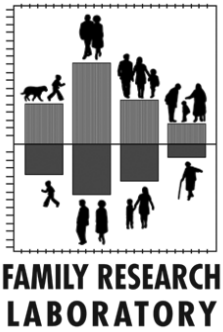
University of New Hampshire

International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 15-17, 2018



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, 15 Academic Way, Durham NH 03824 USA
Phone: (603) 862-0767 Fax: (603) 862-2899
http://cola.unh.edu/frl/conference http://www.unh.edu/ccrc

In Memory of Murray A. Straus

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 adult s 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.

Notes

International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 15-17, 2018

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Sheraton Meeting Room Map ..... Back Cover

SECTION I

Conference Chair Welcome
&
General Conference Information

Welcome to the 2018
International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

July 15-17, 2018

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. Over the last year or two our field has certainly been in the spotlight with dramatic media coverage of youth abused in sports settings, school shootings, and cases of sexual harassment and domestic violence involving prominent athletes, politicians and the arts world. The interest in our field is thriving, and the insights our research has to offer are reaching a broader audience than ever before. New young investigators are joining our ranks and outlets for our work are expanding. We have had an impressive number of submissions and interest in this meeting and are delighted to welcome more than 300 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 has always been the case at this conference, we have many papers advancing the current state of knowledge on child maltreatment and intimate partner violence. More broadly, the schedule now reflects research on many related topics, including sexual assault, sex and labor trafficking, bullying, stalking, firearm violence, and delinquency. There are several papers on poly-victimization and the inter-relatedness of violence and several on the emerging trend of strengths-based approaches for addressing violence. This year, there will be a session called First Pages, adapted from fiction conferences, that will help authors learn how to best present their ideas or findings, and a post-conference Writer's Workshop with similar goals. 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 are especially delighted to announce that, for the first time, we are also offering sessions in French and Spanish.

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 an informal socializing event on Monday evening. 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.

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.

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. **Doreen Cole** is our workshop and special events coordinator who also has shown extraordinary commitment over the years, and her welcoming spirit is behind so much of the cordiality of our operation **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. **Toby Ball**, although he has recently bid goodbye to our Center, has been a mainstay of our operation. **Steve Stout** our information technology coordinators, 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. Thank you as well to **Nick Arsenault & Bennett Scalzo** 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 want to appreciate the Haruv Institute and its director, Asher Ben-Arieh for its support for our award program.

Also deserving a shout out are colleagues from Quebec, who have provided such loyal support for our conference and filled it with such interesting and important contributions over the years. We want to thank Martine Hébert and Rosaura Gonzalez Mendez for helping us to organize sessions in French and Spanish at this meeting.

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 & 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 try to keep the spirit alive of 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

2018 International Family Violence & Child Victimization Research Conference

Opening Remarks from Conference Co-Chairs

David Finkelhor **Sherry Hamby**

Keynote Speakers

Opening Plenary **Sunday, July 15, 2018** **Ballroom**

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

A K Shiva Kumar & Allyala Krishna Nandakumar

Discussion Topic: "Violence in Childhood (VIC) Index: Methodology and Measurement"

A K Shiva Kumar (Shiv) is a development economist and policy advisor who works on issues of human development including poverty, health, nutrition, basic education, and the rights of women and children. He is Co-Chair of *Know Violence in Childhood* – a global learning initiative that is synthesizing evidence to advocate for ending violence. He teaches economics and public policy as a visiting faculty member at Ashoka University, India, The Indian School of Business, and Harvard's Kennedy School of Government. Shiv is the co-editor of the "Handbook of Human Development", the "Handbook of Population and Development: and "India's Children: Essays in Social policy," – all published by Oxford University Press. He is an alumnus of Bangalore University and the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad as well as Harvard University from where he did his Masters in Public Administration and Ph.D. in Political Economy and Government.

Dr. Nandakumar is a Professor of the Practice at the Heller School at Brandeis University where he directs the Institute for Global Health and Development. Starting in January of this year he became the first Chief Economist at the Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator. Prior to that he served for four years as the first Chief Economist for the GlobalHealth Bureau at USAID. In that role he provided intellectual leadership relating to aspects of health economics within USAID's Bureau for Global Health, and provided expert strategic and analytical support to USAID's global health work in priority countries. He was the technical lead on an innovative and new $63.5 million OGAC funded initiative to increase country spending on HIV/AIDS services. He helped set up and provide technical leadership to the Practice Group on Health Financing. A key focus of his work at USAID was building internal capacity in health financing issues. He worked extensively on understanding how the rapid economic transition taking place in low and middle-income countries could be leveraged to increase their spending on health. Dr. Nandakumar is an internationally recognized health-financing expert, known specifically for his work in resource tracking, health financing, and healthcare policy and research. A former Indian Administrative Services Officer, his thinking is framed by the importance of governance, driven by the need for greater accountability, arising from limited resources and a growing demand to demonstrate results. His recent research has focused on the fungibility of donor assistance, factors affecting technology adoption in low and middle-income countries, the linkages between health expenditures and maternal and infant mortality, and the relationship between growth in a country's income and its healthcare spending. He contributed to the World Bank led development of a Global Strategy for the institutionalization of National Health Accounts and the USAID led effort on developing a global strategy for Resource Tracking. He was among the experts who were invited to review and contribute to the development of the Resource Tracking component of the Accountability Commission on Women's and Children's Health. Dr. Nandakumar has a Master of Science Degree in Mathematics from Bangalore University where he specialized in the General and Special Theory of Relativity and a PhD in Economics from Boston University. Dr. Nandakumar has worked and conducted research in several countries, including Bangladesh, Egypt, India, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Mongolia, Rwanda, Tonga, Western Samoa, United States, Sudan, Yemen and Zambia.

Invited Speakers

Martine Hébert **Monday, July 16, 2018 - Lunch Buffet** **Ballroom**

Discussion Topic: "Child sexual abuse: Looking back and moving forward"

Martine Hébert (Ph.D. in psychology) is the Tier 1 Canada Research Chair in Interpersonal Traumas and Resilience and the co-holder of the Interuniversity Research Chair Marie-Vincent on child sexual abuse. She is full professor at the Department of sexology at the Université du Québec à Montréal, and director of the Sexual Violence and Health Research Team ÉVISSA, an interdisciplinary group aiming to achieve a comprehensive understanding of sexual violence including consequences on mental, physical and sexual health in different developmental contexts (childhood, adolescence and early adulthood). She served as the leading investigator of the Youths' Romantic Relationships Project, a representative study of over 8000 teenagers in Quebec. She is currently funded by the Canadian Institutes of Health Research to conduct a longitudinal study identifying crucial mediators involved in resilience path ways among victimized youth and to test the effectiveness of a more personalized approach to treatment. She has authored more than 200 articles or chapters and has co-edited 3 books on child sexual abuse and psycho-sexual development. She has received different awards, including the 2014 Thérèse Gouin-Décarie prize from the Association francophone pour le savoir, which is offered in recognition for outstanding contributions in the field of social sciences. She was also the recipient of the Montreal Women's Y Foundation Women of Distinction Awards –Education in 2013, recognizing her leadership in the training of the next generation of scholars. In the past year, she achieved one of the highest recognitions in Canada by being elected as a member of the Royal Society of Canada for her contribution in her field of research.

Christopher M. Murphy **Monday, July 16, 2018 - Lunch Buffet** **Prescott**

Discussion Topic: "Components of Effective Psychosocial Intervention Programs for Partner Violent Individuals"

Christopher M. Murphy, Ph.D. is Professor and Chair of Psychology at the University of Maryland, Baltimore County, and clinical supervisor for the New Behaviors Program for intimate partner violence at Hope Works, a community-based non-profit agency in Howard County, Maryland. Dr. Murphy earned a B.A. in Psychology from the University of New Hampshire, and a Ph.D. in Clinical Psychology from Stony Brook University. He received the 2015 Linda Saltzman Memorial Intimate Partner Violence Researcher Award from the Institute on Violence, Abuse, and Trauma. His research focuses on the efficacy of cognitive-behavioral, motivational, and trauma-informed interventions for individuals who engage in intimate partner violence, the identification of personal, contextual, and intervention factors that facilitate and inhibit treatment response in this population, the role of alcohol and drug use in partner violence and its treatment, and relationship skills training to prevent abuse and violence in emerging adulthood.

Antonia Abbey **Tuesday, July 17, 2018- Lunch Buffet** **Ballroom**

Discussion Topic: "Men's Sexual Violence Against Women: Current Knowledge and Next Steps"

Antonia Abbey, Ph.D. is a professor of Psychology at Wayne State University and a Board of Governors Distinguished Faculty Fellow. She received her doctoral degree in social psychology from Northwestern University and has a long-standing research interest in in women's health, substance use, and reducing violence against women. She has published more than 100 empirical articles, review papers, and chapters with a focus in recent years on alcohol's role in sexual aggression. Her research has been funded by the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, and the Department of Education with total funding of approximately 5.5 million dollars. She has served on a variety of national advisory committees focused on sexual assault prevention and etiology for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, the National Institute of Justice, and the Pentagon. She also has served on numerous National Institute of Health grant proposal study sections and given keynote addresses at international and national conferences. In 2016, Dr. Abbey received the American Psychological Association Division 35 Strickland Daniel Mentoring Award. Dr. Abbey is (as of January 1) editor of the journal Psychology of Violence.

Kimberly Mitchell **Tuesday, July 17, 2018- Lunch Buffet** **Prescott**

Discussion Topic: "*Youth and Technology: What Two Decades of Research Has Taught Us*"

Kimberly Mitchell, PhD is a Research Associate Professor of Psychology and Senior Research Associate at the Crimes against Children Research Center at the University of New Hampshire. Her areas of research focus on youth Internet victimization; child violence exposure, including firearm violence; caregiver opioid exposure; and the child sex trafficking. She has been studying technology use among youth for over 18years. Dr. Mitchell has directed and/or co-directed several projects including the First and Second Youth Internet Safety Studies, the Survey of Internet Mental Health Issues, the First and Second National Juvenile Online Victimization Studies, and the National Juvenile Prostitution Study. She was also the Principal Investigator on a grant to conduct the Third Youth Internet Safety Survey, a grant to conduct the Technology-Involved Harassment Victimization Study, and a grant to investigate the commercial exploitation of children through the Internet, both funded by the Department of Justice. She is the author of over 120 peer-reviewed papers in her field and has spoken at numerous national conferences.

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.

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

This year we are pleased to announce the winners of the tenth 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.

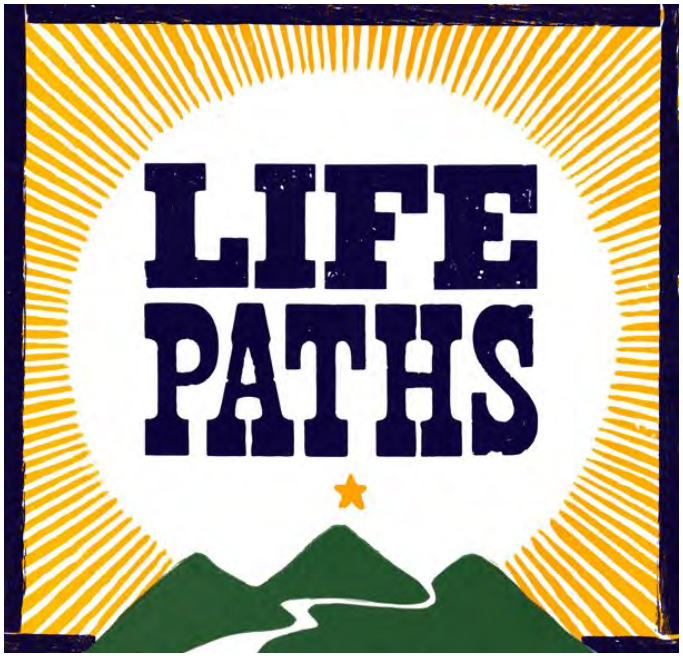
The 2018 winners are
Fatemah Nikparvar of **Kansas State University**
&
Ilan Cerna-Turoff of **London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine**

Congratulations Fatemah & Ilan!

SECTION II

Directory of Exhibits

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

CONFERENCE PRESENTERS*

Early Predictors of Aggression and Violence

Adrian Raine, DPhil
Author of *The Anatomy of Violence*
University Professor of Criminology, Psychiatry, and Psychology, University of Pennsylvania

Barry Lester, PhD
Professor of Psychiatry & Human Behavior and Pediatrics, Brown University Center for the Study of Children at Risk/Center for Children and Families

Jay Belsky, PhD
Robert M. and Natalie Reid Dorn Professor of Human Development, University of California, Davis

Sara Jaffee, PhD
Professor and Director of Graduate Studies, Psychology, University of Pennsylvania

Stephen Suomi, PhD
Emeritus Chief of the Laboratory of Comparative Ethology, NICHD

Approaches to Prevention and Intervention

Hiram Fitzgerald, PhD
University Distinguished Professor, Psychology, Michigan State University

Elizabeth Cauffman, PhD
Professor of Psychology and Social Behavior, Education and Law, University of California, Irvine

Melvin Wilson, PhD
Professor, Department of Psychology, University of Virginia

Daniel Shaw, PhD
Distinguished Professor, Department of Psychology, Director of the Center for Parents and Children, University of Pittsburgh

Policy Perspectives

Richard Tremblay, PhD
Winner: Stockholm Prize in Criminology, 2017
Professor of Pediatrics, Psychiatry, and Psychology, University of Montreal

Kenneth Corvo, PhD
Associate Professor, Syracuse University School of Social Work

*Subject to change. See santafeboys.org for updates.

Infant Mental Health Journal Special Issue on *Early Origins of Male Violence*

The January 2019 Infant Mental Health Journal will be devoted to the early origins of male violence. Many of the authors of the articles will be presenters in the Santa Fe conference.

INFANT MENTAL HEALTH JOURNAL
© Michigan Association for Infant Mental Health

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Hiram Fitzgerald, PhD
Michigan State University

Paul Golding, PhD
President, Santa Fe Boys Educational Foundation

Adrian Raine, DPhil
University of Pennsylvania

Richard Tremblay, PhD
University of Montreal

Post Office Box 1312 | Santa Fe, NM 87504-1312 | info@santafeboys.org

SAVE THE DATE!

Boys at Risk
2019 CONFERENCE

Early Origins of Male Violence:

A Bio-Psycho-Social and Infant Mental Health Approach to a Major Social Issue

By a very significant margin, most violence is committed by males. This conference examines the neurobiological, psychological, and social features seemingly unique to or predominant in the development of very young males. The conference addresses the question of how these factors may place boys at greater risk for this outcome starting in the prenatal, infant, and toddler periods.

Registration begins on January 15, 2019. Sign up now for announcements and updates at...

santafeboys.org

May 1-3, 2019

Santa Fe, New Mexico

SANTA FE BOYS EDUCATIONAL FOUNDATION

Follow us @ santafeboysorg

Who Should Attend?

The conference focuses on contemporary research in child development with special attention to early male development. This includes discussion of the social, psychological, developmental, neurological, genetic, epigenetic, evolutionary, and attachment research related to the early-in-life origins of male violence. Professionals working with boys and men in the fields of psychology, social work, criminology, gender development, child development, and child-oriented or crime-oriented policy makers will find this event of special interest, as will individuals concerned about violence by females and female victimization. Subjects addressed include:

- Early problematic attachment patterns and their later outcomes under complex social circumstances
- The neurobiology of infancy and the vulnerabilities of males that affect later violent behaviors.
- The genetic and epigenetic bases of later violent behavior
- Toddler predictors of adolescent antisocial behavior
- Longitudinal research/studies of the early roots of violent behavior in males
- Social and historical risk factors that "get under the skin" and contribute to the disproportion of violence occurring in some communities of color
- Human evolution and male violence, including evidence from the studies of non-human primates and other mammals
- The early-in-life roots of domestic violence, psychopathy, and mass murder

Call for Presentation Proposals

In addition to invited presenters, the conference provides opportunities for scholars, practitioners, and policy makers to present in symposia and workshops on subjects and research related to the theme of the conference.

Interested in submitting a presentation? Go to the 2019 Conference tab at santafeboys.org for more information.

Getting to Santa Fe, NM

The main access point to Santa Fe is the Albuquerque Sunport Airport (ABQ), 75 miles south of the city. Santa Fe also has its own airport (SAF) with limited commercial service from Dallas, Phoenix, and Denver. The Santa Fe Airport is 20 minutes from downtown. Both airports offer shuttle service to nearby hotels.

Continuing Education Units (CEUs) will be offered.

For information contact info@santafeboys.org

To receive updates and registration information join our email list at santafeboys.org

santafeboys.org

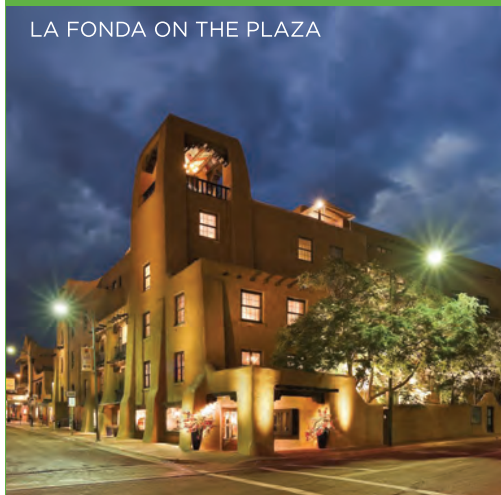
Santa Fe & New Mexico

One of the oldest continuously inhabited places in North American, Santa Fe and the city's architecture and museums evoke the region's Native American, Spanish, Mexican, and cowboy pasts. The small city has abundant modern art galleries, restaurants, and cultural events.

The conference hotel (La Fonda on the Plaza) is located in the heart of the historic district, less than a 10 minute walk from the Santa Fe Community Convention Center where the event will be held.

A limited block of rooms has been reserved at La Fonda. An online portal will be available at santafeboys.org for hotel reservations at a discounted rate.

Registration for the conference opens January 15, 2019 at santafeboys.org.



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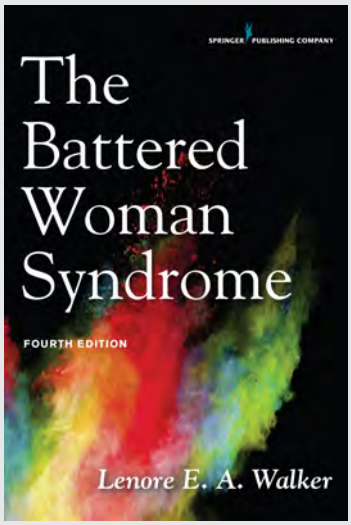
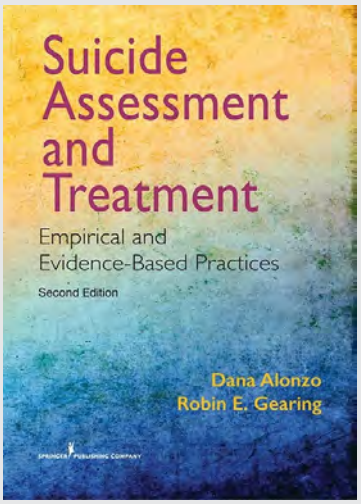
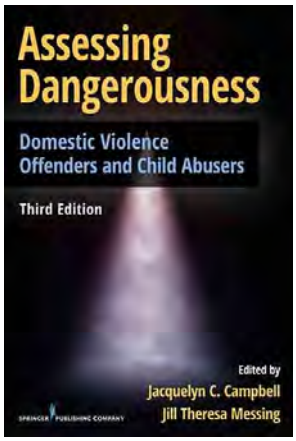
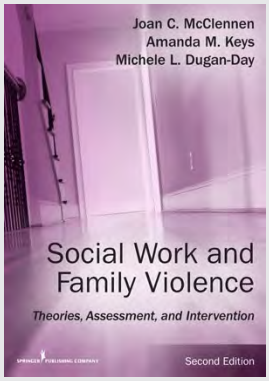
Official Publisher of the Partner Abuse Journal
New Directions in Research, Intervention, and Policy

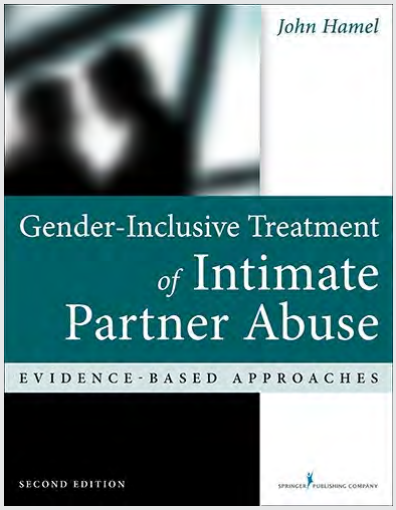
EDITOR: John Hamel, LCSW

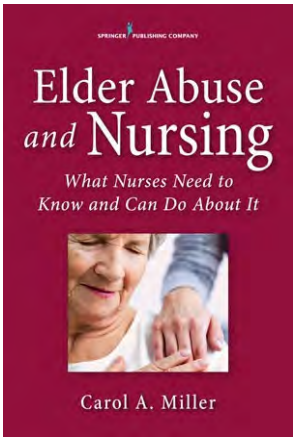


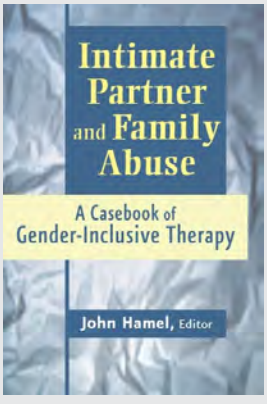












SECTION III

Workshops & Conference Schedule

Pre-Conference workshops
Sunday July 15th 9:30am to 3:00pm
(Includes Lunch, 11:30am to 12:30pm)

Promoting Resiliency in Abused and Traumatized Children and Adolescents: Current Research, Issues, and Intervention Techniques

Robert Geffner, Ph.D., ABPP, ABN
Family Violence & Sexual Assault Institute
Dba Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma
10065 Old Grove Rd., Suite 101
San Diego, CA 92131
Ph: 858-527-1860 x 4050 E-Mail: bgeffner@pacbell.net

Robert Geffner, Ph.D. ABPP, ABN, is: Founding President of the Family Violence and Sexual Assault Institute dba Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma (IVAT), San Diego; Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology at Alliant International University; Licensed Psychologist and Licensed Marriage & Family Therapist; Editor of four internationally disseminated journals from two publishers; and former clinical director of a large private practice mental health clinic in East Texas for over 15 years. He has a Diplomate in Clinical Neuropsychology and Board Certified in Couple & Family Psychology. He served as an adjunct faculty member for the National Judicial College for 10 years, and was a former Professor of Psychology at the University of Texas at Tyler for 16 years. Dr. Geffner is a Past President and founding member of the Trauma Psychology Division of the American Psychological Association. He is currently Immediate Past President of the National Partnership to End Interpersonal Violence Across the Lifespan, and Past President of the American Academy of Couple & Family psychology. He has been a researcher, trainer, practitioner, and consultant for more than 35 years.

Description

Recent research has shown a connection between childhood maltreatment, family violence, and trauma. In addition, our understanding of the neurodevelopmental effects of these types of adverse childhood experiences on the brain has also expanded. However, some children and adolescents are more resilient to these adverse experiences. This workshop discusses current research on resiliency in youth, deals with some of the controversies and issues, presents the current research on the effects of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) on psychological and neuropsychological functioning, and focuses on the techniques in promoting resiliency for children and adolescents that can be used also in intervention and prevention programs. The goal is to help mental health professionals and others better understand the dynamics, characteristics, research, and practical issues for children and adolescents exposed to adverse traumatic experiences to help them heal and recover based upon what we have learned from those who are more resilient. Implications for practice are presented, including specific suggestions concerning evidence-based, promising and psychodynamic practices to adequately address these issues for abused and traumatized children.

Learning Objectives: Participants will

1) be able to define "resiliency," and describe 2 controversies about the definition;
2) list 3 outcomes of resiliency research that can be utilized in prevention programs;
3) list 2 outcomes of resiliency research that can be utilized in intervention programs;
4) describe 3 intervention techniques for helping children heal from abuse and trauma utilizing resiliency research;
5) describe 3 intervention techniques for helping adolescents heal from abuse and trauma utilizing resiliency research

Pre-Conference workshops
Sunday July 15th 9:30am to 3:00pm
(Includes Lunch, 11:30am to 12:30pm)
Batterer Intervention: Moving Forward with Evidence-Based Practice

John Hamel, Ph.D., LCSW
Private Practice, San Francisco Bay Area, CA
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(415) 472-3275 www.johnhamel.net

John Hamel, Ph.D., LCSW, has a Masters in Social Welfare from U.C.L.A., and a Ph.D. from the University of Central Lancashire, U.K., where he is currently a Research Fellow. He has worked with family violence perpetrators and victims since 1992, and is a court-approved provider of batterer intervention and parent programs in four San Francisco Bay Area counties. Mr. Hamel is the author of Gender-Inclusive Treatment of Intimate Partner Abuse, 2nd Edition: Evidence-Based Approaches, (Springer, 2014); co-editor with Tonia Nicholls, PhD, of Family Interventions in Domestic Violence: A Handbook of Gender-Inclusive Theory and Treatment (Springer, 2007); and editor of Intimate Partner and Family Abuse: A Casebook of Gender Inclusive Therapy (Springer, 2008.) He also has had dozens of his research articles published in various peer-reviewed scholarly journals, and is Editor-in-Chief of Partner Abuse, a journal published quarterly by Springer Publishing. Mr. Hamel regularly speaks at conferences on domestic violence, has trained mental health professionals, victim advocates social service organizations, law enforcement, attorneys and family court mediators, and has provided case consultation and expert witness testimony. He is a founding member of the Association of Domestic Violence Intervention Programs (ADVIP), an organization of mental health professionals and researchers dedicated to evidence-based practice (www.domesticviolenceintervention.net).

Description

Beginning about a decade ago, research began to emerge indicating only a modest effect of batterer intervention programs (BIPs) in reducing rates of domestic violence. Since then, there has been a renewed interest among probation officers, law enforcement, victim advocates, batterer intervention providers and mental health professionals in finding more effective ways to increase the effectiveness of BIPs. Recently, legislation has been proposed that would amend California PC 1203.097, the current statute that specifies how BIPs should be implemented and regulated, so that current interventions are more empirically sound, based on the best research evidence. Other states are poised to move forward in a similar direction. However, the term "evidence-based-practice" has not always been clearly understood or defined, raising concerns among some victim advocates and intervention providers. The purpose of this presentation is to shed light and clarity on these issues, so that stakeholders work together to make batterer intervention more accountable and effective.

Learning Objectives

1. Without having access to the course notes, trainees will identify three primary risk factors for domestic violence perpetration.
2. Given three sets of research findings, the first based on clinical observation, the second based on a quasi-experimental research design, and the third based on random-assignment-to-condition, trainees will list these in the order of least to most methodologically-sound.
3. Without reference to the presentation notes, trainees will recount at least two recommendations made by domestic violence scholars for national batterer intervention standards and best practices.
4. Of the five common factors known to increase positive outcomes in psychotherapy, and of relevance to batterer intervention, trainees will describe three of these without reference to the course notes.

Pre-Conference workshops
Sunday July 15th 9:30am to 3:00pm
(Includes Lunch, 11:30am to 12:30pm)
A Solution-Focused Approach to Working with Intimate Partner Violent Offenders

Dr Emma Holdsworth – CPsychol, FHEA, BSc. (hons), MSc. PhD.
Senior Lecturer in forensic psychology at Coventry University, England.
Emma.Holdsworth@coventry.ac.uk

Dr Kate Walker – AFBPS, BSc. (hons), MSc. PhD.
Research Fellow in forensic psychology at Coventry University, England.
Centre for Advances in Behavioural Science (CABS), Coventry University
Richard Crossman, Priory Street, COVENTRY, CV1 5FB
Kate.Walker@coventry.ac.uk www.coventry.ac.uk

Dr. Kate Walker is a Research Fellow at the Faculty Research Centre for Advances in Behavioural Science (CABS) at Coventry University. She completed her PhD in 2013 in which she examined the process of desistance in male offenders of intimate partner violence and abuse (IPVA) and is currently working with intervention providers to implement the findings within practice. Her research interests include the development and evaluation of primary and tertiary interventions for the prevention of violence and interpersonal aggression in both adult and adolescent populations. She has evaluated a range of different interventions for IPVA perpetrators including: a mentoring programme for high-risk serial perpetrators of IPVA; a one-to-one workbook for IPVA offenders; a solution focused approach to IPVA interventions; and a serious-game for tackling adolescent dating violence. She has also examined the characteristics of perpetrators of child sexual exploitation (CSE) and interventions for CSE.

Dr. Emma Holdsworth is a chartered psychologist, senior lecturer in forensic psychology, and course director of the MSc Forensic Psychology and Crime. Emma completed her MSc in forensic Psychology and her PhD in the engagement of offenders and facilitators in offending behaviour programmes at Coventry University. Emma's areas of teaching are psychology in the criminal justice system, forensic decision-making, and the treatment of offenders. Her research area is offender rehabilitation – particularly offenders' motivation to change, facilitator and offender engagement in offending behaviour programmes, the therapeutic alliance, and a solution-focused approach to offending behaviour programmes. Applied research projects Emma works on include the development of solution-focused programmes for short-sentence offenders, domestic violence offenders in the community and in prison (male and female), and the training of programme facilitators.

Description

Interventions for perpetrators of IPVA have been controversial, and intervention efficacy is questionable and well debated. Programme attrition is also an issue particularly in relation to IPVA programmes, indicating a lack of engagement and increasing the risk of reoffending. The focus of many approaches to working with IPVA perpetrators is on individuals' deficits. That is, taking a perspective that the problem behaviours associated with offending are due to some underlying inadequacy in the individual. Programmes adopting a deficits approach are based on an offence-focused practice that is retrospective and looks to change past attitudes and behaviours. The alternative approach is brief solution focused work, which rather than placing an emphasis on deficits, looks at offenders' existing skills and strengths that can be harnessed and utilised to prevent further offending. The focus is

on solution behaviours that will replace previously problematic behaviours associated with offending. The facilitators' task is therefore somewhat different to that of traditional programme work. The purpose of this workshop is to introduce delegates to the solution-focused approach to working with offenders in a behavioural change context. The workshop will comprise:

- Discussion of how offenders' motivation to change can be conceptualised in a way that is conducive to engagement and the change process.
- Discussion of the theory behind the solution-focused approach and how it differs from typical offence-focused approaches.
- Discussion of the evidence base for applying a solution-focused approach.
- What SF programmes 'look like' in practice, and what skills are required of facilitators.
- Role-play that will allow candidates to explore the 10 solution-focused principles and the 5 types of SF questions – this will be practiced in a variety of the most difficult client presentations in treatment in order to explore how the SF approach can work in the 'worse case scenarios'.

Learning Objectives

The learning objectives are that by the end of this half-day workshop candidates will:

- Be familiar with the 10 Principles of the solution-focused approach.
- Be familiar with, and have practiced, the five types of solution-focused questions.
- Have developed skills in holding conversations with the offenders who are resistant to treatment.
- Have considered the philosophy and benefits of using strengths-based approaches to the successful rehabilitation of intimate partner violence offenders, over traditional offence-focused approaches.
- Have reconsidered offenders' motivation to change in ways that are conducive to harnessing motivation to change.
- Understand the rationale for applying a solution-focused approach to treating IPV offenders.

Pre-Conference workshops

Sunday July 15th 9:30am to 3:00pm

(Includes Lunch, 11:30am to 12:30pm)

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

Patricia K. Kerig, PhD
Professor of Clinical Psychology
University of Utah
Salt Lake City, UT 84112
p.kerig@psych.utah.edu

Patricia K. Kerig received her doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of California at Berkeley and currently is a Professor and the Director of Clinical Training in the Department of Psychology at the University of Utah. She is an author of over 120 books, chapters, scientific papers, and guest-edited special issues devoted to understanding the factors that predict risk, recovery, and resilience among youth and families coping with adversity and traumatic stress. Her works include a textbook on *Developmental Psychopathology* now in its 6th edition, and a forthcoming book to be published by the American Psychological Association on the role of relationships as sources of risk and resilience for girls on the pathway to delinquency. She has been the recipient of several research grants, including most recently a 4-year grant from the National Institute of Justice to support a longitudinal study of the emotional, cognitive, interpersonal, and psychophysiological factors underlying the link between childhood trauma exposure and adolescent involvement in the juvenile justice system. She is the Editor in Chief of the *Journal of Traumatic Stress* and serves as a Co-Director of the National Child Traumatic Stress Network's Juvenile Justice Consortium and Center for Trauma Recovery and Juvenile Justice (PI: Julian Ford) whose mission is to develop, evaluate, and disseminate trauma-informed assessment and intervention strategies to the juvenile justice system and the youth and families it serves.

Description

A wealth of empirical and clinical literature substantiates the importance of protecting those who interact with traumatized individuals from the potential negative effects of exposure to trauma-related material. 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, lab managers, 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 from a broad range of backgrounds 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. Learning outcomes will include assisting participants to: 1) understand the concepts of traumatic stress, vicarious trauma, and compassion fatigue and the factors that confer risk or resilience; 2) implement strategies designed to prevent the development of secondary traumatic stress and vicarious trauma by increasing preparedness to respond to challenging situations, such as research participants who choose to disclose traumatic experiences or who exhibit posttraumatic stress reactions; 3) use evidence-based tools designed to monitor our own stress reactions and detect the signs of secondary traumatic stress and vicarious trauma; 4) carry out effective affect regulation strategies and utilize resources to promote resilience.

