to size cluster sample representative of Novosibirsk, Russia was collected from 306 cohabiting couples. One parent in each household was interviewed. A focal child was selected using most recent birthday. When valid responses limited to families with minor children (under age 18) were selected 172 families remained in the data. Models were tested using random effects regression and logistic regression. Nearly 7% of focal children were injured in the last year, 10% were neglected. Protective informal social control was associated with lower odds of injury and fewer instances of neglect. The significant negative interaction between household size and protective control is consistent with the idea that larger households are protective when adult family members intervene against maltreatment to protect children.

Rene Drumm

“I Was Supposed to Submit no Matter How Perverse, Vulgar, or Vile”: Marital Sexual Abuse Among Conservative Christian Women

Rene Drumm - University of Southern Mississippi

The purpose of this presentation is to highlight findings from a mixed methods study on intimate partner violence in a conservative faith community. This analysis focuses on sexual abuse among women in the sample. We explore survivors' experiences with childhood sexual abuse as well as adult marital sexual violence. The qualitative data consists of 40 in-depth interviews with survivors of intimate partner violence one faith community. The quantitative data features a cross-sectional survey of a five-state region in the North Pacific US. The survey targeted 49 congregations within a single religious denomination. The sample was stratified by geographic area and church size, yielding 1431 responses. Results from the quantitative survey showed that historically, 14% of the sample experienced child sexual abuse. In terms of adult sexual victimization, 19% reported that their partner had persuaded them to “do some sexual perversion,” 18% stated they had been used “sexually against their will,” and 6% noted that they had been maritally raped. The qualitative interview data expanded on the quantitative findings by providing a clearer understanding of the nature and consequences of marital sexual abuse. Marital rape is often a hidden type of victimization particularly among members of a faith community. More advocacy initiatives are needed to engage with these at-risk populations.

Session E6 Monday 7/11/2016

4:00pm-5:15pm

Warner

Survey Participation

Anne Kirkner

Predicting the Effects of Sexual Assault Research Participation: Reactions, Insight, and Help-Seeking

Anne Kirkner - University of Illinois-Chicago, Mark Relyea - University of Illinois-Chicago, Sarah E. Ullman - University of Illinois-Chicago

Our study examined the effects of participating in survey research on women sexual assault survivors. Data came from a diverse, community sample of 1,863 women in a large Midwestern city participating in a three-year survey study on sexual assault. We used multiple linear regression to examine predictors of immediate positive and negative reactions to survey participation. We ran logistic regressions to assess the immediate impact of the survey on gaining insight and the longitudinal impact on help-seeking behavior. Negative reactions to the survey were related to more PTSD symptoms and decreased social coping while positive reactions were related to higher education and more individual coping. Women who reported gaining insight from the survey were more likely to have greater emotion dysregulation, post-traumatic growth, and individual adaptive coping. Women who gained insight were more likely to engage in help-seeking behavior. A significant portion of women sought services or discussed their assaults with others as a result of participating (55%). These findings suggest survivors experience minimal immediate negative reactions immediately following survey participation and participating in sexual assault research can help survivors gain greater insight into their recovery, which can lead them to seek out more resources for their ongoing trauma-related problems.

Suzanne Kaasa

Harm, Benefit, and Regret: How Respondent Characteristics Affect Reactions to a Sexual Assault Survey

Suzanne Kaasa - Westat, Leanne Heaton - Westat, David Cantor - Westat, Rose McAlloon - Westat

Sexual victimization surveys are often faced with scrutiny from Institutional Review Boards (IRBs), service providers, and the public because of their sensitive nature (e.g., Baldor, 2013; Jaffe et al., 2015). Prior research demonstrates that sensitive surveys produce more self-reported benefit (e.g., empowerment) than harm (e.g., distress), and most respondents do not regret participation (e.g., McClinton, 2015; Newman et al., 2006). However, fewer studies have examined how characteristics of respondents may affect such reactions. We address these gaps by presenting data collected from over 10,000 women who participated in a study to test data collection methods for the National Victimization Survey (NCVS) on behalf of the Bureau of Justice Statistics. Participants were asked about different types of sexual victimization and their reactions to the survey. Differences in levels of self-reported harm, benefit, and regret were examined in relation to characteristics such as race, age, education and income levels. Findings reveal that reactions can be complex, with respondents reporting different types of negative and positive feelings about their participation. While reactions to the survey were generally positive, ratings did vary by certain respondent characteristics. Implications for sensitive survey design and communication about research to stakeholders will be discussed.

Mandi Martinez ***Designing Behaviorally Specific Questions to Identify Stalking in Cases of Multiple Victimization/Multiple Perpetration***

Mandi Martinez - U.S. Census Bureau, Amber Henderson - U. S. Census Bureau

During a redesign of a national survey used to measure stalking incidence, we conducted pretesting to assess question performance. Fisher (2009) has found that a series of behaviorally specific questions produce better estimates than a single question asking about a specific form of victimization. Behaviorally specific items cue respondents to recall relevant behaviors or experiences. Asking if respondents have ever been stalked does not convey what types of behaviors constitute stalking in this instance. Researchers probed on respondent experiences with unwanted behaviors that constitute stalking and identified issues that could result in measurement error. Respondent experiences with multiple perpetrators were difficult to disentangle when answering some questions. Notably, respondents who experienced stalking behaviors from multiple perpetrators had difficulty understanding the question designed to determine if any of the multiple behaviors they experienced were committed by the same person. This resulted in some stalking victims incorrectly screening out of the survey. Results show the importance of designing behaviorally specific questions that accurately measure all of the required concepts in the researcher's definition of victimization. If any of the questions perform poorly, there is the potential for increased measurement error when administered in a survey.

Session E7 Monday 7/11/2016 4:00pm-5:15pm Amphitheater

Panel 121: Twenty Years of Data: Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Custody Dispute Cases in Child Protection Services

Barbara Fallon ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Barbara Fallon – University of Toronto

Exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) and custody disputes are a growing concern in child protection services (CPS). Policies and regulations have emerged over the past 20 years with the rising awareness of the negative impact of these two issues on children, resulting in a dramatic increase in the number of referrals to CPS. In cases when exposure to IPV overlaps with custody disputes, a complex situation for CPS is created, as custody dispute cases do not always fall within the legislated definition of child maltreatment. The presentations in this symposium will examine service responses in Ontario, using 20 years of data from the Ontario Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (1993, 1998, 2003, 2008, and 2013). (1) This presentation examines the CPS response to exposure to IPV cases over the past 20 years (1993 to 2013), focusing on how changes in policies and regulations have resulted in exponential increases in IPV-related investigations. (2) This presentation examines the type of exposure to IPV and its relationship to case outcomes. (3) This presentation examines the impact of high conflict custody disputes on children's exposure to IPV. By bringing together different facets of domestic conflict cases in CPS, recommendations for a more effective service response are made to ensure child safety and well-being.

Kristina Nikolova ***Examining the Exponential Increases in Child Protection Investigations over a Period of 20 years***

Kristina Nikolova - University of Toronto, Barbara Fallon - University of Toronto,
Tara Black - University of Toronto, Sarah Tarshis - University of Toronto,
Stephanie Baird - University of Toronto

Exposure to IPV has become the most investigated type of child maltreatment in Ontario, despite not being explicitly included in child welfare legislation. This presentation examines five cycles of the OIS in relation to policy and practice changes over the same time period, focusing on investigations where the primary concern identified is exposure to IPV. Ontario's increases over the past 20 years in IPV reports to CPS are likely the result of three factors: 1) changes to child welfare policy and assessment instruments; 2) increased awareness of the risks of harm for children exposed to IPV; and 3) changes to referral policies of professionals (e.g., police and schools). After a two fold increase in overall rates of investigations from 1998 to 2003, a period of stabilization followed for all maltreatment types except IPV, which has continued to increase. In 2013, IPV was the most investigated (13.32 per 1000 children) form of maltreatment. Police referrals are the primary drivers of this increase in referrals, due to mandatory reporting regulations in police services for all domestic dispute calls. However, the rates of placement for IPV have not changed over time, despite this exponential increase in investigations. The provision of ongoing services has remained low for IPV investigations, as have the rates of placement (less than 1 per 1000 children for all cycles).

Sarah Tarshis

A Comparison of Child Protection Investigations for Exposure to IPV: 2008 and 2013

Sarah Tarshis - University of Toronto, Kristina Nikolova - University of Toronto,
Stephanie Baird - University of Toronto, Tara Black - University of Toronto,
Barbara Fallon - University of Toronto

In order to provide a breakdown of the most investigated form of maltreatment in Ontario, this presentation considers three forms of exposure to IPV: 1) direct witness to physical violence; 2) indirect exposure to physical violence; and 3) exposure to emotional violence. Using data from the 2008 and 2013 OIS, changes in the characteristics of IPV were examined by conducting bivariate analyses on key variables including the incidence of the specific form of IPV, referral source, and short term service dispositions. The incidence of substantiated investigations for exposure to emotional violence increased significantly between 2008 and 2013, from a rate of 4.21 investigations per 1000 children, to 7.16 per 1000. Cases for exposure to emotional violence were 1.6 times more likely to receive ongoing CPS in 2013 than in 2008, while the rates for other exposure types did not change. The top referral sources were police, custodial parents and schools, though referrals by custodial parents for exposure to emotional violence doubled from 2008 to 2013. These results suggest that a differential service response is needed for exposure to IPV cases, particularly for exposure to emotional violence. These cases would benefit from a more comprehensive response by professionals and better service coordination and inter-agency collaboration to prevent re-referral.

Tara Black

Child Custody Disputes and Children's Exposure to IPV: Understanding the Intersection

Tara Black - University of Toronto, Barbara Fallon - University of Toronto, Michael
Saini - University of Toronto, Sevil Deljavan - University of Toronto

While Ontario's child welfare legislation does not explicitly state that a child custody dispute is a reason for a child being in need of protection, the screening tool interprets an investigation as necessary if there is "significant conflict over custody". Using the OIS, characteristics of investigations involving child custody disputes were examined by conducting bivariate tests on key variables. A logistic regression was performed to examine the impact of child custody disputes on transfer to ongoing services. In 2013, roughly 12% of child maltreatment investigations involved child custody disputes. They were predominantly referred by a custodial parent (30%). The primary maltreatment concern in these cases was exposure to emotional violence (33%). Investigations involving custody disputes, when controlling for all other predictors of maltreatment, were less likely to be transferred to ongoing child welfare services. The continued growth in the proportion of child welfare investigations for exposure to IPV in Ontario is concerning. It appears that workers are coding investigations involving child custody disputes as exposure to emotional IPV, and are less likely to transfer the case to ongoing services. The complicated relationship between child custody disputes and investigations involving IPV found in this study has important policy and practice implications.

Session E8 Monday 7/11/2016

4:00pm-5:15pm

Gardner

Patterns of Help-Seeking

Kimberly Goodman *Help Seeking Through an Anonymous Hotline: Event-Related Profiles*

Kimberly Goodman - RAINN, Alexis Humenik - George Washington University

Hotlines provide a critical source of support for sexual assault victims who face stigma and lack other sources of social support, but little is known about the assault characteristics of victims who seek help through an anonymous hotline. Using anonymous data from the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline (NSAOH), the aims of this preliminary investigation are twofold: (1) to describe subgroups of users distinguished by patterns of event characteristics, and (2) to examine rates of first-time disclosure for different subgroups of victims. A person-centered analytic technique (i.e., Latent Class Analysis [LCA]) was used to identify subgroups of victims distinguished by patterns among key indicators (i.e., frequency of assault, victim-perpetrator relationship, minor/adult status at time of assault). Preliminary analyses included cases with data on all indicators of interest based on staff session assessment data (N=1294). Fit indices revealed a five-class solution best fit the data. Groups were interpreted and labeled as follows: (1) "Adult Users, Past Incest"; (2) "Adult Users, Intimate Partner Assault"; (3) "Adult Users, One Time Only Assault"; (4) "Child Users, Ongoing Incest"; and (5) "Child Users, One Time Only Assault". Notably, less than half of "Child Users, Ongoing Incest" victims had disclosed to anyone prior to visiting the hotline.

Elizabeth Ollen ***Relationship Violence and Sexual Assault: Sexual Minority College Students' Perceptions of Prevalence, Risk, and Barriers to Help Seeking***

Elizabeth Ollen - Clark University, Victoria Ameral - Clark University, Kathleen Palm Reed - Clark University, Denise Hines - Clark University

While the majority of research on dating violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA) in college students has focused on heterosexual students, victimization rates among sexual minority students are the same or higher than that of their heterosexual counterparts. The current study sought to explore sexual minority college students' perceptions of the prevalence of DV and SA, risk and protective factors, and barriers to seeking help using focus groups. A total of 14 self-identified sexual minority students representing a variety of gender presentations participated across two focus groups. Findings suggest the majority of the students perceived DV and SA among sexual minorities to be less common compared to their heterosexual counterparts and to be less common on their campus compared to other colleges and universities. Students' reflections about risk and protective factors overlapped with those previously established among heterosexuals as well as factors unique to the sexual minority community. With regard to factors that may prevent help seeking, students identified societal, community, and psychological-level barriers. Dominant themes are further illustrated with participant quotes. Recommendations offered as a suggested plan for campus administrators to consider for increasing help seeking for DV and SA among sexual minority students.

Kimberly Goodman ***Characteristics of Anonymous Youth Visitors to the National Sexual Assault Online Hotline***

Kimberly Goodman - RAINN, Alexis Humenik - George Washington University

A secure, anonymous, online hotline can provide a unique source of support and information for sexual assault victims – especially children and adolescents who are not yet ready to seek help through more formal support systems. This investigation provides descriptive information about the assault characteristics and concerns of hotline users who are minors. Support specialists provide anonymous information based on the first session of every shift, but do not solicit information from users. Preliminary analyses focused on a sample of hotline users who were minors at the time of contact and discussed an event that took place within the last year (N=332). Just over half of the events discussed involved incest. In the majority of cases, the assault had not been reported to the police, and just over half of victims stated that they had not disclosed to anyone prior to contacting the hotline. Services provided included empathic listening, safety planning, information about sexual assault and reporting, as well as referrals to local support resources.

Session E9 Monday 7/11/2016 4:00pm-5:15pm Lear

The Wide Range of Adverse Outcomes

Lucybel Mendez ***Pathways to Drug Delinquency Among Adolescents at High-Risk for Victimization by Violence***

Lucybel Mendez - FIU, Kelly D. Cromer - FIU, Dr. Miguel Villodas - FIU

Increasing prevalence of drug use and high rates of drug delinquency among adolescents is a growing public health concern. These behaviors are elevated among youth who have been victimized by violence, highlighting the need for researchers to identify mechanisms explaining the links between victimization and drug use and drug delinquency (e.g. drug dealing). Researchers have identified the role of post-traumatic stress (PTS) following victimization in the development of delinquent behaviors. The present study examined prior general delinquency and PTS as potential pathways to drug delinquency in a diverse sample of youth at high risk for victimization. This study included data from youth 1057 who participated in the multisite Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN), as well as their caregivers and official child protective services records of victimization. Path analyses revealed that the association between cumulative victimization and drug use was significantly mediated by prior delinquency and PTS. The association between cumulative victimization and drug dealing, on the other hand, was mediated by prior delinquency, but not PTS. Findings underscore the importance of delinquency as a risk factor for drug use and dealing. Furthermore, substance use prevention programs for victimized youth would benefit from explicitly targeting victimized youth with PTS.

Janet Fanslow

Kids, Money and Emotion: An Empirical Investigation of Women's Experience Of Violence and its Impact on Their Access to Economic Resources

Pauline Gulliver - University of Auckland, Janet L Fanslow - University of Auckland

Aim: to understand how women's access to economic resources is affected by: childhood exposure to violence, current experience of violence, and impact of violence post-separation. Method: Data were gathered as part of the New Zealand Violence Against Women Study, a population-based cross-sectional investigation (n= 2,855). Results: a) Women who identified as Maori were more likely to experience physical, sexual or emotional violence. b) The presence of young children (under 14 years) increased the likelihood that a woman will experience all types of violence and reduced the likelihood of her earning more than \$NZD25,000 per annum. c) Partner's use of controlling behaviors was strongly associated with the likelihood that she will currently be experiencing violence, whether or not they are still living together. d) Emotional distress was positively associated with violence experience and had a negative impact on income generation. Conclusion: Results emphasize the importance of addressing macro-level societal factors that influence women's access to economic resources (e.g., racism and gender norms), and the importance of assisting women in address the effects of trauma. For those who experience violence, multi-faceted services to address emotional distress, ensure success in education, financial support, and safety are all required.

Yahayra

Is The Effect of Poly-Victimization on Delinquency Complex?

Michel-Smith

Yahayra Michel-Smith - University of New Hampshire

This study seeks to expand the research on poly-victimization in order to improve our understanding of the adverse effects of childhood exposure to multiple types of violence. Analyses will be based on the self-reports of a nationally representative sample of 2,312 10 to 17-year-olds. Data were collected in 2011 via the National Survey on Children's Exposure to Violence, a cross-sectional, telephone survey with data on more than 48 different types of childhood violence exposures. Poly-victimization has been found to be the strongest predictor of delinquency, above and beyond child maltreatment and sexual victimization, which are often considered to be the two most severe types of childhood violence exposures. This study seeks to determine if the effect of poly-victimization on delinquency depends on gender, race, age, or clinical diagnosis. Analyses show that poly-victims are six times more likely to be delinquent. The effect varied across gender, race, age, and clinical diagnosis, but remained significant across all comparison points. Poly-victimization is a strong predictor of delinquency irrespective of controls and irrespective of a wide array of individual level factors. Results suggest policies and interventions focused on child well-being and juvenile justice need to give special attention to the sub-group of children who experience high cumulative levels of violence.

Kelly Cromer

Differential Pathways to Suicidal Ideation among Male and Female Adolescents at High-Risk for Victimization by Violence

Kelly Cromer- FIU, Karla Garcia - FIU, Miguel Villodas. - FIU

Suicide is the 2nd leading cause of death among youth between ages 15-24 years in the U.S.. Cumulative and recent victimization have been found to increase adolescents' risk of suicidal ideation (SI). Previous researchers have also found that females and adolescents with elevated post-traumatic stress (PTS) and depressive symptoms are at an increased risk for SI. However, the roles of these risk factors in the association between victimization and SI remain unclear. The present study prospectively examined gender differences in the mediational roles of depression and PTS in this association during adolescence. Data were collected from 919 youth who participated in the multisite Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN), as well as their caregivers and official child protective services records of victimization. Cumulative victimization was measured continuously when youth were between the ages of 4 and 16 and youth self-reported their depressive and PTS symptoms at age 16 years, and their SI at age 18 years. Path analyses revealed that the association between cumulative victimization and SI was mediated by depression for girls, but was mediated by PTS for boys. Victimization is associated with an increased risk of SI in boys and girls, but targeted intervention strategies for each gender might most appropriately prevent SI among victimized adolescents.

New Theories of Violence

Victoria Banyard *Action Coils for Bystander Action to Prevent Violence: A Revised Conceptual Model*

Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire

Bystander intervention is a promising strategy for preventing a variety of forms of violence. To date, the predominant theory of bystander action comes from the work of Latane and Darley in social psychology and focuses on explaining bystander inaction. This theory is limited for understanding the complexity of helping in relation to interpersonal violence like bullying, sexual assault, or intimate partner violence. This presentation will describe a new model for understanding bystander intervention: the Action Coils Model. It includes a more clear description of the variety of bystander roles, a more careful consideration of context, attention to consequences experienced by bystanders who step in, and describes more clearly a process of helping that unfolds over time. Implications for innovations in bystander focused violence prevention and for future research questions that follow from this model will be discussed.

Sherry Hamby *Why Does One Form of Violence Happen and Not Another? The Matrix Model of Violence*

Sherry Hamby - LPARC

The study of poly-victimization, poly-perpetration and other forms of co-occurrence highlight some neglected areas of study in violence research. Many risk and protective factors—at all levels of the social ecology—are common to many forms of violence. A risk factor model alone, in which the successful identification of a predictor for one type of violence is treated as an end result, is just the beginning of an endeavor to understand the chain of events that lead to any given violent act. For example, alcohol abuse is associated with almost all forms of violence. Just knowing that alcohol is a risk factor does nothing to shed light on why an intoxicated person assaults a partner, child, or acquaintance. Our siloed approach to the study of violence has obscured our lack of knowledge about why a given perpetrator chooses a given person to offend against on a given day. The study of how risk factors get enacted into actual violent episodes is almost non-existent. The 5-factor Matrix Model will be presented, which treats violence as the combined result of motive, means, opportunity, risk, and protection in 5X2 matrix of perpetrator and victim perspectives. Prevention and intervention can be improved by paying more attention to the full range of factors that contribute to the occurrence of violence.

Risk Factors for Interpersonal Violence

Mark Berg *Gender, Intimacy, and Conflict Escalation: A Situational Examination*

Mark T. Berg - University of Iowa, Richard Felson - Pennsylvania State University

Comparatively little is known about the mechanisms through which disputes among intimate partners escalate to violence, and if these mechanisms differ from disputes among non-intimates. In fact, limited attention has been directed at the situational mechanisms of dispute escalation; most research focuses only on violent events. Moreover, comparative studies of partner and non-partner violence often conflate the gender of antagonists with relational intimacy, and therefore it is not clear whether men's and women's treatment of one another during conflicts reflects intimacy or gender effects. Drawing on social psychological and criminological theories of aggression we hypothesize that men and women behave differently during disputes and these differences also vary as a function of intimacy and gender of the antagonists. We focus on theoretical processes of accounts, remedial actions, provocations, and identity concerns, and third party actions. For this study we use original data collected from approximately 750 individuals containing information on the situational characteristics of violent and verbal disputes. Multilevel situational analyses reveals gender and intimacy differences in the mechanisms underlying conflict escalation. The findings have implications for research on partner violence and prevention.

Allen Mallory

Risk Markers for Physical Intimate Partner Violence in Same-Sex Couples and Methodological Considerations

Allen Mallory - Kansas State University, Jonathan Kimmes - Kansas State University, Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Austin Beck - Kansas State University, Bryan Cafferkey - Loma Linda University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

There has been increased interest in same-sex intimate partner violence (IPV) as evidenced by recent systematic reviews of the prevalence, risk markers, and methodological limitations of current studies on same-sex IPV. Using meta-analytic methods, we examine risk markers for physical IPV in same-sex relationships. We screened 527 articles retaining 19 studies and 153 effect sizes that were cross-coded for discrepancies. Consistent with previous reviews on same-sex IPV, few studies examined risk markers specific to same-sex couples. For women in same-sex relationships internalized homophobia ($r = .17, p < .05$) was a significant risk maker for being a victim of physical IPV. Overall, perpetrating psychological abuse was the strongest risk marker for men ($r = .55, p < .001$) and women ($r = .61, p < .001$) perpetrating physical IPV in same-sex relationships. For being a victim of physical IPV, perpetrating psychological abuse was the strongest risk marker for men ($r = .53, p < .001$) and being a victim of psychological abuse was the strongest risk marker for women ($r = .52, p < .001$) in same-sex relationships. Results for differences in strength of risk markers for perpetration and victimization of physical IPV, gender differences in risk markers for same-sex relationships, and current methodological limitations for understanding IPV in same-sex relationships will be discussed.

Tami Sullivan

Is a Woman's Appraisal of IPV More Important than the IPV Itself? An Examination of the Appraisal-Substance Use Relation.

Tami Sullivan - Yale University, Nicole H. Weiss - Yale University, Carolina Price - Yale University, Jennifer Schackner - Yale University, Marlene Edlestein - Yale University

Stress, appraisal and coping theory suggests that women's appraisals of their intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization may be associated with unhealthy behaviors, such as substance use, perhaps even more so than the IPV itself. Victims may "differ in their sensitivity and vulnerability to certain types of events, as well as their interpretations and reactions." Yet, there is a dearth of IPV research examining appraisals and their outcomes. Therefore, we utilized a micro-longitudinal study design to assess daily IPV, appraisals, and substance use over 21 days among 41 community women experiencing IPV. Results examining 595 days revealed variability in stress appraisals of physical, psychological and sexual IPV. Further, findings demonstrated that greater levels of IPV stress appraisals predicted daily substance use episodes. This attempt to measure appraisal and its relation to substance use should not be misunderstood as victim-blaming. Rather, we aimed to develop knowledge about appraisal to determine if it is an appropriate target to address in a supportive and empowering manner in future inventions to reduce the high prevalence of substance use among victims. Elucidating the proximal associations of appraisals to outcomes is critical to informing interventions, especially because appraisals can be modified with intervention.

Blanca Ramos

Social Network, Acculturation, Intimate Partner Violence, and Psychological Distress Among Latino Women

Blanca Ramos - University at Albany, Yeonggeul Lee - University at Albany

Emerging research has identified social networks as a protective factor against the adverse consequences of IPV. Few studies have examined this line of inquiry with Latina women. For some Latina experiencing IPV, acculturation level may influence the strength of their social networks. We examined the relationships among social network, acculturation, domestic violence, and mental health focusing on the mediation effects of IPV. 374 Latinas participated in a cross-sectional study. The measurement model analysis with the latent variables was conducted with an item parceling strategy. We employed SEM to explore the IPV mediation model. The hypothesis model was re-specified by deleting non-significant paths and the models comparison was conducted with chi-square. Social network was negatively associated with IPV and directly associated with depression and coping self-efficacy. Language stress was associated with IPV and directly associated with depression and anxiety. IPV was associated with depression and coping self-efficacy, thus, mediating among social network, language stress and mental health. Acculturation was directly associated with coping self-efficacy. The results suggest social networks can protect Latina survivors against IPV and psychological distress. Low acculturation may limit access to social networks and the development of new ones furthering their isolation.

School Related Protective Factors**Jacqueline Moses** *The Potential Protective Role of Peer Relationships on School Engagement in High-Risk Adolescents*

Jacqueline O. Moses - FIU, Miguel T. Villodas - FIU

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are associated with negative outcomes, such as poor academic achievement. Little is known about the protective factors that might foster resilience among high-risk youth. The present study examined the protective role of peer relationships in the association between cumulative ACEs and school engagement among a diverse sample of youth ($n = 831$) who participated in the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) between birth and age 16. ACEs were assessed using prospective youth and caregiver interviews and child protective services records. Peer relationships and school engagement were assessed at age 16. Structural equation modeling revealed that more ACEs and lower peer closeness were associated with lower academic expectations, perceived school importance, and positive activity engagement. The association between ACEs and grade attainment was moderated, such that when peer conflict was high, grade attainment was consistently low and unrelated to ACEs, regardless of peer closeness. When peer conflict was low, higher peer closeness mitigated the negative association between ACEs and grade attainment. Finally, more ACEs were associated with a greater risk for considering dropping out, only when peer closeness was low. These findings highlight the importance of peer support networks in school engagement among at-risk youth.

Caroline McNicholas *Protective Factors for Bullying Victimization Among Students with Disabilities*

Caroline McNicholas - Towson University

Background. Children with disabilities are bullied 2-3 times as often as children without disabilities, but research with this population is scarce. The objective of this retrospective study was to examine factors that protected students with disabilities from bullying victimization. Methods. Participants were 161 college students who were registered at the university's Disability Resource Center. The sample was mostly female (78%), White (62%), and full-time students (90%). The mean age of participants was 22.4 years. Participants completed an electronic survey, which queried respondents about frequency of victimization and family, peer, and school support. Results. The majority of participants (69%) experienced bullying victimization during middle and high school. Relational bullying was the most common type of victimization (63%). Participants with lower levels of bullying victimization reported higher levels of family support, $r(154) = -.31$, $p < .000$, peer support, $r(156) = -.21$, $p = .008$, and school support, $r(155) = .18$, $p = .025$. Higher levels of school support were correlated with higher levels self-efficacy, $r(155) = .28$, $p = .001$. Conclusions Participants who reported higher levels of family, peer, and school support experienced significantly less bullying victimization. Suggestions for intervention and further research are discussed.

Megan Holmes *Protective Factors that Promote Resilient Academic Competence in Maltreated Children*

Megan R. Holmes - Case Western Reserve University, Adam Perzynski - Case Western Reserve University

This study examined the extent to which protective factors promoted long-term academic competence resilience and altered the course of development for maltreated children. Using data from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), academic competence latent class trajectories were estimated using cohort sequential latent growth mixture modeling (CS-GMM) of a sample of 1,766 children who were between 0-5 years at Time 1. Four waves of data over roughly 5 years were used. Two resilient groups (high stable, low but increasing overtime) and 3 non-resilient groups (low stable, high but decreasing overtime, and S-shape) were identified. Children who experienced physical abuse during the preschool age (3 to 4 years; OR: 1.8) or neglect during infancy (birth to 2 years; OR: 1.5) had higher odds of being in the low stable versus the high stable group. However, caregiver warmth and caregiver cognitive responsiveness were identified as significant protective factors associated with higher stable and low increasing academic competence compared to the lower stable group. By examining the outcomes longitudinally, the results suggest that such protective factors may have the potential to change the course of development despite early maltreatment experiences and promote resilience in these children.