Learning Objectives

1. Define and differentiate the concepts of secondary traumatic stress, vicarious trauma, and compassion fatigue
2. Implement strategies to prevent the development of secondary stress reactions
3. Carry out effective strategies for monitoring and reducing secondary stress reactions

Sunday, July 15, 2018

Time	Event	Room/Location
7:30 AM-4:00 PM		Prescott
8:00AM-5:00 PM	**Conference Registration**	Main Lobby
9:30AM-3:00 PM	**Pre-Conference Workshops** **Workshop #1**- Promoting Resiliency in Abused and Traumatized Children and Adolescents: Current Research, Issues, and Intervention Techniques **Workshop # 2** - Batterer Intervention: Moving Forward with Evidence-Based Practice **Workshop # 3** - A Solution-Focused Approach to Working with Intimate Partner Violent Offenders **Workshop # 4** - Resilience for Researchers: Strategies to Protect Investigators Studying Trauma and Violence from Secondary Traumatic Stress and Vicarious Trauma	Warner Gardner Woodbury Lear
11:30-12:30 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 Presentation Keynote Speaker: Dr. A K Shiva Kumar and Dr. Allyala Krishna Nandakumar "Violence in Childhood (VIC) Index: Methodology and Measurement." Closing Remarks & Song	Ballroom (1st Floor)
7:30-10:00 PM	**Opening Reception with Refreshments and Snacks**	Ballroom (1st Floor)

Monday, July 16, 2018

	Riverwatch	Ballroom	Harbor's Edge	Wentworth	Woodbury	Warner	Amphitheater	Gardner	Lear	Prescott
7:15-8:15 AM	***Special Breakfast with David Finkelhor: "What's improving, what's not?" **Special Breakfast with Sherry Hamby: "Shifting to Strength Based Approaches to Violence" **To Sign up email Doreen Cole at doreen.cole@unh.edu (Limited Seating)***									
8:30-9:45 AM	Improving Treatment for Domestic Violence A1	Intersection Among Types of Violence A2	Fathers for Change: An Integrated Intervention for Fathers with Histories of IPV and Substance Misuse A3	Child and Adult Sexual Assault: New Insights from Case Data A4	Effects Associated to Interpersonal Trauma in Adult Survivors: Mechanisms and Protective Factors A5	Time, Space, & Social Factors in Child Abuse A6	Multi-Disciplinary Team Responses to Violence A7	Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect, Achieving Health Equity A8	Sexual Assault on College Campuses: Expanding the Dialogue A9	
10:00-11:15 AM	Bullying and Youth Aggression B1		Personnel and Parents as Prevention Partners B3	New Findings in Stalking Research B4	Resilient Coping with Violence B5	Investigación y Prevención de la Violencia de Pareja: Contribuciones desde la Diversidad Cultural B6	Effects of Exposure to Domestic Violence on Adolescents B7	Sex and Labor Trafficking and the Child Welfare Population in Florida B8	Perceptions of Domestic Violence Services B9	
LUNCH 11:30-12:45PM		Invited Speaker Dr. Martine Hébert- Ballroom "Child sexual abuse: Looking back and moving forward"				Invited Speaker Dr. Christopher M. Murphy- Prescott "Components of Effective Psychosocial Intervention Programs for Partner Violent Individuals"				
1:00-2:15 PM	Inter Personal Violence in High Risk Populations C1		School and Youth Prevention Education C3	Community Based Intervention for Families Experiencing IPV C4	Co-occurrence of IPV, Mental Health and Substance Use Problems C5	Legal and Policy Responses to Family Violence C6	A Comprehensive Assessment of Youth Firearm Exposure C7	20X 20: Understanding Violence C8	Understanding Stalking C9	
2:30-3:45 PM	Toxic Masculinity and Violence Perpetration D1	Child Adversities Research D2	Bystander Behaviors D3	"Nothing About us Without us:" Using CBPR to Evaluate DV Program Practices D4	Sexe, Drogue et Victimisation D5	Improving the Healthcare Response to Violence D6	Findings from the YBVQ: A Three-Site Pilot Study D7	Risk and Benefits of Victimization Surveys D8	Qualitative Research on Sexual Assault Survivors-Informal Support Dyads D9	
4:00-5:15 PM	The Ways Tech Transforms Violence and Responses to Violence E1	Tools for Assessing Violence E2	Improving Measures of Students' Bystander Experiences E3	Implementation of IPV Screening and Treatment in VHA E4	Youth's Reckless and Delinquent Behaviors E5	First Pages E6	Understanding and Serving Children Exposed to Domestic Violence E7	IPV Perpetration among Adolescents and Young Adults E8	New Perspectives on Interpersonal Violence E9	

***** Special Event Monday Evening 5:30PM**
Time for Conversation & Refreshments
"The Edge" outdoor tented area outside the front doors of the Sheraton Hotel

Thaxter - Audio Visual Testing Room

Tuesday, July 17, 2018

	Riverwatch	Ballroom	Harbor's Edge	Wentworth	Woodbury	Warner	Amphitheater	Gardner	Lear	Prescott
7:15-8:15 AM	***Special Breakfast with David Finkelhor: "Heard any Bold New Ideas?" **To Sign up email Doreen Cole at doreen.cole@unh.edu (Limited Seating)*									
8:30-9:45 AM	**Stakeholder Lessons for Violence Prevention** **F1**	**Child Sexual Abuse Risk and Impact** **F2**	**National Surveys of Victimization** **F3**	**Impact of Intimate Partner Violence Exposure** **F4**	**Maltraitance et Victimization** **F5**	**Violence Prevention in a Global and Multi-Cultural Context** **F6**	**Complexities in Child Sexual Abuse Experiences** **F7**	**Developing Explanations of IPV and Providing an Appropriate Response** **F8**	**The Impact of Exposure to Domestic Violence** **F9**	
10:00-11:15 AM	**Promoting Disclosures of Victimizations** **G1**		**Approaches for Violence Intervention** **G3**	**Evals of the Office of Violence against Women's DV Homicide Prevent-ion Demonstration Initiative** **G4**	**Traumas Interpersonnels en Enfance et Ajustement Psycho-relationnel à l'âge Adulte** **G5**	**Improving the Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence** **G6**	**Psychopathology and Resilience in Youths Exposed to Violence** **G7**	**20 X 20: Responding to Violence** **G8**	**Matching Treatment to Perpetrator Characteristics and Type of Violence in IPV** **G9**	
LUNCH **11:30-12:45PM**		**Invited Speaker Dr. Antonia Abbey - Ballroom** "Men's Sexual Violence Against Women: Current Knowledge and Next Steps"					**Invited Speaker Dr. Kimberly Mitchell- Prescott** "Youth and Technology: What Two Decades of Research Has Taught Us"			
1:00-2:15 PM	**Child Sexual Abuse Predictors and Impacts** **H1**		**Advances in Social Work Responses to Violence** **H3**	**Re-envisioning Provider and DV Survivor Needs Related to Brain Injury, Mental Health, Opiate Use, Immigration Status** **H4**	**Violence and Distress in Intimate Relationships: A Multi-Method Assessment of Antecedents and Outcomes** **H5**	**Avances en los Servicios de Investigacion de la Violencia** **H6**	**Responding to Trafficking** **H7**	**Engagement in Children's Mental Health Services Following Sexual Abuse Allegations** **H8**	**Risk Factors for IPV Perpetration Among Youth** **H9**	
2:30-3:45 PM	**Which Strengths Matter Most? Exploring Resilience** **I1**	**New Perspectives on Child Victimization** **I2**	**Simulation Training: Research on a Promising Practice to Prepare Child Victimization Professionals** **I3**	**Court Interventions for DV: Therapeutic or Anti-Therapeutic Effects on Survivors?** **I4**	**Agression Sexuelle Envers les Enfants** **I5**	**I6**	**Addressing Family Violence** **I7**	**I8**	**Male Victims and Female Perpetrators** **I9**	
4:00-5:15 PM	**Close of Conference** **Please Remember to collect your Posters!**									

Thaxter Audio Visual Testing Room

Wednesday, July 18 and Thursday, July 19, 2018

ResilienceCon Writer's Workshop

Wednesday, 7/18

8-9	Breakfast and registration
9-10	Welcome, introductions, and goals
10-11	Presentation by Victoria Banyard
11-12	Workshops for manuscripts (hour 1)
12-1	Lunch
1-2	Workshops for manuscripts (hour 2)
2-2:30	Break
2:30-3	Revision time (opportunity to take some notes and collect your thoughts while feedback is fresh in your mind)
3-4	Panel: What makes a good pitch? What reviewers, editors, funders, and media look for
4-5	Reflections on the Day: From R&R to the Big Picture
6	Optional dinner outing (not included in registration fee)

Thursday, 7/19

8-9	Breakfast
9-10	Understanding the narrative arcs of scientific papers: Sherry Hamby
10-12	Workshops for manuscripts
12-1	Lunch
1-2	3-page Challenge
2-2:30	Break
2:30-3:30	Q&A and Next Steps
3:30-4:30	Closing

Conference Schedule Overview

Sunday, Jul 15, 2018

8:00 am – 5:00 pm	**Conference Check-In & Registration**
10:00 am – 3:30 pm	**Pre-Conference Workshops**
2:30 pm – 4:30 pm	**Data Blitz** Amphitheater
4:30 pm – 6:00 pm	**Poster Reception** Harbor's Edge& Riverwatch
6:00 pm – 7:30 pm	**Opening Plenary Session** The Ballroom
6:00 pm – 6:10 pm	*Welcoming and Opening Remarks* Sherry Hamby, Conference Chair Sewanee, The University of the South
6:10 pm – 6:20 pm	*Gerald T. Hotaling Award Presentation* Sherry Hamby, Conference Chair Sewanee, The University of the South
6:20 pm – 7:20 pm	*Keynote Speaker*s A K Shiva Kumar & Allyala Krishna Nandakumar Know Violence in Childhood, Brandeis University
7:20 pm – 7:30 pm	*Closing Remarks* David Finkelhor, Conference Chair University of New Hampshire
7:30 pm – 10:00 pm	**Opening Reception** The Ballroom

Monday, July 16, 2018 7:15 – 8:15 am

***Special Breakfast Meeting with David Finkelhor: "What's Improving, What's Not?"**
Room: John Paul Jones
***Special Breakfast Meeting with Sherry Hamby: "Shifting to Strength Based Approaches to Violence"**
Room: Daniel Webster

Monday, July 16, 2018 8:30 – 9:45 am

A1	Improving Treatment for Domestic Violence Perpetrators	Riverwatch
A2	Intersections Among Types of Violence	Ballroom
A3	Fathers for Change: An Integrated Intervention for Fathers with Histories of IPV and Substance Misuse	Harbor's Edge
A4	Child and Adult Sexual Assault: New Insights from Case Data	Wentworth
A5	Effects Associated to Interpersonal Trauma in Adult Survivors: Mechanisms and Protective Factors	Woodbury
A6	Time, Space, & Social Factors in Child Abuse	Warner
A7	Multi Disciplinary Team Responses to Violence	Amphitheater
A8	Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect, Achieving Health Equity	Gardner
A9	Sexual Assault on College Campuses: Expanding the Dialogue	Lear

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Monday, July 16, 2018 10:00 – 11:15 am

B1	Bullying & Youth Aggression	Riverwatch
B3	Personnel and Parents as Prevention Partners	Harbor's Edge
B4	New Findings in Stalking Research	Wentworth
B5	Resilient Coping with Violence	Woodbury
B6	Investigación y Prevención de la Violencia de Pareja: Contribuciones desde la Diversidad Cultural	Warner
B7	Effects of Exposure to Domestic Violence on Adolescents	Amphitheater
B8	Sex and Labor Trafficking and the Child Welfare Population in Florida	Gardner
B9	Perceptions of Domestic Violence Services	Lear

Monday, July 16, 2018 11:30 – 12:45 pm

A prepaid lunch ticket is required to attend the lunch buffets.
To purchase a lunch ticket, please see the conference front desk ($25 per day)

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Martine Hébert Ballroom
Topic: "*Child sexual abuse: Looking back and moving forward*"

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Christopher M. Murphy Prescott
Topic: "*Components of Effective Psychosocial Intervention Programs for Partner Violent Individuals*"

Monday, July 16, 2018 1:00 – 2:15 pm

C1	Inter Personal Violence Risk Factors in High Risk Populations	Riverwatch
C3	School and Youth Prevention Education	Harbor's Edge
C4	Community-Based Intervention for Families Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: Exposure, Posttraumatic Stress, and Resilience	Wentworth
C5	Co-occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence, Mental Health and Substance Use Problems: How Research Can Improve Practices	Woodbury
C6	Legal & Policy Responses to Family Violence	Warner
C7	A Comprehensive Assessment of Youth Firearm Exposure: Findings from the Youth Firearm and Safety Study	Amphitheater
C8	20X20 Understanding Violence	Gardner
C9	Understanding Stalking	Lear

Monday, July 16, 2018 2:30 – 3:45 pm

D1	Toxic Masculinity and Violence Perpetration	Riverwatch
D2	Child Adversities Research	Ballroom
D3	Bystander Behaviors	Harbor's Edge
D4	"Nothing About us Without us: " Using CBPR to Evaluate DV Program Practices	Wentworth
D5	Sexe, Drogue et Victimisation: Difficultés dans les Relations Amoureuses à L'adolescence	Woodbury
D6	Improving the Healthcare Response to Violence	Warner
D7	Findings from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ): A Three-Site Pilot Study	Amphitheater
D8	Risk and Benefits of Victimization Surveys	Gardner
D9	Qualitative Research on Sexual Assault Survivors-Informal Support Dyads	Lear

Monday, July 16, 2018 4:00 – 5:15 pm

E1	The Ways that Technology Transforms Violence and Responses to Violence	Riverwatch
E2	Tools for Assessing Violence	Ballroom
E3	Improving Measures of Students' Bystander Experiences: Understanding Intervention Opportunities, Responses, and Barriers	Harbor's Edge
E4	Implementation of IPV Screening and Treatment in VHA: Successes, Barriers, and Next Steps	Wentworth
E5	Youth's Reckless and Delinquent Behaviors: Looking at the Function and Context of these Behaviors through a Trauma Perspective	Woodbury
E6	First Pages	Warner
E7	Understanding and Serving Children Exposed to Domestic Violence	Amphitheater
E8	Interpersonal Violence Perpetration among Adolescents and Young Adults: Examining Risk Pathways and Gender Effects	Gardner
E9	New Perspectives on Interpersonal Violence	Lear

Monday, July 16, 2018 5:30 pm

*Special Event: Time for Conversation & Refreshments!
"The Edge" Tented area outside the front doors of the Sheraton Hotel

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Tuesday, July 17, 2018 7:15 – 8:15 am
*Special Breakfast Meeting with David Finkelhor: "Heard Any Bold New Ideas?"
Room: John Paul Jones

Tuesday, July 17, 2018 8:30 – 9:45 am

F1	Stakeholder Lessons for Violence Prevention	Riverwatch
F2	Child Sexual Abuse Risk and Impact	Ballroom
F3	National Surveys of Victimization	Harbor's Edge
F4	Impact of Intimate Partner Violence Exposure: Recommendations to Better Serve Children	Wentworth
F5	Maltraitance et victimisation: Facteurs associés à la diversité des conséquences et stratégies de prévention	Woodbury
F6	Violence Prevention in a Global and Multi-Cultural Context	Warner
F7	Complexities in Child Sexual Abuse Experiences	Amphitheater
F8	Developing Explanations of Intimate Partner Violence and Providing an Appropriate Response: What does the Research Evidence Tell Us?	Gardner
F9	The Impact of Exposure to Domestic Violence	Lear

Tuesday, July 17, 2018 10:00 – 11:15 am

G1	Promoting Disclosures of Victimization	Riverwatch
G3	Approaches for Violence Intervention	Harbor's Edge
G4	Evaluations of the Office of Violence Against Women's Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative	Wentworth
G5	Traumas interpersonnels en enfance et ajustement psycho-relationnel à l'âge adulte: mécanismes explicatifs et intervention	Woodbury
G6	Improving the Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault	Warner
G7	Psychopathology and Resilience in Youths Exposed to Violence	Amphitheater
G8	20X20 Responding to Violence	Gardner
G9	Matching Treatment to Perpetrator Characteristics and Type of Violence in IPV	Lear

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Tuesday, July 17, 2018 11:30 – 12:45 pm

A prepaid lunch ticket is required to attend the lunch buffets.
To purchase a lunch ticket, please see the conference front desk ($25 per day)

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Antonia Abbey Ballroom
Topic: "*Men's Sexual Violence Against Women: Current Knowledge and Next Steps*"

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Kimberly Mitchell Prescott
Topic: "*Youth and Technology: What Two Decades of Research Has Taught Us*"

Tuesday, July 17, 2018 1:00 – 2:15 pm

H1	Child Sexual Abuse Predictors and Impacts	Riverwatch
H3	Advances in Social Work Responses to Violence	Harbor's Edge
H4	Re-envisioning Provider and DV Survivor Needs Related to Brain Injury, Mental Health, Opiate Use, and Immigration/Refugee Status	Wentworth
H5	Violence and Distress in Intimate Relationships: A Multi-Method Assessment of Antecedents and Outcomes	Woodbury
H6	Avances en los Servicios de Investigacion de la Violencia	Warner
H7	Responding to Trafficking	Amphitheater
H8	Engagement in Children's Mental Health Services Following Sexual Abuse Allegations	Gardner
H9	Risk Factors for IPV Perpetration Among Youth	Lear

Tuesday, July 17, 2018 2:30 – 3:45 pm

I1	Which Strengths Matter Most? Exploring Resilience	Riverwatch
I2	New Perspectives on Child Victimization	Ballroom
I3	Simulation Training: Research on a Promising Practice to Prepare Child Victimization Professionals	Harbor's Edge
I4	Court Interventions for Domestic Violence: Therapeutic or Anti-Therapeutic Effects on Survivors?	Wentworth
I5	Agression sexuelle envers les enfants: utilisation de données administratives pour documenter leur santé et les services offerts	Woodbury
I7	Addressing Family Violence	Amphitheater
I9	Male Victims and Female Perpetrators	Lear

SECTION IV

Conference Special Events

Monday July 16th
7:15-8:15am

John Paul Jones Room
(2nd Floor)

Breakfast with David Finkelhor

Talk Title: What's Improving and What's Not?

*Limited space available.

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

Continental Breakfast is Provided Outside of the Meeting Room.

Breakfast with Sherry Hamby

* Limited Space Available Please Sign-Up Early!!

Monday July 16th
7:15 — 8:15am
Daniel Webster Room, 2nd Floor

Shifting to Strength Based Approaches to Violence

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

Time for Conversation & Refreshments!

Monday July 16th

5:30pm

"THE EDGE"
Tented Area Outside the Front Doors of the Sheraton Hotel!

Breakfast with David Finkelhor

Tuesday
July 17th
7:15-8:15am

John Paul Jones Room

2nd Floor Of Hotel

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

Title: **Heard any Bold New Ideas?**

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

SECTION V

Poster Session Abstracts

Poster Session **Sunday 7/15/2018** **4:30pm-6:00pm** **Harbor's Edge**

Poster Reception

Abigaëlle Gascon ***Executive Functions in the Preschool Years: Associations with Child Maltreatment and Sociodemographic Risk***

Abigaëlle Gascon - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Angélique Paquette - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Diane St-Laurent - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Tristan Milot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Maltreated children get lower scores than non-maltreated children on executive function (EF) tasks (Fay-Stammbach et al., 2017). Low socioeconomic status has been associated with poor children's performance on EF tasks (Hackman et al., 2015). Few studies have evaluated factors that could moderate the link between child maltreatment and EF. This study aims to: 1) investigate the link between maltreatment and EF and 2) examine whether sociodemographic (SD) risk moderates this association in a low-income sample of preschoolers (N=151; m=59.77 months; 74 boys, 77 girls). Participants were 42 maltreated (assessed by Child Protection Services records) and 109 non-maltreated children and their mothers. The socio-demographic risk index (ranging from 0 to 4) was computed based on the presence of the following factors: teenage motherhood, mother with no high-school diploma, receiving social welfare, and single-parent status. EF was measured by the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function-Preschool Version (BRIEF-P; Gioia et al., 2003), which was completed by the child's preschool teacher. Regression analysis showed that maltreatment was associated with poorer EF ($\beta=0.42$, $p<0.001$). No effects were found either for SD risk ($\beta=0.12$, n.s.), or maltreatment X SD risk interaction ($\beta=0.01$, n.s.). Therefore, SD risk did not moderate the association between maltreatment and EF.

Jacqueline Holloway ***Re-Evaluating the AAPI-2 Factor Structure in High Risk, Diverse, Low-Income Parent Samples***

Jacquelin Holloway - The New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mary Pulido - The NYSPCC

The Adult Adolescent Parenting Inventory (AAPI-2) is a widely used measure to assess parenting behaviors that are associated with risk for child abuse. This validated measure, consisting of 5 subscales, is used regularly in clinical contexts and parenting programs to assess the effectiveness of interventions. More recent studies, however, have re-examined the structure of the AAPI-2 in ethnically diverse, low-income samples, which do not support the AAPIs five factor structure. In the current study, a factor analysis of the AAPI-2 was conducted in a sample of low income, minority parents mandated to supervised visitation services in a front line clinical agency in New York City. The non-custodial parent participated in therapeutic visits with their children, in addition to completing a 12 week parent education program. The AAPI-2 was completed at program intake and after 12 weeks of services. Preliminary results support recent findings in diverse samples that do not confirm a distinct five factor structure proposed by the scale developers. Further analyses are ongoing. The results indicating a poor fit of the overall model require further critical review when using the measure to determine risk for abusive behaviors and change in parenting practices in diverse, low income samples.

Guillaume Boivin ***Early Life Stress and Daily Hassles in School Bullying among Adolescents: Explaining a Specific Form of Aggression through Stress***

Guillaume Boivin - UQAC, Jacinthe Dion - UQAC; Wendy Nilsen - Norwegian Institute of Public Health

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 conceptual framework in which bullying would be moderated by daily hassles and partly influenced by early life stress. Method: The sample consists of 526 participants from age 12 to 16 from Norway. Independent variables include sex, age, stressful life events, daily hassles, and self-regulation. Dependant variables include bullying and coping strategies. Estimates will be derived through structural equation modelling and cross-lagged path analysis. Results: Results from the cross-lagged path analysis suggest that there is a significant association between bullying and daily hassles at each wave. However, early life stress appears to be best associated with daily hassles which could suggest an indirect effect. Conclusion: Although further analysis is necessary to develop an integrated etiological model for school bullying, results suggest that a diathesis-stress model could be used to explain bullying during adolescence.

Laetitia Mélissande ***Emotion Regulation and Internalized Behavior Problems in Children Victims of Sexual Abuse***

Laetitia Mélissande Amédée - Université du Québec à Montréal, Justine Caouette - Université du Québec à Montréal; Amélie Tremblay Perreault - Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is associated with a host of psychological difficulties, such as emotion dysregulation. These problems have been found to be more prevalent among sexually abused preschoolers than non-abused children. Emotion regulation was also found to be a mediator between CSA and internalized behavior problems. However, the role of emotion regulation on specific dimensions of internalized behaviors is not well-known. This study aimed to 1) evaluate emotion regulation competencies in CSA children 2) examine the role of emotion regulation in the relationship between CSA and internalized behavior problems (anxiety, withdrawal and somatic complains). A sample of 378 CSA victims and 45 non-victims aged 6 to 12 and their parents completed questionnaires evaluating the children's emotion regulation competencies and internalized behavior problems. CSA victims showed more emotional lability and less emotion regulation than non-abused children. Emotion regulation was found to mediate the relationship between CSA and each of the outcomes. Emotion regulation explained 24.5% of withdrawal symptoms while it explained 8.2% and 4% of somatic complains and anxiety symptoms, respectively. This study provides a better understanding of the mechanisms involved in the development of specific internalized disorders.

Katherine E. Gnall ***Intimate Partner Conflict, Emotion, and Health***

Katherine Gnall - National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Casey T. Taft - National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, and Boston University School of Medicine

A well-documented link exists between various emotions and health, and between relationship functioning and health. Less is known about the impact of emotions elicited specifically from relationship conflicts. We examined emotions reported immediately following simulated partner conflict scenarios (N=166) and their relationship with health outcomes, as well as gender differences in these relationships. Analyses indicated that for women, anger was the strongest correlate with more physical health symptoms (r=.35) and poorer physical (r=-.44) and mental (r=-.23) functional health, while happiness was the strongest protective correlate for health symptoms (r=-.31) and mental functional health (r=.36). Anger and happiness were the only significant predictors of health outcomes in regression analyses for women. For men, greater health symptoms were correlated with higher anger (r=.34), sadness (r=.30), fear (r=.35), and disgust (r=.30). Associations with functional health for men were lower relative to women, and no significant correlates emerged in regression analyses for any outcome for men. Findings suggest that emotions experienced following relationship conflict may have important implications for health. These emotions may be particularly salient for women’s health, perhaps due to gender differences in the perceptions of the importance of relationships for well-being.

Arielle Scoglio ***Child Sexual Abuse and Future Victimization: A Systematic Review of Risk & Protective Factors***

Arielle Scoglio - Northeastern University, Shane Kraus - Bedford VA Medical Center; Beth Molnar - Northeastern University

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a widespread public health problem in the United States, which has been associated with multiple long-term deleterious outcomes, including revictimization in adulthood. This systematic review of 25 studies synthesizes research examining possible risk and protective factors that might explain the established link between child sexual abuse and future victimizations. Results identified specific risk factors with evidence behind them, namely co-occurring maltreatment in the home, risky sexual behavior- particularly in adolescence, PTSD, and emotion dysregulation or other maladaptive coping strategies. This review also suggests that perceived parental care may be protective against future victimization. In addition, the review revealed considerable variability in the definition and measurement of CSA and adult victimization, particularly in terms of how researchers used age to define childhood or adulthood victimization. This variability in definitions may influence results and points to the need for harmonization of measurement of CSA and adult victimization. Our findings have clinical and research implications. Fostering protective factors such as parental caring may help to reduce risk of revictimization for that child in adolescence and adulthood. In addition, addressing and preventing co-occurring maltreatment, risky sexual behavior, emotion dysregulation, substance use and other coping methods for CSA survivors may improve functioning over time and reduce the risk of future victimization experiences. Findings also highlight the need for adequate and possibly standardized definitions of CSA and revictimization, inclusion of male survivors, and for well-validated and consistent measurement in future research.

Sharon Cohen ***Maternal Support as a Moderator of the Relationship between Self-Blaming and Self-Harming Behavior in Sexually Abused Adolescent***

Sharon Cohen - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal; Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal; Mireille Cyr - Université de Montréal; Jean-Yves Frappier - Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Ste-Justine

Rationale: Studies highlight a higher risk of adopting self-harming behaviors (SHB) and attributes of self-blame in sexually abused adolescent. Yet, few studies have investigated factors influencing the link between self-blame and SHB in victims. Our aim is to explore perceived maternal support as a protective factor diminishing the risk of engaging in SHB and adopting self-blame attributions. Method: A total of 181 adolescent girls victims of SA aged between 14 and 18 were recruited from hospital centers and specialized community organizations. Participants completed self-administered questionnaires assessing self-blame attribution about the abuse (Feiring et al., 2002), self-destructive behavior (Sadowski, 1995), and perceived maternal support (Wolfe, 2002). Results: Results shows that the direct relation between self-blame attribution and SHB is significant ($\beta = .09$, $p < .01$). Regression analyses using macro Process (Hayes, 2012) showed that the interaction of self-blame attribution and adolescent-perceived maternal support is significant ($\beta = .21$, $p < .01$); perceived maternal support moderates the relationship between self-blame attribution and SHB. Conclusion: Our findings underscore the importance of maternal support for teenage victims of SA. Mothers of victims of SA are likely to report feelings of powerlessness following disclosure however, results of the present study suggest the mothers can represent a significant protective factor in reducing distress in teenagers. Impact: This study provides new insights into the possible trajectories of adolescent victims of SA, namely in the factors that act as protective against self-harming behaviors. Involving mothers in treatment and fostering their support could represent an important element in the rehabilitation process of adolescent victims of SA.

Ricky Finzi-Dottan ***Psychological Abuse Perpetration as a Mediator between Insecure Attachment Orientations and Relationship Satisfaction: A Dyadic Perspective***

Ricky Finzi-Dottan - Sapir Academic College, Ateret Gewirtz-Meydan - Crimes against Children Research Center Family Research Laboratory Department of Sociology, University of New Hampshire

This study sought to understand the meditating role of psychological abuse between both partners attachment orientation and relationship satisfaction, using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Campbell & Kashy, 2002). One hundred and twenty-eight couples (N=256) participated in the study by completing the following: The Experiences in Close Relationships Scale, the Non-Physical Abuse of Partner Scale, and the Relationship Assessment Scale. Results indicated that women were more psychologically abusive than men. However, men were more psychologically abusive when women were high in anxious attachment, or when they were personally high in anxious or avoidant attachment orientation. Two actor effects were found: Among both women and men, higher levels of anxious attachment, let to more perpetration of psychological abuse, which, in turn, was negatively linked with their own relationship satisfaction. Partner effect supports the mediation assumption since two significant paths were found: Women with anxious attachment perpetrated more psychological abuse towards their partner, which in turn was negatively linked with their partners' relationship satisfaction. Second, higher levels of anxiety attachment among women were linked with more psychological abuse perpetration by their partner, which in turn was negatively linked to partners' relationship satisfaction. These results highlight the escalatory and bidirectional impact of anxious attachment on psychological abuse and relationships satisfaction.

Margherita Cameranesi ***Siblings Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: An Examination of Self-Esteem and Relationship Quality***

Margherita Cameranesi - University of Manitoba, Caroline C. Piotrowski - University of Manitoba

Rationale. Although it is well recognized that siblings play an important role in children's adjustment and well-being, and the majority of families affected by intimate partner violence (IPV) have more than one child, most research to date has had a limited focus on a single child within these families. Purpose. The aim of the present study was to: 1) explore the association between duration of IPV exposure, the quality of mother-child and sibling relationships, and self-esteem in siblings exposed to IPV, and 2) investigate the quality of mother-child and sibling relationships as potential moderators between duration of exposure to IPV and self-esteem in younger and older siblings in our sample. Method. Participants included 47 school-age sibling pairs and their mothers recruited from the community. Mothers and children reported on all study variables. The analyses were conducted separately for younger and older siblings to maintain independence of observations. Results. For both younger and older siblings, after controlling for age, IPV exposure duration was not a significant predictor of self-esteem. For younger siblings only, a warmer mother-child relationship significantly predicted high self-esteem. Moderating analyses were not significant.

Anne-Stuart Bell ***The Association Between School Climate and Well-being Across the Lifespan***

Anne-Stuart Bell - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Elizabeth Taylor - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center; Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

Purpose: Positive school climate helps foster development and well-being for youth, but does it impact us as we age? This study will explore the effects of school climate throughout the lifespan, with a focus on when do the effects continue or cease to impact well-being. Method: Participants (n = 475) were between the ages of 12 and 75 (M = 36.4, SD = 17.6) and 57.1% were female. Participants completed a survey on resilience strengths-base coping strategies. Results were analyzed using moderator analyses to explore interaction effects of school climate and age on well-being outcomes. Results: Overall, those who reported higher levels of school climate also reported higher levels of posttraumatic growth and subjective well-being. Better school climate was associated with increased well-being for all age groups. For posttraumatic growth, this was qualified by a significant interaction between school climate and age. The effects of school climate on posttraumatic growth were most marked for 12-18 year olds versus older participants. Discussion: Perhaps unexpectedly, our study suggests that as we age, school climate is still associated with multiple indicators of well-being. This reinforces the importance of the secondary school environment on well-being, even across the lifespan.

Margherita Cameranesi ***A Rapid Review of Research Findings on Children and Adolescents Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Margherita Cameranesi - University of Manitoba, Caroline C. Piotrowski - University of Manitoba

Rationale. Despite the consistent body of evidence showing that childhood exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) represents a major risk factor for the development of a wide range of short- and long-term adjustment problems that span virtually all spheres of functioning, to date Knowledge Translation (KT) of research findings concerning children who have experienced a violent home environment has received very little attention in the literature. Aim. The purpose of the present paper was to organize clinically relevant research evidence on childhood exposure to IPV collected by conducting a rapid review of the literature into a comprehensive end-of-grant KT plan targeting relevant knowledge users who deliver child care services to IPV-affected families. Methods. A rapid review of the literature was performed to identify clinically relevant research on children and adolescents exposed to IPV upon which we built an evidence-based KT plan targeting a variety of practitioners from different disciplines. Implications. Given the high prevalence of childhood exposure to IPV worldwide and the associated adjustment problems children and adolescents experience, the development of KT strategies to transfer clinically relevant research evidence on this population to practitioners who deliver professional child care services should be deemed a priority by scholars and policy makers.

Jill Hoxmeier ***Undergraduate Students as Bystanders to Sexual Violence Risks: Differences in Bystander Experiences based on Racial Identity***

Jill Hoxmeier - Central Washington University, Julia O'Connor - Rutgers University; Sarah McMahon - Rutgers University

Although research has been dedicated to understanding the psychosocial correlates of bystander intervention behavior related to sexual violence, inquiry often fails to examine students' racial identity. The purpose of this study is to examine whether – and how – undergraduate students' racial identity (White, non-Hispanic, African American, Asian American, Hispanic and multi-racial) is related to their reported intervention opportunities and response as bystanders to sexual violence risks, using cross-sectional data from the Fall of 2014 (N = 9,358). Tests of independence revealed racial identity was significantly related to bystander opportunities for four of the six situations examined; logistic regression revealed that White students had significantly higher odds of reporting these intervention opportunities, compared to other racial groups. Racial identity was not significantly related to bystander intervention behavior, although Asian American students had significantly lower odds of reporting pro-social intervention response for one situation, compared to White counterparts. Based on these findings, research should include samples that reflect the diversity of their campus communities, explore what types of opportunities students of color identify as potential for intervention, and ensure these situations are captured in bystander behavior measures used in the field.

Raphaëlle Paradis-Lavallée ***Sexual Coercion and Romantic Attachment: A Dyadic Study***

Raphaëlle Paradis-Lavallée - Université de Sherbrooke, Aurélie Claing - Université de Sherbrooke; Audrey Brassard - Université de Sherbrooke; Yvan Lussier Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Intimate partner sexual violence is a public health problem with devastating consequences for those who experience it (WHO, 2010). Over 50% of couples have experienced sexual coercion (i.e. making someone engage in sexual activity despite his or her will; Brousseau et al., 2011). Attachment theory is a relevant framework to study sexual coercion since both attachment dimensions (anxiety, avoidance) are risk factors of sexual victimization and perpetration (Karantzas et al., 2015). Sommer, Babcock, and Sharp (2017) have highlighted the importance of studying both partners to take into account the relational dynamic of couples. Their results showed that attachment anxiety is related to one's own perpetration of sexual coercion and the partner's perpetration. The current study examines associations between attachment insecurities and sexual coercion victimization and perpetration among couples seeking therapy for couple distress. Both members of 75 heterosexual couples have completed validated measures of attachment insecurities and sexual coercion. Path analyses using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (Kenny et al., 2006) showed that women's attachment anxiety is related to their own perpetration of minor sexual coercion. Women's attachment avoidance is related to minor sexual coercion victimization. Clinical implications and limitations are discussed.

Abigaëlle Gascon ***Executive Functions in the Preschool Years: Associations with Child Maltreatment and Sociodemographic Risk***

Abigaëlle Gascon - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Angélique Paquette - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Diane St-Laurent - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Tristan Milot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Maltreated children get lower scores than non-maltreated children on executive function (EF) tasks (Fay-Stammbach et al., 2017). Low socioeconomic status has been associated with poor children's performance on EF tasks (Hackman et al., 2015). Few studies have evaluated factors that could moderate the link between child maltreatment and EF. This study aims to: 1) investigate the link between maltreatment and EF and 2) examine whether sociodemographic (SD) risk moderates this association in a low-income sample of preschoolers (N=151; m=59.77 months; 74 boys, 77 girls). Participants were 42 maltreated (assessed by Child Protection Services records) and 109 non-maltreated children and their mothers. The socio-demographic risk index (ranging from 0 to 4) was computed based on the presence of the following factors: teenage motherhood, mother with no high-school diploma, receiving social welfare, and single-parent status. EF was measured by the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function-Preschool Version (BRIEF-P; Gioia et al., 2003), which was completed by the child's preschool teacher. Regression analysis showed that maltreatment was associated with poorer EF ($\beta=0.42$, $p<0.001$). No effects were found either for SD risk ($\beta=0.12$, n.s.), or maltreatment X SD risk interaction ($\beta=0.01$, n.s.). Therefore, SD risk did not moderate the association between maltreatment and EF.

Jennifer Katz ***White Women's Reponses to Latina versus White Victims of Rape Leading to Pregnancy***

Jennifer Katz - SUNY Geneseo, Jennifer Katz - SUNY Geneseo

Women of color are often stereotyped as having qualities that violate expectations for traditional (White) femininity. Latina women specifically are seen as exotic, sexually promiscuous, fertile, and prone to teen pregnancy. Although past research suggests that observers tend to feel less sympathy for Latina than White rape victims, perceptions of teen pregnancy following rape have not been studied in terms of victim ethnicity. This study investigated responses to a young pregnant rape victim as a function of her ethnicity Eighty White, non-Latina undergraduate women were randomly assigned to one of two conditions involving either "Juanita" or "Julia," a teenager who was forced into sex leading to pregnancy. Participants assigned to read about "Juanita" were less sympathetic toward her and less personally willing to offer help than those assigned to read about "Julia." Furthermore, there was a trend for participants who read about "Juanita" to endorse less government support for pregnant victims like her. Overall, these findings suggest that biases related to ethnicity are associated with less compassionate responses toward young pregnant rape victims. The current findings suggest the need for interventions to help young White youth to be more aware of ethnic biases that affect their responses to diverse victims of interpersonal violence.

Jennifer Katz ***Effects of Group Status and Implicit Beliefs about Human Nature on Bystander Responses to Anti-Gay Bullying***

Jennifer Katz - SUNY Geneseo, Dillon Federici - SUNY Geneseo; Jennifer Katz - SUNY Geneseo

Students who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, or transgender (LGBT) are at risk for bullying and other forms of victimization. Bystanders who witness bullying may respond actively, such as confronting the perpetrator, which should help to promote victim safety as well as a more positive campus climate. This study assessed the effects of group status and bystander's own implicit beliefs about human nature (as malleable) as predictors of responses to anti-gay bullying. Participants (N = 199) at a small Northeastern college in the U.S. were surveyed on their beliefs about human malleability (i.e., incremental beliefs) and randomly assigned to react to a hypothetical anti-bullying scenario in which they were alone or with three friends. Results suggested that group status and bystander beliefs interacted such that higher incremental beliefs about change among lone bystanders predicted significantly greater intent to confront a perpetrator and less intent to withdraw from the perpetrator. In contrast, bystanders in groups reported similarly low intent to confront regardless of their incremental beliefs. These findings may inform educational programs aimed at promoting active bystander behaviors on college campuses.

Elizabeth Moschella ***Understanding the Role of Matting in the Aftermath of Interpersonal Violence Victimization***

Elizabeth Moschella - University of New Hampshire, Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire

Mattering is our subjective perception that others acknowledge our presence, care about or are invested in us, and depend or rely on us. Feelings of mattering keep us from feeling depressed or anxious, isolated, and self-conscious. While the existing research has documented the importance of mattering in general, there is minimal work on mattering in the context of interpersonal violence. Only one study has examined mattering in the aftermath of victimization and found that victims who believed they mattered to their community reported lower levels of depression and better academic outcomes. The purpose of the present study is to better understand the role of mattering in the aftermath of interpersonal violence victimization. Participants consisted of 10 college students who indicated that they had experienced an act of sexual and/or dating violence since the age of 18. Participants were asked to describe their feelings of mattering and in what ways they are shown they matter to specific others and their college community. Thematic analysis was used to describe patterns that emerged from victim responses. Preliminary analyses revealed that victims of interpersonal violence experience mattering in various ways to both specific others and their college community. Implications for future research directions are discussed.

Hannah Shoemaker ***Trauma Type and Coping Strategies Predict Substance Use in Emerging Adults Exposed to Adversity***

Hannah Shoemaker - University of Memphis, Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis; Leigh M. Harrell-Williams - University of Memphis; Jennifer M. Capers - University of Memphis; Laura E. Schwartz - University of Memphis

Individuals who experience trauma are at heightened risk for developing substance use problems. The type of trauma exposure (violent versus non-violent), and the coping strategies used to contend with the trauma, may impact substance use patterns. The current study investigates the indirect effect of type of trauma on substance use via various coping strategies. Participants were 647 trauma-exposed college students. The Childhood Traumatic Events Scale was used to identify most traumatic event. Coping was measured via the Coping Strategies Inventory-Short form. Frequency of substance use in the past three months was evaluated via the WHO ASSIST. Structural equation modeling was used to explore relationships among trauma type, coping strategies, and substance abuse. The measurement model exhibited acceptable model fit, □2(35)= 134.618, p<.001, RMSEA=.067, CFI=.961, TLI=.950. The structural model also indicated acceptable model fit, □2 (82)=176.211, p<.001, RMSEA=.042, CFI=.963, TLI=.953. Trauma type was positively related to emotion-focused disengagement and problem-focused disengagement and negatively related to emotion-focused engagement. Both problem-focused engagement and emotion-focused disengagement were positively related to substance use. Results highlight the importance of considering coping strategies when evaluating substance use following a traumatic life event.

Vanessa Bergeron ***Childhood Interpersonal Traumas are Associated with Mental Health Problems in Adults Awaiting a Child***

Vanessa Bergeron - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Nicolas Berthelot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Roxanne Lemieux - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Pregnancy is a critical time for mental health. Adults exposed to childhood interpersonal traumas (CIT) may be at increased risk of problems during this period. This study aims to evaluate whether adults awaiting a child and who have a personal history of CIT present more mental health problems than expecting parents without such history (NonCIT), and if a dose-effect association is observed between the accumulation of multiple forms of CIT and mental health. Participants (n=223) completed, during the third trimester of pregnancy, self-report instruments, including the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire, the Dissociative Experiences Scale, the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale, and the Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire for DSM-IV revised. The accumulation of CIT correlated with the severity of all mental health problems. However, Ancovas controlling for confounding variables showed that only adults exposed to multiple CIT differed from NonCIT in terms of PTSD ($p<.001$,95% CI [4.78,13.40]) and personality disorders ($p<.001$,95% CI [7.3,17.04]). Both participants with one and multiple CIT reported more dissociative symptoms than NonCIT participants ($p=.05$,95% CI [-.4,7.32] and $p=.009$,95% CI [1.4,9.99]). Results suggest that CIT are associated with poor mental health in adults awaiting a child, which may have implications for the developing fetus.

Aurélie Claing ***Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrated by Men: What is the Role of Psychological Distress?***

Aurélie Claing - Université de Sherbrooke, Rosalie Lapierre - Université de Sherbrooke; Raphaëlle Paradis-Lavallée - Université de Sherbrooke; Audrey Brassard - Université de Sherbrooke; Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Men-perpetrated intimate partner violence (IPV) is a prevalent public health problem (WHO, 2017) bringing harm to the victims' dignity and physical, psychological, and sexual integrity (Garcia-Moreno et al., 2006). Consequences of this violence are multiple at the physical, psychological, and marital levels (Lussier, Lafontaine, Brassard, & Sabourin, 2017). Among the numerous predictors of men's perpetrated IPV, researchers have recently highlighted the role of anxiety and depression (Spencer et al., 2017). However, few studies have explored these symptoms as risk factors for the perpetration of male IPV, which is the focus of this study. A sample of 326 Canadian men aged 18 to 71, in a relationship for at least 12 months, and seeking psychological help, filled out questionnaires assessing IPV (CTS-2: Straus et al., 1996) and psychological distress (ISP: Ilfeld, 1976). Results of multiple hierarchical regression analyses revealed that, controlling for childhood trauma (e.g., parental violence, sexual abuse) and reported sustained psychological violence, anxiety and depressive symptoms are positively related to the perpetration of psychological IPV. These links were not found for physical IPV. The results highlight the importance of targeting the regulation of psychological distress in the treatment of men's perpetrated violence.

Mathilde Loiselle ***Preliminary Validation of the French Version of the Disorganized Rating Scale***

Mathilde Loiselle - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Nicolas Berthelot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Roxanne Lemieux - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Marsha Runtz - University of Victoria; John Briere - University of Southern California; Natacha Godbout - University of Southern California

Unresolved/disorganized (U/D) attachment is frequent in survivors of childhood trauma (CT) and is associated with numerous negative outcomes, including disorganized parent-infant relationship. However, U/D attachment is not efficiently assessed in existing self-report instruments of adult attachment. The Disorganized Rating Scale (DRS; Briere et al., unpublished manuscript) was developed in response to this limitation. The study aims to evaluate whether the DRS is associated with expected correlates of U/D attachment in adults awaiting a child. A total of 230 participants (79% women), including 72 adults with a history of CT, completed the French version of DRS and self-report measures of mental health, romantic attachment, parental confidence and reflective function. Survivors of CT had much higher scores on the DRS than non-exposed participants (Cohen's $d = 0.75$). DRS scores were negatively correlated with perception of parental confidence ($r=-.31$, $p<.001$), and positively correlated with PTSD ($r=.47$, $p<.001$), dissociation ($r=.41$, $p<.001$), maladaptive personality traits ($r=.61$, $p<.001$) and anxiety of attachment ($r=.37$, $p<.001$). Correlations were also observed with measures of reflective function (certainty about mental states: $r=-.46$, $p<.001$; uncertainty about mental states: $r=.30$, $p<.001$). Results offer preliminary supports for the French version of the DRS.

Marianne Girard ***Preliminary Study of Risk Factors of Suicidality in Female Adolescent Victims of Sexual Abuse: Logistic Regression Models***

Marianne Girard - Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM), Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM); Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal (UQÀM); Mireille Cyr - Université de Montréal; Jean-Yves Frappier - Centre Hospitalier Universitaire de Sainte-Justine

It is increasingly recognized that child sexual abuse (CSA) has significant consequences that can affect mental health. Many adverse impacts can develop in female adolescent victims, such as depressive symptoms, aggressive behaviors and suicidality. Empirical data documented the association between CSA and suicidality, but studies show heterogeneous results as to the potential risk factors involved, highlighting the importance to pursue research with this population. The current study aims to examine the potentials risk factors of suicidality, such as negative affect and aggressive behaviors, and the possible moderating role of CSA. A sample of 154 female adolescents CSA victims (ages 14-18) participated by completing self-report questionnaires. In our sample, 64.9% of participants reported suicidal thoughts. Results revealed that the logistic regression models were significant, indicating that aggressive behaviors and negative affect constitute risk factors of suicidality in female adolescent victims. Also, the results support the moderating role of CSA severity on suicidality. The CSA severity thus seems to act as an aggravating factor. This study might help therapists and researchers working with female adolescent CSA victims to better prevent and treat their experience of suicidality, providing guidelines in intervention practices for this population.

Kristy Shockley ***Prosecution of Multi-Victim and Multi-Perpetrator Cases of Child Sexual Abuse***

Kristy Shockley - University of Massachusetts Lowell, Hannah Johnson - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Stephanie D. Block - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Linda M. Williams - Wellesley Centers for Women, Wellesley College; Charlotte Willinsky - University of Massachusetts Lowell; Keith Widaman - University of California at Riverside

Prosecution of child sexual abuse (CSA) presents many difficulties and research suggests that fewer than 10% of CSA cases referred for prosecution will go to trial. High rates of attrition result in few convictions of alleged offenders. One reason cases do not make it to the trial phase is due to victims and families choosing not to go forward. Victim and perpetrator characteristics may greatly influence the legal trajectory of CSA cases as well. When the perpetrator is a family member, the case may be less likely to be referred for prosecution. Further, when the alleged perpetrator's role in the community enabled them access to the child, delay in prosecution was more likely. Cases become more complex when there are multiple victims and/or multiple perpetrators involved. While, the number of victims may have the potential to increase prosecutorial success, research has found that it contributes to challenging case management and often involve long periods of abuse or more aggravated sexual assaults. We conducted a five-year retrospective analysis of 500 CSA cases referred for prosecution across four counties in one state from 2009 to 2013. Results will help to isolate issues that arise in multi-victim/ multi-perpetrator cases and the impact on case outcomes in order to inform law enforcement, prosecution, and victim services practices in overcoming barriers to justice.

Tatiana Gochez-Kerr ***Physical Assault of Infants: Target Congruence and Evolutionary Psychology***

Tatiana Gochez-Kerr - Saint Louis University, Jesse Helton - Saint Louis University

Introduction: Physical abuse of children by parents occurs in the context of the parent-child relationship. While both parent and child factors impact the parental decision to hit, theoretically there is a gap in the explanation as to why certain child factors matter more than others. Utilizing a modified Target Congruence Theory, this paper tested if infant vulnerability, measured by underweight and poor health, and infant antagonism, measured by difficult temperament, predicted physical assault of infants at Wave 2. Methods: Data was taken from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being II (NSCAW II) longitudinally from Waves 1 and 2. Data analysis were be conducted using Stata 13 to produce descriptive and inferential results. Inferential results were generated through multivariate logistic regression. Results: Results indicate that vulnerability, measured by poor health and underweight status, acts as a protective factor for infants, even when antagonism is high. Discussion: Results support theory that infants with high vulnerability may be most at risk of homicide, but if the infant lives with parents who will not resort to severe assault/homicide, they are more likely to be protected from other forms of assault in order to protect them from harm.

Tatiana Gochez-Kerr ***Physical Assault of Adolescents: A Target Congruent Perspective***

Tatiana Gochez-Kerr - Saint Louis University, Jesse Helton - Saint Louis University

Introduction: Physical abuse of children by parents occurs in the context of the parent-child relationship. While both parent and child factors impact the parental decision to hit, theoretically there is a gap in the explanation as to why certain child factors matter more than others. Employing a modified Target Congruence Theory, this paper tested if adolescent (ages 11-15) externalizing behavior problems (antagonism) and adolescent weight (vulnerability) at Wave 1 predicted odds of physical assault at Wave 2. Methods: To conduct these studies I will be analyzing data from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being II (NSCAW II) longitudinally from Waves 1 and 2. Data analysis will be conducted using Stata 13 to produce descriptive and inferential results. Inferential results will be generated through multivariate logistic regression and conditional effect plots. Results: Results indicate that vulnerability and antagonism, measured by overweight and behavioral problems, acts as a risk factor for adolescents. Discussion: Results suggest that for adolescents the theory may be less applicable to vulnerability, but to durability – that bigger adolescents are perceived by parents as less at risk of harm by hitting and therefore are more likely to be hit.

Michel Rousseau ***Structural Invariance of a CBCL-derived PTSD Scale***

Michel Rousseau - UQTR, Tristan Milot - UQTR; Iris Bourgault-Bouthillier - Universite de Montreal

Family violence and adversity are risk factors for posttraumatic stress symptoms. As early intervention may help reduce PTSD symptomatology, implementation of a quick and general screening tool would be particularly relevant in services working with families (such as the child welfare system) in order to identify children at risk of PTSD. In the last 15 years, many CBCL-derived PTSD scales have been proposed to assess PTSD in children and adolescents. Of those, the CBCL-PTSD scale proposed by Sim et al. (2006) had the best factorial structure and many other indications of good validity. However, most studies on CBCL-PTSD scales rely on the mother's answers, and little (if not nothing) is known about the factorial structure of these scales when answered by other family members. The aim of this study was to verify the measurement invariance of the Sim et al's CBCL-PTSD scale, using the mothers', fathers' and children's reports. The sample was composed of 2046 families receiving social services, mainly for family crisis. For each family, the mother, the father and the child completed an assessment protocol including the CBCL. Measurement invariance was evaluated with Mplus following Chen's (2007) recommendations. Results showed that measurement invariance held for the three groups, suggesting that answers from any of those respondents could be used for screening PTSD.

Joanne Baker ***Reaching Out with Yoga: Trauma-Informed Yoga for Children who have Experienced Family Violence***

Joanne Baker - Executive Director, BC Society of Transition Houses

Reaching Out with Yoga (ROWY) is a 5 year research project (2016-21) investigating the potential health and well-being benefits of trauma-informed yoga for children and youth who have experienced family violence. Trauma-informed yoga tailors traditional yoga techniques to make it more accessible for those with trauma histories and is aligned with trauma-informed practice in its focus on psychological and physical safety, choice and empowerment. This community-based project is taking place in transition houses (shelters for women and children fleeing violence) across British Columbia, Canada, and is a partnership between the BC Society of Transition Houses and Yoga Outreach. In this session, the intervention of trauma-informed yoga will be described and the innovative methodology and data from the ROWY project will be shared.

Mary Cunningham ***Roles of Exposure to Violence and Protective Factors in Predicting Violent Behavior Among Flint Youth***

Mary Cunningham - University of Michigan School of Public Health, Cecelia French - University of Michigan School of Public Health; Chris Melde - Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice; Jennifer Cobbina - Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice; Justin Heinze - University of Michigan School of Public Health

Over two-thirds of U.S. youth under 18 experience at least one form of exposure to violence (ETV) annually1, yet the relative effect of the exposure source and type (witness vs. victim) are often overlooked. We examine the effects of ETV sources and types on violent behavior (VB) among a sample of adolescents (N=302) in Flint, MI. Respondents answered survey items about school, home, and neighborhood ETV, attitudes about violence (AAV), VB, and protective factors (maternal attachment, prosocial peers, parental monitoring). We used linear regression to examine the effects of witnessing or being a victim of violence in the home, neighborhood, and school on VB, with AAV and protective factors as mediators. Neighborhood, school, and home victimization and home witnessing had a direct, positive effect on VB after controlling for age, race and sex. Protective factors had a direct, negative effect on VB after controlling for age, race and sex. AAV partially mediated the relationships between home, neighborhood, and school victimization and VB. Maternal attachment partially mediated the relationship between home witnessing and VB. Prosocial peers partially mediated the relationship between home victimization and VB. These findings provide new information on the impacts of type and source of ETV on VB as well as protective factors that mediate the ETV-VB relationship.

Emily-Helen Todorov ***Motivations for Perpetrating Psychological Intimate Partner Violence: The Roles of Gender, Depression, Attachment, and Dominance***

Emily-Helen Todorov - Université du Québec à Montréal, Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal; Andréanne Lapierre - Université du Québec à Montréal; Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal

Psychological aggression is the most prevalent form of IPV and occurs in approximately 60 to 90% of couples. Given the deleterious effects of psychological IPV on individuals' mental, physical and relational well being it is crucial to better understand the motives that lead to the perpetration of such behaviour. The current study aims to clarify the relationship between several factors that have been associated with IPV perpetration (gender, depression, anxious attachment, avoidant attachment, and dominance) and the adoption of eight different motivations for perpetrating psychological IPV (e.g. anger, jealousy, revenge). A subsample of 1338 university students aged between 18 and 65 (1092 females and 246 males) who reported perpetrating psychological IPV completed online questionnaires. A series of binomial logistic regressions reveal different relationships between the variables of interest and the motivations. Results indicate that anxious attachment and dominance are related to endorsing control as a motivating factor, while avoidant attachment and dominance are associated to adopting humiliation of the partner as reason to perpetrate psychological IPV. In addition, depression is positively related to the adoption of anger, self-defence, fear of abandonment, and intimidation as motivations for perpetrating. Finally, gender differences emerge for two motivations, such that women who perpetrate psychological IPV are more likely to do so out of anger and out of fear of abandonment. This study sheds light on the different motivating factors that precede the occurrence of psychological IPV perpetration, and it can be used to create more effective IPV intervention and prevention programs.

Rie Masuda ***The Association between Paternal Job Stress and Child Corporal Punishment: Evidence from a Population-based Survey in Metropolitan Japan***

Rie Masuda - The University of Tokyo, Paul Lanier - School of Social Work, The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Hideki Hashimoto - Department of Health and Social Behavior, School of Public Health, The University of Tokyo

Background: Child corporal punishment can lead to long-term adverse health outcomes in children. Purpose: This study aimed to investigate whether paternal job stress is a risk factor for child corporal punishment. Method: A study sample of 523 children aged 0–6 years who were primarily cared for by mothers was obtained from a population-based survey in Tokyo. Caretaker's report of corporal punishment was regressed on paternal job stress using logistic regression analysis with sandwich error estimation clustered by household. Covariates included child age, child gender, the number of children in the household, maternal education, maternal childhood adverse experience, and annual household income. Maternal psychological distress was hierarchically included in the model. Results: Results shows paternal job stress was associated with child corporal punishment (Odds ratio = 2.64, 95% CIs [1.22, 5.74]). The association was attenuated after inputting maternal psychological distress (Odds ratio = 2.04, 95% CIs [0.90, 4.63]). The results indicated that paternal job stress may be a new risk factor for child corporal punishment. Workforce policies considering effect on children's health are desirable.

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez ***A Pilot Bystander-Focused Program to Prevent Sexual Harassment***

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez - Universidad de La Laguna, Gustavo Ramírez-Santana Universidad de La Laguna; Néstor Torres - Universidad de La Laguna; Águeda M. González-Rodríguez - Universidad de La Laguna

Until very recently, sexual harassment has not been recognized as a relevant problem in Spain. The development of this pilot program to prevent sexual harassment arises as a teaching innovation project that brought together an interdisciplinary effort. The program is aimed at training bystanders, sensitizing them to take an active role in creating a culture of non-tolerance, as well as to be able to detect and effectively support the victims. Two studies were conducted, one aimed at developing an instrument to assess the effectiveness of the program, and other showing the preliminary results of effectiveness. Method: Participants in the exploratory study were 201 undergraduate students. The final instrument consisted of 21 hypothetical situations that the students rated according to four scales 1) to what extent the situations were adequate; 2) if they considered it necessary to intervene; 3) if they knew how to intervene; and 4) if they would intervene. To obtain validity evidence, we used three scales: bystander intentions, bystander readiness-denial, and empathy (Edwards et al., 2017). The second study analyzed the effectiveness of the program though a quasi-experimental pre-post-test design (25 per group). Results: In addition to showing adequate psychometric properties, the sub-scales developed have proven useful to evaluate the effectiveness of the program.

Jeffrey Wilson ***Understanding Online Discussions of IPV on Twitter Using Hashtag Network Analysis***

Jeffrey Wilson - University of New Hampshire Violence Response and Resilience Lab, Vicki Banyard - University of New Hampshire Violence Response and Resilience Lab

Social media presents a unique opportunity for communication about and discussion of intimate partner violence issues. One way that IPV awareness and prevention programs seek to track online discussion is by encouraging the use of specific hashtags to promote a core message or phrase. However, additional consideration is warranted in order to discern whether online discourse accurately reflects a community's actual attitudes toward violence. In this study we examine Twitter conversations about IPV. We use various hashtags to limit our search parameters, ranging from those used by specific programs to grassroots international movements related to the issue of IPV (including #LiveTheGreenDot, #ItsOnUs, and #IWD2018). We compare user centrality and degrees with IPV-program affiliation (i.e. accounts specifically made to promote this issue vs. actual people). We also examine the unique nature of the types of connections expressed through social media, which may reflect differential levels of engagement with the topic (original tweets, re-tweets, mentions, and replies) within the online landscape. Analyses were performed using NodeXL Pro 1.0.1.394. We discuss findings from two perspectives: 1) implications for research methods utilizing hashtag delineated networks on Twitter, and 2) recommendations for programs that use social media campaigns as an awareness tool.

Jody Ross ***Stealthing: Non-Consensual Condom Removal in Same-Sex and Opposite Sex Relationships***

Jody Ross - Indiana-Purdue University, Fort Wayne, Michelle Drouin - Indiana-Purdue University, Fort Wayne; Jeannie DiClementi - Indiana-Purdue University, Fort Wayne; Isabella Palhoni - Indiana-Purdue University, Fort Wayne

Nonconsensual condom removal (i.e., "stealthing") has received recent attention in the legal system (Brodsky, 2017). Additionally, some researchers have explored stealthing among gay men (Klein, 2014). However, the prevalence of stealthing is not well documented and, aside from anecdotal accounts (e.g., Brodsky, 2017), little is known about characteristics of those who engage in stealthing. Particularly little is known about stealthing in heterosexual relationships. We examined the characteristics of men [heterosexual and men who had sex with men (MSM)] who had removed condoms without a partner's knowledge. Participants (N = 259) completed an online questionnaire which included measures of personality dysfunction, sensation seeking, adult romantic attachment, and intimate partner aggression and coercive control. In our community sample of 259 men (mean age = 31, SD = 10.3), 17% (15% of heterosexual and 25% of MSM) had engaged in stealthing. This included (a) not putting a condom on (n = 37) and (b) removing a condom after intercourse began (n = 39), both without the partner's knowledge. Most men (n = 35) who had engaged in stealthing had done both and most (n = 31) reported having at least one sexual partner who never found out it had happened. ANOVA revealed that men who had engaged in stealthing scored significantly higher than men who had not for antisocial, borderline, and narcissistic personality, anxious and avoidant attachment, intimate partner aggression perpetration, coercive control, and for MSM, sensation-seeking.

Pamela Alvarez-Lizotte ***Parents' Points of View Concerning the Needs of Their Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Pamela Alvarez-Lizotte - Centre de recherche interdisciplinaire sur la violence familiale et la violence faite aux femmes (CRI-VIFF), Geneviève Lessard - Université Laval; Annie Dumont - Université Laval; Sylvie Lévesque - Université du Québec à Montréal; Chantal Lavergne - Centre intégré universitaire de santé et de services sociaux du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal

Researches state that within the context of intimate partner violence (IPV), it is necessary to avoid dissociating children's needs from their parents' needs (Fortin, 2009; McAlister et al., 2007; Stanley et al., 2012). However, little is known about parents' points of view concerning their children's needs. A qualitative research documenting this topic was conducted in Québec (Canada). Ten semi-structured interviews focusing on children's needs were made with mothers (n = 5) and fathers (n = 5) who live in the context of IPV. Secondary analyses of another qualitative study conducted with mothers (n = 15) and fathers (n = 16), also living in the context of IPV, was carried out to gain a deeper understanding of the parents' points of view concerning their role in response to their children's needs. Results reveal that parents identify five main needs for their children: 1) to have formal or informal help, 2) to have a positive family life, 3) to understand, to express themselves and to be listened, 4) to have security and stability, and 5) emotional needs. Further analyses show gender differences in the way parents describe some of these needs. As parents consider they have a main role regarding their children's needs, parents explain how they want to be helped in order to respond themselves successfully to their children's needs.

Julia Garon-Bissonnette ***Don't We Know Enough to Move Forward? Much Correlational but Little Intervention Research in Childhood Trauma***

Julia Garon-Bissonnette - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Nicolas Berthelot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Roxanne Lemieux - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Childhood maltreatment affects one third of children and adolescents and constitutes one of the most costly public health burden of our societies. As of 2018, it is a fact that abuse and neglect have damaging consequences in physical and mental health. The present review aimed to document a surprising paradox: despite the increasing number of publications on the theme of child abuse and neglect, one can observe an inexplicable paucity of reports on intervention. To illustrate our standpoint, we reviewed all 2001 research articles published on child abuse and neglect in the year 2016 in two databases (PsycINFO, MEDLINE) and retained 1042 articles according to the inclusion criteria. We observed that only 79 articles addressed intervention (5%, n = 51) and prevention (3%, n = 28) while the majority (55%; n = 576) were treating of the well-known fact that abuse and neglect have negative consequences. These researches more often than not conclude with generalities about intervention. Results suggest that we should foster more clinical trials addressing multimodal interventions in individuals exposed to abuse or neglect to counterbalance the relatively too numerous correlational studies on trauma.

Millan AbiNader ***"We just walk across the hall ": Finding Connection in Rural DV Advocates' Experiences of Intimate Partner Homicide***

Millan AbiNader - Boston University

Previous studies have investigated the impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) work generally on advocates, but there is a lack of research examining the specific effects of intimate partner homicide (IPH) on advocates. Given the sudden, violent, and final nature of IPH, it is possible that its secondary trauma impact differs from exposure to IPV more generally and could require different organizational responses. This study sought to explore how advocates experience intimate partner homicide through interviews and the Listening Guide analysis method. Nine advocates were recruited from a rural New England state. Advocates expressed distressing reactions to IPH and instances of resiliency that buffered against these distressing effects. Various aspects of vicarious trauma and burnout were indicated, such as memory disruption and cynicism. Participants indicated that they felt isolated and separated from the community and their loved ones after a homicide. Advocates that were able to process the homicide with their coworkers were better able to integrate the homicide into their history. A workplace that supported informal peer support helped advocates process the trauma of a homicide. This study suggests that agencies should create opportunities for advocates to develop supportive bonds before a homicide happens, and to create in-house forums for processing after a homicide occurs. Hopefully, by creating safe spaces for advocates to process a homicide, advocates can continue working to their full potential with minimal vicarious trauma and burnout symptoms.

Jennifer Pierce ***Moderation of the Association between Anxiety and Benzodiazepine Use by History of Abuse Victimization among Opioid Users***

Jennifer Pierce - University of Michigan, Stephanie Moser - University of Michigan; Afton L. Hassett - University of Michigan; Chad M. Brummett - University of Michigan; Jenna Goesling - University of Michigan

An important predictor of opioid overdose is co-use of benzodiazepines, which are often prescribed for anxiety. Understanding predictors of co-use is imperative. Coping with anxiety may be particularly difficult among individuals with a history of abuse as it is often linked to higher pain severity and poorer coping skills. We explored whether abuse history moderated the association between anxiety and benzodiazepine use among current opioids users. New patients at a tertiary-care, outpatient pain clinic completed self-report measures of medication use, anxiety, and physical and sexual abuse history (child only [CO], adult only [AO], or both child and adult [BCA]). The present study included adult patients reporting current opioid use (n = 1,785). Approximately 16% reported co-use of benzodiazepines and 17% reported a history of abuse. Patients reporting CO and BCA reported co-use more often than those denying abuse and patients reporting AO ($p < .001$). Multivariate logistic regression analyses showed that the probability of benzodiazepine use among patients reporting BCA increased sharply at high levels of anxiety ($p = .001$). Findings suggest that cumulative abuse may increase sensitivity to psychological distress and put patients at risk for co-use. Providers should be aware of life history factors, including abuse, that may drive the need for medication.

Lauren DiGiovanni ***A Systematic Review of How Shared Risk and Protective Factors Can Lead to Either Violence or Suicide among Emerging Adults***

Lauren DiGiovanni- University of Rochester, Ann Marie White - University of Rochester

Purpose. To identify interrelationships by which shared risk and protective factors may have multifinality, that is, lead to either suicide or violence behaviors and mortality among emerging adults when controlling for race and ethnicity. Method. We applied PRISMA guidelines to conduct a systematic review of risk and protective factors common to suicide attempts or completions, and community or youth violence-related homicides. We searched for quantitative studies on a set of individual and community level factors such as prior behavioral health conditions or services utilization, exposure to violence or economic disadvantage, firearm access, coping skills, belonging and efficacy, and social support or connectedness. We included studies cited in PubMed that sampled individuals aged 15-24 in the U.S., controlled for race/ethnicity, and that published a systematic review, meta-analysis, RCT or quasi-experimental design between 1990-present. Causal loop diagrams summarized interrelationships with factors found in studies that met inclusion criteria (3,504 abstracts reviewed). Results & Conclusions. This qualitative system dynamics analysis illustrates how multifinality between a risk or protective factor and its array of possible violence and suicide outcomes can occur. Enhanced understanding of causal complexity across factors can promote wider application of prevention efforts.

Véronique Senécal-Lirette ***Du dévoilement de la violence conjugale à l'émancipation des femmes sénégalaises de Kaolack***

Véronique Senécal-Lirette - Université du Québec en Outaouais

Cette présentation suit mes recherches de maîtrise intitulées: Soutien social et dévoilement de la violence en contexte conjugal: l'expérience de femmes sénégalaises à Kaolack. Kaolack, région administrative du sud du Sénégal, est particulièrement marquée par les violences conjugales, et l'objectif général de la recherche est de documenter le soutien social, formel ou informel, qu'ont reçu des femmes de la région suite au dévoilement de la violence conjugale vécue. Il s'agit d'une recherche qualitative de type exploratoire menée selon l'observation participante, et sous forme d'entretiens semi-dirigés auprès de 17 participant(e)s. Les principaux résultats montrent que les femmes vivent non seulement de la violence de la part de leur conjoint, mais aussi de leur belle-mère et/ou d'une co-épouse. Suite au dévoilement de la violence, elles seront généralement fortement dissuadées de dénoncer formellement. Plusieurs barrières au dévoilement, qu'elles soient personnelles ou structurelles, ont été identifiées. De même, il apparait que peu de moyens sont disponibles pour assurer aux femmes l'amélioration de leur situation et éviter la recrudescence de la violence pendant le processus de dévoilement. Enfin, la documentation des pratiques aidantes et adaptées met aussi en exergue les stratégies d'émancipation développées par ces femmes.

Caitlin Child ***Using Virtual Reality to Measure Awareness of Potential Child Abuse***

Caitlin Child - Southern Methodist University, Alexandra Rutherford - Southern Methodist University; Caitlin Rancher - Southern Methodist University; Ruth Kolkman - Southern Methodist University; Ray Lara - Dallas Children's Advocacy Center; Dianna Smoot - Dallas Children's Advocacy Center

Many cases of child abuse go unrecognized and therefore unreported, making raising awareness of potential child abuse an important goal. However, there is a dearth of research evaluating methods to measure awareness of potential child abuse. The present research evaluated a virtual reality (VR) paradigm to assess for awareness. Eighty college students were randomly assigned to view either an educational training video on child abuse or a general information video. Students completed knowledge tests about child abuse and participated in VR simulations. Half the students completed the measures on two occasions: prior to viewing the video and afterward. The other half completed the measures only after viewing the video. There were 7 VR simulations, 4 involving potential child abuse. Participant responses in the VR simulations were coded for awareness of potential child abuse. Preliminary results indicate that knowledge about child abuse relates to awareness, and students who saw the educational training video about child abuse demonstrated more knowledge about child abuse and more awareness of potential child abuse, compared to those who saw the control video. The results provide initial evidence that the VR paradigm may be an effective method for measuring awareness of potential child abuse.

Izaskun Ibabe ***Early Intervention in Adolescent-to-Parent Violence: Description and Evaluation***

Izaskun Ibabe - University of the Basque Country, Ainara Arnoso - University of the Basque Country; Edurne Elgorriaga - University of the Basque Country; Nagore Asla - University of the Basque Country

Children and adolescent mental health professionals suggest that child-to-parent violence is increasing. Indeed, complaints filed by abused parents are increasing on an international level. The goal of this study is the description of basic aspects of Early Intervention in Child-to-Parent Violence (Ibabe, Arnoso, & Elgorriaga, in press), and some empirical evidence of its efficacy. The program includes a detailed protocol of the three subprograms (adolescents, parents and families) that compose it, addressed to the therapists. The intervention model has a psycho-educational and cognitive-behavioral orientation and involves the participation of all family members (parents and children) because the perpetration of violent behavior is the result of conflicting family relationships that have become chronic. An evaluation study of this intervention program was conducted using a pre- and post-test design. Moreover, abusive and respectful behavior, family relationship quality, and personal goals fulfillment were evaluated weekly. Comparison of pre-group and post-group scores indicated statistically significant decreases in children's post-intervention scores for externalizing behavior (e.g., psychological violence toward parents) and internalizing behavior (e.g., depressive symptomatology).

Angélique Paquette ***Child Maltreatment, Resilience et Quality of the Mother-Child Relationship***

Angelique Paquette - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Abigaelle Gascon - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres; Marie-Eve Grise Bolduc - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres; Tristan Milot - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres; Diane St-Laurent - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres

Child maltreatment is associated with severe socio-emotional difficulties (Cook et al., 2005). However, some maltreated children do not seem to develop any particular difficulty. They are often qualified as resilient (Masten, 2006). This study aimed to: 1) document the proportion of resilient children in a sample of maltreated children and to compare it to the proportion of resilient children in a group of non-maltreated, low-income children, and 2) assess whether the quality of mother-child relationship distinguishes resilient and non-resilient children. Participants were 48 maltreated and 111 non-maltreated children from low-income families (mean age: 61 months; 48% of boys). Resilience was assessed through the Socio-Affective Profile questionnaire (Dumas et al., 1997). Quality of mother-child relationship was evaluated in a lab setting (snack time; Moss et al., 1998). Results showed that 21% of maltreated children were considered resilient. This proportion was 50% among children from low-income families. Quality of mother-child relationship was significantly higher in the resilient than in the non-resilient group. Scheffe posthoc analysis conducted on the 4 groups (malt/non-malt by resilient/non-resilient) revealed a significant difference on mother-child relationship between the maltreated-resilient group and the maltreated-non resilient group.

Alexandra Bayer ***Children's Use of Mothers and Fathers as Support Given IPV Exposure***

Alexandra Bayer - University of Michigan, Diana Marino - University of Michigan; Sara Stein - University of Michigan; Andrew Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan; Sandra A. Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan

Children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) are at risk for physical health and adjustment problems. The existing literature emphasizes the importance of social support in children's well-being following exposure to IPV. Yet, few studies identify who provides the support and what predicts to social support for this population. This study recruited 240 mother- child pairs from diverse racial and ethnic groups. Using the CTS-2, mothers reported an average of 204 (SD = 164.51) violence incidents in the past year. Children (aged 4-12) were asked to identify important people they turn to for support. They were most likely to identify mothers (64.1%), then fathers (26.2%), siblings (4.8%), extended family (12.5%), or other adults (8.8%). No significant difference in violence exposure was found when mom was named as support. Yet, children who named father were exposed to less severe violence than children who did not name father ($t(df=123) = 2.103$, $p = .037$). Similarly, those who named father were exposed to significantly less injury to the mother ($t(df=181) = 3.405$, $p = .001$). Thus, children were more likely to turn to fathers when the father was less violent and harmful. Further, children who experienced fewer adjustment problems were more likely to turn to their mother for support than those with greater adjustment problems. Implications for intervention are discussed.

Diana Marino ***Predictors of Gun or Knife Use in Women Who Have Experienced IPV***

Diana Marino - University of Michigan, Sara Stein - University of Michigan; Alex Bayer - University of Michigan; Andrew Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan; Sandra Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan

Gun violence is an area of increasing and urgent national concern, often leading to severe physical and mental health consequences, including loss of life. This is particularly true in the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). Findings show that a perpetrator's access to guns or knives is significantly associated with increased homicide risk. Despite this known risk, little research has examined the predictors of weapon use victimization in IPV exposed women. Violence exposure was measured using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale for a sample of 226 women from diverse backgrounds, including Latina, African American, and White women in low-income families. We conducted a regression to examine how different types of violence predict to frequency of knife/gun use. Contrary to some prior literature, the amount of physical violence ($\beta=.16$, $p<.05$) and amount of injury ($\beta=.39$, $p<.001$) were found to be significantly related to frequency of knife or gun use. However, the amount of psychological violence, amount of sexual violence, and amount of negotiation were not significantly related to frequency of knife/gun use. The implications of these findings for policy, screening, intervention and future research are discussed. Thus, not every form of violence is associated with weapon use. This information is useful in assessing dangerousness for women experiencing IPV.

Douglas Brownridge ***Understanding the Elevated Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in Interracial Relationships***

Douglas Brownridge - University of Manitoba, Tamara Taillieu - University of Manitoba; Ko Ling Chan - The Hong Kong Polytechnic University; Caroline C. Piotrowski - University of Manitoba

Research from the U.S. and Canada suggests that interracial relationships tend to have an elevated prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV). Among seven extant studies, only one (Brownridge, 2016) empirically examined speculations in the literature for this relationship. Based on analyses of data from Statistics Canada's 2009 General Social Survey (GSS), Brownridge (2016) was not able to fully account for the elevated odds of IPV in interracial relationships. The current study used data on 16,706 Canadians (731 in interracial relationships and 15,975 in non-interracial relationships) from the 2014 iteration of Statistics Canada's GSS to determine if the risk of IPV in interracial relationships had changed since 2009, and to explore risk factors that may account for the elevated odds of IPV in interracial relationships. Results showed that individuals in interracial relationships faced elevated odds of IPV victimization relative to monoracial relationships in the 5-year reporting period prior to the study (OR = 2.37; 95% CI = 1.40, 4.02; $p < .001$). This was similar to what Brownridge (2016) found in the 2009 GSS data, indicating that the elevated risk of IPV in interracial relationships had remained stable in Canada over a 10-year reporting period. Risk factors from three levels of an ecological model were explored and logistic multiple regression analyses showed that characteristics of the partner (young age, drug use, and jealous behavior) fully accounted for the significantly elevated odds of IPV victimization in interracial unions. While the leading speculation for this relationship implicates stressors that are unique to these relationships, the current study suggested that this phenomenon is mostly due to characteristics of individuals with whom those in interracial relationships are more likely to be coupled.