Jacqueline Moses ***The Potential Protective Role of Peer Relationships on School Engagement in High-Risk Youth***

Jacqueline O. Moses - FIU, Miguel T. Villodas - FIU

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are associated with negative outcomes, such as poor academic achievement. Little is known about the protective factors that might foster resilience among high-risk youth. The present study examined the protective role of peer relationships in the association between cumulative ACEs and school engagement among a diverse sample of youth (n = 831) who participated in the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) between birth and age 16. ACEs were assessed using prospective youth and caregiver interviews and child protective services records. Peer relationships and school engagement were assessed at age 16. Structural equation modeling revealed that more ACEs and lower peer closeness were associated with lower academic expectations, perceived school importance, and positive activity engagement. The association between ACEs and grade attainment was moderated, such that when peer conflict was high, grade attainment was consistently low and unrelated to ACEs, regardless of peer closeness. When peer conflict was low, higher peer closeness mitigated the negative association between ACEs and grade attainment. Finally, more ACEs were associated with a greater risk for considering dropping out, only when peer closeness was low. These findings highlight the importance of peer support networks in school engagement among at-risk youth.

Session F5 Tuesday 7/12/2016 8:30am-9:45am Woodbury

Panel 126: Mechanisms Explaining Interpersonal Violence and its Effects in Different Developmental Periods

Natacha Godbout ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Natacha Godbout – Université du Québec à Montréal

Interpersonal violence takes many forms and has a variety of long-term effects, including distress, anxiety and revictimization. Yet the determinants of interpersonal violence, and the mechanisms linking child maltreatment to negative outcomes need to be better understood to guide intervention strategies. This symposium features five empirical studies examining the determinants of relationship violence, and the mechanisms linking child maltreatment to negatives effects in childhood, adolescence and adulthood. First, Ensink et al. discuss the pathways from child sexual abuse to depressive symptoms, externalizing and sexualized behaviors, through mentalization and dissociation in children. Second, Hébert et al. discuss the results of a longitudinal study on the role of post-traumatic stress in the association between child sexual abuse and dating victimization in high school students. Third, Daspe et al. examine the cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between child maltreatment, relationship violence and relationship satisfaction in adolescents and young adults. Forth, Fernet et al. present the results of a study on conflicts resolution strategies and dating victimization in dyads of adolescents and emerging adults. Finally, Bigras et al. share the results of a study on the role of self-capacities in the link between child maltreatment and sexual anxiety in adulthood.

Karin Ensink ***Mentalization and Dissociation in the Context of Trauma: Implications for Child Psychopathology***

Karin Ensink - Laval University, Michaël Bégin - Laval University, Lina Normandin - Laval University, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal, Peter Fonagy - University College London

Dissociation is a common reaction following childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and a risk factor for child psychopathology (e.g., Collin-Vézina & Hébert, 2005). While there is evidence that mentalization contributes to resilience in the context of abuse (e.g., Fonagy & Luyten, 2009), little is known regarding the relationship between mentalization and dissociation, and their respective contributions to psychopathology. The aim of this study was to examine pathways from CSA to depressive symptoms, externalizing behavior difficulties and sexualized behavior, through mentalization and dissociation. These pathways were examined in a sample of 168 mother-child dyads including 74 dyads where children (aged 7-12) had histories of sexual abuse. Maternal mentalization was assessed using the Parent Development Interview-Revised. Children's mentalization was assessed using the Child Reflective Functioning Scale. Children completed the Child Depression Inventory and parents completed the Child Dissociative Checklist, Child Behavior Checklist and Child Sexual Behavior Inventory. Results of path analysis indicated that child mentalization partially mediated the relationship between CSA and depressive symptoms. The effects of CSA on externalizing symptoms and sexualized behavior difficulties were sequentially mediated through mentalization and dissociation. The clinical implications are discussed.

Martine Hébert ***Longitudinal Associations between Child Sexual Abuse, Posttraumatic Symptoms and Re-victimization in Adolescent Dating Relationships***

Martine Hébert, - Université du Québec à Montréal, Marie-Eve Daspe - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martin Blais - Université du Québec à Montréal, Francine Lavoie - Laval University

Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a frequently observed negative outcome among victims of child sexual abuse (Nooner et al., 2012, Oddone et al., 2001) and has been associated with elevated risks for adult revictimization (e.g. Messing et al., 2012, Messman-Moore et al., 2005). The current study longitudinally explores the mediating role of PTSD symptoms in the association between child sexual abuse and different forms of teen dating victimization. At Time 1, a representative sample of 8 194 high school students completed measures of child sexual abuse and PTSD symptoms as part of the Quebec Youth Romantic Relationships Project. At time 2, six months later, adolescents completed a questionnaire evaluating psychological, physical and sexual violence experienced in their romantic relationships. Results of path analyses controlling for gender and age reveals that child sexual abuse positively predicts all three forms of dating victimization. In addition, PTSD symptoms appear to mediate the association between child sexual abuse and psychological as well as physical dating violence, but not the association between child sexual abuse and sexual dating violence. The current study bears significant implications for prevention and intervention regarding teen dating violence in victims of sexual abuse.

Myène Fernet ***Conflicts Resolution Strategies and Dating Victimization in Dyads of Adolescents and Emerging Adults***

Mylene Fernet - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal

Romantic relationships offer a unique learning opportunity in which adolescents may build effective conflict management skills. Adolescents who experienced positive relationships tend to have healthier romantic interactions in adulthood. Yet, high expectations regarding the need to be involved in a romantic relationship may lead to strategies to preserve the relationship at all costs, even if it means dating violence (DV). Few studies include observational indicators to examine adolescents and emerging adults' relationships. This study included 101 heterosexual dyads aged 15 to 21 years who completed the romantic partner conflict scale (Zacchilli et al., 2009), the Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (Wekerle et al., 2009), and participated in a videotaped interaction session. Almost half (46.2%) of the sample reported at least one experience of DV in their current relationship. Increased conflicts was linked to interactional reactivity (responding with aggressiveness or volatility toward the partner), domination and submission, and a diminished use of compromise. Dyadic observations showed that partners who reported DV exhibited more conflicts and negative affects when interacting with their partners than non-DV respondents, and negative escalation and dominance was observed in dyads reporting DV. Results offer important insights for intervention.

Noémie Bigras ***Self-Capacities Mediate the Association between Childhood Cumulative Trauma and Sexual Anxiety***

Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Child maltreatment is an endemic phenomenon leading to lasting effects in adulthood. The repeated experience of multiple types of child maltreatment, termed childhood cumulative trauma (CCT), has been shown to lead to more severe consequences than the experience of a single trauma. In the last decade, the deleterious effects of CCT have generated a great interest in the scientific community, highlighting numerous adverse consequences on the individual's psychological and relational functioning (Godbout et al., 2013). Yet, there's a dearth in the literature regarding the long-term effects of CCT on sexual functioning in adults. A sample of 956 adults from the general population of Quebec completed online questionnaires assessing CCT, self-capacities (e.g., identity, relatedness and affect dysregulation) and sexual anxiety. Results showed that 65.6% of participants experienced at least one type of child maltreatment. Path analyses indicated that CCT significantly lead to more altered self-capacities, which in turn, were related to higher levels of sexual anxiety. Our model explained 18% of the variance in sexual anxiety. Results will be discussed with regards to their theoretical and practical implications for CCT survivors who may suffer from sexual issues.

Marie-Ève Daspe

Childhood Interpersonal Trauma and Insecure Attachment as Predictors of Violence and Distress in Dating Relationships

Marie-Eve Daspe - Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal Yvan Lussier - UQTR, Stéphane Sabourin - Laval University

The scientific literature increasingly highlights various potential risk factors for victimization in dating relationships (Kaukinen, 2014). However, integrative models of these predictors remain scarce (Godbout et al., 2015; Lee et al, 2014). Using an attachment framework, this study examines cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between childhood interpersonal trauma, dating violence victimization (DVV), and relationship satisfaction in adolescence and early adulthood. At time 1, 1391 participants were recruited in high schools and colleges. They completed measures of child abuse (experiencing and witnessing emotional and physical violence and child sexual abuse), attachment, DVV, and relationship satisfaction. Three years later (Time 2), 455 individuals participated in a follow-up assessment. Results of structural equation modeling suggest that child abuse predicts revictimization in dating relationships, both directly and indirectly through attachment anxiety. In addition, both anxiety and avoidance predict relationship satisfaction directly and through DVV. Longitudinal analyses also show that changes in attachment are associated with changes in DVV and in relationship satisfaction. These findings suggest that romantic attachment might be a relevant target for the prevention and treatment of revictimization in adolescent and early adulthood dating relationships.

Session F6

Tuesday 7/12/2016

8:30am-9:45am

Warner

Panel 127: From Principles to Practice: Implementing and Measuring Trauma-Informed Practice in Human Service Organizations

Rachel E. Latta

Panel Overview Abstract

Rachel E. Latta – Center for Social Innovation

Over the past 20 years, our understanding of the widespread prevalence of trauma and its deleterious and radiating effects has expanded dramatically. Researchers demonstrated that the high rates of traumatic histories among those with behavioral health disorders necessitated a shift in service provision. With this understanding has come a growing recognition of the need for organizations and service delivery to be trauma-informed. Across human service and healthcare organizations, efforts to implement trauma-informed practice are increasing. Despite this increasing recognition, several important gaps remain. First, no consensus exists on principles of trauma-informed practice. Second, translating these vital principles into implementation has largely been left to organizations to decipher. Finally, empirically validated assessment to measure the degree to which an organization is trauma-informed did not exist. This panel seeks to address these gaps with papers on trauma-informed practice principles within domestic violence agencies, a model for implementing trauma-informed practice, and two empirically validated measures of trauma-informed practice.

Lisa Goodman

The Trauma Informed Practice Scales

Lisa Goodman- Boston College

Spurred by research demonstrating the pervasiveness and impact of trauma, domestic violence programs are increasingly adopting a trauma-informed approach. In the absence of measurement tools, however, they are unable to determine whether indeed clients experience their practices as trauma-informed. This talk will describe our work to create and validate the Trauma Informed Practice (TIP) Scales - a measure of the degree to which DV programs are using trauma informed practices from survivors' perspectives. We generated measure items based on multiple focus groups with survivors and advocates, a literature review, and 15 expert interviews. Next, we administered the draft measure in the context of a survey of 370 survivors from 15 DV programs across the country and evaluated its factor structure, reliability, and validity. Results supported the validity and reliability of the TIP Scales, which assess six domains of practice: Environment of Agency and Mutual Respect, Access to Information on Trauma, Opportunities for Connection, Emphasis on Strengths, Cultural Responsiveness/Inclusivity, and Support for Parenting. The TIP Scales have been used in DV programs across the country. We will describe how programs have taken up and used the TIP Scales to both evaluate and improve their practices with survivors; and will discuss future research direction.

Joshua Wilson

Bringing a Trauma-Informed Approach to Domestic Violence: A Qualitative Analysis of Principles and Practices

Joshua Wilson - Boston College, Jenny Fauci - Boston College, Lisa Goodman - Boston College

Over the last decade, many DV programs have embraced a trauma-informed approach in order to be more responsive to the needs of survivors. Individual programs and larger organizations have driven innovation in this mission; however, practitioners and other program staff can be aided in the implementation of this approach through a greater theoretical and practical integration of these efforts. This talk will describe our efforts to reach this consensus through a qualitative analysis of publications about trauma-informed practice (TIP). We used qualitative descriptive coding on a sample of 15 publications from a variety of national, state, and community organizations to summarize the data across three hierarchical levels, moving from concrete practices to overarching principles of DV-specific TIP. The six principles included Promoting Emotional Safety, Restoring Choice and Control, Facilitating Connection, Supporting Coping, Responding to Identity and Context, and Building Strengths. Recommended practices ranged from individual interventions to program-wide policies that echoed earlier work on TIC and synthesized contributions from similar movements, such as person-centered care. In addition to providing clear guidance to the ongoing implementation of TIP, these principles helped to inform the creation of the TIP Scales, a measure of TIP from survivors' perspectives.

Katherine Volk

The TICOMETER: Organizational Measurement of Trauma-Informed Practice

Katherine Volk - Center for Social Innovation, Molly Richard - Center for Social Innovation, Kathleen Ferriera - Center for Social Innovation, Kristen Paquette - Center for Social Innovation, Ellen Bassuk - Center for Social Innovation

The experience of trauma is pervasive and organizations recognize the need to implement trauma-informed practice (TIP). Despite growing awareness of the prevalence and impact of trauma, few tools are available to assess the level of organizational TIP. This presentation will describe the development of the TICOMETER, a brief instrument consisting of 35 items, that measures organizational-level TIP. With the help of an expert panel, we generated a list of 189 potential items that were tested by 424 service providers from 68 different organizations. Using an iterative approach, we selected the 35 psychometrically strongest items across five domains. The five TICOMETER domains demonstrated high reliability and validity and measure: 1) Build Trauma-Informed Knowledge and Skills, 2) Establish Trusting Relationships, 3) Respect Service Users, 4) Foster Trauma-Informed Service Delivery, and 5) Promote Trauma-Informed Procedures and Policies. To make the TICOMETER more accessible to the field, our team designed an online format for the tool, with automated results and feedback. Based on its brevity and strong psychometric properties, the TICOMETER is a useful tool to inform organizational development and training needs and to conduct systematic research and evaluation. We will describe its applied use in organizations and future research directions.

Rachel E. Latta

Implementing Trauma-Informed Practice: The Nexus Model

Rachel Latta - Center for Social Innovation, Carmela deCandia - Center for Social Innovation, Katherine Volk - Center for Social Innovation

The human and economic costs of trauma are beyond measure. However, our brains are hardwired to adapt to experiences and environments; in supportive and enriching cultures we are resilient, in environments that lack an understanding of trauma, retraumatization is likely. Drawing on the latest science on trauma, stress, and resilience to guide implementation of trauma-informed approaches at the individual, family, and system levels, we developed the Nexus Model of implementation. Three stages guide implementation: Discover, Develop, and Act. In the Discover phase, a needs assessment guides the development of individualized recommendations for trauma-informed implementation. The goal of the Develop phase is to establish five critical components of trauma-informed practice: 1) assessment of existing strengths and challenges, 2) identification of organizational benchmarks and success indicators, 3) formation of a core trauma-informed implementation team, and 4) outline a staff development training plan, and 5) creation of an overall implementation plan. The Act phase is variable depending on the identified needs of the organization but has two main goals: development of workforce trauma-informed knowledge and skill and shifting the organizational culture. This presentation will outline the three stages of implementation and provide a case study to demonstrate this model in action.

Rates and Trends of Violence

Margherita Cameranesi ***Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Canada: Trends, Factors, and Associated Health Outcomes***

Margherita Cameranesi - University of Manitoba, Shahin Shooshtari - University of Manitoba

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is the most prevalent form of violence in Canada. Most research on the effects of IPV has been limited to small samples of female survivors of IPV recruited either from the community or from shelters, thereby reducing the generalizability of results. The goal of the present study is to address these generalizability issues by conducting a secondary analysis of a population-based phone survey. Three consecutive cycles of the Canadian General Social Survey (GSS) will be analyzed with the two main objectives of: 1) describing age and sex trends in self-reported emotional, financial, physical, and sexual IPV victimization over a ten year period, and 2) investigating differing risk factors by age and sex for IPV victimization and associated physical and mental health outcomes. The GSS is an ongoing quinquennial national-level survey with a repeated cross-sectional design and a multi-stage probability sampling procedure designed to recruit participants representative of the Canadian population. From 1999 to 2009, each sample included more than 20,000 participants, evenly distributed by sex and age group (15-35 years, 36-55 years, and 55 years and over). Results of multiple logistic and linear regression analyses will be discussed within the frameworks of the social determinants of health and the life course health perspective.

Jacqueline De Puy ***What About the Kids? First Results from a Study on IPV Events Involving Minor Children, Among Adults who Consulted the Violence Medical Unit in Vaud, Switzerland from 2011-2014***

Jacqueline De Puy - Violence Medical Unit, Christelle Voland - Violence Medical Unit, Nathalie Romain-Glassey - Violence Medical Unit

Purpose: In Switzerland minors' exposure to IPV is now recognized as a form of victimization that warrants child protection measures but evidence-based guidelines for professional are lacking. The Violence Medical Unit, a hospital-based medicolegal consultation for adult victims of violence is concerned by the situation of minor children of patients reporting IPV and cooperates with the Child Abuse and Neglect Team (CAN-Team) of the hospital. This ongoing study aims at providing a quantitative and qualitative overview of these situations and follow-up on measures taken, and will draw conclusions to better inform professional practices in assessing children's needs. Methods: Data from an Access database on all consultations concerning IPV events involving minors between 2011 and 2014 (N=471) are currently analyzed with SPSS 23. This includes sociodemographic data on parents and children, nature of assaults, previous violence victimization. Results: This paper will present the first results of the study. Descriptive statistics will provide an overview of the characteristics of adults and minors involved in IPV events. Furthermore, indicators of both risk factors/vulnerabilities and protective factors/resources for children's health and wellbeing will be proposed to guide the next phases of the study.

Marta Burczycka ***Trends in Self-Reported Spousal Violence in Canada, 2014***

Marta Burczycka - Statistics Canada

This presentation will outline recent results from the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on victimization to highlight trends in spousal violence in Canada. Using descriptive statistics, the presentation will examine violence committed by current and former spouses or common-law partners, including incidents that were reported to the police and those that were not. The type and severity of the violence are examined, as are 10 year trends (2004 to 2014). Additionally, for the first time in 2014 the GSS on victimization included questions on victims' experiences of childhood maltreatment before the age of 15 years at the hand of an adult. Analysis of these new data suggest a potential impact of child maltreatment on spousal victimization later in life. Another series of new questions examined the long-term effects of spousal violence and whether they mirror conditions associated with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. The findings presented inform the understanding of the pervasiveness and effects of spousal violence in the provinces of Canada, with an eye to both its long-term trends and emergent realities. Results are used to inform Canadian policy and programs related to spousal violence, and can provide important contextual information for researchers in the international community.

Jennifer Battis ***Human Trafficking: Estimating Prevalence and Coordinating Community Supports***

Jennifer Battis - Hornby Zeller Associates, Darshana Spach - Hornby Zeller Associates

Human trafficking is not a new issue but the language used and responses to commercial sexual exploitation have changed. Those being trafficked or exploited require many interactions with the legal system, police, service providers, sexual abuse response teams, and others, calling for carefully coordinated collaboration efforts. Estimating prevalence is challenging since victims are often engaged in illegal and stigmatized behavior, and do not want to reveal themselves or their abusers. Only those who access services or are arrested are counted in estimates. This study used a mixed methods approach (primarily surveys and interviews) to learn more about the realities of many who are exploited, but not engaged with police or service providers. The goals of Maine's Needs Assessment were to identify:

- Prevalence of trafficking;
- The impact of trafficking on systems and citizens;
- Strengths/gaps in capacity of Maine's services and law enforcement to respond to trafficking; and
- Action steps to build on strengths and address needs.

This presentation will include an overview of a statewide needs assessment, discussing how to gain the perspective of victims, providers and law enforcement and how to generate more realistic estimates of prevalence. The findings and recommendations are based on input from law enforcement, service providers, survivors and victims of trafficking.

Session F8 Tuesday 7/12/2016 8:30am-9:45am Gardner

Panel 145: Male Victims of Partner Abuse: An Exploratory Study of Men in Four English-Speaking Countries

Emily Douglas ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Emily Douglas – Bridgewater State University

Family violence researchers have started to examine partner abuse (PA) using a more inclusive lens with regard to gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation. This panel presentation focuses on an exploratory study examining male victims of female-perpetrated partner abuse in four English-speaking countries: Australia, Canada, England, and the USA. We begin with a presentation about an innovative technique that we used to conduct 16 focus groups with 45 men: secure web-based video conferencing. Then we discuss men's experiences with abuse – the types of abuse that they experienced, as well as their responses and adaptations. The third panel will discuss men's helpseeking efforts and encounters with the criminal justice system. Our final paper, a discussant, will draw conclusions and explore the potential implications for working with the media to reach male victims of PA and to educate the public.

Emily Douglas ***Using Technology to Collect Qualitative Data from Male Victims of Partner***

Emily M. Douglas - Bridgewater State University

Family violence researchers have started to examine partner abuse (PA) using a more inclusive lens with regard to victimization and perpetration, especially considering gender, gender identity, and sexual orientation. This complements the longstanding framework which focused on female victims and male perpetrators. Recruiting female victims for research on PA victimization is relatively easy compared to other sociodemographic groups, because there are existing structures to serve women. Thus, finding and recruiting victims outside of the traditional bounds of PA victims is problematic. This presentation focuses on the use of technology to collect qualitative data from male victims in an international study focusing on male victims. The researchers used their own professional networks to recruit and screen a sample of male victims of female-to-male PA, in four different English-speaking countries: Australia, Canada, England, and the USA. In total, four web-based, video-enabled, focus groups were held for each country—for a total of 16 focus groups, with 45 male participants, and five researchers. This presentation will address recruitment methods, the use of technology in this unique method of data collection, protecting the confidentiality of victims, methods for informed consent, and lessons learned to better facilitate future research using this methodology.

Louise Dixon ***Men's Experiences of Victimization from a Female Intimate Partner: An International Study***

Louise Dixon - Victoria University of Wellington

This paper presents findings from the first qualitative study undertaken by a newly formed international network examining male victims of partner abuse (PA). The study broadly aimed to understand men's experiences and help seeking behaviors in four western countries. This paper presents the men's experiences of abuse: types of abuse they experienced and their responses and adaptations to this abuse. Men volunteered to take part in the study which utilized secure online meeting software to host focus groups in Canada, US, Australia and the UK. In total 12 focus groups were facilitated yielding a total sample of 45 participants. Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis was used to inform the study design and analyze interviews. Data show comparability in men's experiences across the western countries. Similarities in men's experiences of violence and abuse to those commonly described by female victims are found. This study highlights the need for further research, education and service provision for male victims.

Denise Hines ***Helpseeking Among Male Victims of Partner Abuse***

Denise A. Hines - Clark University, Alexandra Sysova - Simon Fraser University

Research shows that men are reluctant to seek help for health problems; it is likely that this reluctance generalizes to partner abuse (PA) victimization. Research also shows that when male PA victims seek help, their experiences are negative. The analyses for this paper highlight the focus group members' experiences with seeking help or why they did not seek help. Qualitative data were gathered from 41 male PA victims from 4 countries. The most common reason for not seeking help was that they felt they needed to handle it themselves. The next most common reasons included believing it was their fault, expecting to get a hostile response, and shame. The majority talked to a friend or family member, and about half the time, this was helpful. The police were called for serious physical violence, when court orders were ignored, or when children were around, but the police were not helpful. Two men said they contacted a domestic violence agency; neither were helped. Most men said these agencies were not relevant to them because they only help women. The majority sought a therapist. Although couples counseling was not helpful, seeing a counselor after the relationship ended was very helpful. Discussion will focus on our need to challenge myths and stereotypes that impact responses to male PA victims, and the need for training of helping professionals who encounter PA victims.

Abigail Thornton ***Discussant: Media Messages and Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence***

Abigail Thornton - University of Central Lancashire, Elizabeth Celi - Self-employed

Media campaigns relating to partner abuse (PA) typically portray men as the perpetrators and women as victims. This can have a negative effect on male victims' willingness to report their abuse, seek help, or even recognize they can also be victims. As part of this panel discussion we want to consider media messages to raise awareness about male victims of PA among the public, among men themselves, and explore what messages may be useful to engage male victims in seeking and obtaining support. The discussion will comprise two broad areas: (1) general barriers and people's perceptions/assumptions of male victims and (2) media bias demeaning men. We will discuss implications for engaging with the media, focusing on current adverts and generating ideas on what gender inclusive messages could look.

Issues in Service Provisions**Erin Taylor** *Managing the Care of Youth with Problematic Sexual Behavior: Caregivers' Perspectives of their Interactions with Key Stakeholders*

Erin K. Taylor - OUHSC, Jane Silovsky - OUHSC, Jennifer D. Shields - Oklahoma State University, Hannah C. Espeleta - Oklahoma State University, Lana Beasley - Oklahoma State University

Youth who engage in problematic sexual behaviors (PSB) are typically involved with multiple professionals, particularly child welfare, juvenile justice systems, and law enforcement (Smith et al., 2014). Child victims of PSB are often family members of these youth (Finklehor, et al., 2009). As a result, families become split across siloed agencies and have difficulty navigating these multiple systems (Masson & Hackett, 2004). The current study is unique as it examined caregivers' perspectives of systems response to youth with PSB. Sixteen caregivers of youth ages 10-14 in seven treatment programs for PSB across the country completed qualitative phone interviews. These semi-structured interviews were transcribed and analyzed with systematic procedures (Patton, 2002) in QRS N*Vivo 10 software, in which greater than 80% coder agreement was obtained (Huberman & Miles, 1994). Caregivers reported being simultaneously involved with multiple agencies and noted common themes in their interactions with child welfare, law enforcement, court systems, child advocacy centers, and probation. Positive themes addressed family support as well as the safety and protection of youth with PSB, while negative themes included experiences of intimidation and fear. Results will be discussed in more detail, and implications and recommendations for agencies' responses to youth with PSB will be highlighted.

Dafna Tener *The Construction of Sibling Sexual Abuse: Perceptions of Siblings and Professionals During Intervention at a Child Advocacy Center*

Dafna Tener - Hebrew University; Haruv institute, Noam Tarshish - Haruv institute, Shosh Turjeman - BEIT LYNN - CAC, Jerusalem

Purpose: Sibling sexual abuse (SSA), possibly the most widespread but underreported intra-familial child sexual abuse, is often regarded as play or normal sexual behavior. Here we examine the meanings attached to sexual relationships between siblings by the siblings and by professionals at Jerusalem's Child Advocacy Center (CAC) in Israel, and on how siblings and professionals perceive these relationships in the context of disclosure and CAC intervention. Method: A mix-method design used data from 100 SSA family files referred to CAC (case summaries, demographic charts and documented conversations between CAC social workers and sibling) and 5 focus groups (professionals working in the CAC). Results: Quantitative results highlight the characteristics of the siblings, their family and disclosure. Qualitative analysis emphasizes the diverse dynamics of the sexual relationships between siblings. Focus groups explore the tension between the legal and therapeutic roles embedded in the CAC's professional mission. Conclusions: Perceptions of SSA cannot be disconnected from personal, familial, social and cultural contexts (norms, values, social roles) and issues of gender and power. Professional interventions should consider the unique perceptions of the siblings. These may contradict the legal dichotomy of perpetrators and victims often resulting in deep rupture within the family.

Ann Loewen *Detecting, Documenting and Doing Something About Family Violence in Primary Care*

Ann Loewen - University of Manitoba

A critical overview of recommendations and resources for primary caregivers when they encounter patients who experience family violence, whether ongoing or in the past, recognizing that individual patients may be victims, perpetrators or both. Family physicians, nurse practitioners and public health nurses receive little or no training in how to detect, and even less in how to direct, patients and their families who experience violence, threats, coercion, neglect and/or abuse at the hands of family members and intimate partners, and may feel uncomfortable inquiring about it directly. Furthermore, the concepts of gender symmetry/bidirectionality, situational conflict versus intimate terrorism, and manifestations of personality disorders among perpetrators of family violence are not well known in health care settings. This paper and presentation will address these gaps and examine whether screening, case-finding or simply being ready for spontaneous patient disclosure is the preferred method for detection. Common primary care scenarios as parental corporal punishment, IPV and elder neglect including self-neglect will be used to highlight. Finally, recommendations for further areas of research, as well as how current knowledge can be applied towards policy development, will be provided.

Interventions for Violence

Jane Silovsky *Siloed Care vs. Family-Centered Approach: Community Response to Youth with Problematic Sexual Behaviors, Child Victims, and Caregivers*

Jane F. Silovsky - OUHSC, Michael Hunter - OUHSC, Lana Beasley - Oklahoma State University, Erin Taylor - OUHSC, Jennifer Daer Shields - Oklahoma State University, Hannah Espeleta - Oklahoma State University

Greater than one-third of sexual offenses against child victims are committed by other youth (Finkelhor, Ormrod, & Chaffin, 2009). The child victim is frequently a family member of the youth with problematic sexual behaviors (PSB). Efficacious interventions have been developed for PSB of youth and child victims' trauma symptoms. These evidence-based practices (EBPs) share a common theory and emphasize working with caregivers. However, across the nation, family members are commonly separated and seen by different service agencies and rarely provided EBPs. This response is impacted by the often disparate requirements of community agencies (juvenile justice, child welfare, law enforcement, and schools). The purpose of this paper is to address the implementation outcomes of three sites efforts to coordinate community care and disseminate EBP for the youth with PSB, child victim, and their caregivers. All three sites established EBP for youth with PSB within six months, demonstrating positive effects on PSB ($t(137) = 12.48, p < 0.001, d = 2.13$) and trauma symptoms ($t(67) = -2.95, p < 0.01, d = -0.72$). While implementation of EBP for the youth with PSB was successful, systems change to facilitate coordinated care and to the address child victims posed greater challenges. Mixed methods results will be discussed as well as implication for public policy and service provision.