Annelise Mennicke ***Evaluation of a Social Norms Violence Prevention Campaign Targeted toward College Men: Attitudes, Beliefs, and Behaviors Over Five Years***

Annelise Mennicke - University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Stephanie Kennedy - University of Conneticut; Jill Gromer - unaffiliated; Mara Klem-O'Connor - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

PURPOSE: The purpose of this project is to evaluate the effectiveness of a five-year social norms sexual violence prevention campaign designed specifically for men on a large public university in the Southeastern United States. METHODS: From 2010 through 2014, 4,158 men were asked about their self-reported attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors related to sexual violence as well as their perception of their peers' attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Using social norms theory, social marketing campaigns were developed to target highly discrepant attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. RESULTS: Results from ANOVA tests indicate that self-reported and perception of peers' attitudes and beliefs improved over time, and the discrepancy between the two reduced over time. Additionally, the frequency of positive and prosocial self-reported behaviors increased for five out of six self-reported behaviors indicators. CONCLUSIONS: This study represents a significant contribution to the literature, as it uses five years of data and includes behavioral indicators to add evidence for the efficacy of targeting misperceptions of social norms as a mechanism to engage men in gender-based violence prevention.

Annelise Mennicke ***"It's tricky…": Service Providers' Descriptions of Assessment for Intimate Partner Violence and Tensions with Child Welfare Providers***

Annelise Mennicke - University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Lisa Langederfer-Magruder - Florida State University; Lindsey MacConnie - University of North Carolina at Charlotte; Shanti Kulkarni - University of North Carolina at Charlotte

PURPOSE: Little is understood about screening, assessment, and referral for intimate partner violence (IPV) between social service agencies. The purpose of this investigation is to explore the assessment and referral processes for IPV among social service providers. METHOD: Researchers conducted five focus groups among homogenous service providers, including 34 participants. RESULTS: Two major themes emerged from the data. First, participants described a range of issues and themes related to doing the actual assessment. Subthemes related to assessment included a description of how tricky the process is, almost exclusive focus on victimization assessments, and latent descriptions of the ways that intuition and bias influence assessments. The second major theme that emerged was identification of tensions between IPV agencies and child welfare agencies. Subthemes included manipulation and coercion, victim blaming, and incompetence. CONCLUSIONS: Implications include the need for expanded IPV assessment tools, inter-agency community trainings, and a re-emphasis on victim-centered services.

Carolyn Copps Hartley ***A Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Domestic Violence Financial Inventory (DV-FI) Scale***

Carolyn Hartley - University of Iowa, Lynette M. Renner - University of Minnesota, School of Social Work

The Domestic Violence–Related Financial Issues (DV-FI) Scale (Weaver et al., 2009) assesses subjective perceptions of the association between intimate partner violence (IPV) and financial issues, including economic abuse. The original exploratory factor analysis (EFA), using a shelter sample of women participating in an economic education program, identified five factors: Financial Self-Efficacy, Financial Security and Future Safety, Perceived Financial Role in Partner Abuse, Economic Abuse, and Financial Distress and Relationship Decisions, accounting for 53% of the variance. We conducted a confirmatory factor analysis using Weaver et al.'s postulated model with a community-based sample of 150 women seeking services from a legal aid agency. Tests of the original model fit (chi-square test, RMSEA, and CFI) indicate this model does not fit the data. Thus, an EFA was performed to identify a better fitting model. Results found four factors, rather than five, accounting for 52% of the variance. Two factors correspond exactly with the Weaver et al. EFA, Financial Self-Efficacy (α = .78) and Financial Security and Future Safety (α = .88). The third factor combined Economic Abuse and Perceived Financial Role in Partner Abuse (α = .77), without the items on credit ratings and credit card debt. The final factor loaded on questions about Credit Ratings and Credit Card Debt (α = .79).

Dale Chandler ***Spotting the Signs of Potential Child Sexual Abuse in Perpetrator Behaviour***

Dale Chandler - University of Chester, Ros Bramwell - University of Chester; Clea Wright - University of Chester; Michelle Mattison - University of Chester; Karen Shannon - Dr. Karen Shannon Associates

Despite wide recognition of the importance of safeguarding children from sexual abuse, there is relatively little research into the ability of professionals and lay people to identify the signs that child sexual abuse (CSA) may be occurring. Indeed, this is a difficult area of study, and current research in the area focuses on spotting the signs in the child, rather than identifying perpetrator behaviour. Additionally, non-offending partners of perpetrators are often vilified as complicit in the act, with members of the public incredulous to the idea that they may have been unaware of what was happening. This poster will deliver data collected from the first study in a larger body of planned research aiming to assess how well individuals can identify the signs of the characteristic behaviours of the perpetrator of CSA. A mixed methods approach was utilised, using vignettes based on Finkelhor's (1984) precondition model to assess a student population's ability to differentiate signs of potential CSA from signs of other potential issues arising from an individual's perceived behaviour (such as a potential gambling problem). Also assessed was whether participants could explicitly identify that CSA may be occurring, or whether signs were identified without connection. Future research is discussed regarding the identification of variables that may predict ability to spot the signs.

Nicole Barlé ***Evaluating Group CPT for Campus Survivors of Sexual Assault***

Nicole Barlé - Stony Brook University, Sarah Bannon - Stony Brook University; K. Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

Campus sexual assaults are a public health concern, as nearly 80% of assaulted women experienced their rape between 18-24. Survivors suffer from depression, anxiety, PTSD, and substance abuse, as well as sleep disturbance, interpersonal challenges, and academic decline. Indeed, a 2014 Presidential report directed specific attention to sexual assault prevention. However, while literature on campus sexual assault focuses on prevention, what of the survivors? Information on the feasibility of implementing Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT) in a group format for female college student (18-24) survivors of sexual assault will be presented. CPT is a gold standard treatment for trauma; though CPT is effective in both individual and group format for various traumas, no studies have evaluated group implementation on a college campus. The present study aims to: (1) test whether anxiety, depression, and PTSD in college sexual assault survivors are improved by group-based CPT, and (2) to examine the long-term impact of group-based CPT on psychological outcomes. Pilot results from a Fall 2017 group demonstrated promising results. Specifically, upon treatment completion, all participants demonstrated reductions across outcome measures. Post-treatment assessments at 3-months (March, 2018) and 6-months (June, 2018) will be presented, along with implications and future directions.

Alison Burke ***Whispers in Private: The Lived Experiences and Effects for Male Victims of Intimate Partner Violence***

Alison Burke - University of Auckland, New Zealand

Intimate partner violence, remains an emotional and controversial topic. Findings from studies in recent years have highlighted the prevalence of perpetration of physical violence and emotional abuse and control by both men and women in heterosexual relationships. This qualitative study explores the experiences of 15 male victims of intimate partner violence in heterosexual relationships in New Zealand. Data was gathered using semi-structured interviews. Analysis was undertaken using the grounded theory approach aided by NVivo.The researcher will discuss preliminary findings, emerging themes, and how the experiences have impacted on participants' sense of self, interpersonal relationships and their day-to-day functioning.

Maria Morrison ***Needs of Children in Adult Prisons***

Maria Morrison - Washington University in St. Louis

Each year, approximately 250,000 children as young as 12 are transferred from the juvenile justice system into the adult criminal justice system where they face the possibility of long-term incarceration. Adult prisons are unprepared to house children, never mind provide for their complex developmental and mental health needs. There is little research on the needs of this highly vulnerable population. Studies on juvenile offenders that include data on those transferred to the adult system find that there are high rates of child maltreatment histories, trauma exposure, and mental health disorders and correspondingly high rates of unmet service need for this population. Within the juvenile justice system in the past decade, there have been policy shifts toward reducing juvenile detention and toward providing least-restrictive, trauma-informed interventions for delinquent youth. These policies have been driven by empirical research on the needs of this population. There is clear need for similar research on juveniles in the adult system. This poster presentation reviews the history, main themes and current status of long-term incarceration of juveniles in the United States and uses data from the the Equal Justice Initiative, the nation's foremost legal advocacy agency for juveniles serving life without parole, to better illustrate the nature of this problem.

Katherine E. Gnall ***Participants' Experiences of Completing the Strength at Home Intimate Partner Violence Intervention***

Katherine Gnall - National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Casey T. Taft - National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, and, Boston University School of Medicine

Research indicates that intimate partner violence (IPV) is a prevalent and critical issue among veteran and military populations. Strength at Home (SAH) is a 12-week cognitive-behavioral and trauma-informed group intervention shown to reduce and end IPV among military and veteran populations in a randomized controlled trial. The program is currently being implemented nationally in the Department of Veterans Affairs, with initial data showing that those who participate experience reductions in physical and psychological IPV, as well as in PTSD and alcohol misuse. The purpose of this study is to explore the subjective experience of group participants. Following the final group session, participants completed a clinician-administered treatment satisfaction survey. A qualitative thematic analysis of 211 surveys will be conducted to evaluate 1) if SAH led participants to pursue other treatments 2) what participants perceived as most beneficial about the program; 3) what participants perceived as least beneficial about the program; and 4) the ways in which SAH impacted participants' lives. Participants' evaluations can be utilized to modify and enhance the SAH program to best address the needs of individuals dealing with IPV.

Kevin Smith ***Low Alcohol Consumption and Low Family Conflicts Amplifying the Relationship between Depression and Bullying***

Kevin Smith - UQAM, Mara Brendgen - UQAM; Frank Vitaro - UdeM; Ginette Dionne - Université Laval; Michel Boivin - Université Laval

Studies have shown that depressive behavior (DB) increases the risk of becoming the target of peer victimization (PV) during adolescence. It is unclear, however, whether this link equally applies to all adolescents. This study examined whether the mother-child relationship and adolescents' alcohol consumption (AC) moderate the relation between DB and PV in adolescence. A sample of 307 participants (57% girls) was followed from 9th grade (T1) to 11th (T2). Adolescents rated their level of PV (at T1 and T2), own bullying perpetration (T1), DB (T1), AC (T1), while mothers evaluated the mother-child relationship (T1) and family SES.Multiple regressions were used to predict PV (T2). A triple interaction was observed between DB, mother-child conflict and AC (B=.043, p=.003), while controlling for sex, age, and the previously mentioned T1 variables. Contrary to expectations, DB only predicted increased peer victimization in adolescents with average or low levels of either mother-child conflict or AC. In contrast, at high levels of either mother-child conflict or AC, DB did not predict increased peer victimization. It is possible that a high level of either mother-child conflict or AC – while not predictive of PV in and of themselves – are associated with a 'tough, rebellious' image that may convey some protection against PV even for adolescents with emotional problems.

Kaitlyn Schneider ***Impact of Dating Aggression on Relational Styles of Young Adults***

Kaitlyn Schneider - Northeastern University, Charlene Collibee - Brown Medical School, Rhode Island Hospital

Previous research has established risk factors for later involvement in dating aggression (DA), including relationship risk factors and romantic attachment style. Although the literature has explored how attachment/relational styles play a role in the experience of DA, less is known about how one's relational style with a romantic partner is impacted by experiences of DA. A community sample of (N=120; 60 female) participants between the ages of 18-25 completed assessments once a month for 6 months to examine links between DA and relational styles within relationships. We hypothesized that greater DA would be associated with increases in romantic anxiety and avoidance. Conducting a series of multilevel models (MLM), we examined how psychological and physical aggression involvement predicted changes in relational styles within relationships, controlling for prior levels. As hypothesized, both psychological and physical dating aggression were associated with increases in relational anxiety ($B = 0.11$, $t(720) = 2.53$, $p = .01$ and $B = 0.13$, $t(720) = 2.86$, $p = .004$, respectively). Dating aggression involvement was not associated with changes in relational avoidance. Findings add to our understanding of the consequences of DA and its contribution to altered representations within relationships. Implications for long term consequences of DA in romantic relationships are discussed.

Tristan Milot ***Psychological, Socio-Demographic, Family and Contextual Factors Associated with the Intergenerational Continuity of Maltreatment***

Diane St-Laurent - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres, Tristan Milot - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres; Karine Dubois-Comtois - Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres

Despite evidence of intergenerational continuity of maltreatment, many parents maltreated in childhood do not perpetuate the cycle with their own children (e.g., Bartlett et al., 2017). There is a need to better understand the mechanisms associated with intergenerational (dis)continuity of maltreatment. This study examined whether psychological functioning and family ecology distinguish mothers who perpetuate the cycle of maltreatment from those who break the cycle. Participants were 193 mothers and their children (aged 4 to 6 years) from low-income families: 74 of these children were maltreated (according to Child Protection Services) and 143 mothers reported having been maltreated in childhood (CTQ; Bernstein et al., 1994). Mother's psychological functioning included psychological distress (SCL-90-R; Derogatis & Lazarus, 1994), dissociation (DES; Carlson & Putnam, 1993) and parenting stress (PSI; Abidin, 1995). Measures of family ecology included socio-demographic risk, residential instability, lack of family support, intimate partner violence (IPV) (CTS2; Straus et al., 1996), and stressful events (LES; Sarason et al., 1978). Compared to mothers who broke the cycle, mothers who perpetuated the cycle reported more socio-demographic risk, residential instability, IPV and stressful events, and fewer contacts with relatives. Mothers did not differ on psychological functioning.

Johanna Barry ***The Role of Shame in Disclosures of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in Social Minority Populations***

Johanna Barry - Loyola University Chicago

Annual estimates suggest that IPV occurs in 1/3 of all same-sex relationships; yet, reports of violence to psychotherapists and other authorities are made in less than half of cases. For heterosexual couples, reports are made in more than 75% of cases. Therapeutic interventions and advocacy efforts need to develop greater understanding of barriers to disclosure in order to better support LGBTQ+ survivors. A sample of psychotherapists who specialized in treating LGBTQ+-identified individuals from an urban Midwestern area were solicited for participation in an in-depth semi-structured interview. Participants were asked questions focusing on how they address topics related to disclosure, including shame, internalized homonegativity, and social support. Interviews were analyzed thematically using NVIVO 11. Findings yielded three primary themes related to disclosure: shame, the therapist's use of self-disclosure, and the importance of social networks in supporting disclosure. Shame accounted for many barriers clients faced. Additionally, therapist style, and the level of social support clients received, were prominent themes, as was the fear of bringing further shame and stigma onto the LGBTQ+ community. Intervention efforts must better help survivors develop skills to build social support groups and forestall the frequently isolating experience of LGBTQ+ IPV survivors. Psychoeducation practice must also work to broaden the definitions of IPV to include myriad types (e.g., psychological, financial, physical) and to broaden the lens of whom our current society perceives as victims.

Ramona Alaggia ***Facilitators and Barriers to Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Disclosures: A Research Update (2000-2016)***

Ramona Alaggia - University of Toronto, Delphine Collin-Vezina - McGill University; Rusan Lateef - Centre for Addictions and Mental Health Toronto

Purpose: Identifying and understanding factors that promote or inhibit child sexual abuse (CSA) disclosures has the potential to facilitate earlier disclosures, assist survivors to receive services without delay, and potentially prevent sexual victimization of others. Timely access to services for CSA can mitigate risk to the mental health of survivors of all ages. Method: Using Kiteley and Stogdon's (2014) literature review framework, 33 studies since 2000 were identified and analyzed to extrapolate the most convincing findings to be considered for practice and future research. The review asked: What is the state of CSA disclosure research and what can be learned to apply to practice and future research? Results: Using Braun and Clarke's (2006) guidelines for thematic analysis five themes emerged: 1) disclosure is an iterative, interactive process rather than a discrete event best done within a relational context; 2) contemporary disclosure models reflect a social ecological, person-in-environment orientation for understanding the complex interplay of individual, familial, contextual and cultural factors involved in CSA disclosure; 3) age and gender significantly influence disclosure; 4) there is a lack of a life course perspective; 5) barriers to disclosure continue to outweigh facilitators. Conclusions: While solid strides have been made in understanding CSA disclosure factors, the current state of knowledge does not capture a cohesive picture of disclosure processes and pathways over the life course. More research is needed on environmental, contextual and cultural factors. Barriers continue to be identified more frequently than facilitators of CSA disclosure, although dialogical forums are emerging as important facilitators.

Johna Hansen ***Toward the Development of a Typology of IPV for Army Active Duty Males Married to Civilian Females in the U.S. Military***

Johna Hansen - Fordham University Graduation School of Social Service, Mary Ann Forgey - Fordham University Graduation School of Social Service

While typologies of various patterns of IPV have been developed for civilian populations, their applicability to a military population is not known. This qualitative study sought to inform the development of a military specific IPV typology. Mining and analysis of case information, collected by the U.S. Army as part of their IPV assessment process, uncovered more specific details about IPV for active duty males married to civilian females that can be used to inform a military specific typology of IPV for this particular military couple group. Through exploring IPV patterns of 391 couples, eight IPV relationship types were found to occur more frequently than others. Patterns of military IPV similar to civilian patterns of IPV emerged: severe power and control to no violence, mild conflict to mild conflict, mild conflict to no violence, and severe power and control to mild self-defense. Some evidence of particular patterns of IPV that have not been fully explored in civilian typologies included military psychological impairment factors as motivations for violence. Therefore, while this study indicates a military IPV typology may have some pattern similarities to civilian IPV typologies, it also shows possible differences.

Michele Cascardi ***Does Mindfulness Moderate the Association of Child Maltreatment or Intimate Partner Violence on Symptoms of Depression and PTSD?***

Michele Cascardi - William Paterson University, Michele Cascardi - William Paterson University; Megan Chesin - William Paterson University

Child maltreatment (CM) and intimate partner violence (IPV) are prevalent in college students and linked to depressive and post-traumatic stress (PTSD) symptoms. Yet, there is limited research on factors protecting against the development of these symptoms. Mindfulness, commonly defined as focusing on the present without judgment, is posited to promote resilience. Research on the relative contribution of CM and IPV to depressive and PTSD symptoms is also sparse. From a clinical perspective, it is important to establish if early adversity relates more strongly to current symptoms than proximal IPV. One aim of this study was to evaluate mindfulness as a moderator of the relation between CM and IPV and depressive and PTSD symptoms. Another aim was to examine the relative contribution of psychological, physical, and sexual CM and IPV to these symptoms in multivariate analyses. College students (N=321) completed the Child Trauma Questionnaire, Conflict Tactics Scale-2, Beck Depression Inventory, and PTSD Checklist-DSM5 in an online survey. Psychological CM, psychological IPV, and mindfulness were associated with depressive symptoms. Psychological and sexual CM, but neither IPV nor mindfulness, were associated with PTSD symptoms. Mindfulness was not a significant moderator of these relations. Treatment for college students experiencing specific forms of CM and IPV will be discussed.

Michele Cascardi ***A Conceptual Typology for Measuring Adolescent Relationship Abuse: Developmental and Contextual Considerations***

Michele Cascardi - William Paterson University, Molly Kammen - William Paterson University; Chelsea Pearsall - William Paterson University; Victoria Navarro - William Paterson University; Meredith Connolly - William Paterson University

Scholars generally agree that current measures of adolescent relationship abuse (ARA) do not adequately evaluate this phenomenon. ARA typically includes psychological abuse, physical assault, sexual coercion, and stalking. One major shortcoming of the most common ARA surveys is that they measure behaviors without regard to context. Improved ARA measurement may point to targeted and specific strategies to prevent ARA. Although there is evidence that universal prevention programs show some promise in reducing ARA, novel measurement tools may aid in the development of interventions that correspond more precisely with variations in ARA that adolescents and young adults experience. We conducted 15 focus groups (N = 120) and a pilot survey (N = 350) with adolescents. This guided development of a conceptual typology of ARA as follows: 1) playful behaviors to flirt or have fun; 2) domineering attempts to control partner; 3) conflict/difficulty managing negative emotions, such as anger; 4) severe violence that is consistently rated as unacceptable and harmful; and 5) intrusion on privacy and personal boundaries in person or through social media. Survey items derived from this typology were evaluated by an expert panel (N=15). Results from focus groups, pilot survey, and expert panel will be presented. Improved measurement of ARA and implications for intervention will be discussed.

Élise Lachapelle ***Associations between Oversexualized Behaviors and Sexual Coercion Perpetration and Victimization among Adolescents/Young Adults***

Élise Lachapelle - University of Sherbrooke, Rosalie Lapierre - University of Sherbrooke; Audrey Brassard - University of Sherbrooke; Yvan Lussier - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Over the last 50 years, researchers have been preoccupied with an increase in the sexually explicit content presented in the Media (Nalkur, Jamieson, & Romer, 2010), given its deleterious effect on youth (APA, 2007). When internalized, sexualized messages promote oversexualized behaviors such as self-objectification, overinvestment in one's sexualized appearance, seductive behavior, performance-based sexuality, sexualized speech, and low meaning of sexuality (Brassard et al., 2016). Few studies have explored the relational consequences of these behaviors, and even less so regarding sexual coercion, which encompasses all undesired sexual activities (Adams-Curtis & Forbes, 2004). The current study examines the links between oversexualized behaviors and sexual coercion perpetration and victimization among 475 adolescents and young adults aged from 15 to 30. Based on the Adult Oversexualization Questionnaire (Brassard et al., 2016) and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2: Straus et al., 1996), multiple regression analyses showed that sexual coercion perpetration is related to self-objectification (positively) and seduction (negatively). Self-objectification and performance-based sexuality are related to a greater risk of sexual victimization. These findings help understand the social construction of sexuality's contribution to how young couples experience sexuality.

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez ***Male Batterers' Attraction and Rejection Patterns***

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez - Universidad de La Laguna, Orlando Jiménez-Ardila - Universidad Católica de Colombia

Few studies have analyzed the attraction and rejection patterns in male batterers. However, available evidence indicates that violent and non-violent men tend to show different partner ideals (Gonzalez-Mendez, Yanes, & Ramírez-Santana, 2017, Zayas & Shoda, 2007). The main objective of this study was to examine the assessment made by different subtypes of batterers of their ideal and real partners. Method: Participants were 108 male offenders who were serving sentences in Colombian jails for violence against women. After being classified into three subtypes (dependent, antisocial/borderline, and non-pathological), participants assessed their ideal and actual partners through different scales. Results: Regarding the ideal partner, antisocial/borderline batterers showed a lesser preference for a good partner than non-pathological batterers did. Moreover, both dependent and antisocial/borderline perpetrators rated their actual partners worse (less good and with more traits that are undesirable) than the non-pathological subtype did. Finally, those classified as dependent batterers considered their partners more rebellious than the non-pathological subtype. Discussion: The results point to specific aspects that can be addressed to intervene with the different subtypes of batterers. The clearest differences refer to the evaluations made of the actual partners, which are highly negative among the aggressors with an antisocial/borderline and dependent profile. In addition, dependents batterers stood out for considering their real partners rebellious, which suggests a greater discomfort with female behavior. Finally, the non-pathological show the most positive assessment of their actual partners, which is consistent with a lower risk of recidivism.

Abby Jackson ***Reactions to Actions: Exploring How Types of Bystander Action are Linked to Positive and Negative Reactions***

Elizabeth Moschella - UNH, Abby Jackson - UNH; Victoria Banyard - UNH

Bystanders to dating and sexual violence among young adults has received increasing attention in the past 15 years. Sexual violence prevention strategies on campus often include bystander training components. Several bystander programs have shown promise at increasing bystander actions when there is risk for violence. Yet, to date, we know too little about the potential repercussions of these actions. Are they well received by victims? Are bystanders supported by other bystanders? Do bystanders experience retaliation for their actions? How do bystanders themselves feel about what they did? This poster will present a set of findings from a larger study of bystander consequences. Participants were recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk (MTurk; N = 4,322) and a university psychology subject pool (N = 674) and all were between the ages of 18 and 24. Several new measures of bystander consequences were used including measures of bystander feelings and perceptions of reactions from victims, perpetrators and other bystanders. Participants also qualitatively described the type of action they took in response to risk for dating or sexual violence. This poster will present exploratory analyses about how these consequences vary by the types of bystander action (distract, distance, support victim, etc.).

Roni Gagin ***A Dynamic Working Model – Healthcare Professionals in the Center How to Keep the Fire of Alertness Alive?***

Roni Gagin - Rambam Healthcare Campus, Neta HaGani - Rambam Healthcare Campus

Background & purpose: Child abuse is a difficult and complicated issue that requires a multi-disciplinary care. Our country has 27 general hospitals. Each year, about a half a million children visit the emergency room. Some children who suffer abuse are not diagnosed as such. It is a professional challenge to differentiate a deliberate injury from an accidental injury. Personal attitudes and emotional reactions of healthcare professionals have an effect on their ability to diagnose child abuse. In order to increase awareness and knowledge needed to make a fast and accurate diagnosis, a collaborative effort was made to develop a dynamic practical model for healthcare professionals in hospitals. Methods: 1. Conducting a literature review 2. Identifying patients' needs 3. Forming specific and practical guidelines for each healthcare profession 4. Legal and law aspects were included 5.Collecting feedbacks on the working model using focus groups 6. Photographs and other visual aids were provided The model was culturally and professionally adjusted for different ethnic minorities and different healthcare disciplinarians and included the option of self-teaching by an educational software. The partnership with the Ministry of health, healthcare organizations and the Joint foundation improved the chances for implementation of the model in the hospitals' everyday work. The challenges today are how to maintain the high level of awareness, alertness and knowledge of healthcare professionals to this critical issue over time. Further examine of the contribution of each section of the model is needed. Evaluating the model's effect on the identification and reaching out in cases of child abuse while using recent technological developments.

Damyan Edwards ***Structural and Functional Neurological Changes among Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors: A Scoping Review***

Damyan Edwards - McGill University, Matthew C. Danbrook - McGill University

Childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is linked to psychological consequences including suicidal behaviour, posttraumatic stress disorder, and various behavioural disorders (De Bellis, 2002; Hart & Rubia, 2012). However, researchers and practitioners have little understanding of how CSA impacts brain development. CSA disrupts the structural regions of the brain (Sheffield, Williams, Woodward, & Heckers, 2013) that not only lead to functional changes, but are associated with a host of mental health disorders and other long term negative outcomes (Blanco, Nydegger, Camarillo, Trinidad, Schramm, & Ames, 2015). There is a notable lack of summative evidence showing which structural and functional changes in the brain are associated with CSA. Thus, we aim to answer two questions: (1) What is known from the literature about the structural and functional neurological differences specific to survivors of CSA? and (2) What are the methodological gaps in the literature that need to be addressed in the future? After systematically reviewing the literature, 17 studies met inclusion criteria for this study. Structural and functional anomalies among CSA survivors include changes found in the cerebral cortex, the limbic system, and the HPA axis. Further, methodological limitations are discussed.

Madeline Manning ***Engagement in Sexual Behaviors in Early Adolescence as a Predictor for Dating Aggression in Middle Adolescence***

Madeline Manning - Northeastern University, Rhode Island Hospital, Charlene Collibee, - Brown University, Rhode Island Hospital; Kelsey Bala - Rhode Island Hospital; Christie Rizzo - Northeastern University, Rhode Island Hospital; Christopher Houck - Rhode Island Hospital, Brown University

Past research has established consequences associated with adolescent sexual behavior, including sexual risk-taking behaviors (Rueter et al., 2017) and concurrent associations with dating aggression (Vagi, et al., 2013). Yet no work has examined if early adolescent sexual behaviors, in particular, are related to subsequent risk of dating aggression. The current study hypothesized that non-intercourse sexual behaviors (NISB) in early adolescence would be associated with increased risk of physical dating aggression in middle adolescence. From a larger study on prevention intervention for 7th graders with mental health symptoms, adolescents (N = 145) completed the physical abuse (PA) subscale from the CADRI (Wolfe, 2001) and items adapted from the Psychosexual Development Interview to assess sexual behaviors (Hennessy et al., 2008). Using SEM, a significant association emerged between baseline NISB and subsequent PA in the 9th grade (B = .11, p = .01). We then examined both PA and NISB in 9th grade as multivariate outcomes, and no association emerged between baseline NISB and PA. As expected, early NISB were linked with subsequent sexual behaviors (B = .34, p = .04). Discussion will address the interconnectedness of NISB and risk for dating aggression. It will also highlight the potential benefits of prevention efforts for sexual risk behavior and dating aggression simultaneously.

So Young Park ***Domestic Violence and Child Custody: Case Studies of Immigrant Parents' Experiences In Family Court***

So Young Park - University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Jennifer Leeann Hardesty - University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

The purpose of this in-depth multi-case study is to explore how immigrant parents experience family court proceedings related to child custody decisions in the context of domestic violence. The primary goal is to identify and describe immigrant parents' experiences and further analyze the unique processes and social forces that shape similar experiences across the population. Data were collected from two larger studies – a multi-year project using court record data of divorcing mothers and a longitudinal project using self-report data that investigated pathways associated with mothers' post-separation experiences. Purposive sampling method was used to identify immigrant parents who requested a translator for a court proceeding or indicated their birth of origin outside of the United States. Both quantitative and qualitative data will be analyzed thematically using the framework method in five steps: familiarization, developing a conceptual framework, coding, indexing, and interpretation. Major themes from the preliminary analysis include financial discrepancies, cultural and religious taboos, relocation risks, and language barriers. This study contributes to a richer understanding of the risks and dynamics of immigrant parents' experiences representing themselves before the family court and highlights unique challenges they face related to domestic violence and child custody.

Hannah Doucette ***Response Tendencies to Hurtful Events in Parent-Child and Dating Relationships: Associations with Intimate Partner Violence***

Hannah Doucette - Northeastern University, Charlene Collibee - The Warren Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Bradley Hasbro Children's Research Center, Rhode Island Hospital; Gilbert R. Parra - University of Nebraska Lincoln

Purpose: Adverse events in the parent-child context are related to intimate partner violence (IPV) in young adulthood (Andrews et al., 2000). Responses to such events may contribute to this link. This study assessed whether responses to hurtful events (i.e., forgiveness, rumination, and guilt) perpetrated by parents were related to IPV beyond the influence of responses to hurtful events in a dating context. Methods: Participants were 665 undergraduate students ages 18-24. Participants recalled an event in which they felt hurt by a parent and a dating partner. Participants also completed measures of forgiveness, rumination, guilt, and IPV.Results: Latent variables of responses to hurtful events perpetrated by parents and dating partners were examined in relation to IPV. When examined separately, responses to events in the parent-child and dating context were associated with psychological ($B = 0.15$, $p = .01$ and $B = 0.24$, $p < .001$, respectively) and physical ($B = .38$, $p < .001$ and $B = 0.40$, $p < .001$, respectively) IPV. When entered simultaneously, only responses in the dating context were related to psychological and physical IPV ($B = 0.23$, $p < .001$ and $B = 0.25$, $p = .001$, respectively)..Conclusion: The behavioral, cognitive, and emotional responses to hurtful events were related to IPV. Unresolved response tendencies, particularly in dating relationships, may increase risk for IPV.

Nesa Wasarhaley ***"I Think it Was an Accident"– The Effects of Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance on Legal Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence***

Nesa Wasarhaley - Bridgewater State University, Samantha M. Kameese - Bridgewater State University; Hannah J. Frey - Bridgewater State University; Elizabeth M. Cook - Bridgewater State University

Domestic violence myths are false beliefs that minimize, deny, or justify physical aggression against intimate partners. While these myths are widely held, there is a lack of research on the implications of domestic violence myth endorsement within a legal context. In the present study, community members (N=327) read an intimate partner violence (IPV) trial summary, rendered verdicts, described the reasons they chose their verdict, and rated their perceptions of the case, alleged victim, and defendant (e.g., credibility). They also completed the Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance Scale (DVMAS). Results indicated that participants who more strongly endorsed DV myths were significantly less likely to render guilty verdicts, rated the incident as less serious, had lower pro-victim attitudes, and had higher pro-defendant attitudes than participants lower in DVMAS. We also conducted a content analysis of reasons for verdicts and examined reasons by level of DVMAS (divided into quartiles). Across all levels of DMVAS, the most common reasons provided for guilty verdicts were the victim's injuries and suspicion about the defendant's story. The proportion of guilty verdict reasons mentioning victim credibility was highest among those low in DVMAS (1st quartile) and lowest among those high in DVMAS (4th quartile). We discuss results in terms of juror perceptions of IPV in the courtroom.

Andreanne Fortin ***Associations between Relationship Problems, Physical Violence and Sexual Motivations in the Context of Romantic Relationships***

Andreanne Fortin - Université du Québec à Montréal, Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal; Andréanne Lapierre - Université du Québec à Montréal; Emily Todorov - Université du Québec à Montréal; Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal

In the context of romantic relationships, sexual intercourse (SI) is a key factor of marital satisfaction. Beyond frequency, motivations for engaging in SI can also play a determining role in the perception of relationship quality. To our knowledge, no study has examined the associations between problems and physical violence victimisation (PVV) experienced in romantic relationships and sexual motivations. In a sample of 1,515 university students aged between 18 and 65 (M = 25.2, SD = 6.5) who completed a series of online questionnaire, this study aims to document, in addition to the personal characteristics (gender and age), the associations between problems encountered when interacting with a romantic partner (i.e. being domineering, distant, nonassertive or self-sacrificing), PVV and sexual motivations. The results of multiple hierarchical regressions suggest that women report more than men having SI in order to secure their relationship while men report obtaining a gain as a sexual motivation (ie. obtaining favors) more than women. Results also reveal several associations between relationships problems and sexual motivations such as a positive association between dominance and distraction as a sexual motivation. Finally, the results suggest that PVV is negatively associated with motives of instinct (i.e., physical need). The implications of these results will be discussed.

Samantha Pittenger ***Risk and Protective Factors for Alcohol, Marijuana, and Cocaine Use among Child Welfare Involved Youth***

Samantha Pittenger - Yale School of Medicine, Kelly Moore - Yale School of Medicine; Emily Dworkin - University of Washington; Christian Connell - Pennsylvania State University; Cindy Crusto - Yale School of Medicine

Despite entering a service system designed to promote well-being, child welfare (CW) involved youth are at high risk for substance use (SU). CW involvement provides an opportunity for intervention to prevent subsequent use; however, little is known about mitigating SU risk in this population, particularly considering lifetime SU prior to CW system contact. Using data from the second National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW II), the present study uses lifetime SU, risk factors (e.g., depression, posttraumatic stress), and protective factors (e.g., caregiver monitoring, peer relationships) shortly after CW system involvement (Wave 1) to predict alcohol, marijuana, and cocaine use 36 months later (Wave 3). The sample was restricted to youth who were aged 11 years or older at Wave 1 and had at least a partial interview at Wave 3 of the NSCAW II (N = 763). Four logistic regression models showed that Wave 1 SU increased likelihood of SU at Wave 3 [alcohol OR = 1.34 (95% CI: 1.01-1.78); binge alcohol OR = 1.40 (1.04-1.89); marijuana OR = 1.36 (1.20-1.55); cocaine OR = 1.23 (1.07-1.42)]. Risk and protective factors had limited predictive value for Wave 3 SU. The present findings suggest that initiating SU prior to or at the time of CW involvement is a critical risk factor for later SU. Implications for prevention and intervention will be discussed.

Marie-Ève Grisé Bolduc ***Complex Trauma in Maltreated Children and Quality of Mother-Child Relationship***

Marie-Ève Grisé Bolduc - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Tristan Milot - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Diane St-Larent - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Michel Rousseau - Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

In the last 20 years, the term "complex trauma" emerged to account for the diversity and complexity of difficulties in children who experienced maltreatment (van der Kolk, 1996). Complex trauma results from chronic/repeated exposure to interpersonal traumas which occur during vulnerable developmental periods (Courtois et al, 2009). To date, few studies have specifically assessed prevalence of complex trauma. This study aimed 1) to document the frequency of complex trauma in a sample of maltreated (n= 59) and at-risk children (from low SES families, n=110) and 2) to examine the contribution of the quality of mother-child relationship to complex trauma. Five areas of difficulties were assessed: executive functions deficits (BRIEF; Gioia et al., 2000), PTSD symptoms (TSCYC; Briere, 2001), dissociation (CDC; Putnam, 1993) and externalizing and internalizing problems (CBCL; Achenbach et al, 2001). Children with high scores (difficulties) in at least 3 areas were considered as having complex trauma. Questionnaires were completed by mothers and preschool teachers. Mother-child relationship was assessed during a snack time (Moss et al., 1998). Results revealed that 15% to 27% of children had complex trauma. Frequencies varied as a function of group (malt/non-malt) and informant (mother/teacher). Mother-child relationship was related to child maltreatment but not to complex trauma.