Melissa Kimber *Assessing and Managing Child Maltreatment when Delivering Evidence Based Family Interventions: Adolescent Eating Disorders as a Case-Study*

Melissa Kimber - McMaster University, Jill McTavish - McMaster University, Alison Boven - McMaster University, Jennifer Couturier - McMaster University, James Lock - Stanford University, Daniel LeGrange - University of California, SF, Harriet MacMillan - McMaster University

PURPOSE: Emerging literature has begun to explore the link between children's exposure to emotional abuse and inter-parental violence and clinical eating disorder onset. However, very little work has explored the interaction of these experiences from the perspective of front-line therapists. The present study uses qualitative research methods to understand how, and under what conditions, exposure to childhood emotional abuse and inter-parental violence influences clinicians' use of Family-Based Treatment (FBT) to treat eating disorders among children and adolescents. **METHODS:** Informed by interpretive description, data from this study comes from a purposeful sample of 30 therapists trained in or undergoing training in FBT for child and adolescent eating disorders. **FINDINGS:** Thematic analysis revealed patterns of perception and experience that were remarkably similar across this international sample. Main themes emerging from this work include: (1.) I just don't see it in these families; (2.) prioritizing the eating disorder and waiting for red flags; (4.) assessment of trauma versus family violence; (5.) when to manage versus when to adapt; and (6.) reconciling clinician understanding and response models. Findings have implications for practitioners committed to delivering family-centred models of care in eating disorders and child and adolescent mental health, more broadly.

Charol Shakeshaft *"Trusted Others" Using an Interactive, Web-Enabled Computer Simulation to Help Educators Recognize Predators*

Charol Shakeshaft - Virginia Commonwealth University, Dale Mann - Interactive Inc.

Ten percent of K-12 students report being targeted for sexual exploitation by people who work in schools. Research indicates that one reason this abuse continues to occur is because school professionals do not know how to spot red flag that might indicate that a child is in danger. This new computer simulation tool presents school personnel with situations that they can categorize as 'problems,' 'maybe problems' or 'not problems.' As their choices accumulate, they decide at what point – if at all – to report. And if they do report, there is a follow-on set of choices about to whom? how? and what effect? The sequence of visual material uses cinema verité to replicate what school people see including ambiguity, personal/professional choices and consequences for children and for themselves. As in the world of practice, individual decisions or non-decisions are not immediately critiqued but the user's trends are aggregated and each user sees a personalized profile of their strengths and needs. The simulation ends with an on-screen session that reviews what is known about predators in schools, the consequences for children and what school people can do to promote safety for children.

Promoting Wellbeing**Lynette Renner** *Well-Being Among Women Who Have Experienced IPV and Received Civil Legal Services*

Lynette M. Renner - University of Minnesota, Carolyn Copps Hartley - University of Iowa

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization has significant mental health impacts for women. Absent from many efforts of coordinated community responses to IPV are civil legal services, and little is known about the mental health of women receiving civil legal interventions. Method: Data were taken from a panel study of women who experienced IPV and received assistance from Iowa Legal Aid (Wave 1 N = 150; Wave 3 n = 85). Changes in women's post-traumatic stress and depressive symptoms, resilience, goal-oriented thinking, and empowerment at three time points over 12 months were examined. Results: Results from repeated measures analyses show that over one year, women reported significant decreases in intrusive thoughts, avoidance, hyper-arousal, and depressive symptoms. No statistically significant differences in outcomes were found between the types of legal service received (civil protective order or family law services) or whether women resided in urban or rural areas of the state. There were no significant changes in women's reports of resilience or their agency and pathways to reach their goals; however, women's sense of empowerment significantly increased over time. Conclusion: Understanding how civil legal services relate to changes in women's mental health is essential to building comprehensive interventions for women who experience IPV.

Dana Pugach *'When I Grow Up, I Hope to be as Influential as You are'- Legal and Occupational Assistance as Means of Minimizing Crime Victims' Secondary Victimization and Enhancing their Wellbeing*

Dana Pugach - Ono Academic College, Noomi Katz - Ono Academic College, Dana Lavok-Gal - Ono Academic College, Naama Katz - Ono Academic College

Purpose: This presentation describes an innovative project that offers dual assistance to crime victims, combining legal assistance and occupational therapy, based on a new theoretic and practical model. The developed model focuses on assessing and enhancing function of victims, who have to deal simultaneously with criminal proceedings as well as with circumstances that have been identified in literature as risk factors for distress and depression. It is a cooperation between the Noga Center for Crime Victims at the Law Faculty and Occupational Therapy Department, both of the Ono Academic College. Method: The presentation will include a review of the model and a longitudinal case study of an assisted teenager victim of serious assault. Results: The more rights victims have in the criminal justice system, the more complicated their situation may be, therefore the need for a combined assistance. Legal representation of victims and victims orientated assistance are developing areas, and the project contributes to them. The model has been shown as capable of improving victims' function and enhancing their wellbeing during the course of the criminal process, as well as minimizing secondary victimization, in line with 'Positive Theories'. This model may be of particular importance for complicated situation, such as intra-family offenses and young victims.

John Grych *From Violence Prevention to Resilience Promotion: Schools as a Context for Fostering Psychological Health*

John Grych - Marquette University, Astrida Kaugars - Marquette University, Melissa Gibson - Marquette University

Relationship aggression and mental health problems increase significantly during adolescence. The traditional approaches to addressing these problems -- individually-focused interventions and school-based prevention programs -- have not improved adolescent mental health at the population level. Youths in the US are not healthier and happier than they were in the past; in fact, mental health problems are more common and more severe than they have ever been. These circumstances call for a new paradigm that can promote mental health in large numbers of adolescents. This presentation will draw on emerging perspectives in Psychology and Education that emphasize the value of fostering well-being in the school context. Well-being is a significant predictor of a wide range of important outcomes in adolescence and adulthood, and enhancing well-being may be a more efficient and effective way to promote resilience in youths exposed to adversity than traditional deficit-oriented models. The presentation will describe how insights from positive psychology and educational approaches designed to cultivate students' positive identities, engagement, cultural connectedness, and healthy relationships could transform schools' capacity to foster psychological health and well-being.

Patterns of Poly-Victimization**Spencer Li** ***The Interrelationship Among Parental, Peer, and Adolescent Violence in China***

Spencer Li - University of Macau

Prior research has demonstrated strong evidence of intergenerational transmission of violence. Similarly, studies have shown that association with aggressive and violent peers increases adolescent violent behavior. The relative strength of the two types of relationship, however, has not been adequately understood. Further, the relationships may vary by age. Several studies conducted in the U.S. suggested that parents have a stronger influence on their children until early to middle adolescence when peer influence begins to play a more important role. However, it is unknown if these patterns hold true for adolescent violent behavior and for different cultural contexts. The purpose of this study is to identify the relative strength of the relationships among parental, peer, and adolescent violence and to assess how age modifies these relationships in the Chinese society. A three-year study was conducted in one of the largest cities in China to collect interview and survey data to address the research questions. Multivariate statistical models were constructed to assess the relationships among parental, peer and adolescent violence when controlling for confounding factors. Qualitative analysis was conducted to gain a deeper understanding of the relationship patterns among the three forms of violence.

Fumie Kumagai ***Family Violence in Japan: A Life Course Perspective***

Fumie Kumagai - Kyorin University

How much is known by the global society about family violence in Japan is uncertain. The current study, *Family Violence in Japan: A Life Course Perspective*, is an attempt to alleviate the situation. Although there have been many studies of different types of family violence in Japan, such as child abuse, elder abuse, and IPV, this study attempts to look at them together, to see, for instance, whether abuse as a child results in abuse later in life. It tests whether violence is a learned response to family stress. Seven major sociocultural characteristics, which may induce or suppress family violence in Japan, were identified. Using a conceptual approach, the study made deliberate efforts to apply them in analyzing different types of family violence. For the non-Japanese audience, not familiar with Japanese sociocultural characteristics, this discussion will be most informative and appreciated by the global society. With the proper knowledge of family violence in Japan at hand, it is hoped that not only academics but also the general public may go forward to alleviate family violence, one of the most critical issues in global society. It is strongly hoped that Japan's quest for the prevention of family violence, with tools to intervene, may begin a process of sharing knowledge with other societies on the study of family violence.

Cedric Gorinas ***Early Victimization: A Bigger Picture from National Registers***

Cedric Gorinas - UC Berkeley and SFI

I examine young (age 0-20) victims of violence, sexual assaults or threats using admin-police combined data on the universe of the Danish population (years 2001-2012). Exploiting longitudinal, detailed variables for children, parents (demographics, family, economics, convictions, hospitalizations) and crime (date, third reported, investigated) this paper is one of the first to provide comparable and complementary evidence to survey-based studies across many dimensions. Further, linking victims to their charged offender, I study factors related to police investigation and four forms of domestic abuse: direct parent, parent's partner, sibling or another family member. I use mean comparisons and linear probability estimations with fixed effects. In line with prior works, I find that young victims come from poorer, unstable homes but they differ greatly across crime, gender, and age. In addition, mother's employment and good health greatly reduce risks of sexual victimization of children age 0-6. Moreover, the police charge perpetrators of young victims, ex-convict victims, and victims with ex-convict parents more often. For domestic abuse I show that direct parents often inflict violence outside home while parents' partners and others members assault the child sexually at home. These results encourage an increased collection and use of police-admin data in victimization research.

Gender and Interpersonal Violence**Maryline Abt** *"I Felt Like a Loser." A Follow-Up Qualitative Study on Male Victims of IPV who Consulted the Violence Medical Unit from 2006-2010*

Maryline Abt - IUFERS, Jacqueline De Puy - VMU, Nathalie Romain-Glassey - VMU

Purpose: There is still little research on male victims of IPV who sought medical attention. The study aims at better understanding experiences and needs of male victims and their families. Methods Data on 115 male IPV victims consulted the Violence Medical Unit from 2006-2012 were analyzed. Telephone interviews were conducted with 38 of them in average 5 years after the consultation and 2 focus groups with 16 professionals were held. Qualitative analyses were carried out with Atlas.ti. Findings: This paper focuses on the follow-up study. Most respondents indicated that their personal situation improved after overcoming multiple adversities. Many were worried by their children's suffering. They relied mostly on their own personal strength and support from their family and friends. They had been reluctant to consult victims services perceived as « reserved for women ». However, focus groups with professionals showed that there was great concern and readiness to assist male IPV victims but also insecurities due to lack of experience. Conclusions: In spite of the phenomenon's low prevalence, there is a need to inform the public as well as primary healthcare providers about availability of services for male victims of IPV. Professionals should have access to more scientific evidence and examples of good prevention practices. Wellbeing of children ought to be a priority for interventions.

Veronique Jaquier *Women's Motives for Intimate Partner Violence Aggression and Their Associations with Mental Health and Substance Use Problems*

Veronique Jaquier - University of Neuchatel, Katia Iglesias - University of Neuchatel, Nicole H. Weiss - Yale University, Suzanne C. Swan - University of South Carolina, Tami P. Sullivan - Yale University

Research has underscored heterogeneity in both women's use of IPV aggression and their motives for IPV aggression (i.e., self-defense, expressing negative emotions, exerting control, tough guise, and jealousy), suggesting that different women may use IPV aggression for diverse reasons. Few studies however have examined the potentially unique associations between motives for IPV aggression and mental health and substance use problems. Using a community sample of women, the present study aimed at examining whether women's severities of mental health and substance use problems differed based on their motives for IPV aggression. We hypothesized that higher levels of all motives for IPV aggression would be associated with higher levels of mental health and substance use problems. Multivariate regression models indicated that control and self-defense motives were uniquely associated with increased mean levels of posttraumatic stress symptoms; negative emotion motives were uniquely associated with increased mean levels of depression symptoms; and tough guise motives were uniquely associated with increased severity of both alcohol and drug use problems. Understanding patterns of women's motives for IPV aggression and their specific mental health and substance use correlates is needed to inform interventions tailored to the specific needs of women who use IPV aggression.

Jessica Eckstein *"I'm Strong for Her" Versus "I Rely on Him": Male and Female Victims' Reasons for Staying Reinforce Sex-Gender Conflations*

Jessica Eckstein - Western Connecticut State University

The reasons intimate partner violence (IPV) victims give for remaining with an abusive partner are complex and may indicate identity and coping processes managed by their communicators. Indeed, reasons for staying – when communicated to both self and others may fulfill multiple, simultaneous, and sometimes contradictory identities for IPV recipients. This self-report study, using a message-checklist indicator, examined messages that non-clinical IPV victims (N = 484; n = 156 males, 331 females) self-used and told to others for why they stayed in an IPV relationship. Reasons were quantitatively analyzed for language of independent messages and also qualitatively grouped for thematic generalizations. Results contribute to research and professional practice on the communication of IPV victims as inherently (and perhaps, falsely) gendered. Knowing how both male and female victims understand and communicate their IPV to others in the face of potential repercussions can reveal ways that barriers to support are uniquely shaped for varying individuals.

Zeev Winstok

The Controversy Over the Validity of the Feminist Thesis for Physical Partner Violence

Wafa Sowan-Basheer - University of Haifa, Zeev Winstok - University of Haifa

The article addresses the controversy over the validity of the feminist thesis for partner violence (PV), which for years has been stumping the field's development. This thesis links structural inequality between men and women in society with man-to-woman physical violence in intimate relationships. The thesis received insufficient direct in-depth empirical examination, and most of the discussion focuses on the ratio of male and female use of PV. The article proposes a direct research of the link between patriarchal conservatism/egalitarian liberalism and physical violence by men and women in intimate relationships. Such studies, which directly explore the core issue, not only advance the controversy towards solution but promote better understanding of and effective intervention in PV as well. To demonstrate the proposed approach, a pilot study is reported, comparing men and women's PV rates among three Israeli sample populations with distinct characteristics: liberal/egalitarian secular Jews, religious and ultra-orthodox patriarchal/conservative Jews, and patriarchal/conservative Muslims. The findings of the pilot study repudiate the sweeping validity of the feminist thesis for PV and encourage further examination of it using the proposed approach.

Session G6 Tuesday 7/12/2016

10:00am-11:15am

Warner

Panel 137: Novel Applications of the NDACAN Data Holdings

Christopher Wildeman

Panel Overview Abstract

Christopher Wildeman – Cornell University

This panel features three presentations using the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect (NDACAN) data holdings in a novel way. The first presentation highlights the new National Youth in Transition Database (NYTD), demonstrating how the data can be used to demonstrate the resilience of youth aging out of foster care. The second presentation highlights how aggregate-level data from the Adoptions and Foster Care Analysis Reporting System (AFCARS) can be used to generate stable estimates of foster care placement rates even for very small counties, with a provocative research design linking these placement rates with county-level income inequality. The final presentation highlights how the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) can be transformed from a repeated cross-sectional dataset to a cohort dataset and how doing so can generate novel cumulative prevalence estimates of child protective services contact in these data.

Christopher Wildeman

Cumulative Prevalence of Having a Child Protective Services Investigation by Age 8 for US Children

Christopher Wildeman - Cornell University, Danielle Zucker - Yale University, Hedwig Lee - University of Washington, Michael E. Dineen - Cornell University, Emily Putnam-Hornstein - University of Southern California

In this analysis, we draw on an administrative dataset of all children in the 2004 birth cohort who come into contact with Child Protective Services (CPS) in 32 states to estimate the cumulative prevalence of having a CPS investigation by age eight by race/ethnicity, maltreatment type, and state of residence. The preliminary results provide support for four conclusions. First, having a CPS investigation is common. Roughly one-third of US children will have a CPS investigation by their 8th birthday. Second, the risk of having a CPS investigation is unequally distributed by race/ethnicity, with roughly 50% of Native American children and 40% of African American but only 20% of White children experiencing it. Third, the risk of having a CPS investigation is unequally distributed across states. Nearly 60% of children in Arkansas will ever have a CPS investigation, for instance, but only 10% of children in Hawaii will. Finally, although most investigations are due to neglect, the cumulative prevalence of having a CPS investigation for physical abuse is also high and more evenly distributed across race/ethnicity than neglect is.

Svetlana Shpiegel ***Resilient Functioning Among Adolescents Emancipating from Foster Care: Evidence from the National Youth in Transition Database***

Svetlana Shpiegel - Montclair State University

Purpose. Adolescents “aging-out” of foster care face the challenges of adulthood with few resources and often exhibit myriad of dysfunctional outcomes. Nevertheless, some demonstrate relatively uncompromised, or “resilient”, functioning during this vulnerable time period. The present study describes the prevalence and correlates of resilient functioning in a national sample of youths transitioning from foster care to independence. Method. A secondary analysis of data from the National Youth in Transition Database was conducted (N=6,557). Criteria for resilience included educational and vocational attainment, as well as avoidance of homelessness, substance abuse and incarceration. Binary logistic regression analyses were performed to examine the contribution of demographics and risk factors at age 17 to resilient functioning at age 19. Results. About 28% of youths met the criteria for resilience at age 19. Multivariate analyses revealed that female gender (OR=1.41, p<.001) and presence of a supportive adult (OR=1.60; p<.001) were associated with increased likelihood of resilience. In contrast, early emancipation from foster care (OR=.61; p<.001), childbirth (OR=.53; p<.001) and lifetime histories of substance abuse (OR=.48; p<.001) and incarceration (OR=.43; p<.001) were associated with decreased likelihood of resilience. Conclusion. Implications for designing intervention.

John Eckenrode ***Income Inequality and Foster Care Placement***

John Eckenrode - Cornell University, Elliott Smith - Cornell University, Michael Dineen - Cornell University

Previous research has considered the relationship between income inequality and rates of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect at the county level. The goal of this presentation is to extend this research agenda to consider how income inequality is associated with foster care placement rates using county-level data from the Adoption and Foster Care Analysis and Reporting System (AFCARS). Specifically, this manuscript seeks to (1) consider whether there is a significant association between county-level income inequality and foster care placement rates and (2) assuming there is a significant association, test how much of that association remains after adjusting for rates of substantiated reports of child abuse and neglect. In so doing, this presentation will highlight how, if at all, income inequality contributes to the foster care placement rate in counties.

Session G7 Tuesday 7/12/2016 10:00am-11:15am Amphitheater

Neuroscience and Violence

Kenneth Corvo ***The Role of Neurotransmitter Anomalies in Domestic Violence Perpetration: Implications for Theory Development***

Kenneth Corvo - Syracuse University, Michelle Duffy - Syracuse University

Research on neurotransmitters and behavior is a vital and expanding area of study. As in other areas of empirical study of domestic violence, this remains an underdeveloped field of inquiry. Although a rigorous literature exists indicating a much broader range of neuropsychological risk factors for violence in general, policies regarding the study and treatment of domestic violence perpetration often disregard or forbid considerations of those factors. This paper represents a continuation of several prior works where the conceptual and empirical rationale for a broader explanatory theoretical framework for domestic violence perpetration is put forth. In this review, links between neurochemical anomalies, dysfunctional coping, and domestic violence perpetration are reviewed in light of their contribution to a biopsychosocial theory of domestic violence perpetration.

Katie Lee Salis ***Cortisol, Testosterone and Intimate Partner Violence: Testing a Dual Hormone Hypothesis***

Katie Lee Salis - Stony Brook University, K. Daniel O'Leary- Stony Brook University

The dual hormone hypothesis suggests that cortisol and testosterone work together to jointly regulate dominance and social aggression. Existing work suggests that results may vary across individual personality characteristics, methodology, and outcome variables, but these inconsistencies have yet to be reconciled. The current study tested the moderation of the dual hormone hypothesis by trait aggression, using both state and trait measures of testosterone and cortisol for the prediction of intimate partner violence (IPV). Procedures include 2 days of diurnal at-home saliva samples, as well as hormone reactivity across a laboratory stressor. Results provide support for the dual hormone hypothesis, indicating that trait aggression moderates the relationship between the ratio of testosterone to cortisol (T/C) and IPV perpetration, but not the interaction of T and C. Higher ratios, or more testosterone relative to cortisol, are positively related to IPV in men low in trait aggression, while lower ratios, or less testosterone relative to cortisol, are positively related to IPV in men high in trait aggression. Analyses suggest that this pattern is similar for the ratio of basal testosterone to basal cortisol, as well as for the ratio of pre-stressor testosterone to pre-stressor cortisol, suggesting that both trait and state hormone measures have links to aggressive behavior.

Theodore Cross ***The Relationship of DNA to Conviction in Prosecuting Sexual Assault Cases***

Theodore P. Cross - University of Illinois, Laura Siller - Northeastern University,
Maja Vlajnic - Northeastern University, Alex Wagner - Fisher College, Megan
Alderden - IL Criminal Justice Authority

Medical examiners, police, crime laboratories and prosecutors devote considerable resources to DNA evidence in sexual assault cases, but few studies have examined the relationship of DNA evidence to criminal justice outcomes in these cases. This presentation will explore findings from quantitative and qualitative data abstracted from 257 case files of adult and adolescent sexual assault incidents referred to an urban district attorney's office from 2005 to 2011, supplemented with interviews with assistant district attorneys. In a logistic regression analysis, the odds of a conviction were more than 3 times greater with a DNA match to suspect than without one, controlling for other predictors such as victim below the age of consent, victim credibility concerns, and number of types of other evidence. Cause and effect are ambiguous, however, because interviews with prosecutors indicate they routinely seek DNA evidence in preparing a case even when the case is based mainly on other evidence. Qualitative analysis revealed examples of cases in which DNA appeared indispensable to prosecution and other cases in which it was probative but not central to the prosecutor's case. We will discuss the implications for understanding the role and impact of DNA in policy and practice on sexual assault cases.

Session G8 Tuesday 7/12/2016 10:00am-11:15am Gardner

Panel 133: Trauma-Informed Intervention for IPV Perpetration

Galina Portnoy ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Galina Portnoy – VA Boston Healthcare System

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a far-reaching problem that presents significant public health concerns. Prior research has shown that a majority of IPV perpetrators have experienced traumatic events. Recent studies demonstrate that PTSD symptoms mediate associations between trauma exposure and IPV. The four papers in this symposium present empirical work on factors potentially relevant for trauma-informed clinical intervention for men and women who use IPV across Veteran and civilian populations. Presentation #1 examines whether PTSD symptoms predict IPV following participation in trauma-informed IPV treatment. Presentation #2 demonstrates that a trauma-informed IPV intervention helps improve alexithymia symptoms, highlighting that emotion identification skills may be an important mechanism in the IPV intervention itself. Presentation #3 focuses on criminal recidivism among IPV treatment-seeking men, illustrating PTSD symptoms' association with greater general violence. Presentation #4 explores trauma exposure and PTSD among IPV treatment-seeking women, comparing findings to prior studies of partner-violent men and describing implications for services with women who engage in IPV. Collectively, these four papers provide a nuanced understanding of trauma-informed intervention. Presenters will discuss potential implications for enhanced IPV treatment efforts.

Danielle Berke ***A Trauma-Informed Intervention for Targeting Intimate Partner Aggression in Veterans: The Role of Alexithymia***

Danielle S. Berke. - VA Boston Healthcare System, Alexandra Macdonald, - The Citadel, Military College, Savannah McSheffery- VA Boston Healthcare System, Galina A. Portnoy- VA Boston Healthcare System, Suzannah K. Creech- Alpert Medical School of Brown, Casey T. Taft - VA Boston Healthcare System

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health problem. Prior studies of traumatized individuals, especially veterans, demonstrate that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms mediate associations between trauma exposure and IPV perpetration. Alexithymia, the inability to identify and label emotions, has been shown to predict PTSD severity and impulsive aggression; however, no studies have investigated the relationship between alexithymia and IPV. The current study examined whether alexithymia was associated with PTSD symptoms and IPV, and the ability of a trauma-informed intervention to improve alexithymia. Participants were 135 male veterans/service members in a randomized controlled trial of Strength At Home (SAH), a trauma-informed group intervention to end IPV. After an initial assessment including measures of PTSD, IPV, and alexithymia, participants were randomized to an Enhanced Treatment as Usual (ETAU) condition or SAH. Participants were assessed three and six months after baseline. Results found that alexithymia was associated with IPV and all PTSD symptom clusters at baseline. Significant reductions in alexithymia and IPV emerged for SAH but not ETAU at six-month follow-up. Findings suggest that a trauma-informed IPV intervention may help improve emotion identification skills, which may be an important mechanism in the IPV intervention itself.

Haley Miles- McLean ***Trauma Exposure and PTSD Among Female Perpetrators of IPV: A Preliminary Investigation***

Haley Miles-McLean- UMBC, Christopher Murphy - UMBC

Prior research has found that 75-90% of treatment-referred male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) have histories of traumatic stress exposure, and over half report exposure to multiple traumatic events. A much smaller proportion of male IPV offenders meet cutoffs for a probable diagnosis of PTSD, although PTSD symptom levels are correlated with abusive behavior, substance abuse, relationship maladjustment, and other associated problems among male IPV perpetrators. The current study extends these findings to women referred for community-based IPV perpetrator services. Archival data on approximately 30 women in treatment for IPV perpetration will be processed and analyzed in time for the conference. Descriptive data will be presented on trauma exposures, PTSD symptoms, and probable PTSD diagnoses. In addition, hypothesized associations between PTSD symptoms and perpetration of IPV, experiences of IPV, and substance abuse will be examined. We will contrast the findings to prior studies of male IPV perpetrators and discuss implications for trauma-informed services with women who engage in partner violence.

Steffany Torres ***PTSD and Criminal Recidivism Among Men in Treatment for Intimate Partner Violence***

Steffany Torres- UMBC, Adam D. LaMotte- UMBC, Julian Farzan-Kashani- UMBC, Haley Miles-McLean- UMBC, Gina M. Poole- VA Boston Healthcare System, Joshua N. Semiatin- VA Maryland Healthcare System, Laura A. Meis- Minneapolis VA Healthcare System; Christopher M. Murphy- UMBC

Prior studies have found high rates of trauma exposure among male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV). In addition, PTSD symptoms are positively correlated with levels of physical assault, sexual coercion, and emotional abuse in this population. This study expands on previous findings by examining whether PTSD symptoms predict less favorable treatment outcomes, as indicated by criminal recidivism during the two years after a 20-session community-based cognitive-behavioral treatment program for IPV in a sample of 293 men. Prior analysis of this cohort indicated that PTSD symptoms were associated with higher motivation to change IPV, but were not significantly associated with measures of treatment engagement (therapeutic alliance, session attendance, CBT homework compliance). PTSD symptoms were associated with greater general violence in the two years following treatment, assessed through criminal records. Thus, although PTSD symptoms are associated with higher motivation to end partner violence, this motivation does not appear to translate into more favorable treatment engagement or outcome. These findings have implications for the further development of trauma-informed IPV intervention.

Casey Taft

Examining PTSD Symptoms as a Predictor of Intimate Partner Violence Intervention Outcomes

Suzannah K. Creech- Central Texas VHCS, Alexandra Macdonald- The Citadel, Military College, Justin Benzer- VA Boston Healthcare System, Gina Poole- VA Boston Healthcare System, Christopher Murphy- UMBC, Casey Taft- VA Boston Healthcare System

Symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are associated with higher rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Taft et al., 2011). A recent trauma-informed treatment to cease IPV among veterans, Strength at Home, has demonstrated efficacy (Taft et al., 2015). Even within a trauma-informed treatment, it is important to examine the influence of pre-treatment PTSD symptoms on response to treatment. Using data from a sample of male Veterans who attended the Strength at Home program, this study examined predictors of physical aggression recidivism and change in psychological aggression from pre- to post-treatment, controlling for demographic (age, race) and treatment (court-ordered status and treatment condition) variables. Results from a logistic regression indicated that only pre-treatment hyperarousal symptoms uniquely predicted physical aggression recidivism ($p = .026$). Results from a hierarchical linear regression indicated the only significant unique predictors of change in psychological aggression were race, pre-treatment re-experiencing symptoms, and pre-treatment avoidance symptoms (all p 's $< .05$). Findings suggest that even within a trauma-informed treatment model, pretreatment PTSD symptoms have the potential to affect the efficacy of IPV interventions and should be a consideration when initiating treatment.

Session G9

Tuesday 7/12/2016

10:00am-11:15am

Lear

Panel 144: Broadening Our Understanding of the Different Contexts in which Peer Harassment Victimization Occurs: Findings from the National Technology Harassment Victimization Study

Melissa Wells

Panel Overview Abstract

Melissa Wells – University of New Hampshire

Peer victimization among children and adolescents continues to be a prevalent problem in the United States and elsewhere. However, some groups of youth may be particularly vulnerable to victimization from a variety of sources and certain aggravating elements of these incidents increase the likelihood of negative outcomes. The specific topics of the panel will focus on several key areas of interest to researchers and professionals via three papers, including: a) how youth with different forms of disabilities experience technology, in-person, and mixed forms of peer harassment victimization; b) the involvement and impact of bias language as a component of peer harassment incidents; and c) research supporting the value of screening for aggravated peer victimization, beyond a focus on bullying. Findings come from the Crimes against Children Research Center's Technology-based Harassment Victimization Survey, conducted in 2014 and funded by the National Institute of Justice with supplemental funding from the Digital Trust Foundation. Data were gathered via telephone interviews with 791 youth in the United States, ages 10-20.

Kimberly Mitchell

Youth Experiences with Bias Language During Peer Harassment Victimization: Rates and Relationship with Trauma Symptomatology

Kimberly J. Mitchell - CCRC, Lisa M. Jones - CCRC, Heather A. Turner - Department of Sociology, UNH, Michele L. Ybarra - CiPHR

This paper examines the prevalence of youth experiences with bias language during peer victimization incidents, as well as how such experiences vary by personal characteristics (e.g., age, gender, race and ethnicity, sexual minority status). Seventeen percent ($n=127$) of youth reported at least one experience of peer harassment victimization that included bias language in the past year, an estimate of more than 7.8 million youth nationally. Twelve percent of all youth reported harassment that involved name calling, being teased, or mean comments about their weight or height; 6% about them not being smart; 6% about their sexual orientation; 4% about their race or ethnicity; and 2% about their religion. Nearly one in three youth (29%) who reported a bias language harassment incident self-identified as non-heterosexual and 19% were Hispanic ethnicity. Experiencing bias language as part of peer harassment victimization was related to elevated trauma symptomatology, regardless of content. Specific types of bias content, related to sexual orientation for example, were particularly salient to not only non-heterosexual youth, but all youth. Raising awareness, education, and improving prevention and intervention strategies surrounding bias-involved victimization is crucial for optimizing the safety and well-being for youth.

Melissa Wells

Peer Harassment Among Youth with and Without Different Types of Disabilities: Impact of Harassment Incidents Online, In-person, and in Mixed Modal Environments

Melissa Wells - Department of Social Work- UNH, Kimberly J. Mitchell - CCRC

This presentation examines how youth with different types of disabilities and mental health diagnoses experience technology, in-person, and mixed forms of peer harassment victimization. The results suggest that degree of technology used in harassment incidents may vary for youth with different types of disabilities and mental health needs. The role of technology in peer harassment differed significantly for youth with specific types of disabilities, including youth with physical disabilities, depression, and learning disabilities. For instance, 52% of the youth diagnosed with a learning disability reported only in-person peer harassment as compared to 14% of those without a learning disability. Conversely, 45% of youth with a diagnosis of depression reported a peer harassment incident that occurred both on- and off-line, as compared to 9% of those youth who did not have a diagnosis of depression. The findings suggest that the specific type of disability may be related to whether youth are vulnerable to harassment online, offline, or in a mixed environment. These findings also suggest that youth with some identified disabilities may be more vulnerable in school settings while others may be targeted more often in the online environment. Assessing technology-related vulnerabilities to harassment is critical for professionals within school and mental health settings.

Lisa Jones

A Research-Based Scale to Identify Serious Peer Victimization: An Alternative to Asking about Bullying

Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire

Research has documented the negative impact of bullying victimization on children. Schools, parents and health professionals need ways to identify victims and distinguish serious victimization from less serious peer conflict. Traditionally, bullying has been defined by two criteria: 1) repeated victimization and 2) perpetration by a peer with greater physical or social power. However, there are a number of problems with translating this definition into screening tools. In particular, the concept of a power imbalance may be hard to determine in practice and influenced by the victimization experience itself. In this paper, we test an alternate screening tool using peer victimization incident characteristics that are easy to assess and linked to greater child distress. Using data on peer victimization incidents (n=311) from a national survey of youth, we compare the sensitivity and specificity of an Aggravated Peer Victimization (APV) Scale with traditionally defined bullying in predicting incident level outcomes (high distress, negative health impact, and negative school impact), and youth traumatic stress. Findings indicate that the APV Scale is a significantly better predictor of these outcomes. The proposed scale can provide schools and health professionals with an easily administered method of identifying serious peer victimization.

Lunch Buffet

Tuesday 7/12/2016

11:30am-12:45pm

Ballroom

Invited Speaker: Michele Ybarra

Michele Ybarra

The Role of Technology in Contextualizing Youth Violence

Michele Ybarra - Center for Innovative Public Health

As technology becomes ever more infused in our lives, recognition of the Internet as a 'place' rather than a 'thing' is growing. Accordingly, research has attended to how technology may contextualize youth violence, particularly behaviors such as bullying, stalking, and sexual harassment. Misconceptions are common, and include: that violence perpetrated online must somehow be 'worse' than violence perpetrated in-person in some way; that the internet has led to an increase in youth violence; and that violence that occurs online is, in key ways, very different from violence that is expressed in-person. This talk will discuss the role of technology in contextualizing youth violence, including how it has and has not changed the landscape and our understanding of violence perpetrated and experienced by young people. Objectives include:

1. Providing statistics about the scope of youth violence that occurs via technology; and
2. Correcting misperceptions of technology-based youth violence with research evidence.

The discussion will have implications for prevention and provide direction for future areas of adolescent development inquiry.

Lunch Buffet Tuesday 7/12/2016 11:30am-12:45pm Prescott

Invited Speaker: Kathy Kendall-Tackett

Kathleen Kendall-Tackett *Family Violence and the Frontiers of Mind-Body Medicine: Psychoneuroimmunology and Health*

Kathleen Kendall-Tackett - University of Hawai'i at Manoa

Over the past two decades, researchers have discovered that abuse, particularly childhood abuse, increases the risk for a wide range of life-threatening health conditions, such as heart disease, diabetes, and metabolic syndrome. The key question is why this occurs. Research in the field of psychoneuroimmunology has demonstrated that traumatic events upregulate the stress and inflammatory response systems, which increases systemic inflammation and subsequently, the risk for disease. This session will explore the role of trauma in 3 pervasive health problems that are significantly higher in abuse survivors: obesity, preterm birth, and racial/ethnic health disparities. Recent findings from the Survey of Mothers' Sleep and Fatigue will also be presented showing that downregulating the stress system is possible and can improve both the short- and long-term health of abuse survivors. Recommendations for trauma-informed care will also be made.

Session H1 Tuesday 7/12/2016 1:00pm-2:15pm Riverwatch

Services for Interpersonal Violence Victims

Laura Ting *Lessons Learned from Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): What Increases Client Engagement?*

Laura - University of Maryland, BC, Karen Burruss - University of Maryland, Baltimore

Research indicates seeking professional help is often the last resort of IPV survivors after unsuccessful attempts to get informal help (Akinsulure-Smith et al., 2013). It is critical to know what survivors expect in order to engage them during their help-seeking process and to minimize premature termination of services. The purpose of this qualitative study is to explore survivors' expectations/perceptions of IPV services and identify specific skills, and approaches used by clinicians that were considered helpful and culturally sensitive. After informed consent, 17 racially diverse participants were interviewed using a semi-structured format. Data were audiotaped, transcribed and analyzed using open coding and constant comparisons in a modified Grounded Theory approach (Corbin & Strauss, 1990). Results indicate Ambivalence towards IPV Services due to prior help-seeking experiences. Lack of Knowledge to Services also was a theme; a Client Centered Approach was reportedly helpful and Core Counseling Skills such as respecting client self-determination and providing choices allowed survivors to develop trust and remain engaged. Clinician's race/ethnicity, education or length of experience did not matter as much as being trained in the IPV field. Results provide necessary empirical evidence on what survivors want and need, and have implications for clinicians and educators.

Simon Lapierre *Shelter Workers' Perspectives on Parental Alienation and Domestic Violence*

Simon Lapierre - University of Ottawa, Isabelle Côté - University of Montreal

While the term "parental alienation" has been used by professionals since the mid-1980s (Bensussan 2009; Gardner, 1985; Johnston et al., 1997), its more recent popularity in the Province of Quebec (Canada) has raised concerns amongst shelter workers, who have noted that a significant number of abused women are seen as "alienating" their children. In order to better understand the nature and the scope of this phenomenon, a study was conducted in 30 domestic violence shelters across the Province of Quebec, using both quantitative and qualitative methods. The research findings reveal a noticeable increase in the number of women accused, or threatened to be accused, of parental alienation. A large majority of respondents stated that this phenomenon had had an impact on practices in their shelters, and more than half expressed that this issue had been either a priority for their shelters or one of their main concerns. Implications for further research, policy,

Bernadine Waller ***Silenced Survival: A Systematic Review of Barriers to African American Women Intimate Partner Violence Victims' Help Seeking***

Bernadine Waller - Adelphi University

African American women are more likely than women of other racial/ethnic groups in the United States to be murdered by their intimate partner (Violence Policy Center, 2015). Yet, they experience barriers unique to their sociohistorical context that may inhibit them from attaining the help they need to safely escape the abuse (Givens & Monahan, 2005; McElya, 2009; Woods-Giscombé, 2010). Fundamental to improving outcomes among African American women is more fully understanding their help seeking experiences. The purpose of this study is to identify the sociocultural barriers that inhibit African American women intimate partner violence (IPV) victims' help seeking. This information is critical to the development of culturally-competent interventions and improving outcomes related to their victimization. A systematic review of the literature is utilized to identify and critically examine original disclosure literature addressing barriers that African American women IPV victims experience when interacting with the following: (1) formally-trained providers; (2) quasi-trained helpers; and (3) untrained supports. At the conclusion, providers' role in mediating these processes, on the micro and meso levels, will be examined. Implications on recent trends in intimate partner violence, such as #WhyIStayed, are noted. Recommendations for policy and practice are discussed.

Karen Burruss ***Negotiating Multi-Service System Barriers Experienced by Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence***

Karen Burruss - University of Maryland Baltimore, Laura Ting - University of Maryland, BC

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a societal problem that impacts clients' biological, psychological, and social domains (Black et al., 2011). Survivors experience many levels of system injustice and oppression (Arnold & Ake, 2013; Haj-Yahia & Cohen, 2009). The purpose of the current study is to identify service system barriers 17 clients faced while experiencing IPV. The sample was 94% female (mean age 39; 53% ethnic minority). Data were collected with semi-structured in-person interviews, transcribed verbatim and analyzed using a modified Grounded Theory approach with open coding and constant comparison to ensure appropriate content/meaning (Corbin & Strauss, 1990). Participants (47%) identified multiple sources of service system barriers impacting their ability to receive IPV related services. System barriers are defined as systems in participants' life that are broken, discriminatory, or perceived racist. Participants often experienced system injustice in combination with other programmatic and macro level barriers such as legal protection through court activities, and had difficulty assessing and accessing services due to discrimination and lack of cultural competence. Family violence practitioners need to recognize potential client service system barriers resulting from interconnected levels of oppression in order to provide services and advocate for societal change.

Measures of Understudied Violence**Natalie Harrison** *The Experiences of Sibling Aggression Scale*

Natalie Harrison - Nottingham Trent University, Nicola Graham-Kevan - University of Central Lancaster, Roxanne Khan - University of Central Lancaster, Cath Sullivan - University of Central Lancaster

Although research has shown aggression between siblings to occur at high rates, the measures used to gather the prevalence data often look solely at the behavioral acts of aggression rather than the functions and motivations behind them. This means that play fighting, a developmentally beneficial behavior for children (Flanders, Simard, Paquette, Parent, Vitaro, Phil & Seguin, 2010), is often neglected in these measurements. This has the potential to inflate rates of sibling aggression. The study aimed to develop a measure specifically for sibling aggression, that distinguished between the two behaviors. Two studies are reported here; (1) the development and factor structure of the Experiences of Sibling Aggression Scale (ESA) and (2) the exploration of the scale in relation to existing measures of sibling aggression. These studies found a six factor structure to the ESA scale, with the likelihood of correct classification being higher for the ESA scale than the Brother Sister Questionnaire (BSQ; Graham-Bermann & Cutler, 1994) and the Conflict Tactics Scale 2 (CTS2; Straus et al., 1996). These studies demonstrate a need to consider play fighting in research on sibling aggression so that the true extent of the problem can be established.

Michele Lee *Aftercare Successful Outcomes Form, Measurement of Restoration for Survivors of Violent Crimes*

Michele Lee - International Justice Mission, Andee Cooper Parks - International Justice Mission, Ana Sierra - International Justice Mission, Ann Knapp - International Justice Mission, Christa Hayden Sharpe - International Justice Mission, Janelle Milazzo Lau - International Justice Mission, Lisa Slavovsky - International Justice Mission

International Justice Mission (IJM), a global human rights organization, developed the Aftercare Successful Outcomes (ASO) form, an innovative tool that measures the restoration of survivors of violent crimes such as commercial sexual exploitation, online sexual exploitation of children, sexual abuse, forced labor, property grabbing and police abuse. IJM defines restoration as a measureable improvement in the condition of a survivor from the time of initial assessment until the completion of treatment plan, such that the survivor has the ability to function satisfactorily in society at reduced vulnerability to violence. The tool measures the survivor's current level of functioning based on domains that are proven critical to restoration: protection, mental wellbeing and trauma recovery, economic empowerment and education, support system, housing and health. Each domain is scored on a scale from 1 (not restored) to 4 (restored), and weighted based on level of importance for restoration. An overall score of 3.0 or above on the ASO form indicates that the survivor is at low risk of re-victimization and is functioning satisfactorily in society. In 2015, IJM conducted an extensive validation study to test internal consistency and statistical reliability on the ASO form in 10 global offices, and the findings indicate good reliability and internal consistency of the tool.

Julia Kobulsky *Concordance of Child and Parent Reported Physical Maltreatment in a Child Welfare Sample*

Julia Kobulsky - Case Western Reserve University, Nancy Jo Kepple - University of Kansas, Megan Holmes - Case Western Reserve University, David Hussey - Case Western Reserve University

Knowledge about correspondence between child and parent reports of child physical abuse is scarce, leaving researchers with little guidance in selecting various informants of child physical abuse. Drawing from the second National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW-II), the current study first examines the concordance of parent and child prospective reports of physical abuse (severe and very severe physical assault from Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale) within a child welfare investigation context (n = 777 parent-child dyads). Second, it examines the relationship between parent-child agreement in reported physical abuse and parent- and child-reported youth behavioral problems (Youth Self Report and Child Behavioral Checklist). Results indicate low parent-child concordance of physical abuse. Child reports of physical abuse alone demonstrate the largest effects for youth self-report of behavior problems, while parent-child endorsement of physical abuse demonstrates the largest effects for parent-reported behaviors problems. Study findings suggest nondetection concerns in parent reports of physical abuse in the child welfare context and that reporting correspondence may vary as a function of youth behavioral problems. Attribution bias theory is identified as a potentially fruitful area for theoretical development.

Amber Henderson ***The Fear Component in Stalking Regulations: Having to be "Fearful Enough" to be a Victim***

Amber Henderson - U.S. Census Bureau, Mandi Martinez - U.S. Census Bureau

The 1994 Violence Against Women Act identified acts associated with stalking. As more research is conducted, researchers continue to analyze and refine the definition of stalking. As of 2006, 39 states required that an element of fear be present in order to label an individual's victimization a stalking crime even though no other crime requires an emotional response for a crime to occur. Mandating a requirement of fear is organically biased since demographic characteristics may influence a person's likelihood of experiencing fear. A person may not fit the legal definition of stalking, but self-identify as a victim because fear is subjective. Those who self-identify as victims may still display other criteria for identifying stalking, such as taking self-protective measures and experiencing costs due to their victimization. This study seeks to understand if a single dichotomous measure operationalizing reasonable fear is an accurate way to determine if stalking has occurred. We did this through examining stalking behaviors and self-protective actions reported by respondents. This study analyzes data collected from 60 respondents over five rounds of cognitive interviewing to identify and address problematic questions in the questionnaire. These interviews were conducted when pretesting questions for a national crime survey aimed at measuring incidence of nonfatal stalking crimes.

Session H4 Tuesday 7/12/2016

1:00pm-2:15pm

Wentworth

Young People's Perception of Violence

Julia O'Connor ***Undergraduate Students' Awareness and Perceptions of Sexual Assault***

Julia O'Connor - Rutgers University, Sarah McMahon - Rutgers University

Institutions of higher education may soon be required to conduct assessments of the campus climate regarding sexual assault. In these assessments, combining focus groups with survey data allows for a comprehensive assessment process which uses both qualitative and quantitative data. As part of such an assessment of the campus climate on sexual violence, six focus groups were held with male (n=27) and female (n=27) undergraduate students at a large, public Northeastern university in 2015. The focus groups examined students' perception of the scope of the issue of sexual violence on campus, contributing factors, perceptions of perpetrators and victims, rape myths, definitions of sexual assault and how students gain information about the issue. Using Atlas TI software, focus groups were coded using thematic analysis. Results indicate that: 1) students are confused about the definition of sexual assault especially surrounding alcohol use; 2) students had varied education on sexual violence; 3) sexual assault is viewed as a major problem on the campus; 4) causes of sexual violence include: power/entitlement; substance use and the party-culture; and unclear communication and confusion around sex; and 5) a number of rape myths were articulated by students. These findings can inform efforts to prevent sexual violence at universities nationwide.

Bernice Garnett ***Harassment among Middle and High School Youth: Examining Attributions in Relational Youth Violence Research***

Bernice Garnett - University of Vermont , Gretchen Brion-Meisels - Harvard Graduate School of Education

Youth bullying related research has burgeoned in the past 20 years, leading to a mounting body of evidence associating bullying victimization with a myriad of negative health, academic and behavioral outcomes. Less research has been dedicated to the patterning and implications of harassment and discrimination among youth. Data comes from the 2015 Vermont School Climate Pilot Survey, which was administered among 12 middle and high schools across the state (N=2,589 students). Using multivariate linear regression models, associations between experiencing harassment and school connection, safety and equity were examined. About 16% of the sample experienced some form of harassment. The most prominent attributions of harassment include: weight (40%), sexual (27%) and race (22%). Students experiencing harassment were more likely to be Non-White, perform worse academically than their peers, and be Non-Male. After controlling for grade, gender, race and academic performance, experiencing harassment was associated with lower school safety (-0.73 (?), <0.001), lower connection with school (-0.52(?), <0.001) and lower perceived equity (-0.77 (?), <0.001). Experiencing harassment is related to a lack of school connection, perceived inequitable treatment of students and a lack of safety, which has strong implications for student academic achievement and psychosocial outcomes.

Dafna Tener ***Statutory Rape Relationships: Perceptions of Young German and Israeli Adults***

Dafna Tener - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Sabine Andresen - Goethe-University Frankfurt, Nina Schaumann - Goethe-University Frankfurt, Britta Zimmermann - Goethe-University Frankfurt, Ortal Wasser - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Betty Golan - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Purpose: Statutory relationships (those between a minor and an older person) are frequently prohibited and considered criminal for the adult involved. Recently, such relationships have been prominent in the media in Israel and Germany, raising legal and social questions. The study here aims to: (1) analyze and compare the perceptions of young Israeli and German adults of their statutory sexual relationships and their disclosure to informal and formal social sources; (2) analyze and compare the perceptions of these young adults of the external legal and social definitions of statutory relationships and consent laws. Method: A thematic, qualitative approach will draw data from 20 in-depth, semi-structured qualitative interviews with young Israeli adults and a comparative analysis with 20 young adults in Germany. Results: The comparisons is expected to yield a multicultural model of the phenomenon, and to provide a deep, rich understanding of how young adults perceive statutory relationships and the social responses to them, and commonalities and differences between Israeli and German young adults' perceptions are further discussed. Conclusions: It is necessary to understand the diverse dynamics in these cases and the young people's experiences of social responses and the risks they face. We encourage professionals to be more culturally sensitive and suitable in their responses.

Muhammad Arshad ***Violence against Children in Pakistan***

Muhammad Arshad - University of the Punjab, LHR

Violence against children is a worldwide phenomenon. It has always been a part of human history, yet did not receive the attention it deserves. In developing societies like Pakistan, it is not only a socially accepted practice but discussion on violence is considered a taboo to expose. Violence whether physical, emotional or sexual has adverse impacts on development and learning capabilities of children, and cripples their social life. This paper is based on the interviews of young adults who were asked questions about their early life experiences relating to violence before they were 18 years old. It discusses the existence, nature, extent, and intensity of the violence against children by highlighting socio-economic factors which affect, facilitate or perpetuate the violence against children and also offer a general and comprehensive overview of the issue. It also provides information that could be helpful in devising appropriate measures for prevention and protection of the children and presents an idea about the incidence of violence against children and to obtain information about the forms of violence prevailing in the society. The study findings are also helpful in identifying the perpetrators and most vulnerable settings where violence against children takes place. Recommendations have been made which would help to address the issues and to protect children in Pakistan.

Long-Term Outcomes

Sarah Turner ***The Relationship between Childhood Sexual Abuse Among Males and Mental Health Outcomes: Results from a Nationally Representative United States***

Sarah Turner - University of Manitoba, Tamara Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Kristene Cheung - University of Manitoba, Janique Fortier - University of Manitoba, Tracie Afifi - University of Manitoba

Introduction: Although childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is damaging for both men and women, CSA is often understudied in the male population. The objectives of this study were to 1) explore prevalence and co- occurrence of CSA in males and other forms of child maltreatment and 2) determine the the relationship between CSA in males and Axis 1 and Axis 2 mental disorders. Methods: Data were drawn from the 2004-2005 National Epidemiological Survey of Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC, n= 34, 653) and limited to males age 20 years old and older. Eleven Axis 1 disorders and ten Axis 2 disorders were measured. Results: The prevalence of males who experienced CSA without other forms of maltreatment was 1.3%. Emotional abuse was the most common form of maltreatment that co-occurred with experiencing CSA. History of CSA resulted in higher odds of having almost all Axis 1 and Axis 2 mental disorders (AOR range from 1.1 for dependent personality disorder to 6.0 for borderline personality disorder) compared to history of child maltreatment without sexual abuse, after controlling for six sociodemographic covariates. Conclusion: There is a large mental health burden associated with experiencing CSA among men. These results show that prevention efforts to reduce CSA among males could have a large impact on reducing mental health problems among men who experienced child maltreatment.

Scott Easton ***Long-Term Mental Health Outcomes for Men with Histories of Child Sexual Abuse***

Scott D. Easton - Boston College, Jooyoung Kong - Boston College

Purpose: Child sexual abuse (CSA) increases the risk of psychopathology for survivors across the lifespan and into old age. Most existing studies, however, have been based on young, female adults using non-probability sampling. The purpose of this study was to examine the role of CSA on three mental health outcomes (i.e., depression, somatization, hostility) for older men. We also examined the effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACE) and masculine norms on later-life outcomes. Methods: We analyzed data from the Wisconsin Longitudinal Study, a multi-waved, population-based survey of 10,317 high school graduates from 1957. Using the 2004-2005 wave, the study sample was comprised of 2,451 men with a mean age of 64.2 years. Ordinary least squares regression and logistic regression were used for data analysis. Results: After controlling for demographic, parental, and health factors, multivariate analyses found that CSA was positively related to depression ($b = .39$), somatization ($b = 2.26$), and hostility ($OR = 1.70$). Both ACE and masculine norms also predicted higher levels of all mental health outcomes. Additionally, we found a significant moderating effect between CSA and ACE for depression ($b = .42$). Conclusion: This innovative study identified long-lasting effects of CSA on older men. Clinicians should screen and address CSA and ACE and help men modify rigid gender norms.

Danielle Leone-Sheehan ***"I will Never Know the Person Who I Could Have Become"; Perceived Changes in Self-Identity Among Adult Survivors of Clergy-Perpetrated Sexual Abuse***

Scott D. Easton- Boston College, Danielle M. Leone-Sheehan - Saint Anselm College, Patrick J. O'Leary - Griffith University

Clergy perpetrated sexual abuse (CPSA) can dramatically undermine the health of survivors across the lifespan. Using life course perspective and theories of identity development, this study addressed the following research question: What are the perceived negative effects of CPSA on self-identity of adult survivors? Methods: This secondary analysis was based on qualitative data collected during the 2010 Health and Well-being Survey, an anonymous, online survey of sexually abused men. Participants provided narrative, open-ended responses describing how CPSA impacted their self-identity. The final sample consisted of 205 CPSA survivors with a mean age of 50.9 (range= 23–84 years). Conventional content analysis was used to analyze the data over a one-year period. Results: CPSA negatively impacted six domains of participants' self-identity: total, psychological, relational, gendered, aspirational, and spiritual self. All domains (except spirituality) contained subthemes. Nearly half of participants (48.9%) reported that more than one domain was undermined. Conclusion: CPSA threatens different components of survivor identities and can have a stunting or disintegrating effect on overall identity. Clinicians working with older survivors should assess and treat multiple effects of clergy sexual abuse (e.g. impaired spirituality, compromised masculine identity, disconnection to others.)

Hyerin Yang

The Effects of Adolescents' Exposure to Domestic Violence on Aggressive Behavior: Comparison of Mediation Effects of Parent-Child Attachment, Peer Attachment and Teacher-Student Attachment

Hyerin Yang - Yonsei university, Lee, Chung-Kwon - Yonsei university

The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of exposure to domestic violence on aggressive behavior among adolescents. In addition, I test for mediating effects of parent-child attachment, peer attachment and teacher-student attachment. The subjects of the study were 2,245 students, who were in their fifth year elementary school, from the Korean Youth Panel Study (KYPS)'s 5th year of panel data. Multiple regression analyses suggested by Baron and Kenny (1986) were employed to examine the relationship and the mediating effects of key variables. The results showed that domestic violence was significantly associated with adolescent aggressive behavior. Also, Only parent-child attachment worked as a mediator. Based on the results, the necessity for intervention in domestic violence as a way to mitigate adolescent aggressive behavior was stressed. Suggestions for future research and implications for social work practice were also discussed.

Session H6 Tuesday 7/12/2016

1:00pm-2:15pm

Warner

Panel 132: Trauma-Informed Systems of Care for Youth with Complex Victimization in Foster Care or Juvenile Justice

Joy Gabrielli

Panel Overview Abstract

Joy Gabrielli – Geisel School of Medicine/Norris Cotton Cance

The purpose of this panel is to review the impact and scope of childhood trauma on important behavioral and mental health outcomes for youth involved in the child welfare and juvenile justice systems. Data are taken from three different research initiatives to address questions related to measurement and operationalization of child maltreatment, complex modeling of behavioral and emotional outcomes for maltreated youth in foster care, system-factors that relate to outcomes, poly-victimization of youth, overlapping behavioral issues for youth across systems of care, and child welfare workers' versus clinician's perspectives on how systems address child trauma. The relevancy of early traumatic experiences for youth behavioral and emotional outcomes will be reviewed. Additionally, talks will address barriers to provision of trauma-informed and evidence-based care for these highly vulnerable youth populations. Using data drawn from multiple regions of the country and sources of child self-report, mental health clinicians, child welfare agency workers, and foster parents, the six papers in this panel will address the multifaceted nature of a systems approach to care for maltreated and traumatized children. Implications for future research and policy will be discussed.

Joy Gabrielli

Capturing the Complexity of Youth's Maltreatment History

Joy Gabrielli - Geisel School of Medicine/Norr, Sarah Stearns - Dartmouth-Hitchcock, Yo Jackson - University of Kansas

While child maltreatment remains a public health concern in the U.S., operationalization of the maltreatment construct is complicated. The present study offers a review of ways to operationalize various aspects of child maltreatment experiences and examination of a latent measurement model inclusive of maltreatment chronicity and severity across four maltreatment types: physical, sexual, and psychological abuse, and neglect. Participants were 506 youth residing in foster care for at least 30 days with a mean age of 12.71 years (SD = 2.95 years). Participants completed survey questions through a confidential audio computer-assisted self-interview program. A two-factor model with latent constructs of chronicity and severity of maltreatment revealed excellent fit across fit indices; however, the latent constructs were correlated .972. A test of a one-factor model also demonstrated excellent model fit to the data ($\chi^2(16, n = 506) = 31.426, p = .012, RMSEA(0.020 - 0.066) = .044, TLI = .987, CFI = .993, SRMR = .026$) with a nonsignificant chi-square difference test comparing the one-factor and two-factor models. Identification of both chronicity and severity of maltreatment across maltreatment types remains a high priority for future research as well as to inform proper assessment of childhood traumatic experiences for more trauma-informed approaches to care for foster youth.