Fatemeh Nikparvar ***Factors Associated with Sexual Aggression Victimization and Perpetration: Intimate Partner Violence in Iran***

fatemeh nikparvar - Couple and Family Therapy, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University; Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) happens everywhere regardless of the society and culture. This study addressed risk markers for sexual Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) victimization and perpetration among 237 participants (116 male and 121 female) in Tehran, Iran who reported perpetrating or experiencing IPV. The Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, Hamby, Bony-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996) was used for data gathering. Result showed that 60 percent of men and 33 percent of women reported sexual aggression perpetration and 50 percent of men and 60 percent of women reported sexual aggression victimization. For men, there was a significant correlation between sexual aggression perpetration and all other types of victimization and perpetration but there was no significant correlation between sexual aggression victimization and psychological and physical aggression perpetration or victimization. For women, sexual aggression perpetration was significantly correlated with all types of victimization and perpetration, except psychological aggression victimization, and sexual aggression victimization was only correlated with psychological aggression victimization and sexual aggression perpetration. Four path analyses conducted to examine the relationships between different types of violence and sexual aggression victimization and perpetration. The models explained 57% of the variance in men's and 44% of the variance in women's sexual aggression perpetration. Also, the models explained 58% of the variance in men's and 45% of the variance in women's sexual aggression victimization. The results of this study help to recognize people who are at risk of IPV and also helps therapists working with IPV client to provide effective prevention and intervention services that are appropriately targeted to the specific needs of Iranian IPV clients.

Yejin Sohn ***Adverse Childhood Experiences among Sexual Violence Victims Using the National Intervention Center for Sexual Violence in Korea***

Yejin Sohn - Sungkyunkwan University, Kihyun Kim - Sungkyunkwan University; Bee Ryou - Sungkyunkwan University; Heesun Jang - Sungkyunkwan University; Jinyoung Choi - Sungkyunkwan University; Hyunji Lee - Sungkyunkwan University

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) can have long-term effects into adulthood, including sexual victimization. Moreover, sexual violence is the most common element of violence. Since few studies have been conducted on this topic in Korea, this study aimed to redress that. Participants included 71 adult women who had experienced sexual violence within 3 months before participating in the study and used National Intervention Centers for sexual violence in Korea and their comparison group (n=73). To meet our objectives, researchers analyzed ACE variables in two different ways. First, we compared the two groups according to whether they had been experienced adverse childhood experiences. We found that more people in the sexual victimization group reported adverse childhood events than in the comparison group (84.3% vs 67.4%). We also compared a total score of nine ACE categories and found that this score was higher in the victimized group than in the control group (3.57 vs 1.92). At a detailed level, we found that eight of the nine types of ACEs were different between the two groups. Finally, multiple regression analyses showed that ACEs are related to adult sexual abuse. We concluded ACEs could be an important risk factor for predicting adult sexual violence victimization. These can be used to develop a prevention and intervention programs for adult sexual victimization in Korea.

Karine Baril ***Santé mentale d'hommes et de femmes ayant été victimes d'agression sexuelle dans l'enfance au Québec***

Karine Baril - Université du Québec en Outaouais, Katrina Joubert - Institut de la statistique du Québec

L'agression sexuelle dans l'enfance (ASE) est associée à un plus grand risque de présenter différents problèmes de santé mentale à l'âge adulte, mais peu d'études auprès de la population québécoise ayant considéré plusieurs problèmes de santé mentale sont disponibles. Par ailleurs, il a été démontré que l'ASE est rarement la seule expérience de violence qui survient dans l'enfance et que la cooccurrence de plus d'une forme de violence est associée à davantage de problèmes dans la vie adulte. La communication présente les résultats d'une étude dont les objectifs étaient: 1) de déterminer la prévalence de l'ASE et sa cooccurrence avec d'autres formes de violence auprès d'hommes et de femmes de la population québécoise; et 2) d'examiner l'association entre l'ASE et les problèmes de santé mentale à l'âge adulte auprès d'hommes et de femmes québécois, selon la présence d'autres formes de victimisation dans l'enfance. L'étude a été menée à partir des données québécoises de l'Enquête sur la santé dans les collectivités canadiennes de 2012 – santé mentale de Statistique Canada. Des données en lien avec la violence vécue dans l'enfance ont été recueillies auprès d'un échantillon représentatif d'adultes québécois et ont été mises en lien avec différents problèmes de santé mentale au cours de la vie ainsi que des comportements suicidaires. Les résultats sont discutés sous l'angle des implications cliniques pour les victimes, alors que des recommandations pour la prévention sont formulées.

Hannah Shoemaker ***Trauma Type and Coping Strategies Predict Substance Use in Emerging Adults Exposed to Adversity***

Hannah Shoemaker - University of Memphis, Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis; Leigh M. Harrell-Williams - University of Memphis; Jennifer M. Capers - University of Memphis; Laura E. Schwartz - University of Memphis

Individuals who experience trauma are at heightened risk for developing substance use problems. The type of trauma exposure (violent versus non-violent), and the coping strategies used to contend with the trauma, may impact substance use patterns. The current study investigates the indirect effect of type of trauma on substance use via various coping strategies. Participants were 647 trauma-exposed college students. The Childhood Traumatic Events Scale was used to identify most traumatic event. Coping was measured via the Coping Strategies Inventory-Short form. Frequency of substance use in the past three months was evaluated via the WHO ASSIST. Structural equation modeling was used to explore relationships among trauma type, coping strategies, and substance abuse. The measurement model exhibited acceptable model fit, 2(35)=134.618, p<.001, RMSEA=.067, CFI=.961, TLI=.950. The structural model also indicated acceptable model fit, 2(82)=176.211, p<.001, RMSEA=.042, CFI=.963, TLI=.953. Trauma type was positively related to emotion-focused disengagement and problem-focused disengagement and negatively related to emotion-focused engagement. Both problem-focused engagement and emotion-focused disengagement were positively related to substance use. Results highlight the importance of considering coping strategies when evaluating substance use following a traumatic life event.

Carolyn Copps Hartley ***A Confirmatory Factor Analysis of the Domestic Violence Financial Inventory (DV-FI) Scale***

Carolyn Hartley - University of Iowa, Lynette M. Renner - University of Minnesota, School of Social Work

The Domestic Violence–Related Financial Issues (DV-FI) Scale (Weaver et al., 2009) assesses subjective perceptions of the association between intimate partner violence (IPV) and financial issues, including economic abuse. The original exploratory factor analysis (EFA), using a shelter sample of women participating in an economic education program, identified five factors: Financial Self-Efficacy, Financial Security and Future Safety, Perceived Financial Role in Partner Abuse, Economic Abuse, and Financial Distress and Relationship Decisions, accounting for 53% of the variance. We conducted a confirmatory factor analysis using Weaver et al.'s postulated model with a community-based sample of 150 women seeking services from a legal aid agency. Tests of the original model fit (chi-square test, RMSEA, and CFI) indicate this model does not fit the data. Thus, an EFA was performed to identify a better fitting model. Results found four factors, rather than five, accounting for 52% of the variance. Two factors correspond exactly with the Weaver et al. EFA, Financial Self-Efficacy (α = .78) and Financial Security and Future Safety (α = .88). The third factor combined Economic Abuse and Perceived Financial Role in Partner Abuse (α = .77), without the items on credit ratings and credit card debt. The final factor loaded on questions about Credit Ratings and Credit Card Debt (α = .79).

Monica Yndo ***Maladaptive Communication Mediates the rRlationships between Childhood Trauma and College Students' IPV***

Monica Yndo - The University of Texas at San Antonio, Rebecca Weston - The University of Texas at San Antonio

The intergenerational transmission of violence refers to the theory that childhood exposure to violence within the family of origin predisposes children to experience and/or perpetrate violence in future romantic relationships. However, mixed results indicate a third variable may be mediating the effects between family violence and later IPV. Researchers have sought to identify the mechanism by which the violence occurs across generations. One factor worth investigating is communication. Yet, few studies have examined the relationship between communication and IPV. We used structural equation modeling to examine communication as a mediator in the intergenerational transmission of violence. College students (N = 367) were asked about their childhood exposure to violence, communication used during conflict with a romantic partner, and behaviors they engage in during conflict with a romantic partner. Child abuse was significantly associated with IPV perpetration, and use of maladaptive communication in students' current relationships; use of maladaptive communication was associated with IPV perpetration. Bootstrapped SEM estimates indicated that maladaptive communication mediated the effect of child abuse on later perpetration of IPV. Implications will be discussed.

Angela Whittaker ***Conceal or reveal: A comparison of divorcing mothers' self-reports and court documentation of child exposure to IPV***

Angela Whittaker - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Jaclyn Theisen - University of Illinois at Urbana - Champaign, Jennifer L. Hardesty - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Brian G. Ogolsky - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

IPV does not always end when a relationship terminates. Some abusers use family courts and/or children to retain control and courts do not always consider IPV in custody and parenting time decisions. Furthermore, whether and the degree to which family courts take into account children's exposure to IPV varies. Accurately assessing child exposure is important given its associations with emotional, behavioral, and physical health problems. Mothers are the most common source of information on children's exposure to IPV but often underreport. Although indicators of child exposure can be obtained from police and orders of protection records, these reports (when used individually) often lack detail. The current study compares multiple data sources to obtain a more complete picture of children's exposure to IPV. We then examine the influence of child exposure on custody and parenting time decisions, including variations based on data source (e.g., mother only, mother + police report, etc.). Data were extracted from divorce cases, criminal records, and orders of protection (when applicable) of 190 divorcing mothers. Preliminary findings reveal important differences between mothers' reports and administrative data documenting children's exposure and highlight the impact this may have on research and custody and parenting time decisions.

Hanna Sheddan ***Associations between Social Support, Disclosure, and Emotional Intelligence Following Adversity***

Hanna Sheddan - University of Memphis, Amanda J. Hasselle - University of Memphis; Taylor R. Schwartz - University of Memphis; Laura E. Schwartz - University of Memphis; Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis

Experiencing adversity may contribute to feelings of emotional numbness and disconnect. To combat these concerning feelings, research is needed on relations between perceived social support, disclosure of traumatic experiences to individuals in one's social support network, and emotional intelligence (EI), which includes emotion perception and management of emotions. The current study examined associations between these variables in a sample of emerging adults exposed to adversity (e.g., death of a loved one, physical violence, sexual violence, illness). Participants included 629 college students aged 18-24 (M= 19.66; SD=1.65), who were recruited through a subject pool system and completed all measures online. A hierarchical linear regression was conducted to predict EI from gender, age, and family income (Model 1) and number of adversities, social support, and trauma disclosure (Model 2). The final model was significant, $F(6, 622)=21.75$, $p<.001$, Adj $R2=16.5\%$; with more social support ($\beta=.41$, $p<.001$) and a more positive experience of confiding in others ($\beta=.11$, $p<.01$) associated with higher EI. These findings suggest that a wider support network and experiencing greater benefit from disclosing to others about traumatic experiences can positively impact individuals' ability to recognize and manage their own emotions, as well as understand the emotions of others.

SECTION VI

Paper Sessions and Abstracts

Session A1 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Riverwatch

Improving Treatment for Domestic Violence Perpetrators

Christopher Murphy ***Promoting Practice-Informed Research through Process Evaluation of Relationship Violence Intervention Programs***

Christopher Murphy - University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Tara N. Richards - University of Baltimore, Haley A. Miles-McLean - University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Adam D. LaMotte - University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Many studies have examined the outcomes of Relationship Violence Intervention Programs (RVIPs) without examining program practices and implementation. We will present key findings from a process evaluation of 20 RVIPS in a mid-Atlantic state, along with implications for research and practice enhancement. Process evaluation identifies the conceptual model of influence and change, the logic underlying program design, program implementation, and implementation challenges. Data included semi-structured interviews with 38 program directors and staff, and review of program materials and de-identified case files. Analysis uncovered broad consensus on the importance of reducing participants' initial resistance, enhancing accountability and change motivation, establishing collaborative relationships between staff and participants, and facilitating positive group interactions (including role modeling) to promote change. Providers had divergent views on strategies to achieve those process objectives, proximal change targets to promote cessation of abuse and violence, and the value of structured program materials and activities. Programs varied widely in their efforts and capacity to address co-occurring difficulties that may impede change, including substance abuse, mental health disorders, and life complications such as employment and housing problems.

Kate Walker ***Brief Solution-Focused and Cognitive-Behavioural Program for IPVA: Development and Experiential Evaluation***

Kate Walker - Coventry University, Erica Bowen - University of Worcester, Emma Holdsworth - Coventry University

In the United Kingdom there is an increasing need to develop cost effective and wide reaching prevention programs for intimate partner violence and abuse (IPVA). One such programme, developed by the research team, integrates solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT) and cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) methods, and has been delivered to a community sample of partner violent individuals. A qualitative experiential evaluation of a representative sample of 18 men who had completed this intervention was undertaken. Preliminary findings from interview data, analysed using thematic analysis revealed three global themes representing their perceptions of engaging with and completing the intervention. These comprised (i) Offenders' perceptions of individual changes made; (ii) Importance of the therapeutic environment; and (iii) Positive experience doing goal work. Based on their experiences, the men identified cognitive, emotional and behavioural changes that they had made as a result of the programme. However, further research examining pre and post attitudinal, behavioural and individual changes, and comparisons with other intervention/no intervention groups is required in order to fully understand the effectiveness and strengths and challenges in relation to using SFBT, when intervening with this population.

Tara N. Richards ***Risk Factors for Batterer Intervention Treatment Program Attrition: How No Shows are Distinct from Dropouts and Completers***

Tara N. Richards - University of Nebraska, Omaha, Christopher Murphy - University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Alisha Sillaman - University of Baltimore

Batterer intervention treatment (BIT) programs are widely used to respond to domestic violence offenders, but treatment attrition is a significant issue. While a body of research has examined predictors of in-program attrition (Carney et al., 2006; DeMaris, 1989; Faulkner et al., 1991; Rondeau et al., 2001), fewer studies have assessed BIT attrition at both the intake and in-program stages by examining (1) BIT clients who were referred and assessed only ("no shows"), (2) clients who began treatment but did not complete treatment ("dropouts"), and (3) clients who complete treatment ("completers"). The current study assessed the influence of 19 risk factors on BIT client outcomes as no shows, dropouts, and completers for a large sample of male and female domestic violence offenders from seven BIT programs in a Mid-Atlantic State (n=1,553). Multinomial regression analyses demonstrated that the relationship between risk factors and treatment completion was linear for some factors: treatment no shows and dropouts were more likely to be male and less likely to have a high school diploma/GED or to be employed relative to treatment completers, but not others: no shows were less likely to be on probation and to report a mental health problem than completers (but not dropouts), while dropouts were more likely to report a substance use problem than completers (but not no-shows). Taken together, results show that BIT clients that are not retained after intake have distinct risk factors from those who begin treatment and later drop out. Identifying these distinctions are important for providers to better tailor intake procedures and recognize "red flags" for early treatment disengagement.

Emma Holdsworth ***Motivators for Engagement in Group Offending Behaviour Programmes***

Emma Holdsworth - Coventry University, Erica Bowen - University of Worcester, Sarah Brown - Coventry University, Douglas Howat - Coventry University

Poor attendance and low completion rates are common for most offending behavior programs. Offender engagement in group offending behavior programs is poorly understood and under-theorized. In addition, there is no research on facilitators' engagement. In order to address this gap, the authors developed the Program Engagement Theory, which accounts for both facilitators' and offenders' engagement in group offending behavior programs. This paper focuses on an important aspect of the PET, which explains the motivators for offenders' and facilitators' engagement. From four UK Probation Trusts, 23 program facilitators (15 females and 8 males) and 28 domestic violent and sexual offenders (19 males and 9 females) with experience of offence-focused and solution-focused programs took part in a Grounded Theory study. Offenders' motivators included a range of internal and in-session drivers such as relating to facilitators. Facilitators' motivators included being confident and knowing the group members as people. Engagement should take centre stage in the design and development of offending behaviour programs. To prevent attrition, program referrals should target motivation. Engagement motivators do not only precede engagement, they are reciprocally related to the engagement process, becoming reinforced through the course of programs, and therefore on-going program targets.

Session A2 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Ballroom

Intersections Among Types of Violence

Yahayra Michel-Smith ***Poly-victimization Reaches Adolescence: Looking Back and Moving Forward***

Yahayra Michel-Smith - University of New Hampshire

The focus of this review is to summarize how poly-victimization has been defined and assessed in the field since its introduction in 2007. It will accomplish this objective by answering the following research questions: (1) How has poly-victimization been operationalized in the field? And (2) What are the gaps in the literature? This review will summarize 94 articles on poly-victimization identified via an inter-disciplinary database. Preliminary analyses show that the operationalization of poly-victimization varies. Most studies follow its original conceptualization and involve summing a list of violence exposure items to identify the condition of poly-victimization with a cut-off score to categorize the most intensely victimized youth (poly-victims). Another group of studies attempt to identify patterns of victimization by using statistical techniques such as latent class and cluster analyses. A third group of studies use the term poly-victimization as if it simply meant to measure exposure to more than one victimization. What's interesting is that this deviation from the working definition of poly-victimization seems to occur despite knowledge of the argument(s) used to introduce it as distinct framework. The objectives and methods of these articles will be summarized.

Adam Cotter ***Violent Victimization of Persons with Disabilities in Canada***

Adam Cotter - Statistics Canada

Research to date has found that both women and men with a disability are at a higher risk of emotional, physical, and sexual violence compared to people who do not have a disability. Using self-reported data from over 35,000 responses to the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, this presentation builds on these findings with a specific focus on the experiences and perceptions of the non-institutionalized population with disabilities in Canada. This presentation profiles self-reported violent victimization, as well as various lifetime experiences related to victimization such as abuse and maltreatment during childhood and past experiences of homelessness. Specifically, the presentation will address experiences of sexual assault, robbery, and physical assault among the population with a disability. Further, emotional, physical, and sexual violence committed by a current or former partner is discussed. Abuse during childhood (that is, physical or sexual abuse or witnessing violence between parents or guardians) is analyzed, both in terms of prevalence and its association with violent victimization in adulthood. Homelessness among those with a disability is explored in a similar matter. Impacts of victimization among the population with a disability are explored, with a specific focus on the population accessing formal support systems following their victimization.

Maria Lorena Levano Gavidia ***At Home and at School: Relationship between Family and School Violence in Peruvian Children and Adolescents***

Maria Lorena Levano Gavidia - University of Pennsylvania, Fernando Alarcón Delgado - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

Violence is a problem that characterizes the lives of many children in Peru. Official data reveals that 7 out of 10 children and adolescents have suffered from some type of violence. Our study seeks to determine the role of domestic abuse in school violence. We used the Peruvian National Survey of Social Relations 2015. The sample consisted of 3102 Peruvian minors aged between 9 and 17 years (51% children and 48% adolescents).Two nonlinear logistic regression models were carried out for each subgroup (children and adolescents) with different types of domestic violence as explanatory variables. In the first model, we test the probability of being a victim at school while, in the second model, the links between domestic violence victimization and school offending behavior are examined. Results show that children who suffered psychological and physical violence at home are more likely to be involved in situations of violence as victims or aggressors at school, but is important to point out that domestic violence mainly affects the likelihood of being attacked. Public policy interventions must understand and use polyvictimization diagnosis in order to reduce violence against children. Otherwise, isolated efforts of different state departments will have minimal effect.

Session A3 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Harbor's Edge

Fathers for Change: An Integrated Intervention for Fathers with Histories of IPV and Substance Misuse

Carla Stover ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Carla Stover - Yale University, School of Medicine

This symposium will describe a novel intervention, Fathers for Change (FFC), and three outcome studies. FFC is an individual clinical treatment for fathers of young children with co-occurring IPV and substance misuse. FFC is unique in its focus on the paternal role throughout treatment. The central premise is that focus on men as fathers and increasing their feelings of competence and meaning within their parenting role, will provide motivation to change maladaptive patterns that have led to use of violence and substances. The intervention combines attachment, family systems and cognitive behavioral theory and techniques to decrease violence, substance use and risk for child maltreatment. The first paper will present the theory and components of the model and an initial pilot trial compared to Individual Drug Counseling. The second paper will present data from an implementation of FFC within residential substance abuse treatment for men compared to a parenting education program. The third paper will present data from a statewide community implementation project by the Department of Children and Families in Connecticut. Data from all three studies show emerging evidence for this intervention with reductions in fathers affect regulation problems, hostility, IPV, and improved father-child interactions.

Susie DiVietro ***Implementing Fathers for Change within a Statewide Child Welfare Initiative***

Susie DiVietro - Connecticut Children's Medical Center, Rebecca Beebe - Connecticut Children's Medical Center

A substantial number of families referred to the Department of Children and Families are struggling with issues of domestic violence. Interventions that can help fathers have healthy and nurturing relationships with their children, while ensuring the safety of the mother, are desperately needed. The CT Department Children and Families implemented Fathers for Change within their Intimate Partner Violence Family Assessment Intervention Response, a program within 6 community mental health agencies across the state. Program evaluation data for 149 fathers who were referred to Fathers for Change by the Department of Children and Families indicate a 60% completion rate for the program. Pre and post intervention assessment data revealed a significant reduction in IPV based on both father and mothers reports on the Abusive Behavior Inventory. Fathers also report significant reductions in hostile thinking, improved understanding of co-parenting and the impact of violence on children, improvements in emotional regulation and reductions in substance misuse and other mental health symptoms. Children involved have demonstrated improvements in emotional problems, peer problems, and total difficulties. Outcomes have also been tracked at the level of involvement with child welfare and indicate low rates of both re-referrals and child removals.

Kathleen Moore ***Fatherhood and IPV Intervention in Residential Treatment for Men***

Kathleen Moore - University of South Florida, Carla Stover - Yale University, Child Study Center

Despite positive outcomes for the incorporation of gender- and motherhood-focused programming within substance use disorder treatment programs for women, a focus on gender and fatherhood has not been the focus of intervention or evaluation research for men in substance use disorder treatment. This study examined the implementation of Fathers for Change (FFC), an integrated IPV and fatherhood intervention, into residential substance misuse treatment. This was a mixed method study to examine the initial feasibility of incorporating a fatherhood-focused intervention within a substance use disorder treatment program for men. Sixty-two fathers were randomly assigned to Fathers for Change or an Individual Parent Education counseling. Interviews were conducted at baseline, post-intervention and 3-month post-intervention follow-up to assess the impact of the intervention on anger, hostile thinking, emotion regulation problems, IPV, substance use and parenting. Focus groups were also conducted with the participants to gain further insight into their needs as fathers and their recommendations for interventions that they would find helpful. Results indicated men liked having parenting and fatherhood focused intervention within residential treatment. They were eager to participate in individual treatment with a therapist as part of their program. Both intervention groups improved with FFC fathers showing greater reductions in affect regulation and anger problems.

Carla Stover ***Fathers for Change Intervention Initial Pilot***

Carla Stover - Yale University, School of Medicine

This presentation will describe a novel intervention, Fathers for Change (FFC) and an initial pilot trial. FFC is an individual clinical treatment for fathers of young children with co-occurring IPV and substance misuse. FFC is unique in its focus on the paternal role throughout treatment. The intervention combines attachment, family systems and cognitive behavioral theory and techniques with the goals of: 1) increased awareness and understanding of the ways one's own childhood and family of origin has influenced current feelings and behavior related to relationships and parenting, 2) decreased substance abuse and IPV by identifying hostile thinking and teaching coping skills, 3) improved co-parenting communication and problem solving, and 4) increased reflective functioning and parenting. FFC includes option co-parent and father-child sessions as treatment progresses. Eighteen fathers were randomly assigned to FFC or Individual Drug Counseling. They were assessed at baseline, post-intervention and 3-months post intervention. Fathers in the FFC group had greater reductions in IPV as reported on the Conflict Tactics Scale-Revised and improved father-child interactions based on coded free-play sessions compared to IDC fathers. FFC and IDC has similar reductions in substance abuse.

Session A4 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Wentworth

Child and Adult Sexual Assault: New Insights from Case Data

Theodore Cross ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Theodore Cross - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Child sexual abuse and adult sexual assault remain serious national problems, but support for research is limited. Data from service and law enforcement agencies can provide important insights, though researchers need to be aware of its limitations. This panel presents new findings from analysis of data from Children's Advocacy Centers, medical examiners, crime laboratories, and police. The first presentation shows significant differences in the child protection and criminal justice response to sexual abuse of children in Indian country, compared to Native American children outside Indian country and to non-Native American children. The second presentation tests the common assumption that biological evidence can only be obtained when medical examinations are conducted within 72 hours of a sexual assault. The third presentation suggests some limitations of using case data: analysis of the FBI's National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) by presenting results indicating that local law enforcement misunderstanding of NIBRS and limited resources for data collection are leading to a national under-count of the number of arrests in sexual assault cases. The presentation will end with a discussion of strategies for future analysis of case data while overcoming some of its limitations.

Alex Wagner ***Examining NIBRS Arrest Data in Sexual Assault Cases***

Alex Wagner - Lesley University

The National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) is one of the prime sources for research on arrests in the United States, but questions have been raised about the reliability of NIBRS data. The FBI compiles NIBRS from data contributions from thousands of local law enforcement agencies (LEAs) across the country. We compared NIBRS data on arrests to case data we collected directly from LEAs for four crimes: sexual assault, aggravated assault, simple assault and intimidation. Forty percent of sexual assault cases in which an arrest was made were not recorded as arrests in NIBRS, significantly more than in other assault cases. These “false negatives” tended to occur when the case was brought to court through a summons rather than an immediate arrest. Qualitative data we collected from surveys and interviews suggest that personnel entering data are not fully trained on NIBRS rules for recording arrests and do not have the awareness or resources to update NIBRS data when a delayed arrest occurs. We will discuss recommendations for improving NIBRS and the implications for using case data generally.

Theodore Cross ***The 72 Hour Rule for Forensic Medical Examinations in Sexual Assault Cases: Truth Or Myth?***

Theodore Cross - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Thaddeus Schmitt - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Many hospital emergency rooms will not conduct a forensic medical examination following sexual assault more than 72 hours following the assault, believing that the probability of obtaining forensic evidence is too small to justify the procedure. But some experts have challenged the scientific basis for this rule, and research is finding counter-evidence to challenge it. Some clinicians have described factors that suggest that an examination is indicated even after 72 hours. This study used data from a Massachusetts medical examination database and from crime laboratory records to examine this rule in a statewide sample of 343 sexual assault cases in which a medical examination was conducted and a police report was made. Although only 13 examinations occurred more than 72 hours after the assault, 9 of the 13 (69%) yielded biological evidence. We will examine case factors differentiating later from earlier examinations and explore how these case factors might relate to biological evidence. The presentation will end with a discussion of opportunities of using case data to test received wisdom in a professional field.

Paul D. Steele ***Child Sexual Abuse Episodes and Response among Native American Populations: A Comparative Analysis of Case Data***

Paul D. Steele - Native American Children's Alliance

Native American children are at great risk of sexual abuse and they are less likely to receive equitable treatment, relative to their majority group counterparts, from institutions mandated to protect children and to promote justice. Child sexual abuse is a serious crime but we have little systematic case level information about abuse episodes involving Indian children and about justice processes and outcomes in these cases. This presentation identifies important distinctions in abuse episodes and criminal and civil justice activities between cases involving Indian and majority populations, as well as significant data and structural barriers to research. It is based on quantitative analyses comparing 444 investigations of incidents involving Native American children residing in federally-designated Indian Country, 250 of Native children residing outside of Indian Country, and 3754 of non-Native children residing off Indian lands. Cases information was retrieved from the records of a Children’s Advocacy Center located in the Southwestern United States, including information for urban, rural, and reservation populations. Significant differences exist in victim gender, victim age distribution, cases involving multiple offenders, victim-offender relations and ethnic similarity, and government decisions concerning child placement, and criminal investigation and prosecution.

Session A5 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Woodbury

Effects Associated to Interpersonal Trauma in Adult Survivors: Mechanisms and Protective Factors

Natacha Godbout ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Interpersonal trauma takes many forms (e.g., child maltreatment, sexual assault) and is related to a variety of long-term effects, including psychological distress as well as relational and sexual difficulties. Yet the mechanisms linking interpersonal trauma to negative outcomes need to be better understood to guide intervention strategies. This symposium features four empirical studies examining the mechanisms linking interpersonal trauma to negative effects in adulthood. First, Bigras et al. discuss the mediating role of impaired identity in the relation between childhood neglect and adult sexuality. Second, Bakhos et al. discuss the results of a study on the protective role of romantic partner's support in the link between cumulative childhood trauma and adulthood psychological distress. Third, Therriault et al. examine the impact of disclosure and social reactions regarding adult sexual victimization on psychological and sexual functioning. Finally, Dion et al. present the results of a longitudinal study on the mediating role of adult romantic attachment in the relation between child maltreatment and later psychological adaptation. Together these findings provide a rich, multi-layered analysis on how interpersonal trauma affects the well-being of adult survivors and provide precious insights for well-tailored interventions, based on key mechanisms and protective variables.

Christine Therriault ***We Are All Involved: Role of Adult Sexual Violence Disclosure and Social Reactions on Psychological and Sexual Functioning***

Christine Therriault - Université du Québec à Montréal, Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal, Psychology, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sexology, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sexology

Sexual violence in adulthood (SVA; sexual assault, intimate sexual violence) affects 2% to 23% of men and 19% to 44% of women in North America (Breiding, 2014) and is related to negative effects such as sexual dysfunctions (Staples et al., 2016). However, little is known about victims' subjective sexual functioning and the underlying mechanisms of the link between SVA and sexual functioning. A sample of 472 adults from the community completed an online questionnaire assessing SVA, disclosure, social reactions, psychological distress, and sexual functioning through sexual satisfaction and sexual disturbances (i.e., sexual concerns and dysfunctional sexual behaviors). A total of 14% of women and 3% of men reported SVA. Group comparison yielded differences in reported sexual functioning. For example, adults (1) without SVA or (2) with SVA and disclosure with positive reactions reported more positive sexual functioning than (3) victims with SVA who had not disclosed or (4) disclosed but received negative reactions. Path analysis revealed that this severity variable, combining SVA and disclosure/social reactions, was directly and indirectly related to sexual satisfaction and sexual disturbances through increased psychological distress. Results highlight the importance of reactions following disclosure as central in link with psychological distress and sexual functioning of victims.

Gaëlle Bakhos ***Cumulative Trauma and Psychological Distress: The Moderating Role of Romantic Support***

Gaëlle Bakhos - Université du Québec à Montréal, Caroline Dugal - Université du Québec à Montréal, Claude Bélanger - Université du Québec à Montréal, Audrey Brassard - Université de Sherbrooke, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Childhood cumulative trauma is associated with higher levels of psychological distress in adulthood (Briere et al., 2011). Recent studies also suggest the protective role of romantic support in reducing psychological distress (Davey-Rothwell et al., 2017; Pilkington et al., 2016). Yet, the role of the romantic partner in compensating the effects of cumulative trauma remains understudied. Thus, this study examines the moderating role of romantic support in the association between cumulative trauma and psychological distress. A total of 269 adults were recruited from the Quebec Community to answer a series of questionnaires, administered by phone interview, assessing childhood interpersonal trauma (Godbout et al., 2017), received and provided romantic support (Brassard, Houde, & Lussier, 2011) and psychological distress (Ilfeld, 1976). Results of moderation analyses reveal that cumulative trauma is associated with higher levels of psychological distress in adulthood; however this association does not remain significant in the presence of high levels of received (R^2 = 27%) and provided (R^2 = 23%) romantic support. These results highlight the importance of developing intervention strategies aimed at establishing strong support between romantic partners in order to buffer the damaging effects of childhood trauma and to improve the psychological well-being of trauma survivors.

Noémie Bigras ***Who Am I And What Do I Need? Identity Impairment Following Childhood Neglect as a Mechanism Explaining Adult Sexual Disturbances***

Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal, Myriam Bosisio - Université de Montréal, Marie-Ève Daspe - Université de Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Childhood neglect (CN) is overlooked in child maltreatment studies, yet, it is linked to a wide range of psychological and interpersonal difficulties in adulthood (Leeb et al., 2011). CN impairs the development of identity and self-knowledge (Kapeleris & Paivio, 2011). Indeed, neglectful parents often fail to be attuned and responsive to their child's internal world, which impairs the development of a coherent sense of self (Fonagy & Luyten, 2009). While identity impairment has been found to relate to sexual disturbances in previous studies (Briere & Runtz, 2002), it has never been examined as a potential mediator of the relationship between CN and sexuality in adulthood. A community sample of 374 adults completed online questionnaires assessing CN, identity impairment and sexual disturbances (i.e., sexual concerns and dysfunctional sexual behaviors). A total of 66 % of the sample endorsed having experienced at least one act of CN. Path analyses showed that identity impairment acted as a mediator of the association between more CN and increased sexual disturbances in adulthood, explaining 16% of the variance in sexual concerns and 13% in dysfunctional sexual behaviors. Further analyses showed that CN affected sexuality through identity impairment above and beyond the effect of child sexual abuse. Building a stable and coherent sense of self might be a particularly relevant therapeutic intervention for therapists working with CN survivors.

Jacinthe Dion ***Child Maltreatment Leads to Poorer Adaptation through Adult Attachment Anxiety: Results of a 10-Year Longitudinal Study***

Jacinthe Dion - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Jennifer Gervais - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

This talk shares the results of a study examining the role of adult romantic attachment as a mechanism explaining the association between child maltreatment before age 14 years and psychological adaptation at age 24 years. A total of 604 participants from the general population took part of a 10 year longitudinal study. Child maltreatment (sexual, physical or emotional abuse) was retrospectively assessed at 14 and 24 years. Adult romantic attachment, self-esteem and psychological distress were evaluated at age 24. Path analyses revealed that insecure attachment partially mediated the relationship between the co-occurrence of child maltreatment (i.e., cumulative trauma) and later psychological adaptation outcomes. Overall, these results indicate that child maltreatment increases psychological distress and decreases self-esteem directly, but also indirectly through their link with attachment anxiety. Emerging adults with a history of child maltreatment represent a vulnerable population for psychological adaptation. Interventions targeting romantic attachment security may increase well-being among child maltreatment survivors.

Session A6 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Warner

Temporal and Spatial Risk Factors for Child Abuse

Melissa A. Bright ***Timing Is Everything: Temporal Association between School Report Card Release and Peaks in Incidence of Child Physical Abuse***

Melissa A. Bright - University of Florida, Sarah Lynne - University of Florida, Marcus Waldman - Harvard University, Julia Graber - University of Florida, Randell Alexander - University of Florida

Strong anecdotal evidence from child protection teams and educators suggests that the prevalence of punishment-oriented physical abuse for school-aged children increases shortly after release of school report cards. There has not been, however, an empirical examination of the nature or strength of this association. METHOD: To address this gap, daily data were collected from the Florida Department of Children and Families child abuse hotline for children between the ages of 5- and 11-years (inclusive) for the 2015-16 academic year. Data were linked to school district-specific dates for report cards release. Analyses using multilevel logistic regressions were used to evaluate temporal links between report card release and cases of physical abuse. RESULTS: During the year, approximately 245,000 calls came in to the child abuse hotline for children aged 5-11 years; 17% of calls were suspected incidences of physical abuse. When comparing dates of call and of report card release, we found that the release of report cards was statistically associated with a short-term increase in reports of verified child physical abuse. Interestingly, this association was only present when report cards were released on a Friday. CONCLUSION: This study is the result of a practitioner-researcher partnership and has implications for both clinical practice and education policy.

Gia Barboza ***Identifying Spatial Regimes of Child Maltreatment Allegation Rates Across San Diego Census Tracts***

Gia Barboza - Northeastern University

The present research examines a structural model of child maltreatment allegations in San Diego County, California, exploring spatial patterns of Child Protective Services involvement and neighborhood characteristics. Using social disorganization theory as an organizing framework, the present investigation uses geographically weighted regression (GWR) to explore non-stationarity in child maltreatment allegation rates. Results suggest that child abuse allegations exhibit a strong spatial autocorrelation across census tracts (Moran's I = .316, $p < .001$). A hierarchical clustering approach identified spatial regimes of child allegation rates across census tracts. Maltreatment allegation rates were found to spatially vary across San Diego according to level of socioeconomic vulnerability, proximity to alcohol outlets, insurance and percent of food deserts in each census tract. Results suggest that a mixed model— with both spatially varying and fixed parameters—provides useful model to understand the variation in allegation rates across space. The present study demonstrates the utility of GWR for exploring local processes that impact variations in how child maltreatment is defined, recognized and reported across communities while simultaneously examining misspecification of global models of potential abuse and or neglect.

Emily Douglas ***It's the Boyfriends Who Are Bad, Right? A Comparative Analysis of the Social Correlates of Children Who Die from Maltreatment, their Caretakers, and Receipt of Services***

Emily Douglas - Worcester Polytechnic Institute

About 1,700-2,000 children die yearly in the U.S. from maltreatment. Statistics show that mothers and fathers are the most frequent perpetrators of deaths and that more children die from neglect than abuse. Anecdotes from applied professionals, report that most children die at the hands of their mothers' unmarried, male partners (UMPs) and that most children die from abuse, as opposed to neglect. This study investigates the gap between research and reflections from the field with the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Set. It examines the social correlates of children who die from maltreatment, their caretakers, and receipt of services among children who die because of parents vs. mothers' UMPs. The sample is restricted to fatality cases, and compares deaths with parent perpetrators, n=724 vs. UMPs, n=44 . Children who die at the hands of mothers' UMPs were more likely to die from abuse than neglect ($p<.001$), to have a caretaker with alcohol problems ($p=.036$), and to have lived in a home with partner violence ($p=.004$). Victim demographics did not differ with regard to demographics ($p=.212$ - $.309$), or parent/household problems/needs ($p=.181$ - $.375$). Victims and families were more likely to receive informational referrals when UMPs were perpetrators, compared to when parents were perpetrators ($p=.004$). Results are discussed with implications for the practice/service fields.