Yo Jackson

Appraisal and Coping in the Maltreatment-Behavioral Outcomes Relation for Youth in Foster Care: Testing the Role of Potential Mediators

Yo Jackson - University of Kansas, Erin Hamrick - University of Missouri, KC, Lesa Hoffman - University of Kansas; Joy Gabrielli - Geisel School of Medicine; Kandace Fleming - University of Kansas; Rebecca Swineburne - University of Kansas, Angela Tunno, - Duke University, Kalani Makanui - Didi Hirsch Mental Health

Numerous studies have linked maltreatment exposure and foster care to a myriad of behavioral health problems, leading many in the field to conclude that a history of maltreatment is essentially a non-specific risk factor for maladjustment. It is also the case, however, that many youth exposed to abuse do not develop clinical levels of symptomatology making the need to explore how maltreatment exerts its effect on youth functioning a critical concern for the field. Relatively little attention has been paid to how individual attributes impact adjustment and the purpose of the study was to examine how youth appraisal (i.e., positive or negative view of past trauma), and coping behavior (i.e., direct, indirect, prosocial or asocial) predicted externalizing behavior and adjustment in a sample of 485 youth (ages 8-21) assessed at three time points as a part of the Studying Pathways to Adjustment and Resilience in Kids project. Using multi-level modeling analyses, the results indicated that coping type (direct and prosocial) operated as mediators of the appraisal-externalizing behavior relation. The results also indicated significant gender and non-maltreatment-related trauma effects on externalizing behavior. The findings suggest support for the importance of including dispositional characteristics in complex models explaining the behavioral outcome for youth in foster care.

Bridget Cho

Placement Stability as a Mediator of the Relationship Between Maltreatment and Mental Health Among Youth in Foster Care

Bridget Cho - University of Kansas, Yo Jackson - University of Kansas, Lindsay Huffhines - University of Kansas, Stephanie Gusler - University of Kansas, Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas

Mental health problems of youth in foster care may be due to maltreatment history and/or experiences during foster placement. Placement stability (PS) has a demonstrated effect on mental health outcomes. The present study examined PS as a mediator and moderator of the relation between maltreatment and mental health in foster youth. Participants were 280 youth (Mage = 12.79 yrs) and their foster caregivers. Youth provided self-report on lifetime experiences of physical and sexual abuse (PA and SA). Caregivers reported on youth psychosocial adjustment (BASC-2-PRS). PS was the number of different foster placements, obtained from the state Child Welfare agency. PS fully mediated the relationship between SA severity and externalizing symptoms ($p = .05$). PA severity predicted PS ($p < .05$), and PS predicted externalizing ($p < .001$) and internalizing ($p < .05$) symptoms while controlling for PA severity. PA significantly predicted externalizing ($p < .01$) and internalizing ($p < .01$) symptoms while controlling for PS, indicating partial mediation. PS did not significantly predict internalizing symptoms while controlling for sexual abuse severity ($p = .07$). Moderation analyses were nonsignificant. Results suggest a potential for child welfare systems to reduce negative outcomes following maltreatment, especially sexual abuse, through improved placement stability for youth in foster care.

Heather Seifert

Poly-Victimization and Psychosocial Outcomes Among Juvenile Justice Youth: Implications for Trauma Informed Systems of Care

Heather T. Pane Seifert - NC Child Treatment Program, Angela M. Tunno - Duke University, Ernestine C. Briggs - UCLA-Duke NCCTS, Robert C. Lee - UCLA-Duke NCCTS, Damion J. Grasso - UConn School of Medicine, Zachary W. Adams, - NCVRTC-MUSC, Julian D. Ford - UConn School of Medicine

Poly-victimized youth (Finkelhor et al., 2007; Grasso et al., 2015) are at risk for negative psychosocial outcomes (e.g., PTSD, substance use, delinquency) and involvement in multiple service systems (e.g., child welfare; juvenile justice). Youth in the juvenile justice system have high rates of trauma exposure in general (e.g., Dierkhising et al., 2013), but the poly-victimized sub-group within this population has particularly poor psychosocial outcomes (e.g., Ford et al., 2013; Stimmel et al., 2014). This study will examine trauma/victimization profiles and related psychosocial consequences within a sample of youth involved in the juvenile justice system. Secondary data analysis will be conducted on a subsample from the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Core Data Set ($n = 716$, % male = 47.8, ages 10-18) who are involved with the juvenile justice system (e.g., probation officer, placed in a facility, etc.). Specifically, Latent Class Analysis will be used to identify constellations of trauma types and regression analyses will examine links between unique constellations and psychosocial outcomes (e.g., PTSD symptoms; substance use). Implications for trauma-informed systems of care, including use of more targeted, individualized, coordinated approaches to assessment and treatment, and for research, prevention, and policy for traumatized high-risk youth will be discussed.

Katie Stone

Foster Care Family Environment Characteristics Moderate the Link Between Youth Maltreatment and Conduct Problems

Katie Stone - University of Kansas, Yo Jackson - University of Kansas, Shaquanna Brown - University of Kansas, Lindsay Huffhines - University of Kansas, Bridget Cho - University of Kansas

Maltreatment is strongly associated with conduct-related problems and a high percentage of youth offenders report physical abuse (Berzenski & Yates, 2011; Silva et al., 2014). For maltreated youth, supportive family environments have been linked to resiliency (Afifi & MacMillan, 2011). However, it is unclear if characteristics of the foster family environment impacts the relationship between maltreatment and conduct problems and if children and adolescents follow the same trajectory. The current sample included 107 children (ages 8-11) and 192 adolescents (ages 12-21), in foster care who experienced at least one type of maltreatment. Results showed that physical abuse severity was the only type of maltreatment significantly associated with of conduct problems. When controlling for gender, age, and family variables (i.e., cohesion and conflict), the interaction between physical abuse and family cohesion was significant. A significant interaction was also found for physical abuse and family conflict. Probing analyses showed that physical abuse is positively associated with conduct problems when adolescents report low levels of cohesion and high levels of family conflict in their foster family environment. These interactions were only significant for adolescents, suggesting different developmental trajectories for youth. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Mary Jankowski

The Gap Between the Need and Service Delivery: How Well Does the System Meet the Trauma-Related Needs of Children Involved in Child Welfare and Juvenile Justice?

Mary Kay Jankowski - Geisel School of Medicine, Cathleen R. Yackley - Geisel School of Medicine, Erin R. Barnett - Geisel School of Medicine, Rebecca Butcher - Geisel School of Medicine

Youth involved in child welfare (CW) and juvenile justice (JJ) systems are almost universally exposed to trauma and at increased risk for mental health and trauma related problems. Yet, little is known about how these systems are meeting the trauma-related needs of youth enrolled. CW/JJ staff (N=261), mental health providers (MHP; N=123), and foster/adoptive parents (N=509) provided their perceptions of the performance of the child welfare system to screen and assess for trauma, refer for targeted mental health treatment, and provide timely access to trauma focused EBPs. Approximately half (55%) of CW/JJ staff and MHPs reported that the system is good/very good at screening for/assessing trauma. Ratings were less favorable and consistent on referring youth to trauma-focused treatment and access to EBP trauma treatments. 57% of foster/adoptive parents report that the system is good/very good at providing effective mental health services and monitoring progress of traumatized youth but provide less favorable ratings of the systems' performance at screening, assessing and referring traumatized children for appropriate mental health services. Despite the ubiquity of trauma and its sequelae among children and youth involved in these child-serving systems, the present study provides a mixed review of the child service delivery system's ability to meet these trauma-related needs.

Session H8 Tuesday 7/12/2016

1:00pm-2:15pm

Gardner

Panel 124: Bystander Action and Helping in Situations of Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Communities

Katie Edwards

Panel Overview Abstract

Katie Edwards – University of New Hampshire

Intimate partner violence (IPV) in rural communities is a public health concern. Research consistently shows that while IPV shares similarities across locales, there are unique barriers to victim help-seeking (e.g., social isolation) and bystander helping (e.g., privacy norms) in rural communities. Thus, research that examines victim help-seeking and bystander helping behaviors in situations of IPV is especially important. This symposium brings together researchers in various fields of social science to examine factors affecting bystander action and helping in rural communities with the goal of contributing to efforts to improve prevention and intervention efforts in rural communities. Specifically, researchers in this symposium will present research on (1) rural community member's perceptions of victims' help-seeking behaviors; (2) the effect of bystander involvement in situations of IPV in rural communities on victims; and (3) the disconnect between helping in situations of IPV and situations not involving IPV in rural communities. The three papers discussed in this symposium identify unique factors in rural communities that affect bystander action and helping; researchers will discuss these factors and make suggestions for place-specific prevention and intervention efforts for IPV.

Katherine Seavey ***Rural Community Members' Perceptions of Help-Seeking by Victims of Intimate Partner Violence***

Katherine Seavey - University of New Hampshire, Katie Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Elizabeth Moschella - University of New Hampshire

The quality of social support that a victim receives in response to intimate partner violence (IPV) can have profound impacts on psychosocial recovery. Research suggests that social support may vary across geographic spaces with victims in rural communities often reporting less social support. Thus, there is a need to improve the quality of social support available to victims of IPV in rural communities. Assessing community attitudes and perceptions can be an important step in developing programming targeted at improving community members' abilities to provide social support. Using a qualitative methodology, the current study assessed rural community members' (N=74) perceptions of the help-seeking behaviors of victims of IPV. Participants emphasized that victims were most likely to seek help from friends and family as well as the common fear the community members would not believe and judge the victim. Participants also highlighted victims' reluctance to go to the police and the unavailability of resources for victims in their communities. These results can inform the development of programming targeted at rural community members' reactions to disclosure, improvement of law enforcement's responses to IPV in these communities, and increasing the availability of services for victims.

Elizabeth Taylor ***Not All Behind Closed Doors: Bystander Involvement and Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Communities***

Elizabeth Taylor - University of the South, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - University of the South, John Grych - Marquette University

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence are pervasive issues. Some depict IPV as a "behind closed doors" phenomenon, inferring it occurs outside of public awareness. Yet, previous studies indicate one-third of reported IPV cases were witnessed by a third party. Research often focuses on bystander action in school settings; few explore bystanders in rural samples. Our study examined IPV incidents in a rural sample to assess patterns and potential impact of bystanders on victim reported outcomes. Method: 1977 adult participants completed a survey on 5 IPV types, bystander characteristics, and victim outcomes: fear, injury, routine disruption, mental health. Results: Bystanders were present for each IPV type about one-third of the time, except sexual assault (14%). When a bystander was present, victims had higher injury rates, and victims' routines were more often disrupted. Mental health was worse when a bystander was present during physical disputes. When a bystander's safety was threatened, victims reported more physical injury and more routine disruption. Conclusions: A number of IPV events do not occur behind closed doors. Bystander presence was often associated with worse outcomes. Our findings suggest IPV may be a more complex victimization as other analyses from these data found more benefits from bystanders in peer or caregiver-perpetrated incidents.

Elizabeth Moschella ***"Everybody's Really Close Knit": Disconnect Between General Helping and IPV***

Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Katie Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Elizabeth A. Moschella - University of New Hampshire, Katherine Seavey - University of New Hampshire

Prosocial helping behaviors occur in daily lives in a variety of situations. However, little research has examined how helping happens in general helping situations compared to situations involving intimate partner violence (IPV). This paper presents findings from a sample of 74 young community members from 16 rural communities. Participants were interviewed about how their communities help and barriers to helping in general helping situations and instances of IPV. Results revealed that communities were frequently willing to help in situations involving car trouble, house fires, and yard or house work. General barriers identified were the lack of resources and finances and the person needing help having an addiction or substance abuse problem. Helping in situations involving IPV included encouraging the victim to leave, offering housing to the victim, providing emotional support, and confronting the perpetrator. Barriers to IPV helping identified were blaming the victim, lack of resources and education, and privacy. When comparing IPV to general helping, participants believed that people helped more in everyday situations and medical problems (e.g., cancer, disease), and less helped with issues that were seen as personal problems. Implications for prevention efforts and how to overcome the disconnect between how helping in general situations and instances of IPV are discussed.

Panel 143: Examining the Intersection of IPV and HIV**John Cullen*****Panel Overview Abstract***

John Cullen – University of Rochester Medical Center

This panel is comprised of three presentations that examine the compelling link between IPV involvement and HIV risk. All illuminate the need to address both public health problems in tandem, and all utilize qualitative methods to begin to understand personal perspectives of those seeking services for either IPV or HIV. Researchers in one study used key informant interviews with women seeking IPV social services to explore factors that affect abused women's risk for STD and HIV infection with an eye toward mitigating such risk. Another ongoing study is specifically focused on reducing HIV infection risk among IPV-involved women; using interviews, researchers in this study are assessing the feasibility and acceptability of offering pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP) to women experiencing IPV. The final presentation on this panel is situated in an HIV care setting, and illustrates the vast underestimate of HIV/IPV intersection in such settings, and the need for IPV screening with HIV positive patients. Routine screening would increase identification and help practitioners address IPV-related sequelae such as depression, and poor treatment initiation and adherence.

Amy Braksmajer***Feasibility and Acceptability of the Use of Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis for HIV Prevention Among Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence.***

Amy Braksmajer - University of Rochester Medical Center

Studies have shown associations between intimate partner violence (IPV) and HIV. HIV-positive women in the US experience IPV at rates that are double the national rate, and abused women are more likely than non-abused women to report a lifetime history of sexually transmitted infections, including HIV. A female-controlled biomedical intervention for HIV that may be used without partner involvement or knowledge, such as pre-exposure prophylaxis (PrEP), provides women in violent relationships an alternative for protecting themselves from HIV without compromising their physical safety. The main goal of this qualitative study is to assess the feasibility and acceptability of PrEP uptake among women experiencing IPV (n = 25). Method: Interview topics include: a) sexual risk behaviors and HIV risk perceptions; b) PrEP awareness, and c) barriers to and facilitators of potential PrEP use. Results: Data collection is ongoing, but preliminary findings suggest low levels of awareness of PrEP in this population, as well as high levels of interest. Participants did not always consider themselves at increased risk of HIV due to IPV; instead, risk perceptions centered on their partner's sexual risk behavior. Barriers to potential PrEP use included fears regarding stigma and side effects. Conclusion: Implications for clinical practice and public health interventions will be discussed.

John Cullen***The Need for Intimate Partner Violence Screening in HIV Care***

John P. Cullen - University of Rochester, Shaw-Ree Chen - Trillium Health, William M. Valenti - Trillium Health, Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a public health problem impacting those living with HIV, and is an under-recognized predictor of poor initiation/retention in physical/mental health care, as well as medication compliance. Screening for IPV is not a common practice in most health care settings, let alone addressing HIV. While embarking on a clinical improvement strategy to address trauma, a local healthcare facility reviewed 853 files of HIV+ patients to assess for identified IPV and found only 3 patients, reflecting an underestimate. This paper presents findings from a quality improvement project to assess whether routine IPV screening in HIV patients would increase identification, and how patients felt about it. Twenty HIV patients completed an online health survey followed by semi-structured interviews, their personalized biopsychosocial assessment and referral printout, and the intersection of HIV and IPV. Three reported IPV experiences and a fourth identified a friend as a victim. Furthermore, those who endorsed IPV had a PHQ-9 score that was approximately twice that of the group mean. Semi-structured interviews indicated patients favored implementing an IPV screening strategy through use of the online health survey. In conclusion, IPV screening in patients with HIV remains underutilized despite their additional health challenges associated with trauma histories.

Catherine Cerulli ***Understanding the Association between Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and HIV Risk***
Mona Mittal - University of Maryland, Nancy Chin - University of Rochester, Catherine Cerulli -
University of Rochester, Allison Schroder - University of Maryland, Ann Dozier- University of
Rochester, Michael Carey- Miriam Hospital and Brown University

To better understand the association between intimate partner violence (IPV) and HIV risk, we conducted key informant interviews with 11 women seeking services at a domestic violence social service agency in Upstate New York. The first author who is a family therapist and has extensive experience working with IPV victims or a trained RA with a bachelor's degree in psychology conducted all the interviews. Women provided their perspectives on the factors that increase their vulnerability for STDs and HIV infection. The participants ranged in age from 21 to 52 years (M = 35) and were racially diverse, with 75% identifying as an ethnic minority. All but one woman identified experiencing more than one type of abuse (physical, emotional, and/or sexual) during the last six months. Interviews were coded and analyzed using the qualitative approach described by Pope, Ziebland, and Mays (2000) and interpreted using the socio-ecological model (Bronfenbrenner, 1989). Study findings increase knowledge of factors across levels of the socio-ecological model that affect abused women's risk for STD and HIV infection and will help in developing appropriate risk reduction strategies for this population.

Session 11 Tuesday 7/12/2016 2:30pm-3:45pm Riverwatch

Social Supports as a Protective Factor

Chiara Sabina ***Social Support as a Protective Factor for Victimization: A Longitudinal Examination***
Chiara Sabina - Penn State Harrisburg, Carlos Cuevas - Northeastern University

This study examined the relationship between social support and dating violence victimization, conventional crime, child maltreatment, sexual victimization, peer and sibling victimization, and stalking victimization a year later among Latino teens. Data came from the Dating Violence among Latino Adolescents study Waves 1 (N = 1,525) and 2 (N = 574), which surveyed a national sample of Latino youth between the ages of 12 and 20. Logistic regressions modeled Wave 2 victimizations taking into account gender, age, socio-economic status, total number of victimizations, Wave 1 victimization specific to each model, and social support. Across the six forms of victimization examined, total number of victimizations was the main predictor of subsequent victimization. Across almost all models, social support did not protect significantly protect against future victimization. The exception to this trend was for child maltreatment in which social support at Wave 1 was associated with an odds ratio of .67. The protective finding in regards to child maltreatment can have substantial prevention and intervention implications. Other work with this sample has found that social support is a robustly protective factor for several aspects of mental health and academic functioning as well. Building social support appears to be an effective way to promote safe and nurturing environments for teens.

Katianne Howard ***Social Support, Mental Health, and Resilience: A Comparison Across Profiles of Victimization and Non-Interpersonal Potentially Traumatic Experiences***
Katianne M. Howard Sharp - The University of Mississippi, Laura E. Schwartz - The University of
Memphis, Sarah E. Barnes - The University of Memphis, Lacy E. Jamison - The University of
Memphis, Laura E. Miller-Graff - University of Notre Dame, Kathryn H. Howell - The University of
Memphis

Social support has been found to protect against the negative effects of trauma exposure, yet how these effects vary across sources of support (e.g., friends, family) and trauma types (e.g., childhood victimization, natural disaster) has not been thoroughly examined in the context of poly-victimization. The present study identified profiles of interpersonal (childhood and adulthood victimization) and non-interpersonal potentially traumatic events across the lifespan (using Latent Class Analysis) in 252 college students from two universities in the Midwest and Southeast United States. Five profiles emerged (entropy=.80; LR? p=.03): Non-Interpersonal Trauma Exposure (35%); Adult Intimate Partner Violence (21%); Poly-trauma Exposure (17%); Low Trauma Exposure (16%); and Childhood Family Violence (11%). Using the Modified BCH Method, the link between social support and functioning (mental health and resilience) differed (a) across profiles of potentially traumatic events and (b) according to the source of social support. Findings further elucidate under what conditions social support may protect against mental health problems and promote resilience in the context of victimization and trauma. For example, findings suggest that family support is particularly valuable for promoting resilience, whereas friend and significant other support is related to lower mental health problems.

Thapa Sirjana

Do Family Order and Informal Social Control Protect Against Child Maltreatment? "A Comparative Study of Seoul and Kathmandu"

Thapa Sirjana - Namseoul University, Clifton R. Emery - Yonsei University

This paper examines the family order and Informal Social Control (ISC) by the extended families as a protective factor against Child Maltreatment. The findings are discussed using the main effects and the interaction effects of family order and informal social control by the extended families. The findings suggest that IPV mothers are associated with child abuse and child neglect. The children are neglected in the home more and physical abuse occurs in the case, if mothers are abused by their husbands. The mother's difficulties of being abused may lead them to neglect their children. The findings suggest that 'family order' is a significant protective factor against child maltreatment. The results suggest that if the family order is neither too high nor too low than that can play a role as a protective factor. Soft type of ISC is significantly associated with child maltreatment. This study suggests that the soft type of ISC by the extended families is a helpful approach to develop child protection in both the countries. This study is analyzed the data collected from Seoul and Kathmandu families and neighborhood study (SKFNS). Random probability cluster sample of married or partnered women in 20 Kathmandu wards and in Seoul 34 dong were selected using probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. Overall, the study is to make a comparative study of Korea and Nepal and examine how the cultural differences and similarities associate with the child maltreatment.

Session 13 Tuesday 7/12/2016

2:30pm-3:45pm

Harbor's Edge

The Nature of Offending

Gaëlle Cyr

Attachment Insecurity and Impulsivity as Predictors of Sexual Coercion: An Integrating Model

Gaëlle Cyr - University of Montreal, Fannie Carrier Emond - University of Montreal,
Jean Gagnon - University of Montreal, Joanne-Lucine Rouleau - University of Montreal

Past studies identify attachment insecurity and impulsivity as predicting factors of sexual coercion, which is defined as the use of strategies to obtain sexual contacts with a non-consenting partner. However, the way these two factors interact to predict sexual coercion remain poorly understood. A community sample of 80 adult men completed questionnaires assessing their attachment style (i.e.: attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance), the five dimensions of the UPPS-P model of impulsivity (i.e.: negative and positive urgency, lack of premeditation, lack perseverance, and sensation seeking), and their retrospective use of sexual coercion. Regression analyses revealed that attachment anxiety predicted sexual coercion independently of attachment avoidance, and that negative urgency predicted sexual coercion independently of the other impulsivity dimensions. Correlations indicates that attachment anxiety was linked to negative and positive urgency, and that attachment avoidance was linked to negative urgency. Path analyses showed that the relationship between attachment anxiety and sexual coercion was completely mediated by negative urgency. Ultimately, these results suggest that anxiously attached individuals have a tendency to act impulsively under the effect of negative emotions, which seems to increase their propensity to use sexual coercion.

Dominique Damant ***Let Violent Women Speak About Their Experience***

Dominique Damant - Université de Montréal, Valerie Roy - Université Laval, Marianne Chbat - Université de Montréal, Marie-Marthe Cousineau - Université de Montréal, Holly Johnson - Université d'Ottawa, Isabelle Marchand - Université de Montréal, Lise Gervais - Relais-Femmes, Odile Boisclair - L'R des Centres de femmes; Manon Mnastesse - Féd. maisons d'hébergement

The subject of women's violence represents a taboo that has received little scientific attention, except in population studies. The debate surrounding the question of gender symmetry dominates the literature and leaves little room to listen to women's experiences. Some studies confirm that women who use violence have long histories of victimization (child maltreatment, sexual abuse and domestic violence), often live in extreme poverty and have many other social problems (including drug abuse, prostitution and criminal activities). Often they are single mothers, suffer from mental health problems, have stayed in domestic violence shelters to escape abusive relationships, and encountered systemic violence in child protection services. In Québec, a partnership established between university researchers, women's groups, and women who experience this problem has led to the development of two studies allowing in-depth interviews with women who resort to violence. At this point, over 40 women have been interviewed. This presentation will draw upon the preliminary results of the study pertaining to the participants' victimizations (child maltreatment, domestic violence, institutional violence, etc.), but also to their living conditions as well their appreciation of the different services they have received. We will discuss the implications for the understanding of women's violence.

Yonat Birin

Maternal Sexual Abuse: The Ultimate Blurring of Boundaries

Yonat G. Birin - University of Haifa, Zvi Eisikovits - University of Haifa

Female sexual offending (FSO) against children is an under researched phenomenon, neglected socially, culturally and academically. Contrary to common public and professional belief, FSO includes severe acts of abuse, and brings about negative physical and emotional consequences. It is manifested in a variety of acts, from the overt and extreme to the covert and ambiguous. Misconceptions are abundant, especially in relation to the victim's experience. Preliminary findings are presented from a qualitative study aiming at examining how survivors of FSO perceive their experience, its disclosure, the short and long-term outcomes of the abuse, and how it differs from that of victims of male perpetrators. Interviews with 10 survivors have been analyzed using a qualitative phenomenological perspective attempting to develop a theoretical model. Results substantiate the uniqueness of the FSO experience, as a blurring and sometimes complete erasure of relational boundaries between mother and child. The mother seeks comfort and aid from her child, ignoring what is age-appropriate, treating them as friend/partner rather than child. The child is compelled to assume the adult role. This role reversal is often reenacted in therapy. Further blurring occurs between legitimate maternal care and abusive acts, which makes disclosure even more difficult and effects future parenting.

Kate Walker

Desistance from IPV: Development of a Conceptual Model and its Application in Treatment Assessment

Kate Walker - Coventry University, Erica Bowen - Coventry University, Sarah Brown - Coventry University, Emma Sleath - Coventry University

Rationale and purpose: Men can and do stop using violence in relationships, but researchers have generally concentrated on identifying whether, and the extent to which it happens. Currently no one single theory or model has been developed to explain why and how this process occurs. The aim of this study was to examine the process of desistance from IPV, in order to develop a multifactorial model of desistance from IPV. Method of Study: Interview data from offenders, survivors and intervention program facilitators were analyzed in order to examine individuals' narratives relating to desistance and persistence. Using thematic analysis a conceptual model was developed. Results: Desistance from IPV is a dynamic process that gradually unfolds over time, where the men move back and forth through three key stages. The stages were represented by three global themes and were (i) cycle of lifestyle behaviors (violent) (ii) catalysts for change; and (iii) cycle of lifestyle behaviors (non-violent). Conclusions: Both structure and agency are involved in the process of desistance. Individuals need to be active participants in order to successfully stop using violence against their intimates. The model developed can be used as an assessment tool during intervention in order to understand how offenders are progressing along the pathway of desistance and where they may require further support.

Session 15 Tuesday 7/12/2016

2:30pm-3:45pm

Woodbury

Panel 130: Secondary Analysis of Data from the Quebec Incidence Study of Reported Child Maltreatment (QIS): The Distinct Needs of Children Exposed to IPV and Children with Intellectual Disabilities

Sonia Helie

Panel Overview Abstract

Sonia Helie – Health and Social Services Center-Montreal

The aim of this panel is to present and discuss the findings from two secondary analyzes of data from the Quebec Incidence Study of Reported Child Maltreatment (QIS) revealing the distinct needs of two groups of children composing the child welfare population: children exposed to intimate partner violence and living with a caregiver presenting mental health or substance abuse problems, and children with intellectual disability. To facilitate the contextualization of the findings from these analyzes, the panel will begin with a first paper presenting the more recent cycle of the QIS (QIS-2014) and its major findings. QIS is a research conducted every five years since 1998 in collaboration with all Québec (province of Canada) child protection services (CPS) agencies. Using a representative sample for each targeted year, the QIS aims to provide estimates of the frequency of reported child maltreatment and a description of children investigated and their living environment. It is the only source of provincially reliable and regular information on dimensions such as the presence of physical and emotional harm, the duration of maltreatment, the functioning problems identified in children and among their caregivers.

Sonia Helie

Quebec Incidence Study of Reported Child Maltreatment: Major Findings from 2014

Sonia Helie - Montreal's Youth Center, Delphine Collin-Vezina - McGill University,
Nico Trocme - McGill University, Daniel Turcotte - Laval University

The aim of this paper is to present preliminary findings from the most recent cycle of the Quebec Incidence Study of Reported Child Maltreatment (QIS-2014). Using a provincially representative sample of children investigated for child maltreatment concerns by child protection services (CPS) in 2014, the QIS-2014 produces reliable estimates of the frequency of reported child maltreatment and describes the characteristics of the reported situation, as well as the characteristics of the child and his/her environment. Preliminary findings indicate that during the three-month timeframe of the data collection, 4176 children were investigated. Of these, 64% were substantiated for at least one form of maltreatment. The most frequent form of substantiated incidents pertained to neglect (28%), followed by exposition to IPV (20%). Annualized estimates of the number of children investigated for each type of incident will be presented. Descriptive analyses, stratified by age group, will provide information on several dimensions, such as: duration of maltreatment, physical and emotional harm, co-occurrence of multiple forms of maltreatment, functioning problems identified in the children and their caregivers, referrals to other services, placement in substitute care. The potential of this dataset for secondary analysis will be discussed in a way to introduce the next papers of the symposium

Chantal Lavergne

Domestic Violence Substance Abuse and Mental Health Problems Among Parents: Characteristics and Services Needs of Children Reported to the Child Protection Services in Quebec and Their Family

Chantal Lavergne - Centre jeunesse de Montréal-IU, Sonia Hélie - Centre jeunesse de Montréal-IU, Marie-Ève Clément - UQO, Geneviève Lessard - Université Laval

The co-occurrence between domestic violence and other parenting issues such as substance abuse or mental health problems poses major challenges for offering integrated family support. Unfortunately we have little knowledge about the characteristics and needs of these families. This study focuses on the profile of co-occurrence situations in the case of children reported to Quebec youth protection services as well as on the response to the families' needs for help. It aims to give a new perspective by distinguishing between children exposed to situations of domestic violence according to the presence or absence of co-occurrence, and depending on the type of co-occurrence. The study is based on the use of a representative sample of children under 18 years of age whose maltreatment report was assessed by child protective services in Quebec. The results highlight that the co-occurrence is most often associated with the presence of abuse or neglect of the child as well as the child's ability to function. The socio-economic situation of the family is also significantly worse in cases of co-occurrence than in those without co-occurrence. The situation seems particularly complicated in cases of exposure to domestic violence where parents suffer from mental health problems. The implications for research, professional practice and intersectoral cooperation will also be discussed.

Genevieve Paquette ***Maltreated Children with Intellectual Disabilities: More Adversity, Higher Needs?***

Geneviève Paquette - Université de Sherbrooke, Julie Bouchard - Université de Sherbrooke, Sonia Hélie - Université de Montréal, Anne-Marie Tougas - Université de Sherbrooke, Jacynthe Dion - UQAC, Karine N Tremblay - UQAC

Children with intellectual disabilities (ID) suffer from at least four times greater risk of maltreatment than other children. Although children with ID represent a population that is extremely vulnerable to maltreatment, only few studies examining the characteristics of this specific population have been conducted so far. In order to answer the question of how maltreated children identified with ID differ from other maltreated children, this study uses a representative sample of children from Quebec (Canada), whose reports of maltreatment were deemed well-founded after protection services investigations took place. This study compares child victims of maltreatment with ID (n = 62) to those without ID (n = 950), considering a variety of associated factors, such as the socio-demographic context, difficulties presented by the children and the caregivers, forms of maltreatment, and child protection services. Overall, the results indicate that maltreated children with ID are subject to more adverse associated factors than others maltreated children, including higher percentages of self-destructive behaviors, negligence, and caregivers with ID, as well as a greater average number of past protection services files. This presentation finally discusses the higher needs of maltreated children with ID which child protection services have to address.

20X20

Megan Holmes ***Modelling Development: Cohort Sequential Methods for Understanding Outcome Trajectories of Maltreated Children***

Adam Perzynski - Case Western Reserve University, Megan R. Holmes - Case Western Reserve University, Douglas Gunzler - Case Western Reserve University

This research sought to improve analyses in modeling the development of outcomes for maltreated children. Despite research pointing to multiple risk factors associated with poorer outcomes for maltreated children, some children continue to thrive and achieve adaptive development despite early adverse life events. However, current analyses may not be able to accurately reflect the heterogeneity in development. For example, cross-sectional analyses estimate a snapshot of development while longitudinal analyses estimate development based on when data were collected. To address these limitations, we implemented a first of its kind, cohort sequential latent growth mixture model (CS-GMM) as applied to child maltreatment outcomes using the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (N=1766). We conducted both a standard wave-by-wave growth mixture model and CS-GMM models for multiple outcomes (internalizing and externalizing symptoms, academic competence, and prosocial skills) and examined results thoroughly to determine the relative benefits and drawbacks of the two modeling approaches. CS-GMM resulted in more clearly defined trajectories, with substantively interesting non-linear developmental pathways and higher classification quality across multiple behavioral outcomes suggesting diverse groupings of developmental pathways can be explicitly modelled.

Catherine Moon ***Supporting parents: The Midst of an Uprising***

Catherine Moon - University of Maryland

This 20x20 presentation will reflect on the development of evidence-informed curricula to meet the needs of low income, child welfare involved parents before and after the Baltimore uprising in response to Freddie Grey's death. The intersections of child maltreatment, community violence, racial and socioeconomic oppression are explored concluding with a recommendation to integrate social justice perspectives into evidence-based programs.

Lisa Pettis ***The Association between Sibling Violence and Corporal Punishment***

Lisa Marie Pettis - REFORM, JaMuir Robinson - Walden University

The purpose of this presentation is to share current data on the association between sibling violence and corporal punishment. A quantitative cross-sectional study design was used for this study, in which the primary method of data collection was an online survey. Results indicated a significant association between sibling violence and corporal punishment (0.839, $p = 0.000$). A multiple linear regression was also performed to determine if the association between sibling violence and corporal punishment differed based on age and gender of the child. There was no significant association between sibling violence and corporal punishment based on age or gender of the child. Implications for social change include providing information on possible risk factors related to sibling violence, which include the use of parental corporal punishment to correct child behavior problems. These findings can be used to address child exposure to violence and youth perpetration of physical assault, which could be a major step in combating injury and violence among youth.

Megan Haselschwerdt ***Why Study Affluent Domestic Violence Survivors? A Call for the Inclusion of a Privileged and Understudied Population***

Megan Haselschwerdt - Auburn University, Jennifer Hardesty - University of Illinois-Urbana

Despite the recognition that domestic violence (DV) cuts across all groups of women in heterosexual relationships, regardless of income, education, race or ethnicity, and other social locations, there is scant research on DV among women from upper-middle and upper socioeconomic statuses (hereafter referred to as affluent). Instead, affluent women are presumed to be less likely to experience DV, or it is assumed that they have access to the necessary resources to leave an abusive partner and protect themselves and their children from further victimization. These assumptions are logical, but in reality, they are often faulty and neglect the lived reality of violence in affluent families and communities. This presentation will focus on findings from a qualitative study of affluent mothers who are also DV survivors from one Midwestern community, emphasizing their secrecy and disclosure decisions during marriage and post-separation. The presentation will also pull together the larger literature on help-seeking, secrecy, and the culture of affluence from a feminist perspective—highlighting how class privilege and gender oppression coningle—creating unique barriers for affluent mothers experiencing DV, as well as for the advocates, attorneys, and practitioners working tirelessly to help affluent DV survivors achieve nonviolence.

Melissa Wells

Data Leaders in Child Welfare: A Pilot Study

Melissa Wells - UNH/Social Work, Sherri Levesque- NH Division for Children, Youth, Nastia Vanyukevych- ICF International

This study describes one State/University partnership's implementation and evaluation of a "Data Leaders in Child Welfare" program for child protection worker staff and student interns. This program is being developed with support from the National Child Welfare Workforce Institute with a focus on child welfare workforce development and use of child welfare data to improve children's safety, permanency, and well-being. The program includes Continuous Quality Improvement training, content related to use of data in child welfare, and completion of applied data analysis projects with child welfare data. This analysis presents pre and post test data collected from student interns and child welfare staff program participants, as well as qualitative data collected from participants and state child welfare stakeholders. Results of the program evaluation are presented with an emphasis on how this type of program could be implemented through other state/university child welfare partnerships. Conclusions offer concrete examples of opportunities to maximize these partnerships to enhance child welfare staff retention and to improve outcomes for children and families.

Christina Rodriguez ***Analog Assessment of Parent-Child Aggression Attitudes: Applicability to a Spanish At-Risk Sample***

Christina Rodriguez – University of Alabama at Birmingham, Enrique Gracia - University of Valencia, Spain, Marisol Lila - University of Valencia, Spain

Prior work on physical child abuse focuses on mothers of varying levels of risk. Certain populations, however, may be particularly at risk to engage in parent-children aggression. Moreover, practitioners and researchers often rely exclusively on self-report approaches to assess risk factors despite concerns about potential participant response distortion. In contrast, analog approaches are less susceptible to participant manipulation. This presentation demonstrates evidence for the utility of a Spanish adaptation of the Parent-Child Aggression Acceptability Movie (P-CAAM) task with a likely at-risk sample of men: 164 convicted domestic violence perpetrators. This task presents 8 clips (90-sec each) of Spanish movies wherein the participant is asked to stop the video if/when they consider the scene becomes abusive. The Spanish P-CAAM was expected to relate to Spanish versions of relevant measures. Slower responding on the Spanish P-CAAM was associated with self-reported attitudes approving physical discipline, greater inclination to perceive negative intent in child misbehavior and to punish that behavior, and increased child abuse risk. Relatedly, slower P-CAAM scores related to greater anger expression and lower empathic perspective taking. Findings will be discussed in the context of supporting the added value of analog approaches and applicability to cross-cultural work.

Session 18

Tuesday 7/12/2016

2:30pm-3:45pm

Gardner

Panel 134: Sexual Victimization of Youth in Juvenile Facilities

Leanne Heaton

Panel Overview Abstract

Leanne Heaton – Westat

The second National Survey of Youth in Custody (NSYC-2) is part of the National Prison Rape Statistics Program conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) and includes direct information from youth about the prevalence of sexual victimization in juvenile correctional facilities. The purposes of the study were to (1) identify significant youth characteristics predictive of sexual victimization; (2) examine facility-level correlates of youth sexual victimization; and (3) determine whether sexual victimization was primarily related to youth characteristics, general characteristics of the facility, or both. Methods. Data were collected from facility administrators and 8,518 youth in 322 juvenile correctional facilities and analyzed using linear and logistic regression and Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM) estimation methods. The analysis examined a wide range of possible facility and individual correlates (e.g., facility size, sex of youth housed, staff characteristics, demographic characteristics of youth, youth sexual orientation, sexual assault history, etc.). Estimates were made for two types of assault: youth-on-youth and staff sexual misconduct. Results of the analyses will be presented in three concurrent panel sessions.

Jessica Stroop ***Sexual Victimization in Juvenile Correctional Facilities***

Allen J. Beck - Bureau of Justice Statistics

The session summarizes BJS's efforts to collect data and report on the incidence and prevalence of sexual victimization in juvenile correctional facilities. It will provide estimates of the prevalence of nonconsensual sexual acts, abusive sexual contacts, staff sexual misconduct, and staff sexual harassment in juvenile facilities based on two data sources: the Survey of Sexual Victimization (an annual administrative data collection) and the National Survey of Youth in Custody (a national survey of youth within state-operated facilities, conducted in 2008-09 and in 2012). Each collection provides a unique profile of youth who are most at risk to sexual victimization. The presentation will include a discussion of the characteristics of victims and perpetrators, nature and extent of coercion, circumstances surrounding the incidents, impact on the victims, and sanctions imposed on the perpetrators.

Leanne Heaton ***Facility-Level Correlates of Sexual Victimization***

Leanne L. Heaton - Westat

This session will focus on key facility-level correlates of youth sexual victimization in 322 facilities. Two sources of data (1) facility responses to specific items on the Facility Questionnaire and (2) aggregated responses from the surveys, which reflect youth perceptions of the facility, were combined and analyzed together for a comprehensive analysis of characteristics associated with the facility-level rate of victimization (i.e., the proportion of youth reporting victimization within each facility). Data were organized and analyzed using multivariate modeling techniques and eight conceptual themes (e.g. facility structure, staff characteristics, compliance with the Prison Rape Elimination Act (PREA), youths' history, youths' vulnerabilities, fighting/gang activities, order/disorder, and safety/fairness). Two sets of facility profiles will be presented: (1) those that are common to high incidence of both youth and staff perpetrated assaults and (2) those that are significant for one but not the other.

David Cantor ***Facility and Individual Youth Profiles of Sexual Victimization***

David Cantor- Westat, Weijia Ren- Westat

Data were analyzed using Hierarchical Linear Modeling (HLM) estimation methods to more fully develop a risk profile of facilities and youth. This analytic technique is of particular relevance since youth within a facility are more likely to be similar than youth in different facilities. Likewise, the behavior of staff may be comparable within a facility, but different across facilities. Multilevel modeling can simultaneously test for the significance of individual characteristics (level 1) and facility factors (level 2) in the prediction of sexual victimization. This session will presents findings that clarifies the role of facility factors and individual youth characteristics in predicting sexual victimization.

Session 19 Tuesday 7/12/2016 2:30pm-3:45pm Lear

Panel 140: Using Literature to Understand and Address IPV

Corey Nichols-Hadeed ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Corey Nichols-Hadeed – University of Rochester Medical Center

This panel is comprised of three presentations that examine IPV literature to make recommendations for translating research into practice. IPV research findings must be effectively shared and meaningfully analyzed in order to move the state of the field forward and effect significant change. One presentation will detail a systematic literature review examining the efficacy of IPV interventions as they relate to physical and mental health and re-victimization. Findings highlight successful aspects of interventions, methodological weaknesses of the available research, and barriers to developing, testing, and delivering such interventions in practice. Another presentation will share a dynamic portfolio of outreach and engagement literature and discuss how audience-specific information exchange during a community-based intervention study (in which many participants endorsed IPV) can positively impact engagement and retention. Another presentation will share findings from a literature review focused on the intersection of IPV and suicidal thoughts and behaviors among Veterans. Due to the distinct vulnerabilities of this particular sub-population, examination of available research is a good first step toward identifying the gaps and silos that must be addressed, particularly in regard to the most prevalent intersecting risk factors.

Corey Nichols-Hadeed ***Intimate Partner Violence, Suicidal Thoughts and Behaviors, and Their Intersection in the Veteran Population***

Corey Nichols-Hadeed, University of Rochester Medical Center, Jennifer Thompson Stone - University of Rochester Medical Center, Paige Iovine - University of Rochester Medical Center, Stephanie Gamble - Canandaigua VA Medical Center; Wendi Cross - University of Rochester Medical; Brooke Levandowski - Canandaigua VA Medical Center; Brady Stephens - Canandaigua VA Medical Center; Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester Medical Center

Recent research places Veterans at increased risk of both intimate partner violence (IPV) and suicidal thoughts and behaviors (STB). Despite the wealth of knowledge of Veteran IPV and STB individually, no comprehensive literature review of their intersection has been done, leaving a gap in knowledge. The purpose of this review is to provide an in depth look at the literature on IPV and STB in Veterans in order to derive any information regarding their intersection and its consequences. Method: A comprehensive review of the literature on IPV and STB was performed. Information from each relevant article was logged into a literature chart, which was then coded for risk factors for IPV and STB individually. These charts were then merged into Venn diagrams and examined to examine the intersection of risk factors. Results: Very little literature explores both IPV and suicide together; However, merging the literature allowed us to identify their intersection. PTSD, depression, combat-related factors, and substance abuse are among the most prevalent intersectional risk factors. We also discovered a dearth of literature regarding male Veteran IPV victimization and female Veteran IPV involvement in general. Conclusion: Based on our findings of an intersection of risk factors, future research should seek not only to explore neglected areas of IPV, but also to link them to STB.

Jennifer Thompson Stone ***Seizing Outreach and Engagement Opportunities: Information Sharing in Community Based Research***

Jennifer Thompson Stone - University of Rochester Medical Center, Ellen Poleshuck, - University of Rochester Medical Center, Iwona Juskiewicz, - University of Rochester Medical Center, Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester Medical Center

Purpose: An important component of Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) is ensuring audience-specific information exchange among researchers, participants, community advisors, and others; such dissemination efforts, throughout the duration of a study, can positively impact engagement and retention. The objective of this presentation is to share a portfolio of outreach and engagement literature that was developed for an RCT assessing an intervention for vulnerable women experiencing depression. We will examine a project website for both patients and providers, a brochure and presentation for community advisors, monthly newsletters for patients, and a portion of an intervention manual for practitioners. Results: IPV was a primary focus in outreach and engagement materials; of 225 women who were enrolled in the RCT, 56 participants (24.9%) reported IPV at baseline. Participants shared that the mailed newsletters made them feel cared for and they liked information about available resources regardless of utilization. This project had a 96% retention rate, spanning 10 months for each participant. Conclusion: Retention rates and feedback from study participants and research team members suggest the value in developing a portfolio of outreach and engagement materials for CBPR teams and IPV-involved research participants.

Nicole Trabold ***A Systematic Review of Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence Victims: Implications for Community Based Providers***

Nicole Trabold - University of Rochester Medical Center, Allison O'Malley - University of Rochester Collaborator, Mona Mittal - University of Maryland

Interventions to address IPV are seen across all levels of care but there is a paucity of empirically validated interventions. There are currently no recommended gold standard treatments for IPV victims. This systematic review sought to examine efficacy of IPV interventions as they relate to physical and mental health and re-victimization outcomes. Forty five articles met inclusion criteria. A standard data abstraction format was used to extract information from the articles to promote consistency, reduce bias, and improve reliability and validity. Results indicate interventions that focus on problem solving/solution seeking, enhanced choice making, and the alteration of distorted self-thinking and perception are promising in facilitating and maintaining change for women who experience IPV. Cognitive and cognitive behavioral therapeutic interventions showed the most promise in reduction of depression, anxiety and PTSD symptoms. Significant improvements in psychological well-being were seen across various interventions with long-term benefits maintained up to 12 months. Numerous methodological weaknesses such as small sample sizes, limited replication, attrition, heterogeneous samples, and challenges in delivering care in community-based settings limit conclusions. These results shed light on the difficulties of developing, testing, and delivering IPV interventions.

SECTION VII

Presenter List by Session

Presenter List By Session

A

Abt, Maryline G5
 Adams, Nicholas C8
 Afifi, Tracie A6
 Afkinich, Jenny POS1
 Alaggia, Ramona E3, POS1
 Alers-Rojas, Francheska B5
 Alfonso, Moya B8
 Alix, Stéphanie POS1
 Arshad, Muhammad H4

B

Ball, Barbara C4
 Bannon, Sarah POS1
 Banyard, Victoria A2, D3, F1
 Barboza, Gia C8
 Bates, Elizabeth A8
 Battis, Jennifer F7
 Beck, Austin POS1
 Bell, Anne-Stuart POS1
 Berg, Mark F3
 Berke, Danielle G8
 Berman, Ilana B4, POS1, D8
 Bermea, Autumn POS1
 Bigras, Noémie F5
 Birin, Yonat I3
 Black, Tara E7
 Block, Stephanie A4
 Blount, Zach POS1
 Boivin, Guillaume POS1
 Bolduc, Roxanne E3
 Bowen, Erica B6
 Braksmajer, Amy I4
 Brodeur, Normand E4
 Brown, Shaquanna POS1
 Burczykca, Marta F7
 Burruss, Karen H1

C

Cameranesi, Margherita F7
 Cantor, David I8
 Carlisle, Alyssa POS1
 Cascardi, Michele POS1

Cerulli, Catherine C5, 14
 Charest, Florence POS1
 Cheng, Shih-Ying POS1
 Chiou, Hsien-Huei D5
 Cho, Bridget H6
 Ciaravino, Samatha C7
 Clark, Hannah B3
 Connell, Christian C6
 Corvo, Kenneth E5, G7, POS1
 Cote, Kreila POS1
 Creech, Suzannah WKSP 1
 Cromer, Kelly E9
 Cross, Theodore A4, G7
 Crossman, Kimberly POS1
 Crosson, Jordan POS1
 Cui, Naixue POS1
 Cullen, John I4
 Cyr, Gaëlle D9, I3

D

Daigneault, Isabelle B6
 Damant, Dominique I3
 Dardis, Christina A3, D3
 Daspe, Marie-Ève F5
 Davidson-Arad, Bilha D8
 De Puy, Jacqueline F7
 Demers, Jennifer POS1
 Dharnidharka, Prerana POS1
 Dishon Brown, Amanda D9
 Dixon, Louise F8
 Domanico, Rose POS1
 Dominijanni, Jeremy C5
 Douglas, Emily F8
 Drumm, Rene' E5
 Dufour, Sarah C6
 Dugal, Caroline C3
 Dutton, Leila E4

E

Easton, Scott H5
 Ebalu, Tracie POS1
 Eckenrode, John G6
 Eckstein, Jessica G5

Edwards, Katie	E1	Hassoun Ayoub, Lama	D1
Eley, Samuel	C7	Haynes, Ellen	POS1
Elsaesser, Caitlin	B5	Heaton, Leanne	I8
Emery, Clifton	E5	Hébert, Martine	B6, F5
Ensink, Karin	F5	Helie, Sonia	I5
Espeleta, Hannah	POS1	Henderson, Amber	H3
Esquivel-Santoveña, Esteban	D5	Henderson, Sarah	POS1
		Herrera, Carolina	POS1
F		Hines, Denise	C1, F8
Fallon, Barbara	E7	Hlavaty, Kathleen	C1
Fanslow, Janet	E9	Holland, Margaret	A7, POS1
Fawson, Peter	C4	Holloway, Jacqueline	POS1
Fehr, Alexandra	POS1	Holmes, Megan	F4
Fernet, Mylène	F5	Howard Sharp, Katianne	I1
Fleckman, Julia	E4	Howell, Kathryn	B3, POS1
Frias, Sonia	B1, B9	Hoxmeier, Jill	H7, POS1
		Huffhines, Lindsay	D7
		Hunter, Michael	A1
G		J	
Gabrielli, Joy	H6	Jackson, Yo	D7, H6
Galano, Maria	B3	Jankowski, Mary	H6
Garnett, Bernice	H4	Jaquier, Veronique	G5
Gauthier-Duchesne, Amélie	POS1	Jones, Braxton	A3
Geffner, Robert	WKSP 4	Jones, Lisa	G9
Gershoff, Elizabeth	Lunch Mon		
Gittins Stone, Daniel	POS1	K	
Godbout, Natacha	F5	Kaasa, Suzanne	E6
Gonzalez, Andrea	B6	Katz, Emma	C3
Goodman, Kimberly	E8	Katz, Jennifer	A5
Goodman, Lisa	F6, Lunch Mon	Kendall-Tackett, Kathy	Lunch Tues
Goodman, Lynnel	POS1	Kennedy, Reeve	POS1
Gorinas, Cedric	G4	Kennedy, Traci	B5
Graham-Bermann, Sandra	POS1	Kerig, Patricia	A1, WKSP 3
Graham-Kevan, Nicola	A8	Khaw, Lyndal Bee Lian	D6
Grych, John	A2, G3	Kim, Jeongsuk	D4
Gusler, Stephanie	D7	Kimber, Melissa	G1
		King, Bryn	C6
H		Kirkner, Anne	E6
Hagler, Matthew	POS1	Kobulsky, Julia	A9, H3
Hamai, Tamara	C8	Kumagai, Fumie	G4
Hamby, Sherry	A2, F1		
Harrison, Natalie	H3		
Hartley, Carolyn	D6		
Haselschwerdt, Megan	C3, I7		

L		Milot, Tristan	POS1
Lafrenaye-Dugas, Anne-Julie	POS1	Mitchell, Kimberly	D3, G9
Langevin, Rachel	A9	Moon, Catherine	I7, POS1
Lapierre, Andréanne	POS1	Moschella, Elizabeth	A5, H8, POS1
Lapierre, Simon	A7, H1	Moses, Jacqueline	F4
Latta, Rachel E.	C9, F6	Murphy, Christopher	WKSP 1
Laughon, Kathryn	D4	N	
Lavergne, Chantal	I5	Nash, Sue	E3
Lawlor, Victoria	POS1	Naughton, Catherine	C1
Le, Thi Hong Minh	B1	Nichols-Hadeed, Corey	I9
Lee, Michele	H3	Nicksa, Sarah	E1
Lelakowska, Gabriela	POS1	Nikolova, Kristina	E7
Leone-Sheehan, Danielle	H5	O	
Li, Spencer	G4	O'Connor, Julia	H4
Li, Yang	POS1	Oketola, Adebanke	POS1
Liu, Sabrina	E3	Ollen, Elizabeth	E8
Lobanov-Rostovsky, Christopher	WKSP 2	Orchowski, Lindsay	D3
Loewen, Ann	F9	P	
Lopes, Nahara	POS1	Paquette, Genevieve	I5
Lyon, Sarah	POS1	Paradis, Alison	E5
M		Pereda, Noemí	POS1
Machado, Andreia	A8	Perkins, Nathan	POS1
Mallory, Allen	F3	Perry, L. Nicole	POS1
Malvaso, Catia	A1	Perzynski, Adam	I7
Martinez, Mandi	E6	Petretic, Patricia	B4
Mason, W. Alex	A6	Pettis, Lisa	I7
Maternick, Anna	POS1	Pinckney, Tonisha	D6
Matson, Scott	WKSP 3	Poole LaPosta, Gina	POS1
Maurer, Katherine	D5	Portnoy, Galina	POS1
Mazzotta, Catherine	C5	Pratt, Mercedes	POS1
McCauley, Heather	C7	Proulx, Morgan	B9
McGuire, Austen	D7	Przybylski, Roger	WKSP 2
McMahon, Sarah	D1	Pugach, Dana	G3
McNicholas, Caroline	F4	R	
McTavish, Jill	C6	Ramos, Blanca	F3
Mendez, Lucybel	E9	Ray, Colleen	A9
Mennicke, Annelise	POS1	Reilly, Meghan	POS1
Metzler, Marilyn	A6	Relyea, Mark	E1
Michel-Smith, Yahayra	E9	Renner, Lynette	G3, POS1
Miles-McLean, Haley	G8	Rich, Karen	A4, E1
Miller, Elizabeth	C7, Plen		
Mills, T'Shara	A9		

Roberts, Lindsey	POS1	Thompson Stone, Jennifer	I9
Rodenhizer-Stampfli, Kara	A5	Thornton, Abigail	A8, F8
Rodriguez, Christina	I7, D8	Ting, Laura	H1
Rosenbluth, Barri	C7	Torres, Steffany	G8
Rosenbaum, Alan	WKSP 4	Trabold, Nicole	I9
Ross, Jody	POS1	Turner, Sarah	H5
Rousseau, Michel	POS1		
S		U	
Sabina, Chiara	I1	Ullman, Sarah E	B4
Sadler, Anne	C9	V	
Salis, Katie Lee	G7	V. de Barros Vianna, Gabriela	POS1
Sanhueza, Tatiana	C4	van Krimpen, Linda	A4
Sasson, Sapir	POS1	Vanderminden, Jennifer	B1
Schofield, Thomas	A6	Vibbert, Martha	POS1
Seavey, Katherine	H8	Vilches, Flor	POS1
Sedlak, Andrea	D1	Volk, Katherine	F6
Seguin-Lemire, Ariane	POS1	Volpe, Ellen	C5
Seifert, Heather	H6	Walker, Kate	I3
Shakeshaft, Charol	G1	Waller, Bernadine	H1
Shpiegel, Svetlana	G6	Walsh, Wendy	B7
Silovsky, Jane	G1, POS1	Wasarhaley, Nesa	POS1
Sirjana, Thapa	I1	Weatherred, Jane	B8
Smith, Alli	POS1	Wells, Melissa	G9, 17
Solano, Ingrid	POS1	Weston, Rebecca	D4
Spencer, Chelsea	POS1	Wild, Mackenzie	POS1
Stein, Sara	B3	Wildeman, Christopher	G6
Stone, Katie	H6	Wilson, Joshua	F6
Strauss, Catherine	POS1	Wilson, Rebecca	POS1
Stroop, Jessica	I8	Winstok, Zeev	G5
Stylianou, Amanda	B9, D6	Wolak, Janis	B7
Sugar, Jeff	B8	Wyatt, Joel	A5
Sullivan, Tami	B9, F3		
T		X	
Taft, Casey	G8, WKSP 1	Xue, Jia	A3, POS1
Taillieu, Tamara	C9, POS1	Y	
Tarshis, Sarah	E7	Yang, Hyerin	H5
Taylor, Catherine	A7	Ybarra, Michele	Lunch Tues
Taylor, Elizabeth	H8, POS1	Yllo, Kersti	C3
Taylor, Erin	F9, POS1	Yndo, Monica	D4
Tener, Dafna	F9, H4		
Thomas, Kristie	D8		

Z

Zhu, Yuhong

A3

SECTION VIII

Presenter Address List

Presenter Address List

Abt, Maryline
University Institute of Training and Research
Lausanne, Switzerland
maryline.abt@unil.ch

Adams, Nicholas
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
25 Highland St
Dover, NH 03820, USA
nau56@wildcats.unh.edu

Affifi, Tracie
University of Manitoba
Community Health Sciences
S113-750 Bannatyne Ave
Winnipeg, Canada
Tracie.Affifi@umantoba.ca

Afkinich, Jenny
University of Maryland, Baltimore
Social Work
525 West Redwood Street
Baltimore, MD 21201, USA
jafkinich@ssw.umaryland.edu

Alaggia, Ramona
University of Toronto
Faculty of Social Work
65 Browning Avenue
Toronto Ontario, Canada
ramona.alaggia@utoronto.ca

Alers-Rojas, Francheska
University of Michigan
Department of Psychology
530 Church St., 2048 East Hall
Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
falers@umich.edu

Alfonso, Moya
Jiann-Ping Hsu College of Public Health
Community Health Behavior and Education
227 Shuman Dr
Statesboro, GA 30458, USA
malfonso@georgiasouthern.edu

Alix, Stéphanie
Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)
1677 rue sicard
Montréal Québec, Canada
stephanie_alix433@hotmail.com

Arshad, Muhammad
University of the Punjab, Lahore, Pakistan.
Social Work Department
New Campus
Lahore, Pakistan
abbasihere@hotmail.com

Ball, Barbara
SAFE Alliance
Expect Respect
PO Box 19454
Austin, TX 78760, USA
bball@safeaustin.org

Bannon, Sarah
Stony Brook University
Psychology
8 Fraternity Ln
Stony Brook, NY 11790, USA
sarah.bannon@stonybrook.edu