Emily Douglas ***How Do Children Really Die? An Assessment of Multiple Sources of Fatal Child Maltreatment***

Emily Douglas - Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Kerry-Ann Lee - University of Maryland-Baltimore

Official, national statistics consistently show that when it comes to fatal child maltreatment, a larger percent of children die from neglect (75%) than physical abuse (44%). Anecdotally, this finding is challenged by practitioners, who believe that more children die from abuse than neglect. Obtaining accurate estimates of fatal child maltreatment and the causes of death are challenging because of different policies and practices between states, and because of different understandings of what constitutes a maltreatment death versus another type of death. In this paper, we examine the causes of maltreatment deaths, from multiple sources, in order to "set the record straight." This includes data from NCANDS and state-level child death review teams. The end result shows that there is very little consistency between sources of data, but that in states which perform comprehensive reviews of all children who died from maltreatment (such as OK and MI), the results are clear: More children die from neglect than from physical abuse. Implications for practice and research will be discussed.

Session A7 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Amphitheater

Multi Disciplinary Team Responses to Violence

Kristina Nikolova ***Working Together to Protect Women and Children from IPV: Factors Influencing Willingness to Collaborate Between Organizations***

Kristina Nikolova - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Judy Postmus - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Catie Buttner - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Emily Bosk - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Purpose: The Domestic Violence Liaison (DVL) protocol implemented in New Jersey aims to increase service coordination between child protection services (CPS) and domestic violence organizations (DVO). This research examines statewide survey data to examine what factors contribute to workers' willingness to collaborate. Methods: A cross-sectional survey was completed by 634 DVO and 212 CPS workers. Path analysis was used to examine the relationship between workers' attitudes towards IPV, their professional efficacy in working with survivors of IPV, the presence of factors at their agency that support collaboration, and their willingness to collaborate with workers from their partner organization. Results: Knowing someone who has experienced domestic violence, current place of employment, professional efficacy, and the collaboration factors all significantly predict willingness to collaborate. The effect of the collaboration factors on willingness to collaborate is both mediated and moderated by workers' professional efficacy. Conclusions: Workers' beliefs in their professional abilities impact not only how willing they are to engage in service collaboration between DV and CPS, but also how effective collaboration factors at the agency and team levels are at increasing collaboration.

James Herbert ***Do Integrated Responses Improve the Response to Allegations of Severe Child Abuse: Findings from the Evaluation of the MIST***

James Herbert - University of South Australia, Leah Bromfield - University of South Australia

Investigations into severe child abuse are complex, involving traumatised child victims and family, and often no witnesses or physical evidence. This paper presents the findings of an evaluation of a pilot of a new multi-agency response to severe child abuse in Australia comprising co-located police, child protection, therapeutic services, and an integrated Child and Family Advocate role; the Multi-agency Investigation & Support Team (MIST).The evaluation comprised a quasi-experimental follow forward study comparing MIST to Practice as Usual; a descriptive study examining fidelity; and a perceptions of MIST study incorporating data from practitioners and caregivers. This paper will present the findings of all three studies. The three studies highlighted strong support amongst practitioners and caregivers for the new model, and that MIST was delivered with fidelity to the intended plan. The quasi-experimental study found that the MIST team was significantly faster both in terms of the police and child protection response, although there were limited differences in the rate of arrest or child protection actions. Integrated responses are assumed to improve outcomes for children and families. While integrated models such as MIST show promise, increased investment in the evaluation of new initiatives is needed to develop knowledge of what really helps children and families.

Emily Lux ***Protocol, Training, and Multidisciplinary Team Factors in Forensic Interviewer Accommodation of Non-/Partial Disclosure***

Emily Lux - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Children who have experienced trauma, have contact with child protective services, and who have experienced sexual abuse are shown to be at higher risks for developmental delays and disturbances in memory and cognition. These impediments could potentially impair a child's ability to articulate clear details about any sexual abuse they endured. Forensic interviewers who collect information from these children are in unique situations in balancing the need to elicit accurate and sufficient testimony to protect sexually abused children while not suggestively coercing a statement from the child. This study explores the impact of interview protocol, trainings, and multidisciplinary teams using grounded theory methods. Face-to-face interviews were conducted with approximately 30 professional forensic interviewers working at Children's Advocacy Centers across the country. The ecological theory was used to situate micro, mezzo, and macro factors affecting dynamics and decision-making processes in cases of non-/partial disclosure in allege cases of child sexual abuse. This study is instrumental in protecting children from further abuse by providing forensic interviewers with refined insight, as well as improved training and MDT approaches regarding extracting sufficient details to prevent reunification, reabuse, and recidivism.

Dafna Tener ***Child Advocacy Center Intervention with Sibling Sexual Abuse Families: Cross-Cultural Comparison of Professionals' Perspectives***

Dafna Tener - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Noam Tarshish - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Haruv Institute, Shoshana Turjeman – Haruv Institute, USA, Tulsa Oklahoma, Abbie Newman - Mission Kids Child Advocacy Center, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania

Objectives: Sibling sexual abuse (SSA) is possibly the most widespread form of intrafamilial child sexual abuse. The present study examines the perspectives of professionals working in two CACs, one in Jerusalem and the other in Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, regarding the characteristics of the siblings, the abuse, and the family responses to it, as well as the decision-making and intervention process at the CAC.Methods: Qualitative thematic analysis of eight focus groups of interdisciplinary professionals, four in each CAC.Results: The focus group discussions highlighted the complexity and diversity in sexual relationships between siblings as perceived by professionals in both locations. Similar core dilemmas were found in both CACs, despite the fact that the American system has the judicial process at its core while the Israeli CAC is more oriented to treating the victim, abuser and family. Both CAC teams also shared the perception that it was more difficult to treat and manage SSA than other child sexual abuse cases, because of the difficulty of identifying specific victims and perpetrators in some cases and the crisis SSA causes in the family.Conclusions: The intervention at the CAC serves as a major part of coping with SSA. Although the CACs in the two locations have created different models for intervention, both are concerned with the same core dilemmas. Better understanding of CAC interventions in SSA cases and creating a model that takes its complexity under consideration could result in better intervention for all minors, abusers and families internationally.

Session A8 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Gardner

Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect, Achieving Health Equity

Katie Ports ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Katie Ports - CDC

Children's exposure to violence is a public health issue affecting millions of children around the world. Exposure to violence in childhood can increase risk for later violent experiences as well as impact lifelong health and access to opportunity. Exposure to violence has been linked to a variety of risk and protective factors, including social and economic conditions. Addressing these conditions is an emerging area in the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Prevention strategies that address living and working conditions have the potential to reach large numbers of people as well as reduce the differential impact of violence experienced by many racial/ethnic groups and groups living with insufficient income. The goal of this panel is to present a series of presentations and research that build the evidence-base for effective policy-level prevention strategies to promote optimal health and well-being for all children and families and to contribute to the U.S. goal to achieve health equity. At the conclusion of the presentations, the panel leaders will summarize and moderate a discussion between the presenters and the symposium attendees. Panel Objectives: 1. Participants will learn that preventing early adversity requires understanding the contexts that places some children and families are at greater risk than others. 2. Participants will understand that prevention efforts that address the social and economic contexts, including policies, are promising opportunities to prevent violence and achieve health equity.

Marilyn Metzler ***A Framework and Strategies for Addressing Inequities in Risk for Violence***

Marilyn Metzler - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Melissa Merrick - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

While all children are at risk of exposure to violence, not all children share the same risk. The disproportionate burden of violence experienced by some children and families, primarily children and families of color and those living in low income households, is increasingly understood as a major contributor to health inequities in the U.S. In this session, we will introduce the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health framework, a useful tool for unmasking and addressing inequities in risk for violence; provide examples of how this tool is informing our work in the Division of Violence Prevention; and, provide examples of how some of our Essentials for Childhood partners are addressing inequities in risk for violence in their states and communities. Learner Objectives: 1.Participants will learn how the WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health framework can be a useful tool to unmask and address inequities in risk for violence. 2. Participants will understand how this resource has informed the work of CDC's Division of Violence Prevention and their Essentials for Childhood partners.

Malia Richmond-Crum

Work-Place Policies That Improve Conditions for Children and Families

Malia Richmond-Crum - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Melissa T. Merrick - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Preventing early adversity and assuring health and well-being requires comprehensive strategies and policies at the societal and community levels and the engagement of multiple sectors that may not always have been involved. CDC's Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: A Technical Package for Policy, Norm and Programmatic Activities identifies Strengthening Economic Support to Families as a priority strategy at the societal level to prevent child abuse and neglect and other forms of violence and assure safe, stable, nurturing relationships and environments. The business sector and employers can play an important role in strengthening household financial security, reducing parental stress, and improving conditions for children and families through family-friendly policies in the work place. This session will review family-friendly workplace policies that can strengthen economic support for families, and describe how CDC's Essentials for Childhood partners are engaging employers in understanding the importance of family supportive workplace policies for reducing risk of child abuse and neglect. Some employers who have implemented family-friendly policies (e.g., paid leave) have demonstrated positive outcomes for their employees while contributing to the success of their business. Business leaders and employers are beginning to recognize that their current success and strong economic future may be enhanced through strategies that support their employees and reduce stress so that parents, in return, can set children on the path to success beginning at birth and continuing throughout their lives. Learner Objectives: 1.Identify family-friendly work policies that can strengthen economic support for families, help prevent early adversity, and assure health and well-being. 2. Describe examples of return on investment for employers. 3. Highlight how some states are engaging partners around family-friendly work policies.

Katie Ports

Evaluating the Impact of the Low-Income Housing Tax Credit on Children's Health and Well-Being in Georgia

Katie Ports - CDC, Whitney Rostad – CDC, Frank Luo – CDC, Michelle Putnam – CDC, Elizabeth Zurich - CDC

Housing insecurity is a risk factor for child abuse and neglect (CAN). As such, policies that support the availability of housing may be a potential strategy to reduce rates of CAN. The Low Income Housing Tax Credit (LIHTC) program is the largest affordable housing policy initiative in the country. Between 1987 and 2015, 2.97 million housing units were placed in service using the LIHTC program. The impacts of the LIHTC on CAN at the county level in Georgia from 2005 to 2015 were examined. We employed fixed-effects models to estimate the relationship between number of LIH units and Child Protective Services' CAN reports, controlling for population characteristics, median household income, and poverty rate. One-way fixed-effects models (including only county fixed-effects) demonstrated significant negative associations between the number of LIH units and substantiated cases and sexual abuse. In the two-way fixed-effects models (including both county and year fixed-effects), the LIHTC was not significantly associated with CAN outcomes. The findings are subject to limitations, including the geographic level of analysis (county versus census track), counties that provided CAN data, suppressed data for counties with less than 10 CAN cases, and no assessment of the quality of LIHTC neighborhood. The LIHTC may be a promising prevention strategy, but more research regarding how the policy is implemented in communities is needed. Learner Objectives: 1. Describe the relationship between housing insecurity and child abuse and neglect. 2. Explain why housing policies may be a strategy to prevent child abuse and neglect.

Whitney Rostad

Evaluating the Impact of the Child Tax Credit on Child Well-Being

Whitney Rostad - CDC

Poverty is a significant risk factor for negative outcomes among children, including poorer health and exposure to violence. The Child Tax Credit (CTC), a state-level tax credit, is one policy intended to offset the costs of raising children and help lift families out of poverty, and thus, may impact child well-being and prevent child abuse and neglect. This paper uses the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 79 to investigate the impact of the state CTC on children's illnesses and injuries requiring medical attention, behavioral problems, and quality of the home environment (emotional support and cognitive stimulation) between 1986 and 2014. Fixed-effects panel models were used to estimate the relationship between CTC eligibility and child outcomes. Fixed-effects models suggested that children of participants who were eligible for a state CTC had significantly more injuries and lower quality home environment, after accounting for time effects and state fixed effects. No significant relationships were detected for illnesses and behavioral problems. Results suggest that eligibility for a state CTC is not significantly related to improved child outcomes. However, a significant limitation of the current study is that, although participants may have been eligible to receive a CTC, the data set cannot determine whether they actually received one. Future research with families who received a state CTC is needed. Learner Objectives: 1. Describe the relationship between poverty and child well-being, and the role of tax credits in helping lift families out of poverty and improving children's outcomes. 2. Explain why state-level CTCs may or may not be a strategy to improve child well-being.

Session A9 Monday 7/16/2018 8:30am-9:45am Lear

Sexual Assault on College Campuses: Expanding the Dialogue

Lindsay Orchowski ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Lindsay Orchowski - Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Sexual assault is a pervasive public health problem on college campuses. There is a pressing need to address sexual violence on college campuses, particularly for marginalized or vulnerable populations. This panel seeks to address current rates of sexual violence on college campuses, assess university responses to the present crisis, and explore future directions for expanding the scope of sexual assault prevention on college campuses. Papers will explore prevention approaches for vulnerable populations, including sexual and gender minority students, as well as institutions' efforts to educate their communities on prosocial reactions to disclosure of violence. Additionally, this panel will highlight future directions for increasing campus safety through the development of website resources.

Christina M. Dardis ***College Women's Subjective Experiences with Social Reactions to their Disclosure of Sexual Assault Victimization***

Christina Dardis - Towson University, Erika L. Kelly - Case Western Reserve University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

Research highlights the importance of both social support and meaning-making in recovery from sexual assault. This study examined college women's subjective experiences with disclosure of sexual assault victimization and how social reactions affected them and their perception of the victimization. A sample of 81 women with a history of sexual assault completed quantitative measures of their label for the victimization and the social reactions they received, and a qualitative measure of motivations and expectations for disclosure, and the subjective effect of social reactions received. A large majority (95%) of women disclosed to a close friend, often because of closeness and trust, or to vent. Women expected a variety of reactions (e.g., comfort, shock, anger). Most women received positive reactions when assessed quantitatively (e.g., reassurance), and these reactions were correlated with positive subjective effects (e.g., emotional relief), $r = .48$, $p < .001$. Negative, turned against reactions (e.g., blaming) were correlated with negative subjective effects (e.g., feeling let down). One third of women reported that social reactions changed their view of the victimization. Results suggest a need for continued efforts to increase college students' effective responses to disclosures, to increase the likelihood that victims receive positive social support that meets their needs.

Katelyn T. Kirk ***A Review of Bystander Interventions for Preventing Sexual Assault: Suggestions for Application with Sexual Minority Populations***

Katelyn T. Kirk - University of Rhode Island, Nichea S. Spillane - University of Rhode Island

Research indicates that sexual assault is a pervasive problem in the U.S. and in particular, on college campuses. Although many studies suggest rates of sexual assault are higher for sexual minority students compared to heterosexual students, there have been no intervention programs adapted for use with sexual minority populations. Bystander intervention programs have promising results in changing rape related attitudes and bystander behaviors in sexual assault situations through enacting more community-level change in relation to heterosexual sexual assault on college campuses. This presentation will document a systematic review of bystander intervention approaches to sexual assault prevention. The authors will also present strategies for adapting programs to be inclusive of concerns facing sexual minority populations on college campuses. For example, among sexual minority students, what beliefs and attitudes regarding sexual assault increase susceptibility to harm and likelihood to intervene? How can programs be adapted to consider the core cultural values and beliefs of this population in program content? Although sexual minority students show benefit from universal bystander intervention programs, the unique challenges facing this population regarding identity, minority stress, and marginalization on campus suggest that programs tailored to this group may be beneficial.

Rita C. Seabrook ***Sexual Assault Victimization and Perceptions of the University Climate among Bisexual University Women***

Rita C. Seabrook - Rutgers University

Sexual minority women are at increased risk of experiencing sexual violence on college campuses. Previous research suggests that bisexual women may be at even greater risk than their heterosexual and lesbian/gay peers (Johnson, Matthews, & Napper, 2016). In this study, we explored sexual assault victimization and perceptions of the campus climate around sexual assault among bisexual, heterosexual, and lesbian/gay university women. We surveyed 6,072 women at a large public university. Compared to heterosexual women, bisexual women experienced higher rates of sexual assault (17% v. 30%), perceived the climate around sexual assault less positively, and felt less sense of community. Although we observed the same pattern of differences between bisexual and lesbian/gay women the differences were not statistically significant. Sense of community appeared to be a protective factor: sexuality was not related to perceptions of the university climate for students who reported a high sense of community. The results point to the importance of considering the unique experiences of bisexual women when conducting research and creating resources around campus sexual violence.

Katherine W. Bogen ***Supporting Students in Responding To Disclosure of Sexual Violence: A Systematic Review of Online University Resources***

Katherine Bogen - Rhode Island Hospital, Nykia R. Leach - Rhode Island Hospital, Richard J. Meza Lopez - Rhode Island Hospital, Lindsay M. Orchowski - Alpert Medical School of Brown University

The way in which support providers respond to disclosure of sexual victimization can influence recovery. Little is known regarding how institutions of higher education are informing their community members on appropriate responses to sexual assault disclosure. The current review analyzed the websites of 60 members of the Association of American Universities (AAU) to examine how online resources educated students, faculty, family members and residential advisors (RA) on appropriately responding to sexual assault disclosure. Whereas university websites often included information on types of positive and negative social reactions to disclosure, websites less frequently included specific scripts of what to say and what not to say to a survivor, or provided information on vicarious traumatization. As information on how to support a survivor was not consistently located on a single webpage, work is needed to consolidate information so that it can be easily accessed by all members of a campus community.

Session B1 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Riverwatch

Bullying & Youth Aggression

Reeve Kennedy ***Bullying Trends in the United States: A Meta-Regression of Bullying Perpetration and Victimization Over Time***

Reeve Kennedy - University of New Hampshire

Bullying is a growing area of concern among parents, schools, and the news media, yet is bullying actually growing? Research suggests that traditional face-to-face bullying perpetration and victimization actually declined over the past few decades; however, there is considerable variation in rates of bullying from trend study to trend study. Complicating the understanding of bullying trends, different studies report different rates, even for the same year. In addition, there appears to be gender differences in the decline, with rates of male bullying victimization and perpetration declining more significantly than bullying among females The current study aims to address these variations by conducting a multilevel meta-regression that analyzes previously published rates of bullying victimization and bullying perpetration in the United States. By meta-analyzing studies published between 1990 and 2017, this study will be able to address the overall trend of bullying in the United States from the late 1980's to the present, as well as explore the trends by gender and age. The meta-regression includes covariates at the individual, data-set, and study level. The implications of these findings will inform both policy and practice, as well as provide insight into the overall scope of bullying within the United States.

Trevor Fronius ***Characteristics and Experiences of Students at Heightened Risk of Bullying***

Trevor Fronius - WestEd, Jo Ann Izu - WestEd, Thomas Hanson - WestEd, Cindy Zheng - WestEd, Rahila Simzar - WestEd

Bullying affects large numbers of students and is associated with short and long-term harms for both victims and bullies. Although prevention is critical, schools also need effective interventions for dealing with bullying once it occurs. One promising program is the No Bully System (NBS) - a set of interventions designed to activate adult and peer support systems within the school for the targets of bullying by training staff to interrupt student harassment and bullying, and ensuring schoolwide anti-bullying policies are in place. The core component is the Solution Team, an intervention where a trained adult (Solution Coach) works with a group of 6-8 students (Solution Team) that includes the bully or bullies, and pro-social peers, and leads the team through a series of meetings to end the bullying by cultivating empathy and developing peer-driven solutions. The intervention was subject to a recently implemented cluster randomized experimental study involving 24 elementary schools in Oakland, California to investigate the impacts of NBS on the resolution of bullying incidents, bullying perpetration and victimization; and school safety, peer support and other indicators of school climate. The current paper will present characteristics and experiences of the students at high risk of being victims/perpetrators of bullying.

Juliann Vikse Nicholson ***Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Peer Bullying***

Juliann Vikse Nicholson - Boston University School of Social Work, Yafan Chen - Rutgers University School of Social Work, Chien-Chung Huang - Rutgers University School of Social Work

Research has shown that children who are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) at young ages experience higher than average rates of cognitive, emotional and interpersonal impairments. Our research uses the first five waves of the Fragile Families and Child Well-being Study to examine the effects of children's exposure to IPV during early childhood (years 1 and 3), as measured by their mothers' self reports of physical violence and economic abuse, on their likelihood of experiencing peer bullying at age 9. Results indicate that early exposure to IPV was associated with higher levels of peer bullying victimization in later childhood, and that physical punishment at year 5 was shown to have significant mediation effects on peer bullying at year 9. Given the impacts of peer bullying victimization on children's well being and later achievement, these findings may have important implications for early intervention strategies.

Session B3 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Harbor's Edge

Personnel and Parents as Prevention Partners

Victoria Banyard ***Panel Overview Abstract***

University of New Hampshire

Research on violence prevention suggests that engaging parents and other key adults improves the effectiveness of prevention efforts for children and adolescents. This panel brings together researchers whose work spans different developmental moments, different areas of prevention, and settings that span the spectrum of prevention. The goal is to present lessons learned about engaging parents/caregivers and other adults such as school personnel in prevention and intervention work to promote healthy youth development. One key goal of this panel is to leave room for interactive audience discussion to move work forward on prevention partnerships.

Katie Edwards ***Preventing Teen Relationship Abuse and Sexual Assault through Bystander Training: Intervention Outcomes for School Personnel***

Katie Edwards - UNH, Stephanie Sessarego – UNH, Kimberly Mitchell – UNH, Hong Chang – Tufts, Victoria Banyard - UNH

Purpose: To examine outcomes of the Bringing in the Bystander—High School Curriculum (BITB-HSC) on school personnel, which included: a seven session classroom curriculum for 9th through 12th graders (student curriculum), a bystander training workshop for school personnel (school personnel workshop), and reading materials (handout). We examined how exposure to these various BITB-HSC intervention components impacted school personnel's knowledge and bystander efficacy, intentions, and barriers specific to student relationship abuse (RA) and sexual assault (SA). Methods: Participants were 488 school personnel from 12 high schools in upper New England who completed a baseline survey and a four-month follow-up survey. Whereas 52.8% of participants were exposed to no intervention components, the other half of the sample was exposed to a combination of intervention components. Results: Participants higher in baseline knowledge were more likely to report exposure to all of the intervention components. Furthermore, whereas exposure to the school personnel workshop and handout had no impact on outcomes, exposure to the student curriculum led to increases in knowledge and efficacy to intervene in student situations of RA and SA. Conclusion: Findings suggest that exposure to multi-session bystander-focused curricula could be a useful tool in improving school personnel's responses to RA and SA among high school students.

Lindsey Orchowski ***Engaging Middle School Teachers in a Social Norms Campaign to Prevent Youth Violence: An Examination of Community Readiness***

Lindsey Orchowski - Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Sandy Malone - Day One of Rhode Island, Deborah Pearlman - Brown University, School of Public Health, Katherine W. Bogen - Department of Psychiatry, Rhode Island Hospital, Kaitlyn K. Bleiweiss - Department of Psychiatry and Human Behavior, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Background: Dating and sexual violence (DV/SV) are problems among U.S. high school students, with 20.9% of female students and 10.4% of male students experiencing relationship violence (Vagi et al., 2013). Notably, victimization is a risk factor for poor academic performance, frequent school absence, negative mental health outcomes, and unwanted pregnancy (D'Augelli et al., 2011; Hammig & Jozkowski, 2013; Juvonen et al., 2011; Miller, 2010). Foundations for expectations of future relationships are established during "early dating" (i.e. relationships that may begin in middle school), and prevention programs should be designed that help facilitate the development of healthy relationships during student dating debut (Josephson & Proulx, 2008; Lormand et al., 2013). Most existing prevention programs focus on high school and college-aged populations (Close, 2005; Cornelius & Resseguie, 2007; Vladutiu et al., 2010), engage primarily student populations, and leave out key stakeholder groups such as school staff, parents, and teachers (Lee et al. 2007). However, some effective interventions, such as Safe Dates (Foshee et al., 2000) and Fourth R: Skills for Youth Relationships (Wolfe et al., 2009) integrate teacher training and other forms of stakeholder engagement in order to foster a safe school climate. When implementing strategies to engage teachers and other stakeholders in prevention, it is important to understand the factors that may influence engagement. For example, it is possible that perceived community readiness to address dating and sexual violence may increase teachers' feelings of self-efficacy intervening in potentially violent situations (Pelletier & Brent, 2002). Present Study: The present study invited teachers to reflect on community readiness to respond to instances of violence in their school through a quantitative survey assessment. Teachers also completed assessments of self-efficacy in bystander intervention, school norms regarding dating and sexual violence, and engagement in bystander intervention. A series of stakeholder interviews were also conducted to examine community-readiness to address dating and sexual violence. Method: Data were collected as a component of a larger evaluation of social norms marketing as a strategy for preventing dating and sexual violence among middle school youth. A sample of 269 teachers at 7 middles schools across Rhode Island completed an anonymous survey assessing their personal beliefs and attitudes regarding bystander intervention as well as their perception of their community's readiness to change (perception of community knowledge of sexual/dating violence, school leadership, and prevention efforts). Results: Preliminary analyses highlight significant variation in teacher perceptions of community readiness to address dating and sexual violence. For example, 76.5% of teachers believe that their school community still could be more knowledgeable regarding school efforts to address sexual/dating violence, while 82.4% feel that the school leadership need to demonstrate more dedication to prevention. Between 63.1% and 87.6% of teachers believe that their community should improve knowledge, resources, prevention efforts, leadership, and school climate regarding dating and sexual violence. When faced with a situation in which bystander intervention was necessary 60.5% (N = 52) told someone in a position of authority about their incident. 38.8% (N = 33) of teachers, given the opportunity, confronted the student engaging in inappropriate behavior, and 48.9% (N = 44) of teachers asked the at-risk student if they needed help. These findings support the continued engagement of teachers as proactive bystanders to address risky situations in middle schools. Discussion/Conclusion: The vast majority of teachers in the present research indicated that sexual and dating violence prevention efforts in the school needed improvement. Despite this recognition, teachers demonstrated an array of proactive bystander behaviors to address risky behavior within the school.

Ellen DeVoe ***Engaging Military Parents in Violence Prevention and Intervention***

Ellen DeVoe - Boston University, Abby Blankenship - University of Texas Health Sciences, Vanessa Jaccoby - University of Texas Health Sciences, Katy Dondanville - University of Texas Health Sciences, Michelle Acker - Boston University School of Social Work

Parents represent a sizable (42%) group within the US military (Weins & Boss). Over 1 million service members serving in the total forces have children, and this number is on the rise (IOM, 2010; Flake et al, 2009). Recent reports estimate that there are approximately 1.9 million military-connected children. Military-connected families and individual service members are an extremely diverse group and live in diverse communities. A growing body of research indicates that returning service members may suffer from elevated rates of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression, anxiety, substance abuse and difficulties with anger management, all of which potentially interfere with social functioning, family relationships, and overall quality of life (Committee on the Initial Assessment of Readjustment Needs of Military Personnel, 2010. There is also emerging evidence indicating that military family members, including children, are significantly affected by cycles of deployment separation and reunion, and the status of the returning service member's mental and physical health status. Despite these needs, military families are often reluctant to seek services because of stigma, concerns about security clearance and career implications, and related barriers. In this presentation, we will discuss a range of strategies used to engage military families, both National Guard/Reserve and Active Duty, in two randomized control trials testing the efficacy of a parenting prevention program. Specifically, we approached engagement by applying a community-based participatory framework to integrate the voices of military parents and worked with the vertical command structure to gain formal buy-in for our program. In addition, we will describe the clinical process and principles of engaging individual families. Implications for culturally-responsive research and intervention with military communities will be discussed.

Nicholas Mian ***Parent Engagement in Prevention Programming for At-Risk Children: Considerations and Lessons Learned***

Nicholas Mian - University of New Hampshire

While research has long-supported the benefits of prevention programming for parents of children with social-emotional and behavioral problems, the public health impacts of such programs is severely limited by challenges related to engagement. Engagement and participation is particularly challenging for the populations who are most likely to benefit from prevention programming, including those characterized by high sociodemographic risk. This presentation will discuss lessons learned from a selective prevention program aimed at recruiting parents of young children at-risk of emotional disorders (including by virtue of trauma exposure). In addition, this presentation will provide an overview from recent studies that have investigated parent engagement as a specific topic of interest. Benefits and evidence-based methods for measuring engagement will be emphasized. This presentation will also introduce a model for conceptualizing parent engagement, including how to personalize engagement strategies for a researcher's specific population.

Victoria Banyard ***What do Middle and High School Parents Want to Know about Violence Prevention?***

Victoria Banyard - UNH, Katie Edwards - UNH

National Studies of youth (Finkelhor and colleagues) shows that violence prevention exposure is quite high but fewer programs include components like parent materials that can enhance program effects. This presentation will summarize lessons learned and findings from two studies of parents and adults who work with youth. One sample is from New England, the other is from the Western Plains. A convenience sample of parents and other key adults was surveyed about their views on prevention, their confidence in talking with youth about risky behaviors, and their suggestions for ways they would like to be involved in learning more about prevention. Implications for engaging parents in middle and high school will be discussed.

Session B4 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Wentworth

New Findings in Stalking Research

Lisa Fedina ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Lisa Fedina - University of Maryland Baltimore

This panel will highlight complementary efforts to better understand stalking victimization and perpetration. Discussed will be challenges in stalking measurement, patterns of stalking perpetration and victimization, and the extant literature on systems-based responses to stalking victims.

Brittany E. Hayes ***Stalking Patterns Between Intimate and Non-Intimate Partners: Results from National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey***

Brittany E. Hayes - Sam Houston State University, Phillip Kopp - California State University, Fullerton

Associations between the victim-offender relationship and lifetime victimization with stalking and stalking duration were examined. Data from the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey was analyzed. The first logistic regression assessed if lifetime victimization by the perpetrator was associated with stalking by the same perpetrator (N= 9,972). The final analyses estimated if the victim-offender relationship and lifetime victimization experience affected a) if the stalking episode lasted over a year (N=1,519) and b) length of days for victims stalked less than a year (N=506). Among a nationally representative sample, victimization by the perpetrator was associated with lifetime experience of stalking. Coercive control increased the likelihood the stalking episode lasted over a year. Interpretations based on the data are discussed.

Andre B. Rosay ***Psychometric Analyses of Stalking Measures from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey***

Andre B. Rosay - University of Alaska Anchorage, Bethany Backes - National Institute of Justice

The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) includes behaviorally specific measures of stalking. Unfortunately, we currently have no information about the psychometric properties of these measures. We also lack information about how these properties might vary across gender groups. The psychometric properties of these measures were examined using conventional methods (reliability analysis and factor analysis) and item response theory-based methods (two-parameter logistic item response models and analyses of differential item functioning). Results provide detailed information about the performance of each item as an indicator of stalking. Differences across gender groups are also examined. To accurately interpret differences across groups, we must have a good understanding of how items perform differently across groups.

Lisa Fedina ***Systematic Review of Criminal Justice Responses to Stalking Victimization***

Lisa Fedina - University of Maryland, Bethany Backes - National Institute of Justice, Jennifer Holmes - Florida State University

This paper presents results from a systematic review of qualitative and quantitative studies examining criminal justice responses to intimate partner stalking (N = 22). Findings suggest a range of responses from law enforcement, criminal and civil courts, and the general criminal justice system that act as barriers and facilitators to effective responses. Barriers were much more prominent across studies, rather than successes, and included difficulties in investigation and prosecution of stalking, lack of knowledge on stalking (both among the victim and among law enforcement and courts), and perceived stigma and negative perceptions of victims by the criminal justice system. Recommendations for law enforcement and courts in improving systems responses to stalking will be discussed.

Session B5 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Woodbury

Resilient Coping with Violence

Ramona Alaggia ***Make Resilience Matter for Children and Youth Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: A Multi-Method Study***

Ramona Alaggia - University of Toronto, Angelique Jenney - University of Calgary, Jake Keithley - University of Toronto

Purpose: Resilience processes in children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) is a growing area of research interest. These findings have important implications for practice, yet further research is needed to inform practice approaches (Alaggia & Donohue, 2017; Jenney, Alaggia & Niepage, 2016). Methods: The current study used mixed methods from secondary analyses of the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth (NLSCY) (Canada), and qualitative data from 18 in-depth interviews of adult survivors exposed to IPV as children. Social ecological theory served as the theoretical framework. NLSCY cycles from 2000 to 2008 were examined for protective factors with exposed youth aged 10-15. Hierarchal regression analysis was conducted on a sub-sample of exposed youth drawn from 8,272 youth with parent and self-reports. The sub-sample represents 8.5%. Participants' mean age was 12.4 with equal numbers of females and males. In an unrelated sample, interviews of 18 adult survivors (mean age 38.4 and over 1/3 males) were analysed through a grounded theory method. NLSCY data and retrospective interview data were then triangulated. Results: NLSCY findings showed that exposed children had significantly poorer psycho-social outcomes than non-exposed children; externalizing was higher for both genders; with boys exhibiting significantly more externalizing behaviors. Better psycho-social outcomes were associated with higher levels of school connectedness, family cohesion and social supports. Qualitative data supported these results with participants reporting school/school related activities, extended family and social supports as contributing to their resilience processes. Discussion: Findings indicate that helping professionals need to enlist schools as vital resilience promoting resources for youth for healthy escapes from violent environments. Extended family members are crucial for these youth to lean on, as are strong social support networks. These options outside of the home environment appear to contribute to resilient outcomes and practitioners need to be aware of these resilience promoters for vulnerable IPV exposed youth.

Rachel Wamser-Nanney ***Parenting in the Aftermath of Trauma Exposure: Evidence of Resiliency***

Rachel Wamser-Nanney - University of Missouri- St. Louis, Julia C. Sager - University of Missouri- St. Louis, Claudia Campbell - University of Missouri- St. Louis

Trauma exposure and posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) have been previously associated with a variety of adverse parenting outcomes in veteran and clinical samples. Relatively little research has been conducted with non-treatment seeking civilian samples, which is noteworthy as utilizing more general samples of parents may yield more accurate estimates of the true relationship between trauma and PTSS and parenting outcomes. The aims of the present study were to examine the associations between interpersonal trauma and PTSS symptoms and several aspects of parenting (i.e., parental satisfaction, parental support, and levels of parental involvement, communication, and limit-setting) among 206 parents recruited from mTurk (n = 156) a Midwestern University (n = 50) and (ages 22-59; M = 37.08; SD = 7.69; 60.2% female; 52.9% White). Contrary to expectations, results indicated that both cumulative trauma, and specific forms of trauma (e.g., childhood sexual abuse, witnessing violence, being in foster care), as well as PTSS were not related to levels of parental satisfaction and parenting indices. Further, when significant relationships were observed between PTSS symptoms and aspects of parenting, they dissipated once key demographic factors such as age, gender, and household income were accounted for. Thus, it appears that in the general population of parents, many parents manifest considerable resiliency in the context of parenting.

Hyerin Yang ***Posttraumatic Growth among Adolescent North Korea Refugees: Focused on Factors Contributing Post-traumatic Growth (PTG)***

Hyerin Yang - Yosei University, Clifton R. Emery - Hong Kong University

About 71% of adolescent North Korean refugees have been exposed to traumatic events and 24% have moderate to severe PTSD (Kim, 2016). Previous research on this population has been criticized for focusing mainly on posttraumatic deficits and overlooking resilience and competence. This study examined the relationships of service provision, parental attachment, peer and teacher support, openness to trauma and self-efficacy with post-traumatic growth (PTG) in a sample of 202 adolescent North Korean refugees aged 14 and older. A fixed effects regression model found that self-efficacy ($p < .001$), openness to trauma ($p < .001$), peer support ($p < .001$), teacher support ($p < .01$), and social services ($p < .01$) were significantly associated with Post-traumatic growth. Implications are discussed.

Session B6 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Warner

Investigación y Prevención de la Violencia de Pareja: Contribuciones desde la Diversidad Cultural

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez - Universidad de La Laguna

La violencia que afecta a jóvenes y adolescentes en sus relaciones de pareja es un problema generalizado en distintas poblaciones. En USA, los jóvenes latinos están más expuestos a tasas elevadas de violencia en sus hogares, y las chicas presentan un riesgo desproporcionado de victimización en sus relaciones románticas (Gonzalez-Guarda, Ferranti, Halstead, Ilias, 2016). En España, las campañas oficiales contra la violencia de género desarrolladas durante varias décadas han logrado sensibilizar a un gran parte de la población respecto a este problema. No obstante, este tipo de violencia parece estar apareciendo a edades más tempranas, lo que apunta a la existencia de problemas que no están siendo abordados en la población juvenil.Este panel agrupa varias contribuciones que reflejan la realidad de las relaciones violentas en diferentes áreas geográficas y contextos socioeconómicos. Por un lado, muestra los resultados de estudios llevados a cabo con adolescentes de regiones de España muy diferentes. Por otro, describe un programa especialmente diseñado para prevenir la violencia en las relaciones románticas de universitarios Mexicoamericanos. Dicho programa incluye valores relevantes para la cultura latina. De la Exposición a la Violencia Inter-parental a la Violencia en la Pareja: La exposición de los hijos a la violencia inter-parental es una forma indirecta de victimización, cuyas consecuencias en la edad adulta no han sido investigadas con suficiente amplitud. Objetivo: El principal objetivo de este estudio fue analizar el modelo predictivo de la violencia de pareja basándonos en un modelo integrado de la transmisión de la violencia. Un objetivo adicional fue estudiar la simetría de género en la violencia física con respecto a las relaciones inter-parentales, las relaciones de pareja y la violencia filio-parental. Método: Un total de 1378 universitarios participaron en este estudio, con una media de edad de 19.8 años. Resultados: Los resultados mostraron que la violencia inter-parental juega un papel más relevante que el sexismo en las relaciones de pareja, con efectos indirectos a través de la violencia filio-parental. Como esperábamos, la tasa de violencia física en las mujeres fue igual o ligeramente superior que en los hombres en las relaciones maritales, relaciones románticas y violencia filio-parental. Es necesario prestar más atención a la exposición de los hijos e hijas de cualquier edad a la violencia inter-parental. El Contexto de Iniciación de las Relaciones Románticas y la Re-victimizaciónEl bienestar adolescente se ve afectado por la calidad de sus relaciones románticas. El contexto relacional donde se inician dichas relaciones puede influir en su trayectoria, al hacer más probable su implicación en relaciones violentas. Existe evidencia que asocia diversos factores de riesgo del entorno relacional con la experiencia de victimización, pero apenas se ha estudiado su relación con la re-victimización. Objetivo: Este estudio examina la relación entre diferentes factores de riesgo en el contexto relacional (características del grupo de iguales, actividades de riesgo y presiones para iniciar las relaciones), la victimización (primera fase) y la re-victimización de las adolescentes en sus relaciones de pareja (segunda fase). Método: En la primera fase de este estudio longitudinal, participaron 996 chicas (13 a 18 años). Un año más tarde, contamos con 389 chicas que dijeron haber tenido una relación de pareja en ambas fases. Resultados: tras separar a las participantes de la primera fase en altas (> percentil 66) y bajas (< 33) en victimización, comprobamos que existían claras diferencias entre ambos grupos. Además, un análisis de regresión logística binaria predijo correctamente el 67.6% de los casos (70.8% de verdaderos negativos y 64.1% verdaderos positivos) mediante el riesgo del grupo de iguales, el consumo de alcohol, y las presiones para iniciar las relaciones de pareja. En la segunda fase, se confirmaron nuevamente las diferencias entre las chicas re-victimizadas (con alta victimización en ambas fases) y el resto. En este caso, solo el nivel de riesgo de los amigos predijo la re-victimización. Conclusiones: Mientras algunos factores de riesgo parecen estar vinculados a la edad (ej. edad de los chicos mayores), otros continúan prediciendo la re-victimización. Esto sugiere que la estabilidad de algunas condiciones del contexto relacional podría ayudar a comprender la re-victimización de algunas adolescentes. Eficacia a medio plazo del Dat-e Adolescence: un programa para la prevención de la violencia en parejas adolescentes en EspañaEl fenómeno de la violencia en parejas adolescentes en España ha recibido mucha atención por parte de la comunidad científica, considerándose en la actualidad un problema de salud pública. Sin embargo, este interés no se ha traducido en el desarrollo de programas de prevención basados en la evidencia, contando en la actualidad con muy pocos programas disponibles. Este estudio presenta la evaluación de la eficacia del programa Dat-e Adolescence (1ª Edición) seis meses después de su finalización. Un total de 7 centros de educación secundaria obligatoria fueron seleccionados aleatoriamente y asignados a las condiciones de grupo control (4 centros) y experimental (3 centros). 1423 estudiantes de Educación Secundaria Obligatoria participaron en el estudio (51.9% chicos, edad media = 14.92) y fueron entrevistados en tres momentos (pre-test, post-test y seguimiento seis meses después) sobre su implicación en la agresión psicológica, física y sexual en su relación de pareja. Los modelos de curva latente revelaron una disminución significativa en la agresión física grave y en la agresión sexual en los participantes del grupo experimental respecto a las puntuaciones observadas en el grupo control. El programa no redujo la agresión psicológica ni la agresión física moderada. Estos resultados resultan prometedores y aportan evidencia sobre la eficacia del programa Dat-e Adolescence para la prevención del comportamiento agresivo en las relaciones de pareja adolescente. La Creación de un Grupo Psicoeducacional para Prevenir la Violencia entre Novios en Estudiantes Universitarios Mexicoamericanos. La literatura sugiere que los estudiantes universitarios Latinos en E.U. tienden a no recibir información de programas de prevención de la violencia

entre novios, especialmente cuando se les compara con los estudiantes universitarios Euroamericanos (Hahn et al., 2007). Una de las razones por las que los estudiantes universitarios Mexicoamericanos no se han beneficiado de dichos programas es la ausencia de programas que consideren los valores culturales asociados con la cultura Latina (Gonzalez-Guarda et al., 2013). Como respuesta a esta necesidad de programas que están especialmente diseñados para Mexicoamericanos en universidades estadounidenses, nosotros creamos el programa de grupo psicoeducacional llamado DRIVEN (Dating Relationships Involving Violence End Now). DRIVEN es un programa de grupo psicoeducacional basado en modelos de prevención de violencia entre novios existente en la literatura, pero especialmente adaptado para las realidades socioculturales de los estudiantes universitarios Mexicoamericanos en E.U. (Cornelius & Resseguie, 2007; Fox & Shjarback, 2016). La literatura sobre el trabajo con grupos sugiere que los Latinos en particular responden positivamente a esta modalidad de consejería debido a la atención al valor del personalismo, que se enfoca en el énfasis a la calidez de las relaciones interpersonales entre las personas. El programa DRIVEN consiste de 8 sesiones de grupo que se enfocan en disminuir las actitudes tolerantes de violencia entre novios, la victimización y perpetración de violencia entre novios, los roles tradicionales de género, la exploración de identidades culturales, biculturalismo, y aculturación, así como en incrementar las habilidades de afrontamiento, incluyendo comunicación, resolución de conflictos, y asertividad. Esta presentación se enfocará en resultados de las entrevistas de grupo conducidas en el otoño del 2017 con 46 participantes en el programa piloto de DRIVEN. Específicamente, se exploraran los aspectos del programa de grupo psicoeducacional que fueron más atractivos para los estudiantes universitarios Mexicoamericanos con el fin de actualizar y mejorar el programa DRIVEN.

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez

El Contexto de Iniciación de las Relaciones Románticas y la Re-victimización

Rosaura Gonzalez-Mendez - Universidad de La Laguna, Laura Aguilera-Ávila - Universidad de La Laguna

El bienestar adolescente se ve afectado por la calidad de sus relaciones románticas. El contexto relacional donde se inician dichas relaciones puede influir en su trayectoria, al hacer más probable su implicación en relaciones violentas. Existe evidencia que asocia diversos factores de riesgo del entorno relacional con la experiencia de victimización, pero apenas se ha estudiado su relación con la re-victimización. Objetivo: Este estudio examina la relación entre diferentes factores de riesgo en el contexto relacional (características del grupo de iguales, actividades de riesgo y presiones para iniciar las relaciones), la victimización (primera fase) y la re-victimización de las adolescentes en sus relaciones de pareja (segunda fase). Método: En la primera fase de este estudio longitudinal, participaron 1248 chicas (13 a 18 años). Un año más tarde, contamos con aquellas chicas que dijeron haber tenido una relación de pareja en ambas fases. Resultados: tras separar a las participantes de la primera fase en altas (> percentil 66) y bajas (< 33) en victimización, comprobamos que existían claras diferencias entre ambos grupos. Además, un análisis de regresión logística binaria predijo correctamente el 67.6% de los casos (70.8% de verdaderos negativos y 64.1% verdaderos positivos) mediante el riesgo del grupo de iguales, el consumo de alcohol, y las presiones para iniciar las relaciones de pareja. En la segunda fase, se confirmaron nuevamente las diferencias entre las chicas re-victimizadas (con alta victimización en ambas fases) y el resto. En este caso, solo el nivel de riesgo de los amigos predijo la re-victimización. Conclusiones: Mientras algunos factores de riesgo parecen estar vinculados a la edad (ej. edad de los chicos mayores), otros continúan prediciendo la re-victimización. Esto sugiere que la estabilidad de algunas condiciones del contexto relacional podría ayudar a comprender la re-victimización de algunas adolescentes.

Izaskun Ibabe

De la Exposición a la Violencia Inter-parental a la Violencia en la Pareja

Izaskun Ibabe - Universidad del País Vasco, Ainara Arnoso - Universidad del País Vasco, Edurne Elgorriaga - Universidad del País Vasco

La exposición de los hijos a la violencia inter-parental es una forma indirecta de victimización, cuyas consecuencias en la edad adulta no han sido investigadas con suficiente amplitud. Objetivo: El principal objetivo de este estudio fue analizar el modelo predictivo de la violencia de pareja basándonos en un modelo integrado de la transmisión de la violencia. Un objetivo adicional fue estudiar la simetría de género en la violencia física con respecto a las relaciones inter-parentales, las relaciones de pareja y la violencia filio-parental. Método: Un total de 1378 universitarios participaron en este estudio, con una media de edad de 19.8 años. Resultados: Los resultados mostraron que la violencia inter-parental juega un papel más relevante que el sexismo en las relaciones de pareja, con efectos indirectos a través de la violencia filio-parental. Como esperábamos, la tasa de violencia física en las mujeres fue igual o ligeramente superior que en los hombres en las relaciones maritales, relaciones románticas y violencia filio-parental. Es necesario prestar más atención a la exposición de los hijos e hijas de cualquier edad a la violencia inter-parental.

Session B7 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Amphitheater

Effects of Exposure to Domestic Violence on Adolescents

Annie Dumont ***Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence in Childhood: What Does it Mean for Young Adults Now?***

Annie Dumont - Université Laval, Geneviève Lessard - Université Laval

Throughout the years, researchers and practitioners have collected valuable information about exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) and the consequences it has on children and teenagers. In addition, some research with adults exposed to IPV in childhood show how this exposure affected them in the long term. Unfortunately, most of the research questioned adults of all ages without considering the particularities associated to each age group. Some researchers are now aware, however, that young adults (between 18 and 25) may experience and understand IPV differently than older adults. Furthermore, very little research has considered how individuals exposed to this violence depict IPV (Overlien & Hyden, 2009), that these unique meanings can be a resilience strategy (Anderson & Danis, 2006; Armour, 2003), and can also contribute to the decrease in overall psychological distress (Armour, 2010; Woo & Brown, 2013). The present study explores the meaning of IPV for 30 young adults who were exposed to it in childhood. The study uses an adaptation of the Life History Calendar and is based on the principles of the Life Course Theory. The interviews highlighted that the definition of IPV is not only based on the young adults` experience but also on the consequences of IPV on their life courses and on the strategies that they have used to overcome the violence.

Kathleen Hlavaty ***Domestic Violence Exposure and Peer Relationships: The Salient Role of Coercive Control***

Kathleen Hlavaty - Auburn University, Megan Haselschwerdt - University of Tennessee - Knoxville

Domestic violence (DV) is conceptualized as both physical violence and coercive control (CC) in the adult literature, yet the youth exposure literature mostly conceptualizes DV without examining the role of CC. CC exposure has explained variations in youth adjustment outcomes when controlling for physical violence. However, to our knowledge, no study has included CC when examining peer relationships of DV exposed youth despite variations in estimates of the association between DV exposure and peer relationships. Thus, the goal of the present study is to examine how DV exposure is associated with peer relationship experiences (e.g., bullying victimization and perpetration, friendship quality) using a measure of DV exposure that includes frequency of physical violence exposure and CC exposure. Data for the present study comes from the Young Adult Live and Learn (Y'ALL) Project. Young adults (18-25 years; 72.1% female; 74.1% European American) exposed (n = 99) or not (n = 48) to father-to-mother DV reported on their peer relationship experiences. When controlling for physical violence exposure, CC is associated with more bullying victimization and friendship quality. Findings add to the body of literature that demonstrates how CC exposure is a salient dimension that explains how DV exposure is associated with outcomes during adolescence.

Katherine Maurer ***Testing Intergenerational Transmission of Family Violence with Count Data***

Katherine Maurer - McGill University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs at particularly high rates among young adults, much of which is bidirectional. Exposure to physical parental IPV and child abuse (CA) are moderately predictive of intergenerational transmission of family violence (ITFV). This study prospectively examined ITFV by frequency and severity of physical childhood victimization by adult perpetration patterns by frequency, severity, uni- and bi-directionality, and gender given high rates of female physical IPV, particularly in bidirectional couples. Prospective data from a cohort of 15 year olds (N=338) from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods longitudinal study were analyzed using structural equation modeling and negative binomial hurdle regression to test exposure to parental physical IPV and CA to predict young adult IPV perpetration and victimization. Most participants, regardless of family violence history, were not perpetrators or victims of adult IPV. For ITFV (25%), most reported 1-3 acts of perpetration/victimization, more likely minor than severe. Females were significantly more likely to perpetrate greater frequency and severity of physical IPV, particularly bidirectional. Research needs to explore gender and bi-directionality in ITFV using count data to capture the heterogeneity of perpetration and victimization of adolescent and young adult family violence.

Natasha Dubinka ***Paternal Violence in the Family as a Factor in the Formation of Character Accentuations in Adolescents***

Natasha Dubinka - Administration Academy in the Republic of Belarus

The aim of the study is to substantiate the personality characteristics of adolescents suffering from paternal violence Methods of research. The study involved 134 teenagers suffering from paternal violence aged 14-16. Characteristics of paternal violence were determined on the basis of self-reports: 1) the number of physical punishments on the part of the father, 2) the amount of verbal aggression, 3) prohibitions. The human personality test (Lichko, Leonhard) and the questionnaire of the 16-factor personality R. Cattell were used to study personality characteristics. Results. Studies of character accentuations showed that among the adolescents 34 subjects were exposed to constant violence from the father. Constant violence has formed a negative process of socialization of these adolescents. Among them, adolescents with schizoid (23.8%), hysteroid (20.4%), labile and epiletoidal (14.1%) types of accentuations were identified. Conclusion. There is a risk of possible personality disorders and social maladjustment. Adolescents from families with paternal violence differ significantly from their classmates both in character and in ability to communicate, they feel lonely and have low self-esteem. At the same time they show unmotivated aggression towards their classmates.

Session B8 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Gardner

Sex and Labor Trafficking and the Child Welfare Population in Florida

Deborah Gibbs ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Deborah Gibbs - RTI International

Recent federal legislation establishes a clear mandate for the child welfare system in preventing, identifying, and responding to human trafficking involving children and youth. State child welfare agencies are working to adapt policies, modify reporting systems, build capacity, and implement services. Yet trafficking victimization remains under-identified, and research about the children who are victims is needed to guide policy and practice. This panel presents data from the largest study to date of children with allegations of human trafficking within a child welfare population. Statewide administrative data represent all children for whom maltreatment allegations were reported to the Florida Department of Children and Families between 2011 and 2017, and include more than 9,000 allegations of trafficking. Panel presentations will include (1) an overview of children who are the subject of trafficking allegations compared to children with other types of maltreatment; (2) an examination of children with trafficking allegations while missing from out-of-home placements; (3) an examination of 450 investigated allegations of labor trafficking; and (4) statistical models of risk for victimization and estimating the extent of un-identified victimization.

Natasha Latzman ***Trafficking Experiences During Missing from Care Episodes in the Florida Child Welfare Population***

Natasha Latzman - RTI International, Rose Feinberg - RTI International, Stephen Tueller - RTI International, Marianne Kluckman - RTI International

Children who are missing from child welfare supervision (missing from care) are at increased risk of trafficking victimization, due to the potential lack of support systems and resources with which to meet survival needs. Accordingly, recent federal legislation includes several provisions intended to assess and respond to trafficking victimization among children who have been missing from care. This session uses statewide administrative data to describe children with missing from care episodes within Florida's child welfare population, including how these children differ from those with no missing episodes, and the characteristics of missing from care episodes. We then differentiate missing from care episodes in which trafficking allegations occur to missing episodes with no trafficking allegations. Finally, we place this information in the context of broader child welfare efforts to prevent missing from care episodes and assess possible trafficking victimization during these episodes.

Deborah Gibbs ***Human Trafficking and the Child Welfare Population in Florida***

Deborah Gibbs - RTI International, Stephen Tueller - RTI International, Marianne Kluckman - RTI International

Florida's Department of Children and Families was among the first state child welfare agencies to record allegations of human trafficking. This presentation provides an overview of the state's response to sex and labor trafficking of children. In the context of recent federal legislation that defined the child welfare system's role in relation to human trafficking. We use statewide administrative data to describe allegations of human trafficking investigated between 2011 and 2017 in terms of the type of trafficking (sex versus labor), investigation findings, and child placement status at the time of the allegation. We then compare children who are the subject of trafficking allegations to others in the child welfare population, in terms of demographic characteristics and prior child welfare involvement. For children with prior child welfare involvement, we compare those with and without trafficking allegations in terms of types of prior maltreatment, out-of-home placement experiences, and episodes of missing from care.

Deborah Gibbs ***Domestic Labor Trafficking of Children in Florida***

Deborah Gibbs - RTI International, Stephen Tueller - RTI International, Natasha Latzman - RTI International, Marianne Kluckman - RTI International

Labor trafficking of children has received less programmatic and research attention than has sex trafficking. However, labor trafficking has been identified in sectors such traveling sales crews, betting rings, and coerced illegal activities, in addition to agricultural and hospitality settings. This presentation uses statewide administrative data to describe characteristics of children who were the subject of more than 600 allegations of labor trafficking in Florida between 2013 and 2017. Labor trafficking allegations comprised approximately 10% of human trafficking allegations investigated during that time. We compare children with labor trafficking and sex trafficking allegations, in terms of their demographic characteristics and child welfare history, including prior maltreatment allegations, and investigation findings. Findings will be discussed in the context of current child welfare policy and practice, at both state and federal levels.

Stephen Tueller ***Modeling Trafficking Risk Profiles and Under-Identification of Trafficking Victimization***

Stephen Tueller - RTI International, Deborah Gibbs - RTI International, Marianne Kluckman - RTI International

Research on human trafficking of children has developed rapidly in recent years, and improved our understanding of the characteristics of children who have experienced trafficking. However, assessments of which children are at greatest risk of future trafficking victimization within the child welfare population typically rely on bivariate indicators such as prior maltreatment, out-of-home care, and missing from care episodes. Further, it is likely that identified trafficking allegations represent only a small portion of the full extent of victimization within the child welfare population. This presentation uses five years of statewide child welfare administrative data, including thousands of trafficking allegations, as a basis for statistical models to improve our understanding of trafficking victimization. Risk of future trafficking was modeled using k-fold cross validation techniques. Under-identification of trafficking was modeled using capture-recapture models and mixture models. We discuss the predictive utility and limitations of these models, and their potential application to research, policy, and services for the child welfare population.

Session B9 Monday 7/16/2018 10:00am-11:15am Lear

Perceptions of Domestic Violence Services

Jaspreet Chahal ***Investigating Campus Justice Among Minority College Students***

Jaspreet Chahal - University of Kentucky, Caihong Li - University of Kentucky, Diane Follingstad - University of Kentucky, Claire Renzetti - University of Kentucky

In recent years the media's spotlight on college campus sexual assaults has prompted discussions about the process of investigating, responding, and punishing these actions in a "just" manner for both the victim and perpetrator. However, minimal research has been done to understand how minority students perceive "justice" in regard to campus sexual assault. This presentation will present findings from our research looking at how students' perceptions of "justice" vary within different minorities (e.g. Asian, Hispanic, African American, Other) based on the context of scenarios which are ALL clearly incidents of sexual assault.

Chiara Sabina ***Victim Interactions with Domestic Violence Services in Quito, Ecuador***

Chiara Sabina - University of Delaware, Diego Perez Figueroa - Centro Ecuatoriano para la Promoción y Acción de la Mujer, Nancy Contreras - University of Delaware

The United Nations and the World Health Organization (2015), recognizing the human rights needs of victims of domestic violence, have recently released the "Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence." Characteristics of quality essential services include among others, availability, accessibility, adaptability, appropriateness, data collection, and coordinating with other agencies. The current project was guided by Essential Services Framework and sought to explore service provision in Quito, Ecuador from the viewpoint of victims who have used the services. Quito, Ecuador has limited services for victims of domestic violence and previous work has found inadequate responses from service providers. Three focus groups were held consisting of 3-12 people each. Questions probed victims' experiences with each of the aspects of quality services. Responses were coded using deductive coding and showed a mix of experiences with services with regard to quality, training of staff, information available, revictimization of clients, and confidentiality. The current presentation will present these findings and offer suggestions for international work on service provision.

Valerie Roy ***Perceptions of Participants and Practitioners on the Effects of A Québec Program for Women Who Use Violence***

Valerie Roy - Université Laval, Dominique, Damant - Université de Montréal, Marianne Chbat - Université de Montréal, Olivia Vu - Université Laval, Cécily Tudeau - Université Laval

Programs designed specifically for women who use violence are limited and few of them have been evaluated. In Québec, a partnership between university researchers, women's groups, and women who experience this problem led to the development of a program that adopted an intersectional feminist orientation and a mutual aid group perspective. The goal of this program, which includes a social change perspective, is to help women to develop alternatives to violence. In continuity with the process that led to the development of this program, a feminist-based participatory action-research was carried out to evaluate the program, using qualitative design to take into account the participants' perceptions of the effects. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 women who took part to the program, at the beginning and at the end of the group, and with 14 practitioners at the end of the group. This paper will then present the effects that they perceived, in regards to the understanding of violence and the development of alternatives to violence. Results and limits will be discussed in the light of some the factors that seemed to influence these effects and implications for the development of services for women who use violence.

Amanda M. Stylianou ***Making the Transition: Domestic Violence Survivors' Experiences in Transitioning out of Shelter***

Amanda M. Stylianou - Safe Horizon, Gretchen L. Hoge - Lewis University

Transitioning out of a DV shelter often involves moving into a new community, rebuilding support networks, managing safety, living and parenting independently, finding a new school, and overseeing new household responsibilities. While researchers have studied the outcomes of DV shelter, few researchers have focused on the transition process. Therefore, this study utilized a strengths-based, feminist lens to understand (a) the strengths, tools, and resources used by survivors transitioning from shelter and (b) how advocates can best support this transition. Data came from twenty-seven female survivors of color who were interviewed after transitioning out of a DV shelter. This study conducted a content analysis of questions exploring the transition experience. Participants reported a range of successes and challenges in the transition process. They discussed building relationships with staff and how this aided them in accessing resources. They highlighted how emotional resilience, a focus on their progress, and skills acquired in the shelter setting aided them during the transition. Challenges in the search for housing and in obtaining stability were also discussed. By preparing survivors for the transition process and providing an intentional bridge between shelter support systems and community resources, advocates can support survivors as they move beyond the shelter experience.

Session C1 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Riverwatch

Inter Personal Violence Risk Factors in High Risk Populations

Chelsea Spencer ***Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Homicide***

Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Approximately 13.5% of all homicides are committed by a current or former intimate partner (Stöckl et al., 2013). When examining gender differences in global intimate partner homicide (IPH) victimization, approximately 38.6% of homicides committed against women and 6.3% of homicides committed against men are committed by an intimate partner (Stöckl et al., 2013). Previous intimate partner violence (IPV) has been recognized as a top risk factor for IPH, with approximately 67-75% of cases of IPH having a history of IPV (Campbell et al., 2007). Not all cases of IPV end in IPH, so it is of important to examine additional risk factors that may place individuals who have experienced IPV at an increased risk for IPH perpetration or victimization. For this project, we conducted a meta-analysis on risk factors for male-perpetration and female-victimization of IPH, comparing cases of IPH and IPV. The meta-analysis examined risk factors from 17 studies and used 146 effect sizes to examine 27 risk factors for IPH. The top risk factors found for IPH were the perpetrator's direct access to guns (OR=11.17, p <.001), previous threats with a weapon (OR=7.36, p<.001), previous perpetration of non-fatal strangulation (OR=7.23, p<.001), and previous perpetration of forced sex (OR=5.44, p<.001). Implications for future research and risk assessment will be discussed.

Sinem Cankardas Nalbantcilar ***Intimate Partner Violence After Separation: Prevalence, Incidence and Risk Factors***

Sinem Cankardas Nalbantcilar - Istanbul Arel University, Lorraine Radford - University of Central Lancashire, Paul Hargreaves - University of Central Lancashire

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defined as physical, sexual, emotional and financial abuse and coercive control committed by a current or former spouse, boyfriend or girlfriend. It is now accepted that IPV does not necessarily stop when a couple separates and indeed it can often escalate during and after separation. There is a growing body of research on stalking, conflict around child care and residency issues and on children's vulnerability to abuse after separation. However, research into associated risk factors for violence following separation is very limited. Purpose: This study aims to identify the prevalence and incidence rates and risk markers of post-separation violence (PSV) by examining anonymised police data on domestic violence cases. The research is part of a wider study evaluating early intervention responses to domestic violence, supported by the ESRC and the Early Intervention Foundation. Method: Access was given to anonymised police data on all 'vulnerable persons incidents' recorded between 1st January 2014 and 31st December 2015. Excluding cases of violence solely from a parent to a child and a 'child' to a parent left 6921 incidents of partner violence for analysis. Characteristics of victims and perpetrators recorded in incidents of violence by a current partner and an ex-partner and risk levels according to DASH-checklist scores were compared using chi-square analysis. Demographic variables such as age, gender, social grade, alcohol use and drug use of perpetrator and having/not having a child were examined as risk factors by conducting logistic regression analysis. Results: The 6921 incidents recorded assaults towards 4288 victims. 59.1% of the actual victims exposed to post-separation violence. While 28.6% of the overall referrals were cases of repeat victimization, 75.7% of these were cases of PSV. The number of incidents of repeat victimisation post separation per victim ranged from 2 to 12 times over the two year period. Domestic violence frequency during the relationship and after separation were correlated positively among PSV cases (r=. 20; p<0.01). Among the repeated PSV cases, 69.8% of them had a child. 74.7% of the 1227 repeated violence incidences were recorded as 'standard risk' by police officers. 684 of them (73.9%) were PSV incidences. Logistic regression analysis showed that having a child, perpetrator drug use and younger age of perpetrator were strong indicators of PSV. Having a child (OR = 1.31; 95% CI = 1.13, 1.51) and drug use of perpetrator (OR = 1.61; 95% CI = 1.31, 1.98) increases the risk of PSV when compared to current partner violence. Conclusion: The results of this study add further evidence to the body of research that shows separation from a violent partner does not necessarily mean that the violence stops. For families with children there is a greater likelihood there will be contact with the abuser after separation and this provides an opportunity for continued abuse. The findings on risk and repeat victimisation post separation around child contact, drug and alcohol abuse and the youth of repeat offenders have policy and practice implications for family courts, the police and community services currently working with these issues.

Subadra Panchanadeswaran

Predicting IPV Perpetration in a Sample of Participants in Residential Treatment for Substance Use Disorders

Subadra Panchanadeswaran - Adelphi University School of Social Work, Laura Ting - University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Beverly Araujo Dawson - Adelphi University School of Social Work

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major social problem; research evidence has found significant associations of alcohol and substance use with IPV in both community and clinical samples. However, integrated treatment is lacking as substance use disorders (SUD) treatment centers do not readily focus on IPV. We explored the prevalence of IPV perpetration, victimization, and mental health problems in a sample of men in SUD treatment, and examined factors predictive of IPV perpetration. A sample of 282 men in residential treatment were assessed at baseline using standardized measures. The mean age was 42; 73% were U.S. born, and 87% non-White. Over half reported severe anxiety, 72% screened in for depression, and 40% met PTSD criteria. Three quarters (75.9%) reported perpetrating physical, psychological or sexual abuse over their lifetime with current or past partners and 78.4% reported victimization by a partner. Hierarchical multiple regression tested whether demographic factors, alcohol use severity, type and frequency of drugs used, mental health factors (depression, anxiety, PTSD symptomology) and frequency of perceived racism predicted amount of lifetime IPV perpetration. The overall model was significant accounting for 24.1% of the variance, $F(12, 233) = 3.41$, $p < .001$. Overall number of types of drugs used, tranquilizer and sedative use increased likelihood of IPV perpetration, while heroin and nitrate use decreased likelihood of perpetration. Other predictors were non-significant. Implications for comprehensive assessments and interventions in clinical practice and future research will be discussed.

John Hamel

The Relationship between Insecure Attachment and Psychological Violence in a Sample of Male and Female Court-Mandated Batterers

Daniel Sonkin- Private Practice, Regart Ferreia - Tulane University, Fred Buttell - Tulane University, Mayte Frias - UC Davis, John Hamel - Private Practice

This presentation reports on a study that examined the relationship between two insecure attachment styles, attachment anxiety (ANX) and attachment avoidance (AV), on controlling and abusive tactics: Derogation and Control (DC), Jealous-Hypervigilance (JH), and Threats-Control of Space (TCS). It also examined the relationship between insecure attachment and specific relationship skills related to domestic violence: Anger Management (AM), Communication (COM), and Resolving Conflict (RC), as self-reported by a sample of males and females referred for court-mandated treatment for domestic violence in the San Francisco Bay Area. At the beginning of treatment, 76 male and 21 female perpetrators completed the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R), Controlling and Abusive Tactics Scale (CAT-2) and the Relationship Functioning Self-Assessment (RFSA). For males, there was a strong, positive correlation between ANX and DC. Moderate, positive correlations were found between ANX and JH, and ANX and TCS. There were weak correlations between AV and DC, and AV and JH. For females, there was a moderate positive correlation between ANX and DC, and ANX and JH. For male subjects, ANX had a moderate negative correlation with the RFSA subscales MA, COM and RC. AV had a moderate negative correlation with the subscale COM and a weak negative correlation with the subscales MA and RC. The only significant but very weak correlation for females was between AV and COM. ANX was moderately to strongly correlated to sub-types of psychological abuse/violence and moderately inversely correlated with relationship functioning and skills in both males and female perpetrators of domestic violence. The relationship between AV and psychological violence and relationship functioning, was less strong, but needs further exploration. Findings are discussed in terms of further research, and implications for treatment.

Session C3 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Harbor's Edge

School and Youth Prevention Education

Melissa A. Bright ***Evaluating an Elementary School-Based Curriculum for Preventing Child Victimization: A Pilot Randomized Control Trial (RCT)***

Melissa Bright - University of Florida, Mona Sayedul Huq - University of Florida, David Miller - University of Florida, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire

Recognizing the significance of classrooms as a context for identifying and addressing child victimization, several states have mandated that child abuse prevention be included in school curricula. There are, however, few evidence-based and developmentally-appropriate curricula designed for elementary (K-5) schools. In this study, we evaluate the effectiveness of one such curriculum: the Monique Burr Foundation Child Safety Matters™ (CSM) program. We implemented the CSM curriculum in 72, K-5 classrooms across 12 primary schools (total n = 1,176 children) in the state of Florida. Randomization occurred at the school level. Random observations were conducted to assess fidelity of implementation. We then evaluated its effectiveness in increasing child knowledge of potentially risky or abusive situations. Additional outcomes of interest included facilitator perspectives on the curriculum, parent participation in take-home activities, and teacher knowledge of both laws surrounding and indicators of child victimization. Data collection is in final stages. Primary data analysis will include an analysis of variance (ANOVA) comparing knowledge of risky situations between treatment and control groups both before and after curriculum implementation. Secondary analyses will focus on parent, teacher, and facilitator perspectives with the goal of continuing to refine the curriculum.

Katie M. Edwards ***An Implementation Science Analysis of a School-Delivered Bystander-Focused Violence Prevention Curriculum***

Katie Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Victoria L. Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Stephanie N. Sessarego - University of New Hampshire, P. Caroline Leyva - University of New Hampshire, Robert P. Eckstein - University of New Hampshire, Katherine Lee - University of New Hampshire

Schools and youth-serving community agencies are often the settings in which violence prevention curriculum are implemented and evaluated with the context of randomized control trials. Yet, we know very little about how evidence-based violence prevention curriculum are used by schools and youth-serving agencies following the completion of rigorous clinical trials. The purpose of the current study was to examine school uptake of an evidence-based bystander focused curriculum in addition to documenting barriers and facilitators to successful implementation by teacher/agency staff and student facilitators, fidelity and process observations of how the program was implemented, and student outcomes associated with the program implementation. Three public high schools and one community-based agency in upper New England participated in the current project in which teachers, agency staff, or students were trained to facilitate the Bringing in the Bystander—High School Curriculum, a seven-session bystander-focused dating and sexual violence prevention curriculum. Sources of data included: (1) facilitator feedback regarding the training; (2) facilitator daily diaries regarding fidelity and process observations; (3) researcher observations of fidelity and process observations; (4) facilitator interviews following the completion of delivering the curriculum; and (5) pre- and post-tests administered to students who received the curriculum to determine pre- to post- changes in attitudinal and behavioral outcomes. Results for all sources of data will be presented, and implications for dissemination and prevention sciences as well as practice will be discussed.

Cynthia Fraga Rizo ***Sexual Exploitation of Children: Identifying and Educating Youth in Schools***

Cynthia Fraga Rizo - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Rebecca J. Macy - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Social Work, LB Klein - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Social Work, Brittney R. Chesworth - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Social Work, Marlowe Crews - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill School of Social Work

In 2015, the U.S. Department of Education disseminated a report calling attention to the urgent need to address commercial sexual education of children (CSEC) through health and sexual education in schools. In the U.S., there has been a growing push to educate youth about CSEC, and recognition that schools are a valuable venue for reaching youth with such content as well as identifying at-risk youth and victims. To prevent the negative physical, psychological, and social consequences for victims and to ensure health equity for all youth, it is also necessary to identify those who have been victimized or are at increased risk for victimization and ensure appropriate responses. Through a systematic review of the peer-reviewed literature, we identified 47 articles published in English that addressed CSEC identification, response, or youth education. During this presentation, we will provide a synthesis of four key areas identified in the review: (1) common indicators of CSEC risk and victimization (e.g. social, media, psychological); (2) recommendations for screening questions, tools, and protocols (e.g. questions about home life, possessions, school attendance); (3) approaches for identifying and responding to CSEC risk and victimization (e.g. key resources, considerations for how to intervene); and (4) recommendations for educating youth about CSEC (e.g. information on content, target audience, facilitator). We will also discuss implications of this review for research, practice, and policy.

Katharina Urbann ***Preventing Sexual Abuse of Children and Adolescents Who Are D/deaf– Presentation of an Evidence-Based Prevention Training***

Katharina Urbann - University of Cologne, Karla Verlinden - Univeristy of Cologne, Pia Bienstein - TU Dortmund University

There is empirical evidence for D/deaf people running a higher risk of becoming sexual abuse victims. As D/deaf people are repeatedly confronted with communicative barriers throughout their lives, D/deaf people are often lacking sufficient sex education, information on sexual abuse and access to professional helpers with adequate language competence, sensibility and knowledge of the environment D/deaf people grow up and live in. At the University of Cologne, a pioneer research project in the area of the prevention of sexual abuse (www.semb.eu) focused on a wide range of the prevention of sexual abuse of children and adolescents with disabilities. One research area was the development and evaluation of an evidence based sexual abuse prevention training for children and adolescents who are D/deaf “STARK with SAM”. Within this oral presentation, the background, content and realization of the sexual abuse prevention training will be presented and discussed.

Session C4 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Wentworth

Community-Based Intervention for Families Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: Exposure, Posttraumatic Stress, and Resilience

Maria Galano ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Maria Galano - University of Michigan

Individuals exposed to intimate partner violence demonstrate both maladaptive and resilient outcomes. Thus, the goal of interventions designed for individuals who experience IPV should be to both reduce risk factors and enhance protective factors associated with these outcomes. The Moms' Empowerment Program (MEP) and the Kids' Club (KC) are two evidenced-based interventions for women and children with histories of experiencing IPV. These interventions are brief (10 sessions) and designed to be implemented in community settings. The goals of the MEP are to reduce psychopathology, empower women, and strengthen coping skills; the KC aims to reduce behavior problems and self-blame, as well as enhance coping and safety planning skills. To assess the effectiveness of these interventions, mother-child dyads were randomly assigned to intervention and wait-list control conditions. Families were assessed pre- and post-intervention, and at six-month follow-up. One set of families also participated in an eight-year post-intervention follow-up. The first presentation reviews how different types of IPV relate to the development of posttraumatic stress symptoms. The second presentation examines resilience in women who experience IPV. The third presentation examines how the MEP affects trajectories of IPV exposure across an eight-year period. The fourth presentation evaluates the long-term impact of the MEP on PTSD. The fifth presentation compares the impact of the KC on social support for those who do and do not receive the intervention.