Banyard, Victoria
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
McConnell Hall 15 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824, USA
victoria.banyard@unh.edu

Barboza, Gia
Northeastern University
Criminal Justice and Criminology
300 Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02115, USA
g.barboza@neu.edu

Bates, Elizabeth
University of Cumbria, Psychology
Fusehill Street
Carlisle, United Kingdom
elizabeth.bates@cumbria.ac.uk

Battis, Jennifer
Hornby Zeller Associates
373 Broadway
South Portland, ME 04106, USA
jbattis@hornbyzeller.com

Beck, Austin
Kansas State University
139 Campus Creek Complex
Manhattan, KS 66502, USA
arbeck@ksu.edu

Presenter Address List

Bell, Anne-Stuart
Life Paths Appalachian Research Center
1016 W. Main Street
Monteagle, TN 37356, USA
bella0@sewanee.edu

Berg, Mark
University of Iowa
Sociology
W126 Seashore Hall
Iowa City, IA 52242, USA
mark-berg@uiowa.edu

Berke, Danielle
VA Boston Healthcare System
150 S. Huntington Ave. (116B)
Boston, MA 02116, USA
Danielle.Berke@va.gov

Berman, Ilana
University of Arkansas, Psychological Science
216 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72703, USA
iberman9@gmail.com

Bermea, Autumn
Montclair State University
Family and Child Development
17 Fairview Ave Apt. 4A
South Orange, NJ 07079, USA
bermeaa1@mail.montclair.edu

Bigras, Noémie
University of Quebec in Montreal
Sexology
455 Boul, Rene-Levesque Est
Montreal, Canada
noemie.bigras@gmail.com

Birin, Yonat
University of Haifa
School of Social Work
11 Hatet-Zain st.
Tel-Aviv, Israel
yonat.birin@mail.huji.ac.il

Black, Tara
University of Toronto
Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work
246 Bloor St. W
Toronto Ontario, Canada
tara.black@utoronto.ca

Block, Stephanie
University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Psychology
113 Wilder St., Suite 300
Lowell, MA 01854, USA
stephanie_block@uml.edu

Blount, Zach
Life Paths Appalachian Research Center
1016 West Main St.
Monteagle, TN 37356, USA
zachblount@gmail.com

Boivin, Guillaume
UQAC, Psychology
204 st-emile
Chicoutimi Québec, Canada
guillaume.boivin1@uqac.ca

Bolduc, Roxanne
UQAM - University of Quebec in Montreal
Sexology
2275 de la Visitation Street
Montreal Quebec, Canada
roxanne_b@live.ca

Bowen, Erica
Coventry University
Centre for Research in Psychology
Coventry, United Kingdom
E.Bowen@coventry.ac.uk

Braksmajer, Amy
University of Rochester Medical Center
School of Nursing
225 Crittenden Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
amy_braksmajer@urmc.rochester.edu

Brodeur, Normand
Universite Laval, Ecole de service social
1030 avenue des Sciences-Humaines
Québec, Canada
normand.brodeur@svs.ulaval.ca

Brown, Shaquanna
University of Kansas
Clinical Child Psychology
1901 University Drive
Lawrence, KS 66044, USA
Shaquanna@ku.edu

Presenter Address List

Burczycka, Marta
Statistics Canada
Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics
RH Coats Bldg, 100 Tunney's Pasture Dwy
Ottawa Ontario, Canada
marta.burczycka@canada.ca

Burruss, Karen
University of Maryland, Baltimore
Social Work
525 W. Redwood Street
Baltimore, MD 21201, USA
kburruss@ssw.umaryland.edu

Cameranesi, Margherita
University of Manitoba
Applied Health Sciences
305 - 500 Stradbrook Avenue
Winnipeg (MB), Canada
cameranm@myumanitoba.ca

Cantor, David
Westat
1600 Research Blvd
Westat, MD 20850, USA
davidcantor@westat.com

Carlisle, Alyssa
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
754 North Road
Shelburne, NH 03581, USA
amj552@wildcats.unh.edu

Cascardi, Michele
William Paterson University
Psychology
300 Pompton Road
Wayne, NJ 07470, USA
cascardim@wpunj.edu

Cerulli, Catherine
University of Rochester
Psychiatry
300 Crittentent Blvd
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
Catherine_Cerulli@URMC.Rochester.edu

Charest, Florence
Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)
Psychology
4288 rue Joliette
Montréal, Canada
charestflorence@gmail.com

Cheng, Shih-Ying
Washington University in St. Louis
George Warren Brown School of Social Work
Apt. 2W, 7346, Ethel Ave.
St. Louis, MO 63117, USA
shih-ying.cheng@wustl.edu

Chiou, Hsien-Huei
National Chung Cheng University
Department Of Criminology
No.168, Sec. 1, University Rd., Min-Hsiung,
Chia-yi County, Taiwan
crmhhc@gmail.com

Cho, Bridget
University of Kansas
Dole Center for Human Development
1000 Sunnyside Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA
bridget.cho@ku.edu

Ciaravino, Samatha
University of Pittsburgh, Adolescent Medicine
Pediatrics
3420 Fifth Ave
Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
ciaravinos@upmc.edu

Clark, Hannah
University of Michigan
Psychology
530 Church Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
hdurbin@umich.edu

Connell, Christian
Yale University School of Medicine
The Consultation Center
389 Whitney Ave
New Haven, CT 06511, USA
christian.connell@yale.edu

Presenter Address List

Corvo, Kenneth
Syracuse University
School of Social Work
270 White Hall
Syracuse, NY 13244, USA
kncorvo@syr.edu

Cote, Kreila
Northern Illinois University
5702 Andrews Dr Apt 1
Roscoe, IL 61073, USA
z1569935@students.niu.edu

Cromer, Kelly
Florida International University
Clinical Science in Child and Adolescent Psychology
11200 SW 8th Street
Miami, FL 33199, USA
kcromer@fiu.edu

Cross, Theodore
University of Illinois- Urbana Champaign
Children and Family Research Center
5 Pebble Rd., Unit C2
Woodland Park, NJ 07424, USA
tpcross@illinois.edu

Crossman, Kimberly
Southern Illinois University
Curriculum and Instruction
83 Shawnee Hills Dr.
Carbondale, IL 62902, USA
kcrossman@siu.edu

Crosson, Jordan
Kansas State University
139 Campus Creek Complex
Manhattan, KS 66502, USA
jcross42@ksu.edu

Cui, Naixue
University of Pennsylvania
4704 Springfield Ave
Philadelphia, PA 19143, USA
cuinaixue@gmail.com

Cullen, John
University of Rochester Medical Center
300 Crittenden Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
john_cullen@urmc.rochester.edu

Cyr, Gaëlle
University of Montreal
Psychology
49 place d'Auvergne
Candiac, Canada
gaelle.cyr@umontreal.ca

Daigneault, Isabelle
Université de Montréal
Psychology - Pavillon Marie-Victorin
P.O. Box 6128, Downtown station
Montréal Québec, Canada
isabelle.daigneault@umontreal.ca

Damant, Dominique
Université de Montréal
Social Work
C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-ville
Montréal Québec, Canada
dominique.damant@umontreal.ca

Dardis, Christina
VA Boston Healthcare System
National Center for PTSD
150 S. Huntington Ave.
Boston, MA 02130, USA
tinadardis@gmail.com

Daspe, Marie-Ève
University of Southern California
Psychology
University of Southern California
Los Angeles, CA 90089, USA
md_134@usc.edu

Davidson-Arad, Bilha
Tel Aviv University
Bob Shappel School of Social Work
Tel Aviv University
Ramat Aviv, 69978, Israel
bilhah@post.tau.ac.il

De Puy, Jacqueline
CHUV - University Hospital
Violence Medical Unit
44, rue du Bugnon
Switzerland
jacqueline.de-puy@hospvd.ch

Presenter Address List

Demers, Jennifer
University of New Hampshire
Psychology Department
256 McConnell Hall
Durham, NH 03824, USA
jd6@wildcats.unh.edu

Dharnidharka, Prerana
Kansas State University
Family Studies and Human Services
1017 Laramie St
Manhattan, KS 66502, USA
preranad@ksu.edu

Dishon Brown, Amanda
Northern Kentucky University
Counseling, Social Work, and Leadership
695 Smith Lane
New Liberty, KY 40355, USA
brown53@nku.edu

Dixon, Louise
Victoria University of Wellington
Psychology
Kelburn Parade, PO Box 600
Wellington, 6012, New Zealand
Louise.Dixon@vuw.ac.nz

Domanico, Rose
University of North Carolina Wilmington
Sociology and Criminology
229 Guinevere Lane #202
Wilmington, NC 28403 USA
rad2799@uncw.edu

Dominijanni, Jeremy
University of Rochester
Psychiatry
300 Crittenden Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
jmd8058@rit.edu

Douglas, Emily
Bridgewater State University
School of Social Work
BOC, 95 Burrill Ave
Bridgewater, MA 02325 USA
emily.douglas@bridgew.edu

Drumm, Rene
University of Southern Mississippi
College of Health
111 French Cove
Pass Christian, MS 39571, USA
rene.drumm@usm.edu

Dufour, Sarah
Université de Montréal
École de psychoéducation
c.p. 6128, succ. Centre-Ville
Montreal Quebec, Canada
sarah.dufour@umontreal.ca

Dugal, Caroline
University of Quebec in Montreal
Psychology
C.P. 8888 succ. Centre-ville, H3C 3P8
Montreal, Canada
caroline.dugal24@gmail.com

Dutton, Leila
University of New Haven
Criminal Justice
300 Boston Post Road
West Haven, CT 06516, USA
ldutton@newhaven.edu

Easton, Scott
Boston College
School of Social Work
140 Commonwealth Ave; 207 McGuinn Hall
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467, USA
scott.easton@bc.edu

Ebalu, Tracie
VA Boston Health Care System
National Center for PTSD
150 South Huntington Avenue
Boston, MA 02130 USA
Tracie.Ebalu@va.gov

Eckenrode, John
Cornell University
Bronfenbrenner Center
Beebe Hall, Cornell University
Ithaca, NY 14853, USA
jje1@cornell.edu

Presenter Address List

Eckstein, Jessica
Western Connecticut State University
Communication
214 Berkshire Hall, 181 White St.
Danbury, CT 06810, USA
jessica.eckstein@gmail.com

Edwards, Katie
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
15 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824, USA
katie.edwards@unh.edu

Eley, Samuel
Maine Boys to Men
Executive Director
81 Bridge Street, M201
Yarmouth, ME 04096, USA
sam@maineboystomen.org

Elsaesser, Caitlin
University of Connecticut
School of Social Work
1798 Asylum Ave
West Hartford, CT 06117, USA
caitlin.elsaesser@uconn.edu

Emery, Clifton
Yonsei University
School of Social Welfare
262 Seongsanno, Seodaemun-gu
Seoul, Republic of Korea
clifkorea@yahoo.com

Ensink, Karin
Laval University
Psychology
2325, rue des Bibliothèques,
Quebec, Canada
Karin.Ensink@psy.ulaval.ca

Espeleta, Hannah
Oklahoma State University
Psychology
920 S Murphy St. Apt. 16307
Stillwater, OK 74074, USA
hannah.espeleta@okstate.edu

Esquivel-Santoveña, Esteban Eugenio
Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez
Social Sciences
3212 Peruvian Paso
Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, Mexico
esteban.esquivel@uaci.mx

Fallon, Barbara
University of Toronto
Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work
246 Bloor St West
Toronto ON M5S 1A1, Canada
barbara.fallon@utoronto.ca

Fanslow, Janet
University of Auckland
Social and Community Health, SOPH
Private Bag 92019
Auckland, New Zealand
j.fanslow@auckland.ac.nz

Fawson, Peter
Appalachian State University
Department of Social Work
ASU Box 32155
Boone, NC 28608, USA
fawsonpr@appstate.edu

Fehr, Alexandra
University of Manitoba
Community Health Sciences
10771 Hogarth Drive
Richmond, Canada
alexandramfehr@gmail.com

Fernet, Mylène
Université du Québec à Montréal
Département de sexologie
CP 8888 Succursale Centre Ville
Montreal, Québec H3C 3P8
fernet.mylene@uqam.ca

Finkelhor, David
Crimes Against Children Research Center
15 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824, USA
david.finkelhor@unh.edu

Fleckman, Julia
Tulane University School of Public Health
Global Community Health / Behavioral Sciences
1440 Canal St., #8319
New Orleans, LA 70112, USA
jfleckma@tulane.edu

Presenter Address List

Frias, Sonia
National Autonomous University of Mexico
Regional Center for Multidisciplinary Research
281 Mast Road
Cuernavaca, Mexico
sfrias@correo.crim.unam.mx

Gabrielli, Joy
Geisel School of Medicine
Data Sciences
1 Medical Center Dr
Lebanon, NH 03756, USA
joygabrielli@gmail.com

Galano, Maria
University of Michigan
Clinical Science
119 N Thayer #3
Ann Arbor, MI 48104, USA
mgalano@umich.edu

Garnett, Bernice
University of Vermont
Education
533 Waterman Building, 85 South Prospect St.
Burlington, VT 05401, USA
bgarnett@uvm.edu

Gauthier-Duchesne, Amélie
Université du Québec à Montréal
Sexology
5201-2 Philippe-Lalonde
Montréal, Canada
ame_gau_du@hotmail.com

Gershoff, Elizabeth
Department of Human Development and Family Sciences
University of Texas, Austin
Austin, TX 78712, USA
liz.gershoff@austin.utexas.edu

Gittins Stone, Daniel
Northeastern University
Applied Psychol., Bouvé College of Health Sci
360 Huntington Ave
Boston, MA 02115, USA
gittinsstone.d@husky.neu.edu

Godbout, Natacha
University of Quebec in Montreal – UQAM
Sexology and Psychology
455, René Levesque Est, local W-R165
Montreal, CANADA
godbout.natacha@uqam.ca

Gonzalez, Andrea
McMaster University
1280 Main Street West, McMaster Innovation Pa
Hamilton, Canada
gonzal@mcmaster.ca

Goodman, Kimberly
Rape, Abuse, & Incest National Network
1220 L St NW
Washington, DC 20005, USA
kimberlyg@rainn.org

Goodman, Lisa
Boston College
Counseling and Developmental Psychology
140 Commonwealth Ave, Campion Rm 309
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467, USA
goodmalc@bc.edu

Goodman, Lynnel
Bowling Green State University
Psychology
505 Lehman Ave. #1
BOWLING GREEN, OH 43402, USA
lgoodma@bgsu.edu

Gorinas, Cedric
UC Berkeley
2735 Benvenue ave, apt 7
Berkeley, CA 94705, USA
cgo@sfi.dk

Graham-Bermann, Sandra
University of Michigan
Department of Psychology
530 Church Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
sandragb@umich.edu

Graham-Kevan, Nicola
University of Central Lancashire
Psychology
Darwin Building
Preston, United Kingdom
ngraham-kevan@uclan.ac.uk

Grych, John
Marquette University
Psychology
P.O. Box 1881
Milwaukee, WI 53201, USA
john.grych@marquette.edu

Presenter Address List

Gusler, Stephanie
University of Kansas
Clinical Child Psychology Program
1000 Sunnyside Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA
skgusler@ku.edu

Hagler, Matthew
University of Massachusetts Boston
Psychology
60 Charlesgate E
Boston, MA 02215, USA
matthew.hagler@gmail.com

Hamai, Tamara
Hamai Consulting
340 S Lemon Ave #1197
Walnut, CA 91789, USA
tamara@hamaiconsulting.com

Hamby, Sherry
Sewanee, the University of the South
Psychology
Dept of Psychology
Sewanee, TN 37383, USA
sherry.hamby@sewanee.edu

Harrison, Natalie
Nottingham Trent University
Psychology
Burton Street
Nottingham, United Kingdom
natalie.harrison@ntu.ac.uk

Hartley, Carolyn
University of Iowa
School of Social Work
308 North Hall
Iowa City, IA 52242, USA
carolyn-hartley@uiowa.edu

Haselschwerdt, Megan
Auburn University
201 Mell Street
203 Spidle Hall
Auburn, AL 36849, USA
mlh0050@auburn.edu

Hassoun Ayoub, Lama
Center for Court Innovation
Research
520 8th Ave, 18th Floor
New York, NY 10018, USA
layoub@nycourts.gov

Haynes, Ellen
Ohio University
Psychology
703 Altamonte Drive
Athens, OH 45701, USA
eh798714@ohio.edu

Heaton, Leanne
Westat
1600 Research Blvd
Rockville, MD 20850, USA
leanneheaton@westat.com

Hébert, Martine
UQAM
CP 8888 Succursale Centre Ville
Montreal, Canada
hebert.m@uqam.ca

Helie, Sonia
Health and Social Services Center-Montreal
Research Center for Youth in Difficulty
1001 De Maisonneuve Est 7e etage
Montreal, Canada
sonia.helie@cjm-iu.qc.ca

Henderson, Amber
U.S. Census Bureau
Center for Survey Measurement
4600 Silver Hill Rd
Suitland, MD 20746, USA
amber.henderson@census.gov

Henderson, Sarah
Nova Southeastern University
5910 Toscana Drive Apt623
Davie, FL 33314, USA
sh1598@nova.edu

Herrera, Carolina
Rutgers University Newark
Psychology
101 Warren St, Smith Hall
Newark, NJ 07102, USA
cherrera@psychology.rutgers.edu

Presenter Address List

Hines, Denise
Clark University
Department of Psychology
950 Main St.
Worcester, MA 01610, USA
dhines@clarku.edu

Hlavaty, Kathleen
Auburn University
Human Development and Family Studies
203 Spidle Hall
Auburn, AL 36849, USA
kathleen.hlavaty@gmail.com

Holland, Margaret
Yale University
School of Nursing
P.O. Box 27399
West Haven, CT 06516, USA
margaret.holland@yale.edu

Holloway, Jacqueline
The NYSPCC
Research and Evaluation
161 William Street, 9th Floor
New York, NY 10038, USA
jholloway@nyspcc.org

Holmes, Megan
Case Western Reserve University
Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences
11235 Bellflower
Cleveland, OH 44106-7164, USA
mholmes@case.edu

Howard Sharp, Katianna
The University of Mississippi Medical Center
1045 Flynt Drive #F7
Flowood, MS 39232, USA
katianna.howard@gmail.com

Howell, Kathryn
University of Memphis
Psychology
356 Psychology Building University of Memphis
Memphis, TN 38152, USA
khhwell1@memphis.edu

Hoxmeier, Jill
Central Washington University
HEAMS, Purser Hall 101
Central Washington University
Ellensburg, WA 98926, USA
Jill.Hoxmeier@cwu.edu

Huffhines, Lindsay
University of Kansas
Clinical Child Psychology Program
1000 Sunnyside Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA
Lindsay.huffhines@ku.edu

Hunter, Michael
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
Pediatrics
940 NE 13th St, Suite 4900
Oklahoma City, OK 73104, USA
Michael-D-Hunter@ouhsc.edu

Jackson, Yo
University of Kansas
Clinical Child Psychology
1000 Sunnyside Ave., Room 2014
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA
yjackson@ku.edu

Jankowski, Mary
Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center
Geisel School of Medicine Dartmouth
1 Medical Center Dr
Lebanon, NH 03756, USA
mary.k.jankowski@dartmouth.edu

Jaquier, Veronique
University of Neuchatel
Center for Criminological Research
26 Avenue du 1er Mars
Neuchatel, Switzerland
veronique.jaquier@unine.ch

Jones, Braxton
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
50 Highwood Drive
Franklin, MA 02038, USA
bjj1002@wildcats.unh.edu

Presenter Address List

Jones, Lisa
University of New Hampshire
Crimes Against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr, Ste 106
Durham, NH 03824, USA
lisa.jones@unh.edu

Kaasa, Suzanne
Westat
1600 Research Blvd, RW2513
Rockville, MD 20850, USA
suzannekaasa@westat.com

Katz, Emma
Liverpool Hope University
Social Work, Care and Justice
Hope Park
Liverpool, United Kingdom
katze@hope.ac.uk

Katz, Jennifer
SUNY Geneseo
Psychology
1 College Circle, Dept of Psychology
Geneseo, NY 14618, USA
katz@geneseo.edu

Kendall-Tackett, Kathleen
University of Hawai'i at Manoa
2504 Sweetgum Lane
Amarillo, TX 79124, USA
kkendallt@gmail.com

Kennedy, Reeve
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
15A Riverview Rd
Durham, NH 03824, USA
rsp9@wildcats.unh.edu

Kennedy, Traci
The Children's Hospital of Philadelphia
1824 Addison St.
Philadelphia, PA 19146, USA
traci.m.kennedy@gmail.com

Kerig, Patricia
University of Utah
Department of Psychology
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84108, USA
p.kerig@utah.edu

Khaw, Lyndal Bee Lian
Montclair State University
Family and Child Studies
1 Normal Avenue
Montclair, NJ 07043, USA
khawl@mail.montclair.edu

Kim, Jeongsuk
Social Work
1041 Marion St #10K
Columbia, SC 29201, USA
jeongsuk@email.sc.edu

Kimber, Melissa
McMaster University
Offord Centre for Child Studies
MIP Suite 201A, 1280 Main Street West
Hamilton Ontario, Canada
kimberms@mcmaster.ca

King, Bryn
University of Toronto
Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work
246 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Canada
bryn.king@utoronto.ca

Kirkner, Anne
University of Illinois-Chicago
4030C BSB, 1007 West Harrison Street (MC 141)
Chicago, IL 60607, USA
akirkn2@uic.edu

Kobulsky, Julia
Case Western Reserve University
Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences
10900 Euclid Avenue
Cleveland, OH 44106, USA
jmn85@case.edu

Kumagai, Fumie
Kyorin University
Professor Emeritus
3-7-16 Katase-Kaigan
Fujisawa, Kanagawa, Japan
fkumagai@ks.kyorin-u.ac.jp

Lafrenaye-Dugas, Anne-Julie
Université du Québec à Montréal, Sexology
4679 Rue la Fontaine
Montréal, Canada
lafrenaye-dugas.anne-julie@courrier.uqam.ca

Presenter Address List

Langevin, Rachel
Université du Québec à Montréal
Psychology
301-4260 de Rouen
Montreal Canada
langevin.rachel@gmail.com

Lapierre, Andréanne
Université du Québec à Montréal
Psychology
C.P. 8888, Succursale Centre-Ville
Montréal, Canada
lapierre.andreanne.2@courrier.uqam.ca

Lapierre, Simon
University of Ottawa
School of Social Work, FSS
120 University Private
Ottawa, Canada
simon.lapierre@uottawa.ca

Latta, Rachel E.
Center for Social Innovation
200 Reservoir Street
Needham, MA 02494, USA
relatta@gmail.com

Laughon, Kathryn
University of Virginia
PO Box 800862
Charlottesville, VA 22908, USA
klc6e@virginia.edu

Lavergne, Chantal
Centre jeunesse de Montréal-IU
Centre de recherche sur jeunes en difficulté
1001, boul. de Maisonneuve Est, 7ième étage
Montréal, Canada
chantal.lavergne@cjm-iu.qc.ca

Lawlor, Victoria
Northeastern University
Trumbull, CT 06611, USA
lawlor.v@husky.neu.edu

Le, Thi Hong Minh
Monash University
Jean Hailes Research Unit
Level 1, 549 St Kilda Road
Melbourne, Australia
minh.thi.le@monash.edu

Lee, Michele
International Justice Mission
P.O. Box 96961
Washington, DC 20090, USA
mlee@ijm.org

Lelakowska, Gabriela
Northern Illinois University
125 Presidents Blvd.
Dekalb, IL 60115, USA
gabrielalelakowska@gmail.com

Leone-Sheehan, Danielle
Saint Anselm College
Nursing
100 Saint Anselm Drive
Manchester, NH 03102, USA
dleone@anselm.edu

Li, Spencer
University of Macau
Sociology
Avenida da Universidade
Macao, China
spencerli@umac.mo

Li, Yang
University of Michigan School of Nursing
1746 McIntyre St
Ann Arbor, MI 48105, USA
lyx@umich.edu

Liu, Sabrina
University of California, Santa Barbara
Counseling, Clinical, & School Psychology
Gevirtz School, University of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA
sabrina.r.liu@gmail.com

Loewen, Ann
University of Manitoba
Community Health Sciences
140 St. Pierre Street
Winnipeg, Canada
ebeth808@gmail.com

Lopes, Nahara
Universidade Federal de São Carlos
Clube de Campo Valinhos, Q14, L13
Valinhos, Brazil
nahara.laterza@gmail.com

Presenter Address List

Lyon, Sarah
Friends University
Marriage and Family Therapy
6300 Glenwood Avenue, Ste. 100
Overland Park, KS 66202, USA
sarah_lyon@friends.edu

Machado, Andreia
University of Minho
Largo do Paco
4704-553 Braga, Portugal
andreiamachado@psi.uminho.pt

Mallory, Allen
Kansas State University
Family Studies and Human Services
2051 Kerr Drive
Manhattan, KS 66502, USA
allen942@ksu.edu

Malvaso, Catia
University of Adelaide, Psychology
Adelaide, Australia
catia.malvaso@adelaide.edu.au

Martinez, Mandi
U.S. Census Bureau
Center for Survey Measurement
4600 Silver Hill Road
Suitland, MD 20746, USA
mandi.martinez@census.gov

Mason, W. Alex
NRICFS
Boys Town
14100 Crawford Street
Boys Town, NE 68010, USA
walter.mason@boystown.org

Maternick, Anna
Virginia Commonwealth University
Social Work
P.O. Box 842027
Richmond, VA 23284, USA
maternickam@mymail.vcu.edu

Maurer, Katherine
McGill University
School of Social Work
3506 University Street, Room 418
Montreal QC, Canada
katherine.maurer@mcgill.ca

Mazzotta, Catherine
Buffalo State College
Department of Social Work
465 Mt. Vernon Ave
Rochester, NY 14620, USA
Mazzotcm@buffalostate.edu

McCauley, Heather
University of Pittsburgh School of Medicine
Pediatrics & Psychiatry
3414 Fifth Avenue, CHOB 109
Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
heather.mccauley@chp.edu

McGuire, Austen
University of Kansas
Clinical Child Psychology Program
1000 Sunnyside Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA
a119m678@ku.edu

McMahon, Sarah
Rutgers University, School of Social Work
536 George Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA
smcmahon@ssw.rutgers.edu

McNicholas, Caroline
Towson University
8000 York Road
Towson, MD 21252, USA
cmcnicholas@towson.edu

McTavish, Jill
McMaster University
1280 Main Street West, MIP 201A
Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4K1, Canada
jillrmctavish@gmail.com

Mendez, Lucybel
Florida International University (FIU)
Child Clinical Psychology
11200 SW 8th Street AHC1-140
Miami, FL 33199, USA
lmend023@fiu.edu

Mennicke, Annelise
University of North Carolina at Charlotte
Social Work
9201 University City Blvd
Charlotte, NC 28223, USA
amennick@uncc.edu

Presenter Address List

Metzler, Marilyn
CDC
Division of Violence Prevention
4770 Buford Highway MS F-64
Atlanta, GA 30341, USA
MMetzler@cdc.gov

Michel-Smith, Yahayra
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
20 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824, USA
ycq4@unh.edu

Miles-McLean, Haley
University of Maryland Baltimore County
Psychology
307 Cowman Ct. Apt. 10205
Odenton, MD 21113, USA
haley3@umbc.edu

Miller, Elizabeth
University of Pittsburgh, Adolescent Medicine
Pediatrics
3420 Fifth Ave
Pittsburgh, PA 15213, USA
elizabeth.miller@chp.edu

Milot, Tristan
University of Quebec- Trois-Rivieres
Department of Psychology
C.P. 500
Trois-Rivieres, Quebec City G9A 5H, Canada
milott@uqtr.ca

Mitchell, Kimberly
University of New Hampshire
Crimes Against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr, Ste 106
Durham, NH 03824, USA
Kimberly.Mitchell@unh.edu

Moon, Catherine
University of Maryland
School of Social Work
503 Rose Petal Lane
Mount Joy, PA 17552, USA
CMOON@ssw.umaryland.edu

Moschella, Elizabeth
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
15 Academic Way, 256 McConnell Hall
Durham, NH 03824, USA
Eam2004@wildcats.unh.edu

Moses, Jacqueline
Florida International University
Psychology
970 SW 154 Ct.
Miami, FL 33195, USA
jmose022@fiu.edu

Nash, Sue
Bowling Green State University
Sociology
222 Williams Hall
Bowling Green, OH 43403, USA
snash@bgsu.edu

Naughton, Catherine
University of Limerick
Psychology
Castletroy
Limerick, Ireland
Catherine.Naughton@ul.ie

Nichols-Hadeed, Corey
University of Rochester Medical Center
Department of Psychiatry Research
300 Crittenden Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
Corey_Nichols@URMC.Rochester.edu

Nicksa, Sarah
Widener University
Criminal Justice
1 Chester Place
Chester, PA 19013, USA
scnicksa@widener.edu

Nikolova, Kristina
University of Toronto
Faculty of Social Work
246 Bloor St W
Toronto, Canada
kristina.nikolova@mail.utoronto.ca

Presenter Address List

O'Connor, Julia
Rutgers University School of Social Work
Center on Violence Against Women and Children
536 George Street
New Brunswick, NJ 08901, USA
joconnor@ssw.rutgers.edu

Oketola, Adebanke
University of Manitoba
Disability Studies
72, University Crescent
Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada
oketolag@myumanitoba.ca

Ollen, Elizabeth
Clark University
Psychology
950 Main St
Worcester, MA 01610, USA
eollen@clarku.edu

Orchowski, Lindsay
Alpert Medical School of Brown University
Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior
146 West River Street, Suite 11B
Providence, RI 02904, USA
lindsay_orchowski@brown.edu

Paquette, Genevieve
Universite de Sherbrooke
Psychoeducation
2500, boul. de l'Université
Sherbrooke Québec, Canada
genevieve.paquette@usherbrooke.ca

Paradis, Alison
Université du Québec à Montréal
Psychology
P.O. Box 8888
Montreal, Canada
paradis.alison@uqam.ca

Pereda, Noemí
University of Barcelona
Faculty of Psychology
Passeig Vall d'Hebron 171
Barcelona, Spain
npereda@ub.edu

Perkins, Nathan
Loyola University Chicago
School of Social Work
1 E. Pearson St., 526 Maguire Hall
Chicago, IL 60611, USA
nperkins2@luc.edu

Perry, L. Nicole
The University of Alabama at Birmingham
Department of Psychology
1720 2nd Ave South Campbell Hall 231 F
Birmingham, AL 35294, USA
Inh87@uab.edu

Petretic, Patricia
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Department of Psychological Science
216 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72701, USA
petretic@uark.edu

Pettis, Lisa
REFORM
230 St. Regis Lane
Florissant, MO 63031, USA
Impettis2015@gmail.com

Pinckney, Tonisha
Newbury College
Criminal Justice/Legal Studies
1232 Hilltop Drive
Walpole, MA 02081, USA
toni@tonishapinckney.com

Poole LaPosta, Gina
VA Boston Healthcare System
940 Belmont St.
Brockton, MA 02301, USA
gina.poolelaposta@va.gov

Portnoy, Galina
VA Boston Healthcare System
150 S. Huntington Ave. (116B)
Boston, MA 02116, USA
portnoy1@umbc.edu

Pratt, Mercedes
Bowling Green State University
Psychology
1510 Clough St. Apt. 83G
Bowling Green, OH 43402, USA
mercep@bgsu.edu

Presenter Address List

Proulx, Morgan
University of New Hampshire
9 Juniper Lane
Hampton, NH 03842, USA
morgan.proulx1290@gmail.com

Pugach, Dana
Ono Academic College
Law
17 Kineret St.
Tel Aviv, Israel
dana.noga@ono.ac.il

Ramos, Blanca
University at Albany
Social Welfare
135 Western Ave
Albany, NY 12303, USA
bramos@albany.edu

Ray, Colleen
University of Nebraska - Lincoln
Sociology
711 Oldfather Hall
Lincoln, NE 68588, USA
colleen.ray18@gmail.com

Reilly, Meghan
Clark University
118 Woodland St., Apt. 5
Worcester, MA 01610, USA
MReilly@clarku.edu

Relyea, Mark
University of Illinois at Chicago
Psychology
1007 West Harrison Street MC 285
Chicago, IL 60647, USA
markrelyea@gmail.com

Renner, Lynette
University of Minnesota, School of Social Work
105 Peters Hall, 1404 Gortner Avenue
St. Paul, MN 55108, USA
renn0042@umn.edu

Rich, Karen
Marywood University
Social Work
241 Dug Hill Rd.
Hurley, NY 12443, USA
krich@maryu.marywood.edu

Roberts, Lindsey
Bowling Green State University
Psychology
216C Killarney Circle
Bowling Green, OH 43402, USA
thomala@bgsu.edu

Rodenhizer-Stampfli, Kara Anne
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
15 Academic Way, McConnell Hall 468
Durham, NH 03824, USA
kr3@wildcats.unh.edu

Rodriguez, Christina
The University of Alabama at Birmingham
Department of Psychology
1720 2nd Ave South Campbell Hall 231 F
Birmingham, AL 35294, USA
cmrpsych@uab.edu

Rosenbluth, Barri
SAFE
Expect Respect
P.O. Box 19454
Austin, TX 78760, USA
brosenbluth@safeaustin.org

Ross, Jody
Indiana-Purdue University, Fort Wayne
Department of Psychology
2101 E Coliseum Blvd
Fort Wayne, IN 46805, USA
rossj@ipfw.edu

Rousseau, Michel
UQTR, Psychoeducation
3351, boul des Forges
Trois-Rivières, Canada
michel.rousseau@uqtr.ca

Sabina, Chiara
Penn State Harrisburg
Behavioral Sciences
777 W. Harrisburg Pike, Olmsted W311
Middletown, PA 17057, USA
sabina@psu.edu

Presenter Address List

Sadler, Anne
Department Veterans Affairs/University of Iowa
Mental Health/Psychiatry
601 Highway 6 West
Iowa City, IA 52242, USA
anne.sadler@va.gov

Salis, Katie Lee
Stony Brook University
Psychology
30 Cambridge Park Drive
Cambridge, MA 02140, USA
katieleesalis@gmail.com

Sanhueza, Tatiana
University of Concepcion, Chile
Departament of Social work
Victor Lamas 1290 Casilla 160-C Cs. Sociales
Concepcion, Chile
tsanhueza@udec.cl

Sasson, Sapir
Northern Illinois University
125 Presidents Blvd
DeKalb, IL 60115, USA
sapir.sasson@gmail.com

Schofield, Thomas
Iowa State University
Human Development & Family Studies
4380 Palmer Suite 2330
Ames, IA 50011, USA
tommy@iastate.edu

Seavey, Katherine
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
PO Box 90
Conway, NH 03818, USA
kcv3272@gmail.com

Sedlak, Andrea
Westat
Human Services Research
1600 Research Blvd
Rockville, MD 20850, USA
andreasedlak@westat.com

Seguin-Lemire, Ariane
University of Quebec at Montreal
1432 avenue Jeanne-D'arc
Montréal, Canada
arianelemire@hotmail.com

Seifert, Heather
Dartmouth Hitchcock Medical Center
Geisel School of Medicine Dartmouth
1 Medical Center Dr
Lebanon, NH 03756, USA
heather.pane@duke.edu

Shakeshaft, Charol
Virginia Commonwealth University
Educational Leadership
School of Education, 1015 W. Main Street
Richmond, VA 23284, USA
cshakeshaft@vcu.edu

Shpiegel, Svetlana
Montclair State University
Child Advocacy and Policy
1 Normal Avenue
Montclair, NJ 07043, USA
shpiegels@mail.montclair.edu

Silovsky, Jane
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
940 NE 13th Nicholson Tower STE 4900
Oklahoma City, OK 73104 USA
jane-silovsky@ouhsc.edu

Sirjana, Thapa
Narseoul University
Child Welfare Department
331-707 Chungnam Cheonan si Seoubu gu
Seonghwan, Nepal
sriyonsei@gmail.com

Smith, Alli
Sewanee: The University of the South
P.O. 3184
Sewanee, TN 37375, USA
smithal1@sewanee.edu

Presenter Address List

Solano, Ingrid
Stony Brook University
Psychology
421 N Long Beach Rd
Rockville Centre, NY 11570, USA
ingrid.solano@stonybrook.edu

Spencer, Chelsea
Kansas State University
Marriage and Family Therapy
2801 Goodrich Circle
Manhattan, KS 66502, USA
cspencer@ksu.edu

Stein, Sara
University of Michigan, Psychology
530 Church Street
Ann Arbor, MI 48109, USA
steinsf@umich.edu

Stone, Katie
University of Kansas
Dole Center for Human Development
1000 Sunnyside Ave.
Lawrence, KS 66045, USA
katie.hoemberg@gmail.com

Strauss, Catherine
Ohio University
Psychology Department
8 Patton Street
Athens, OH 45701, USA
cs008713@ohio.edu

Stroop, Jessica
Bureau of Justice Statistics
810 7th Street NW
Washington, DC 20531, USA
jessica.stroop@usdoj.gov

Stylianou, Amanda
Safe Horizon
Research & Evaluation
2 Lafayette Street, 3rd Floor
New York, NY 10007, USA
amanda.stylianou@safehorizon.org

Sugar, Jeff
University of Southern California, Child Psychiatry
2010 Zonal Ave.
Los Angeles, CA 90033, USA
jsugar@usc.edu

Sullivan, Tami
Yale University
Psychiatry, The Consultation Center
389 Whitney Ave
New Haven, CT 06511, USA
tami.sullivan@yale.edu

Taft, Casey
Veterans Affairs Hospital
PTSD
150 South Huntington Avenue
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130, USA
blasovia.erinna@va.gov

Taillieu, Tamara
University of Manitoba, Community Health Sciences
S113-750 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada
umtailli@myumanitoba.ca

Tarshis, Sarah
University of Toronto
Factor-Inwentash Faculty of Social Work
246 Bloor St. W
Toronto ON, Canada
sarah.tarshis@mail.utoronto.ca

Taylor, Catherine
Tulane University School of Public Health
Global Community Health & Behavioral Sciences
1440 Canal St. Suite 2210
New Orleans, LA 70112, USA
ctaylor5@tulane.edu

Taylor, Elizabeth
Appalachian Center for Resilience Research
P.O. Box 3184
Sewanee, TN 37375, USA
entaylor@sewanee.edu

Taylor, Erin
University of Oklahoma Health Sciences Center
Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics
940 NE 13th Street Suite 4900 Nicholson Tower
Oklahoma City, OK 73104, USA
erin-taylor@ouhsc.edu

Presenter Address List

Tener, Dafna
The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Social Work and Social Welfare
Mt Scopus
Jerusalem, Israel
dtener@gmail.com

Thomas, Kristie
Simmons College
Social Work
Boston, MA 02115, USA
kristie.thomas@simmons.edu

Thompson Stone, Jennifer
University of Rochester Medical Center
300 Crittenden Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
jennifer_thompson-stone@urmc.rochester.edu

Thornton, Abigail
University of Central Lancashire
Psychology
Darwin Building
Preston, United Kingdom
AThornton4@uclan.ac.uk

Ting, Laura
University of Maryland- Baltimore County
Social Work
1000 Hilltop Circle, Sherman Hall B364
Baltimore, MD 21250, USA
LTing@umbc.edu

Torres, Steffany
University of Maryland, Baltimore County
2935 N. Charles St. Apt. 3
Baltimore, MD 21218, USA
steff1@umbc.edu

Trabold, Nicole
University of Rochester
300 Crittenden Blvd.
Rochester, NY 14642, USA
Nicole_Trabold@urmc.rochester.edu

Turner, Sarah
University of Manitoba
Community Health Sciences
S113- 750 Bannatyne Avenue
Winnipeg, Canada
sarah.turner@umanitoba.ca

Ullman, Sarah E
University of Illinois-Chicago
Criminology, Law, & Justice (m/c 141)
1007 W Harrison St
Chicago, IL 60607, USA
seullman@uic.edu

V. de Barros Vianna, Gabriela
Rio de Janeiro State University
Social Nutrition Department
R. São Francisco Xavier, n.524, sl.12008
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
vianna.gvb@gmail.com

van Krimpen, Linda
Dutch Rapporteur on Sexual Violence
Turfmarkt 147
The Hague, Netherlands
l.van.krimpen@nationaalrapporteur.nl

Vanderminden, Jennifer
UNH
Sociology/Criminology
601 South College Rd.
Wilmington, NC 28403, USA
vandermindenj@uncw.edu

Vibbert, Martha
Boston Medical Center, BU School of Medicine
Pediatrics
SPARK Center, 255 River St.
Mattapan, MA 02478, USA
mvibbert@bu.edu

Vilches, Flor
Universidad Catolica de Santa Maria
Cooperativa Abogados
Arequipa, Peru
fvilches.v@gmail.com

Volk, Katherine
Center for Social Innovation
200 Reservoir Street
Needham, MA 02494, USA
kvolk@center4si.com

Volpe, Ellen
University of Buffalo
School of Nursing
Wende Hall Room 200
Buffalo, NY 14214, USA
emvolpe@buffalo.edu

Presenter Address List

Walker, Kate
Coventry University
Faculty Research Centre PBA
Coventry University James Starley Building
Coventry, United Kingdom
Kate.Walker@coventry.ac.uk

Waller, Bernadine
Adelphi University
151 North 27th Street
Wyandanch, NY 11798, USA
bwaller@adelphi.edu

Walsh, Wendy
University of New Hampshire
Crimes against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr, Ste 106
Durham, NH 03824, USA
wendy.walsh@unh.edu

Wasarhaley, Nesa
Bridgewater State University
Department of Psychology
342 Hart Hall, 90 Burrill Ave.
Bridgewater, MA 02325, USA
nesa.wasarhaley@bridgew.edu

Weatherred, Jane
University of South Carolina
Journalism and Mass Communications
1146 Sumter Landing Circle
Evans, GA 30809, USA
jweatherred@knology.net

Wells, Melissa
University of New Hampshire
Department of Social Work
239 Pettee Hall
Durham, NH 03824, USA
melissa.wells@unh.edu

Weston, Rebecca
University of Texas at San Antonio
Psychology
One UTSA Circle
San Antonio, TX 78249, USA
rebecca.weston@utsa.edu

Wild, Mackenzie
Saint Anselm College
129 Terrace Ave.
Cumberland, RI 02864, USA
mwild@anselm.edu

Wildeman, Christopher
Cornell University
137 MVR Hall
Ithaca, NY 14853, USA
cjw279@cornell.edu

Wilson, Joshua
Boston College
Counseling Psychology
47 Etna Street #2
Brighton, MA 02135, USA
wilsongd@bc.edu

Wilson, Rebecca
CDC
4770 Buford Hwy. NE MS:F-63
Atlanta, GA 30341, USA
rwilson8@cdc.gov

Winstok, Zeev
University of Haifa
Faculty of Social Welfare & Health Science
Mount Carmel, Haifa 31905, Israel
zeevwin@research.haifa.ac.il

Wolak, Janis
Crimes Against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr., Suite 106
Durham, NH 03824, USA
wendy.walsh@unh.edu

Wyatt, Joel
Ohio University
40 Porter Hall
Athens, OH 45701, USA
jw800613@ohio.edu

Xue, Jia
University of Pennsylvania
School of Social Policy and Practice
305 S. 41st Street, Apt 3F
Philadelphia, PA 19104, USA
xuejia@sp2.upenn.edu

Presenter Address List

Yang, Hyerin
Yonsei University
Department of Social Welfare
Suwon kyunggi do, Republic of Korea
hyerin87@naver.com

Ybarra, Michele
Center for Innovative Public Health
555 N. El Camino Real #A347
San Clemente, CA 92672-6745, USA
Michele@innovativepublichealth.org

Yllo, Kersti
Wheaton College
Sociology
51 Vassar Ave.
Providence, RI 02906, USA
kyllo@wheatoncollege.edu

Yndo, Monica
University of Texas at San Antonio
Psychology
One UTSA Circle
Converse, TX 78109, USA
monicayndo@utsa.edu

Zhu, Yuhong
Renmin University of China
Social Work
Beijing, China
zhuyuhong@ruc.edu.cn

SECTION IX

Miscellaneous



David Finkelhor, Ph.D.

Director

126 Horton Social Science Center
University of New Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
Phone: 603-862-1888
Fax: 603-862-1122
Website: www.unh.edu/ccrc



Crimes against Children Research Center

The goal of the Crimes against Children Research Center (CCRC) is to combat crimes against children by providing high quality research and statistics to the public, policy makers, law enforcement personnel, and other child welfare practitioners. CCRC is concerned with research about both the nature of such crimes—including child abduction, homicide, rape, assault, and physical and sexual abuse—as well as their impact.

A Pressing Need for Knowledge

Children and adolescents have among the highest rates of conventional crime victimization and, in addition, suffer from some crimes—like sexual abuse and family abduction—specific to childhood. Despite enormous publicity about crime and youth, however, this high vulnerability is seldom mentioned. The disproportionate number of youthful offenders is much more widely recognized than the disproportionate number of victims.

- Youth 12-17 are two to three times more likely than adults to be the victims of an assault, robbery, or rape, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey¹.
- Nearly half of all rape victims are girls under the age of 18².
- Child protection agencies substantiate more than one million cases of child maltreatment annually³.
- Children are three times more likely than adults to be seriously assaulted by members of their families⁴.
- Children are subject to crimes not suffered by adults, such as child neglect, molestation, and family abduction.

¹ Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

² Kilpatrick (1992)

³ NCANDS (1998)

⁴ Straus & Gelles (1980)

Crimes against children also deserve special attention because of their different and potentially more severe consequences:

- The large number of crimes perpetrated against children by family members threatens the crucial formative environment of childhood by disrupting and distorting important family relationships.
- Victimization can derail normal, healthy child development. It can affect personality formation, have long-term mental health consequences and impact academic performance.
- Research has consistently shown that exposure to crime and violence places children at risk for serious delinquency.
- Because of their dependency, children can suffer irreparably when parents are traumatized by crime victimization and domestic violence.

Sexual victimization in childhood appears associated with an increase in the lifetime risk for virtually all categories of psychiatric disorder from 2 to 6 times, depending on the disorder.⁵

A Broad Domain of Concern

The CCRC is concerned with children and adolescents, from birth through age 17, and all their crime victimizations, both within and outside the family, both known and unknown to law enforcement. These include:

- Criminal acts as defined by law, such as sexual assault, abduction, theft, robbery, and aggravated assault against children
- Child abuse in all its forms—physical, sexual, emotional—and child neglect
- Child-to-child violence, such as peer and sibling assaults, which would be considered criminal if the parties were adults
- Indirect victimization, where children witness or are affected by the crime victimization of a family member or friend

Three times as many youth were concerned about being beaten up by peers as were concerned about being sexually abused, according to a survey of 2,000 children aged 10 to 16.⁶

⁵ Stein et al (1988)

⁶ Finkelhor & Dziuba-Leatherman (1995)

Assisting Law Enforcement

The investigation and prosecution of crimes involving children and adolescents pose special challenges for law enforcement—problems related to the immaturity of children, their vulnerability to intimidation, the prejudices of judges and juries, and the frequent involvement of family members as perpetrators.

The justice system has contact with juvenile victims in five main contexts, sometimes explicitly in the role of victim and sometimes in other roles:

- Young crime victims whose testimony is crucial in criminal investigations and prosecutions, including sexually and physically assaulted and abducted children, as well as children who witness domestic and street crimes
- Victims of child abuse and neglect involved in child protection actions
- Children exposed to domestic violence or family abductions, whose parents are involved with the criminal justice system
- Juvenile criminal offenders, who frequently have histories of crime and abuse victimization
- Juvenile status offenders, who also tend to have histories of crime and abuse victimization

The passage of young victims through the justice system at these various levels provides opportunities to identify them and provide them with help. The CCRC is committed to develop knowledge that will assist the creation of appropriate programs and policies for these young people.

Crimes against youth are less likely to be reported to the police, only 29 percent compared to 44 percent for crimes against adults.⁷

A Justice System Responsive to Child Victims

The Crimes against Children Research Center proposes four primary goals to comprise a comprehensive and feasible policy for child victims within the criminal justice system.

- Greater recognition of the extent of victimization among the children who come within the purview of the justice system by improved history taking, assessment, record keeping, and exchange of information
- Enhanced protection of child crime victims from continued victimization and from unnecessary trauma and discomfort associated with the workings of the justice system
- Universal rehabilitation of child crime victims through services and programs to aid in recovery and minimize long term effects on development
- Greater public accountability by evaluating the impact of the justice system's policies and programs on children

The CCRC Agenda

The Crimes against Children Research Center is undertaking a variety of important tasks to promote knowledge and improve strategies for preventing crimes against children and helping victims and families.

1. Policy reports on key current issues

There is a pressing need for knowledgeable experts to summarize and disseminate research on key policy issues.

2. National and local statistics on crimes against children

- The CCRC will promote the inclusion of data about crimes against child victims in all national crime statistics.
- The CCRC will help generate child victimization data using the new National Incident Based Reporting System.
- The CCRC will test ways in which crime victimization information for all children can be collected via self-report and caretaker report.



CCRC History, Funding, and Staff

The Crimes against Children Research Center was created in 1998 at the University of New Hampshire. It grew out of and expands upon the work of the Family Research Laboratory, which has been devoted to the study of family violence and related topics since 1975. Associated with the Center is an internationally recognized group of experts who have published numerous books and articles concerning the incidence and impact of violence against children.

CCRC staff have contributed to many pioneering national crime studies, including:

- National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children
- National Family Violence Survey
- National Youth Victimization Prevention Survey
- National Survey of Sexual Abuse in Day Care

Initial funding for the CCRC was provided by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Center will also draw on funding from grants, individual gifts, revenues from publications and programs, and state and federal sources.

The CCRC is directed by David Finkelhor, who is also the Co-director of the Family Research Laboratory and Professor of Sociology at the University of New Hampshire. Dr. Finkelhor has been researching criminal violence against children since 1978 and is the author and editor of 10 books and more than 100 articles on the subject.

Youth are almost three times more likely than adults to have a crime related injury... Youth are also much more likely to face multiple assailants or to face armed assailants... There is little support for the idea that their victimizations are less serious than those of adults.⁹

3. Tools for practitioners and researchers

The CCRC will create, test, and disseminate developmentally appropriate screening instruments to assess exposure to crime and violence usable in both research and practice settings, such as school guidance offices, pediatric clinics, and battered women's shelters.

4. Promoting crime reporting and help-seeking

The CCRC is committed to developing strategies to promote reporting of crimes against children and the provision of services to child victims and their families.

5. Evaluating state-of-the-art prevention and intervention programs

Hundreds of programs to prevent child victimization have been created for schools and families. The CCRC will assist school administrators, law enforcement officials, and parents to select among effective programs.

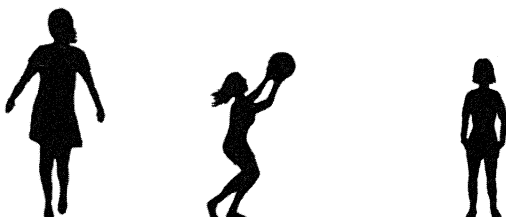
6. Training practitioners and researchers

The CCRC will organize courses and workshops for law enforcement and child welfare practitioners, as well as fellowships for researchers and graduate students.

7. Monitoring and interpreting trends

The CCRC will draw attention to new developments and trends by publishing briefing papers, disseminating research, and discussing its implications.

Inflicted injuries, neglect, and criminal acts are responsible for the deaths of more than 2,000 children per year, and homicide is currently one of the five leading causes of child mortality in the US.⁸



⁸ Finkelhor (1997)

⁹ Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

Coming Soon!

Journal of Adversity and Resilience



A new open-access journal dedicated to bringing high-quality science to the new, more accessible business model.

Founding Editorial Board

Editor-in-Chief

Sherry Hamby, Ph.D.

**Appalachian Center for Resilience Research &
Life Paths Appalachian Research Center**

Lisa Jones, Ph.D.

University of New Hampshire

Ernest Jouriles, Ph.D.

Southern Methodist University

Board Members

Victoria Banyard, Ph.D.

University of New Hampshire

Valli Kalei Kanuha, Ph.D., MSW

University of Hawai'i at Mānoa

Lauren Cattaneo, Ph.D.

George Mason University

Mary P. Koss, Ph.D.

University of Arizona

Carlos Cuevas, Ph.D.

Northeastern University

Kimberly Mitchell, Ph.D.

University of New Hampshire

Theodore P. Cross, Ph.D.

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Noemí Pereda, Ph.D.

Universitat de Barcelona

Walter Dekeseredy, Ph.D.

West Virginia University

Emily Rothman, Sc.D.

Boston University

Bonnie Duran, Ph.D.

University of Washington

Chiara Sabina, Ph.D.

Penn State-Harrisburg

Dorothy Espelage, Ph.D.

University of Illinois

(University of Florida beginning August 2016)

Bruce Taylor, Ph.D.

NORC at the University of Chicago

David Finkelhor, Ph.D.

University of New Hampshire

Jeff Temple, Ph.D.

University of Texas Medical Branch

Lisa Goodman, Ph.D.

Boston University

Heather Turner, Ph.D.

University of New Hampshire

Sandra Graham-Bermann, Ph.D.

University of Michigan

Cathy Spatz Widom, Ph.D.

John Jay College of Criminal Justice

Life Paths Appalachian Research Center



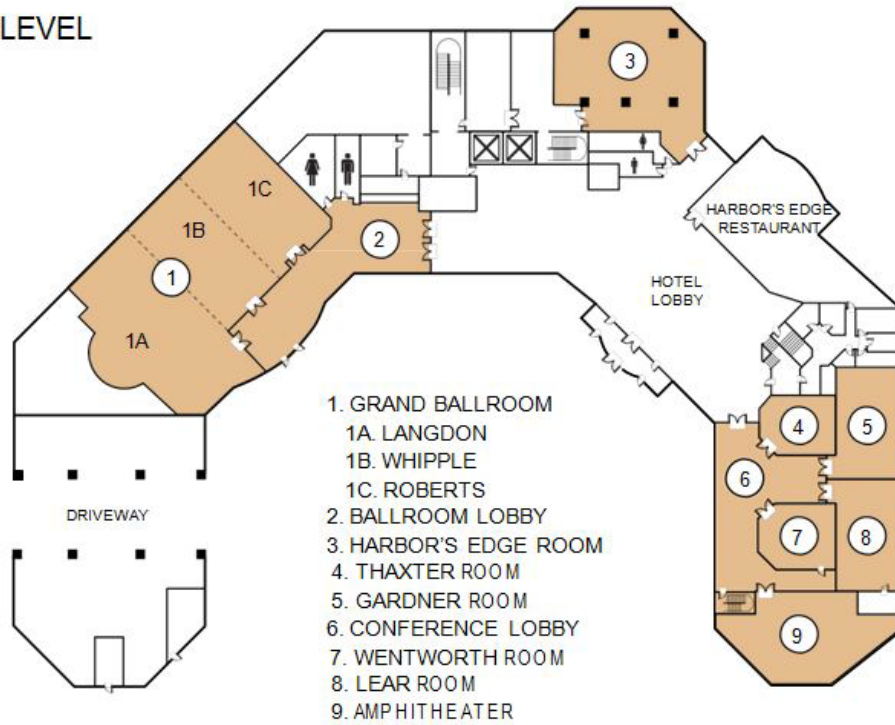
The Life Paths Appalachian Research Center (LPARC) is a research institute devoted to learning about the ways that people develop personal strengths and cope with adversity, especially in Appalachia and other rural communities.

LPARC is led by our Director, Sherry Hamby, and Project Manager, Elizabeth Taylor.

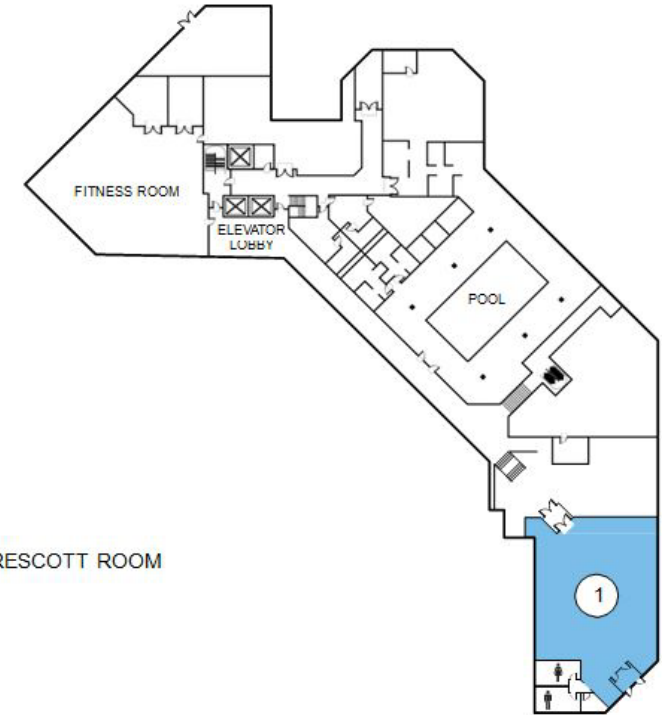
For more information about LPARC, please visit our website:

<http://lifepathsresearch.org>

LOBBY LEVEL



LOWER LEVEL



MEZZANINE LEVEL



SHERATON PORTSMOUTH HARBORSIDE HOTEL

250 Market Street, Portsmouth, NH 03801
 t — 603.431.2300 f — 603.433.5649

sheratonportsmouth.com