Sara F. Stein ***Intimate Partner Violence Across Eight Years: A Randomized Control Trial***

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

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a serious public health problem with significant physical and mental health sequale. Research has shown that chronicity of IPV across multiple partners is associated with more profound psychological suffering than an acute episode of exposure. Although studies have examined the characteristics associated with women's engagement with multiple intimate violent partners, treatment programs indicated for violence mitigation have found limited success in reducing IPV victimization. Empirical evidence is further limited by relatively short-term longitudinal research designs. This study is an eight-year follow-up to a successful RCT evaluation of the Moms' Empowerment Program (MEP), an intervention program for women exposed to IPV originally conducted 2006-2010. This study examined the long-term effectiveness of the program at mitigating women's re-engagement across the eight years of contact. Using multi-level modeling, results revealed a significant interaction between the passage of time and group assignment, such that those in the treatment group reported significantly fewer number of violent partners than those in the control group. This finding lends support for the effectiveness of the MEP at reducing women's multiple violent partner engagement. The mechanisms of change in re-engagement across the eight years will also be examined.

Kathryn H. Howell ***Differential Relations between Past vs Present Violence and Posttraumatic Stress in Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis, Idia B. Thurston - University of Memphis

Many women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) develop posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). Given the chronic nature of this form of violence, current experiences of IPV may be compounded by previous exposure to IPV. This study examined how aspects of past and present IPV uniquely relate to PTSS in women exposed to physical, psychological, and/or sexual IPV in the past 6 months. Participants included 121 women (Mage=32.1; 68% Black), most of whom (72%) had a yearly income ≤ $20,000. Women were administered the National Stressful Events Survey PTSD Short Scale, Life Events Checklist, Revised Conflict Tactics Scale, and History of Violence Perpetration. A hierarchical linear regression was conducted to predict PTSS from demographics (Model 1), childhood exposure to IPV, lifetime number of violent partners, and stressful life events (Model 2), physical IPV, psychological IPV, sexual IPV, and violence perpetration (Model 3). The final model was significant, $F(10, 99)=3.53$, $p<.001$, Adj $R2=25\%$; with race ($\beta=-.27$, $p<.01$), physical IPV ($\beta=.27$, $p<.05$), and sexual IPV ($\beta=.24$, $p<.05$) associated with more PTSS. Given that current physical and sexual violence were uniquely related to PTSS, addressing the impact of these forms of IPV should be at the forefront of interventions for women experiencing intimate partner violence.

Maria M. Galano ***A Randomized Control Trial of The Moms' Empowerment Program for Women Exposed to IPV: Eight-Year PTSS Outcomes***

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

A large number of women exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) develop high levels of posttraumatic stresssymptoms (PTSS). The Moms' Empowerment Program (MEP) is a ten-session community-based group intervention program designed to address women's experiences of IPV and to reduce their mental health problems. Previous research demonstrates that the MEP is effective in reducing PTSS in the short-term; however, given the chronic nature of IPV exposure, it is possible that symptoms of PTSS might increase once intervention supports are removed. One-hundred twenty women with recent IPV experiences participated in a randomized controlled trial of the MEP. Women completed standardized measures of IPV and PTSS at baseline, immediately post-intervention, at 8-month follow-up, and again 8 years later. At baseline, women in both the intervention and control group reported high levels of IPV and PTSS. Results of a multilevel model indicate that women in the intervention group experienced significantly greater reductions in PTSS over time compared to women in the control group, accounting for women's exposure to IPV and level of depressive symptoms. The results of this study demonstrate that participation in a brief, community intervention designed specifically to address IPV-exposed women's unique experiences and needs can have a lasting impact on their mental health functioning.

Lauren Schaefer ***The Road to Resilience: Themes of Strength and Coping among Pregnant Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Lauren Schaefer - University of Memphis, Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis, Hanna C. Sheddan - University of Memphis, Taylor R. Schwartz - University of Memphis, Hannah L. Shoemaker - University of Memphis, Laura E. Miller-Graff - University of Notre Dame

Pregnancy is a period of heightened risk for exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV). Pregnancy also represents a unique period in which women are highly motivated to address IPV and may make the decision to end the violent relationship. Via thematic analysis with qualitative focus group data, this study evaluated personal strengths and coping among IPV-exposed women. Participants (N=35) included six women exposed to IPV during or immediately prior to their pregnancy and 29 service providers working with pregnant women experiencing IPV. When participants were queried about the personal strengths of IPV-exposed women, two resilience-related domains emerged: 1. strengths displayed through the process of leaving the violent relationship (i.e., courage, help-seeking, determination) and 2. strengths achieved as a result of leaving the violent relationship (i.e., personal growth, enhanced self-esteem, improved attentiveness as a parent). Three domains emerged with respect to factors that aid in coping: 1. receiving support from others, both informal (i.e., friends) and formal (i.e., therapy, church), 2. ensuring personal safety/security, and 3. addressing negative self-talk (i.e., guilt, self-blame). These findings reinforce the importance of engaging with women before, during, and after they leave a violent relationship in order to provide support, affirmation, and hope.

Sandra Graham ***The Kids' Club Enhances Social Support for Alaskan Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Sandra Graham-Bermann - University of Michigan, Rachel Burrage - University of Michigan, Emmy Carey - University of Michigan

Social support is an extremely important resource for children, even more so for children exposed to violence in their home. The current study reports on differences and similarities in the perceived social support of 60 Alaskan children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) and a pilot study on the effects of an intervention designed to help them. Approximately 42% of the sample was American Indian/Alaska Native (AIAN). Social support was assessed for support from family, friends, and significant others. Results indicate that boys perceived significantly less overall social support than girls. AIAN children reported more social support from friends than non-AIAN children. A subset of the children participated in the evaluation of a ten-session group intervention program for children exposed to IPV. Those who participated in the (name of program) had significantly more perceived total support and family support over time than did comparison children. Change in support did not differ significantly between AIAN and non-AIAN children.

Session C5 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Woodbury

Co-occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence, Mental Health and Substance Use Problems: How Research Can Improve Practices

Geneviève Lessard ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Geneviève Lessard - Laval University

Research has shown that intimate partner violence (IPV) is often accompanied by parental substance use or mental health problems. For children exposed to IPV, this co-occurrence in their family environment is typical, rather than an exception (Bromfield et al., 2010; Cleaver et al., 2011; Feingold & Capaldi, 2014; Macy et al., 2013; Mirick, 2014; Nathanson et al., 2012; Woodin et al., 2014). It also has important consequences on the security and the development of children and on how adults play their mother and father roles (Bauer et al., 2013; Bromfield et al., 2010; Cleaver et al., 2011; Holmes, 2013; Stover et al., 2013). This panel will present results from recent studies on co-occurrence of IPV and substance use or mental health problems, covering three themes: 1) the complexity of family experiences confronted by co-occurrent problems, parental issues and social vulnerabilities, 2) the points of view of these families regarding the services they have received to answer their needs, 3) the tools to collect data on co-occurrence enabling to better help vulnerable families. The complementarity of the results presented, the diversity of methodologies and populations studied in Quebec (Canada) and North Carolina (USA) will allow the participants to have an overview of the targeted topic, in order to discuss recommendations for future research and interventions in this field.

Geneviève Lessard ***Needs and Parenting Issues of Families who Experience Co-occurrence of IPV and Mental Health or Substance Use Problems***

Geneviève Lessard - Laval University, Sylvie Lévesque - University of Quebec at Montreal, Chantal Lavergne - Institut universitaire sur les jeunes en difficulté, Centre intégré universitaire du Centre-Sud-de-Montréal, Annie Dumont - Laval University, Pamela Alvarez-Lizotte - Laval University

This conference will present the results of qualitative research aiming to explore the points of view of mothers, fathers and teenagers in a context of co-occurring IPV and other parental issues regarding the services that they received and the recommendations they provided to better improve the assistance offered. Participants (n=43) were recruited with the support of community-based and institutional project partners. Data were collected by semi-structured interviews supported by two practical tools: 1) a table of specific difficulties experienced hindering family functioning, 2) an event history calendar of services that were received. The results show that the parents receive more professional help than the teenagers. When parental consumption problems were greater, teenagers talked more about their parents' needs than about their own needs. They were aware of the difficulties experienced by their parents and were worried. The teenagers also recommended that services be more proactive in providing assistance to children. Parents and teenagers said that there was a need to improve the continuity and coherence of the assistance offered by the different resources involved in social and justice systems and also between sectors of practice (IPV, mental health, addiction, child protection services). Parents also claimed more concrete support in their role as parents.

Cynthia Fraga Rizo ***Mental Health and Substance Abuse Research with System-Involved, IPV Survivors: Lessons Learned and Future Directions***

Cynthia Fraga Rizo - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Rebecca J. Macy - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Family violence researchers are challenged with collecting sensitive data from vulnerable participants mandated to receive services. An example of such a group is female intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors who are mandated by courts or Child Protection Services (CPS) to receive services. Unfortunately, there is a dearth of literature regarding recommended strategies for collecting such data from vulnerable individuals mandated to services, especially in the context of community-based, intervention research. A community-based research collaboration offered our team the opportunity to document lessons-learned regarding data collection on mental health and substance use from IPV survivors mandated to services. Our team collaborated with two community-based agencies to document and evaluate a novel intervention for female IPV survivors mandated by the courts and/or CPS to receive services. As part of this collaboration, we conducted a mixed-methods pilot study collecting pretest, posttest, and follow-up data on mental health, substance use, as well as other sensitive topics (e.g., IPV victimization/perpetration, child disciplined; N=73). Based on our experiences and findings from this community-based, intervention research, this presentation will provide attendees with frameworks, strategies, and tools to collect data on mental health and substance use from similarly vulnerable populations.

Chantal Lavergne ***The Complex Experiences of Families Confronted by the Co-Occurrence of IPV and Substance Use or Mental Health Problems***

Chantal Lavergne - Institut universitaire Jeunes en difficulté, CIUSSS du Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal, Geneviève Lessard - Laval University, Sylvie Lévesque - Université du Québec à Montréal, Annie Dumont - Laval University, Pamela Alvarez-Lizotte - Laval University

A recent study (Lavergne et al., in progress), implying secondary analyses of two representative databases from the Quebec general population (Clément et al., 2012) and the child protection services population (Hélie et al., 2017), demonstrates that one in two children exposed to intimate partner violence lives in a family where one parent has a substance use or mental health problem. This study also shows that these families face several social vulnerabilities. Relying on qualitative data collected by semi-structured interviews with mothers, fathers and teenagers (n=43) confronted by co-occurrence of intimate partner violence and a substance use or mental health problem, this presentation will deepen the understanding of how these social vulnerabilities manifest themselves for these families. The results show diversity and complexity of experiences, while some participants (more often mothers and teenagers) identified substance use or mental health problems as consequences of IPV, for others (more often fathers), these associated problems were anterior to IPV and may have contributed to aggravate IPV. Co-occurring problems also complicated the exercise of parental roles and had harmful consequences, especially for children who were affected in different ways and who may have experienced child maltreatment in addition to IPV and other parental problems.

Session C6 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Warner

Legal & Policy Responses to Family Violence

E. Everett Bartlett ***VAWA Listening Tour: Perceptions of Congressional Staffers Regarding the Violence Against Women Act***

E. Everett Bartlett - Center for Prosecutor Integrity

The Violence Against Women Act is scheduled to be reauthorized in 2018. In anticipation of this development, representatives from the Coalition to End Domestic Violence (CEDV) met with congressional staffers who are responsible for their offices' judiciary portfolio. Over a seven-month period (August 2017 - February 2018), we met with 82 congressional offices to discuss concerns and to identify staffer perceptions. During the course of each meeting, the CEDV representatives presented on one or more topics, followed by open discussion: Over-criminalization; Prosecutor perspectives; Need to address the underlying causes; Diversion programs and restorative justice; Lack of evidence of effectiveness; Domestic violence programs may be shortchanging women; VAWA-funded programs no longer seen as responsive to victims' needs; Inconsistency of prevailing "power and control" model with scientific research. The meetings were nearly evenly divided between Republicans (51.2%) and Democrats (48.8%) who were in the Senate (63.4%) and the House (36.6%). Among the 82 offices: Number who agreed with our concerns: 72 offices (87.8%); Number who were non-committal: 7 offices (8.5%); Number who voiced objections to our concerns: 3 offices (3.6%). A majority of staffers expressed general agreement that VAWA has weak evidence of effectiveness, has not addressed the underlying causes of violence, and may have contributed to the problem of over-criminalization. Most staffers were interested in further exploring the role of criminal justice diversion programs and making VAWA-funded programs more based on scientific findings.

Kristina Nikolova ***Does Stigma of Residing With The Abuser Impact Receipt of Waivers Among a Sample of IPV Survivors?***

Kristina Nikolova - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Jordan Steiner - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Judy Postmus - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Iris Cardenas - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Laura Johnson - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

Purpose: To determine whether advocates' recommendations for waivers to welfare requirements for intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors is impacted by their personal biases related to the victim living with the abuser as opposed to case characteristics. Methods: Advocates completed 237 risk assessments to inform the decisions of welfare workers considering granting waivers to welfare requirements for IPV survivors. The risk assessments are designed to help advocates determine whether the survivor's risk level necessitates the advocate to make a recommendation for the waiver to welfare workers; but the final recommendation is made by the advocate. This study used classification and regression tree (CART) analyses to differentiate between survivors who were recommended for waivers and those who were not. Survivors' risk levels, mental health, and socio-demographic characteristics were included as predictors, including whether the survivor continued to reside with the abuser. Results: For 2 of 3 waivers, advocates were significantly less likely to recommend waivers for women who continued to reside with the abuser or those who had left the relationship within the past week, even when controlling for abuse severity and type. Conclusions: Despite significant experience in IPV, advocates can still exhibit biases against survivors who do not fit the mold of the perfect victim.

Dafna Tener ***The Exemption Committees: Qualitative Exploration of an Alternative to the Judicial Process in Sibling Sexual Abuse Cases***

Dafna Tener - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Noam Tarshish - The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Haruv Institute, Shoshana Turjeman - Haruv Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma, USA

Purpose: Sibling sexual abuse (SSA) is a widespread and underreported form of abuse frequently regarded as play or normal sexual behavior. Israeli law allows Child Protection Officers to suspend police intervention in these cases by appealing to an "exemption committee". This study examines how professionals in a child advocacy center (CAC) perceive the consequences of exemption for the family and siblings, and whether therapy is a suitable alternative for the judicial process. Method: Qualitative analysis of six thematically analyzed sessions of an interdisciplinary focus group of CAC professionals working on SSA cases. Results: CAC professionals perceived exemption committees in two distinct ways: as necessary to deal with the complexity of SSA cases and as preventing justice from victims. Another main theme was the unwritten rules of the exemption committee deliberations that inform the activities of the professionals applying to it. Conclusions: Mandatory reporting in Israel resulted in a significant change in roles of CAC professionals: from case workers to law enforcers. In complex cases, such as SSA, the exemption committee has a critical role. Formalizing the committee's work will result in more accountable decision-making while still allowing for a therapeutic alternative. It will also enable to examine the suitability of this model at the international level.

Session C7 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Amphitheater

A Comprehensive Assessment of Youth Firearm Exposure: Findings from the Youth Firearm and Safety Study

Kimberly Mitchell ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Kimberly Mitchell - University of New Hampshire

Youth gun violence is a critical public health problem. Still, we know surprisingly little about children's exposure to guns and the implications of that exposure on risk for violence and trauma symptomatology. It is critical to better understand the full range of ways guns are incorporated into children's lives today and to identify subgroups of youth for whom these exposures are particularly harm-producing. The NIH-funded Youth Firearm Risk and Safety Study used a systematic, mixed-methods approach to develop and provide a comprehensive assessment of youth gun exposure in three high-risk communities. Participants were 600 youth, ages 2-17, who completed a survey on a wide range of firearm access and gun violence exposure. Youth, ages 10-17, completed the self-administered survey and caregivers of children, ages 2-9, completed the survey as proxies for their young children. The specific topics of the panel will focus on several timely areas of interest to researchers and professionals via three papers: a) an overview of the variety of ways youth are exposed to guns and gun violence; b) how gun violence exposure is linked to other forms of victimization and its association with trauma symptomatology; and c) the safety practices families utilize to keep kids safe from guns.

Kimberly Mitchell ***A Comprehensive Assessment of Youth Firearm Risk and Safety: Variations in Exposure by Age and Urbanicity***

Kimberly Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Heather A. Turner - University of New Hampshire, Cheryl Beseler - Colorado State University, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Roy Wade Jr. - Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

This paper will provide data on the variety of ways youth are exposed to guns and gun violence in three communities at high risk for gun violence: Boston, MA, Philadelphia, PA, and Appalachia, TN. Data was collected as part of the Youth Firearm Risk and Safety Study which gathered data about gun exposure from 600 participants: 300 youth, ages 10-17, and 300 caregivers of youth, ages 2-9. Findings suggest extensive gun exposure in these communities. Gun exposure included guns in the home (46% of youth), peer gun use (31% for hunting, 11% carrying, 9% known to have brought a gun to school), witnessing gun violence (40%), direct victimization with a gun (5%), and child gun usage (36%, mostly for hunting). Differences were noted between urban and non-urban communities as well as younger (ages 2-9) versus older (ages 10-17) youth. Implications for gun violence prevention will be discussed.

Heather A. Turner ***Gun Violence Exposure and the Broader Context of Child Victimization: Consequences for Trauma Symptomatology***

Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Roy Wade Jr. - Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Cheryl Beseler - Colorado State University

This paper will explore how exposure to gun violence is linked to other forms of victimization, and how these types of exposures are related to youth trauma symptomatology. Findings from the Youth Firearm Risk and Safety Study indicate high levels of gun violence exposure among youth living in both urban and non-urban communities, regardless of age. Many youth had witnessed gun violence in real life - 40% of all youth (25% of younger and 58% of older youth). The most common form of witnessing was hearing (but not seeing) a gun being shot in a public place (22% of younger youth and 45% of older youth). Rates of witnessing gun violence were particularly high among youth living in urban communities. Nearly half (48%) of youth took some action as a result of the gun violence they witnessed; for example, 28% hid somewhere until it was over and 23% limited the places they went alone. The majority of youth who had witnessed gun violence felt very/extremely upset, scared, sad or angry as a result (80% of youth in urban communities and 40% of those living in non-urban areas). Youth who experienced or witness gun violence were also more likely to experience a variety of other forms of personal and witnessed victimization. Findings will be analyzed and discussed in the context of broader victimization and adversity profiles and examine the unique and combined effect of gun-related victimization on trauma symptomatology.

Lisa M. Jones ***Firearm Safety Practices and Gun Education: Linkages with Firearm Violence Exposures***

Lisa Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Roy Wade Jr. - Children's Hospital of Philadelphia, Heather A. Turner - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Cheryl Beseler - Colorado State University

A key form of gun violence prevention is to educate families about the best ways to keep their children safe around guns. A number of gun safety practices have been recommended when there are guns in the home, as well as the need to educate youth about gun safety, yet we know little about how often these safety and education practices are followed. Data from the Youth Firearm Risk and Safety Study highlight how common it is to have a gun in the home (46%) and for what reasons (hunting, target shooting, protection, work). Large differences were noted based on type of community with over half of youth in non-urban areas indicating having at least one gun in their home compared with approximately 15% of youth living in urban environments. More than one in three families indicated they kept a gun in their home which was loaded with bullets where someone could easily get them if needed; this was true regardless of the age of the child. Youth living in non-urban areas were more likely than those in urban areas to have accessible loaded guns in the home. One in three youth have had someone ask them about guns in their home, this was particularly true among families living in urban areas with young children. Findings about guns in the home will be discussed in the broader context of youth gun violence exposure.

Session C8 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Gardner

20X20 Understanding Violence

Kris T. Gebhard ***Shame is a Key Ingredient in Male Interpersonal Violence***

Kris T. Gebhard - George Mason University

Scholars theorize that shame and responses to shame play integral roles in male violence. Experimental literature in psychology demonstrates a relationship between threat to masculinity and aggression, such that some men act out violently in response to feeling that they are not meeting gender role expectations. Research further suggests that shame may be a key component of this dynamic, and therefore potential target of intervention. I will synthesize recent research findings highlighting the ways general shame and shame-related responses specific to threat to masculinity can undergird male violence. Building on these findings, I will articulate guiding questions to facilitate cross-disciplinary research and practice aimed at preventing male violence.

Martha Dinwiddie ***Exploring the Impact of Financial Strain on Subjective Well-Being: Does Meaning-Making Mediate the Relationship?***

Martha Dinwiddie - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Elizabeth Taylor - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

Introduction: Previous research has documented the deleterious effects of financial strain and the mental health consequences of economic pressure on individuals and families. However, less is known about the variables that mediate the relationship between financial strain and poor well-being outcomes. Meaning-making, or the ability to find meaning in the face of stressful life events, has been theorized as beneficial to mental health and coping with adversity. The current study investigated the mediating role of meaning-making strengths on the relationship between financial strain and subjective well-being. Method: Participants were 357 individuals in a Southern state that completed a survey based on the Resilience Portfolio Model. The sample was 65.8% female, and included adults ages 18 and over, with a mean age of 37.6 (SD= 15.6). More than two-fifths of the sample (43%) reported an annual household income of less than $30,000 for 2016. Nearly half of the sample (48.6%) reported not having enough money for necessary household items and more than two-thirds (68.6%) reported that it would be difficult to find $500 for an unexpected expense. Results: Bivariate correlation showed a significant relationship between Financial Strain and Subjective Well-being ($r = -.27$, $p < .001$). A hierarchical regression showed that gender and age accounted for only 2.6% of variance in Subjective Well-being among participants; however, when Financial Strain, Purpose, and Mattering were introduced into the model, these variables together accounted for 54.1% of variance ($p < .001$). The model indicated that Mattering and Purpose partially mediated the relationship between Financial Strain and Subjective Well-being. Discussion: Results of this study indicate that Meaning-Making strengths may be a mechanism through which Financial Strain affects Subjective Well-being. Financial strain remains an understudied area, and more research is warranted to gain a more robust understanding of the psychological harms caused by economic pressures.

Elizabeth Taylor ***How Delinquent is too Delinquent? Exploring the Intersection of Delinquent Behavior and Well-being***

Elizabeth Taylor - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center & University of the South, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

Objective: Numerous studies have explored protective factors and risk factors when studying youth delinquency. However, fewer studies have explored the intersection of other indicators of well-being with delinquency. Are there youth who could be considered delinquent, but are also doing well in life as far as subjective well-being? Method: Participants (n = 684) were between the ages of 11 and 19 (M = 16.0, SD = 2.2) and 58.9% were female. Participants completed a survey on resilience strengths-based coping strategies. Results were analyzed using ANOVA's to compare levels of subjective well-being and delinquency on a range of protective factors (emotional regulation, a sense of purpose, community support, generous behaviors, social support – friends and family, social support – friends and adults). Results: Some youth reported high subjective well-being despite high levels of delinquency. There was a significant interaction for emotional regulation and purpose by delinquency and subjective well-being. Overall, those with low delinquency and high subjective well-being reported feeling more of a sense of purpose than did the other three groups. Some effects were in surprising directions, with more delinquent youth not necessarily looking lower functioning than other youth. Gender differences will also be explored. Discussion: Some youth may be adopting deviant identities to enhance their self-perception. More research needs to be done to explore how delinquency is related to other indicators of youth functioning.

Mary Montminy ***People of Walking***

Mary Montminy-Danna - Salve Regina University, Julia Montminy - Private Practice

Travelers have a long history in Europe. Irish Travelers are a self-separated group and considered an ethnic minority. They share many of the traditions, culture and religion of their nation, but exist outside the mainstream as a transient population. They are marginalized and the victims of both systemic and personal violence. Consistently they have less access to employment and health care, more illness and higher mortality rates, and less education than the settled population. Travelers' unique culture shows strength and resilience that can be generalized and built upon to increase their overall quality of life. They have survived for hundreds of years because as a clan, they have a connection that is powerful and traditions they cherish. Strengths-based assessment that considers what this population can offer to inform the same issues with other transient populations is becoming more important as the number of marginalized persons around the world grows. Focus on ethnic minorities and their survival will highlight traits that are more important in a world that is pluralistic and begs increased respect in order to foster health and peace. This presentation will use person-in-the-environment and public health models and explore opportunities for improving community health and social interactions between the settled population and that of the Irish Travelers.

Alli Smith ***"And It Really Opened My Eyes": The Role of Resilience Portfolio Strengths in Turning Points***

Alli Smith - University of Kansas, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

Although there is increasing knowledge about strengths and coping across the lifespan, less is known about "turning point" moments in an individual's life. Current literature on turning points often focuses on turning points in relation to criminal behavior and recidivism, in the transition from adolescence to adulthood, or within specific relationships or families. However, this study examines turning points beyond these contexts, examining the full range of key moments that people consider to change their life or life story. This presentation will outline how Resilience Portfolio strengths (meaning-making, interpersonal, and regulatory strengths) function within individual turning points related to either coping with violence and victimization or the cessation of perpetration. For example, a participant cited that religious meaning-making encouraged him to leave the gang he was in, which, in turn, encouraged him to use regulatory and interpersonal strengths to stop drinking and doing drugs. This study examines qualitative data from 169 adult, rural Appalachian participants from the Southeastern United States. Participants were a part of a larger study on life stories, values, and the Laws of Life essay. Interview portions solely concerning turning points were isolated and coded using grounded theory analysis to determine how strengths functioned within participants' turning point narratives. Ultimately, this study hopes to better understand how turning points and Resilience Portfolio strengths are interrelated. Often, many turning points directly involve regulatory strengths (e.g. getting sober), but also cite interpersonal (e.g. letting down family) and meaning-making (e.g. finding a greater purpose) strengths as motivations for the change exhibited within turning points related to violence and victimization. With greater understanding of how Resilience Portfolio strengths function within individual turning points, future research can evaluate how certain strengths can shape turning point outcomes in order to improve coping with victimization or promoting change in perpetration across the lifespan.

Session C9 Monday 7/16/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Lear

Understanding Stalking

Carolyn Hartley ***Sexual Harassment, Stalking, Dating Violence, and Sexual Violence Victimization among Sexual Minority College Students***

Carolyn Hartley - University of Iowa

Purpose: Many studies of sexual misconduct among sexual minorities focus only on sexual assault, only on female sexual minorities, or do not differentiate among types of sexual minority status. This paper examines reported experiences of peer sexual harassment, stalking, dating violence, and sexual violence among female and male sexual minority college students. Method: Weighted data are from a campus-wide sample of undergraduate and graduate students from a Midwestern public university using a modified version of the Administrator-Researcher Campus Climate Collaborative (ARC3) survey. Logistic regression was used to examine differences in reported rates of victimization among bisexual, gay/lesbian, other sexual orientation, and heterosexual students separately for male and female students. Results: Compared to their heterosexual counterparts: 1. Bisexual and lesbian females and bisexual and gay males reported higher rates of peer sexual harassment. 2.Bisexual females and gay males reported higher rates of stalking and dating violence. 3. Bisexual females and gay males reported higher rates of sexual violence victimization. Conclusion: Sexual minorities, bisexual female and male students in particular, experience multiple forms of victimization during their college years, warranting more attention to prevention and intervention programs to address these high risk populations.

Marta Burczycka ***Stalking in Canada, 2014***

Marta Burczycka - Statistics Canada

Defined as repeated and unwanted attention that causes a person to fear for their personal safety or for the safety of someone they know, stalking is considered by researchers and victims' services professionals to be both a serious crime in itself and a potential precursor of more serious violence to follow. Based on self-reported data collected from over 35,000 Canadians through the 2014 General Social Survey (GSS) on Victimization, this presentation provides insight into the prevalence and nature of stalking in Canada, including trends over time, risk factors and offender and victim characteristics. Changes in how Canadians use technology—and how increased digital communication has impacted the nature of stalking—are also considered. As stalking can occur in the context of many different kinds of interpersonal relationships, this presentation also focuses on how stalking between intimate partners differs from that perpetrated by acquaintances and strangers in ways that include associations with violence and overrepresentation of women as victims. Multivariate analysis provides further insight into these differences, and isolates several key risk factors associated with stalking by intimate partners versus stalking by other people. Impacts on victims and interactions between victims and the justice system are also explored.

Nesa E. Wasarhaley ***Whose Fear is Reasonable? The Effects of Mock Juror Gender and Victim Attractiveness on Perceptions of Stalking***

Nesa E. Wasarhaley - Bridgewater State University, Kristin M. Purnell - Tufts University

People often use themselves as a proxy when making legal decisions under a reasonable person standard, which may affect stalking judgments in states whose statutes use a reasonable fear definition (i.e., the offender's actions could cause a reasonable person to become subjectively fearful). Also, jurors in an ex-intimate partner stalking case must evaluate whether a defendant exhibited a pattern of behavior that was realistic romantic courtship or criminal stalking, which can be ambiguous and affected by extra-legal factors. Attractiveness is one such factor that can bias legal judgments but is currently unexamined in a stalking context. The present study examined the effects of victim and defendant attractiveness and mock jurors' gender on perceptions of an ex-intimate partner stalking case. Community members (N=290) read a stalking trial summary in which we manipulated victim and defendant attractiveness via photos. They rated the likelihood that the victim, they, and a reasonable person would experience emotional distress and fear in the circumstances given. Overall, women rated a higher likelihood of experiencing fear themselves compared to men. Women also rated the likelihood of the victim experiencing emotional distress and fear, and a reasonable person experiencing emotional distress and fear as significantly lower for an attractive victim versus an unattractive victim.

Session D1 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Riverwatch

Toxic Masculinity and Violence Perpetration

Kris T. Gebhard ***Investigating Shame and Men's Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence: Threat to Masculinity is a Key Player***

Kris T. Gebhard - George Mason University, Syeda Buchwach - George Mason University, Lauren B. Cattaneo - George Mason University

Research shows that when investigating male violence, it is important to consider the roles played by shame, as well as men's experiences of threat to their manhood. We created a measure to assess shame-related responses to threatened masculinity (the Masculinity and Shame Questionnaire/MASQ), to explore whether reactions to threatened-masculinity shame (Feel Shame, Escape, Prevent Exposure, and Externalize Blame) relate to aggression. In particular, threatened-masculinity shame appears relevant to men's perpetration of intimate partner violence. A cross-sectional study with heterosexual men (n=460) found positive significant relationships between all four threatened-masculinity shame-related responses and self-report of perpetration of intimate partner violence ($r = 0.22 – 0.29$, $p < .01$). Results from hierarchical regression analyses suggest that threatened-masculinity shame is important to assess and address above and beyond general shame in the context of interpersonal violence ($\Delta F(2, 445) = 35.41$, $p < .001$). We will highlight the research questions our study inspires and discuss ways the findings can inform practice.

Julia O'Connor ***The Reciprocal Effects of Rape Myth Acceptance and Proclivity to Perpetrate Sexual Violence***

Julia O'Connor - Rutgers University, Sarah McMahon - Rutgers University

An underlying assumption about sexual violence is that it results from a causal sequence: the acceptance of rape myths contributes to proclivity to perpetrate sexual violence, and in turn can ultimately lead to sexually violent behaviors. Both rape myth acceptance and proclivity to perpetrate a sexual assault are attitudes associated with perpetration of a sexual assault. Although this relationship is assumed to be unidirectional, no studies have examined if this relationship is reciprocal, with both rape myths beliefs and proclivity to perpetrate reinforcing each other over time. Using longitudinal data with 526 college men, this study investigates these relationships according to two models: autoregressive effects of rape myth acceptance and proclivity to perpetrate over time, and rape myth acceptance and proclivity to perpetrate predicting each other over time. The results of the cross-lagged panel indicate that, contrary to prior assumptions, reciprocal causality exists for rape myth acceptance and proclivity to perpetrate a sexual assault. The results of this study have clear implications for prevention efforts that are directed towards modifying attitudes associated with sexual assault perpetration. It is important to find methods of reducing or eliminating both beliefs in college men in order to reduce campus sexual violence rates.

Clifton R. Emery ***A Comparative Study of Totalitarian Style Partner Control in Seoul and Beijing: Confucian Sex-Role Norms, Secrecy, and Missing Data***

Clifton Emery - University of Hong Kong, Wu, Shali - Kyunghee University, Chan, Ko-Ling - Hong Kong Polytechnic

Totalitarian style partner control is seldom studied apart from IPV independently as an outcome. This paper uses a comparative study of Beijing and Seoul to begin to address this gap in the research. Using random probability samples of married/partnered women from Beijing (n = 301) and Seoul (n = 459), we tested the relationship between Confucian sex-role norms and secrecy and totalitarian style partner control at both the individual and neighborhood levels. We also used data obtained via refusal conversion to test the hypothesis that women in highly controlled relationships are more likely to refuse to participate in surveys. All three hypotheses were supported at the individual level. Surprisingly, neighborhood socio-economic status was positively associated with totalitarian style partner control. The combined data conceal important differences between Beijing and Seoul. The rate if totalitarian style partner control is more than 5 times higher in Seoul, and Confucian sex role norms, at both the individual and neighborhood levels, predict totalitarian style control there. Based on our findings, we infer that cultural emphases on face may play very different roles in the etiology of totalitarian partner control in the two cities.

Session D2 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Ballroom

Child Adversities Research

Melinda I. Morrill ***Assessing Within- and Between-Family Variations in an Expanded Measure of Childhood Adversity***

Melinda I. Morrill - Massachusetts General Hospital, Marc S. Schulz - Bryn Mawr College, Michael D. Nevarez - Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School, Kristopher J. Preacher - Vanderbilt University, Robert J. Waldinger - Massachusetts General Hospital, Harvard Medical School

This expanded, multi-domain retrospective measure of childhood adversity leveraged empirical and theoretical advances to examine childhood adversity at both individual and family levels. Despite the fact that childhood adversity most often occurs in the context of families, there is a death of studies that have validated childhood adversity measures on multiple siblings within the same families. Multilevel psychometric analyses of this childhood adversity measure administered to 1,189 siblings in 517 families indicated that the new categories of childhood adversity were widely endorsed, and added understanding of the etiology and sequalae of childhood adversity when partitioned into within- and between-family levels. For example, Multilevel Confirmatory Factor Analyses indicated that financial stress: bills/food, unsafe neighborhood, and parental unemployment were often experienced similarly by siblings in the same families and stemmed primarily from family-wide (between-family) sources. On the other hand, being bullied and school stressors were often experienced differently by siblings and derived primarily from individual (within-family) processes. Multilevel Structural Equation Modeling further illuminated differential predictive criterion validity correlations between these categories of childhood adversity with later life psychological, social, and physical health. Expanded, multi-domain and multilevel measures of childhood adversity appear to hold promise for identifying layered causes and consequences of adverse childhood experiences.

Veronica Shepp ***Children with Incarcerated Parents: Presenting Symptomatology and Treatment Outcomes of Safe From the Start Programming***

Veronica Shepp - University of Illinois at Chicago, Anne Kirkner - University of Illinois at Chicago, Erin O'Callaghan - University of Illinois at Chicago, Shannon Harper - University of Illinois at Chicago, Paul Schewe - University of Illinois at Chicago

Children of parents who have experienced incarceration have increased risk of various negative life experiences (i.e., violence, victimization, behavior problems, etc.) (Lange 2000; Miller 2006; Miller 2007). In our sample of 4,910 who were referred for Safe From the Start services, 3,101 children had at least one parent who had ever experienced incarceration. This study seeks to examine the treatment outcomes of children who had at least one parent incarcerated (n=236) during treatment in Safe From the Start programs throughout Illinois. Children range in age from 0 to 18, with an average age of 4.6. Of the children in our sample, 39.3% were Caucasian, 25.2% were African-American, 21.3% were Hispanic-American, .5% were Asian-American, 12.2% were Biracial, and 1.4% identified as ‘other.’ Children were referred to Safe From the Start services due to exposure to domestic or community violence and received an average of 9.3 sessions of individualized family counseling, family support, or other therapeutic interventions. This study compares various presenting symptoms and treatment outcomes for each group of children. The consequences of having parents who have experienced incarceration on healing and treatment outcomes are discussed. In addition, we offer suggestions for service providers and funders with regard to children with parents who have experienced incarceration.

Yanfeng Xu ***Neighborhood, Fathers' Involvement, and Children's Internalizing and Externalizing Trajectories from Age 3 to Age 9 in Fragile Families***

Yanfeng Xu - University of Maryland

INTRODUCTION: The effort of recent research has shifted to examine the association between perceived neighborhood and children's behavioral health. However, very scant studies examine children's long-term behavioral outcomes. To fill the gap in the literature, this study aims to examine the associations among neighborhood collective efficacy, neighborhood disorders, and fathers' involvement, and children's externalizing and internalizing problems over time. METHOD: This study utilized mothers' self-report data at baseline and year 3, year 5, and year 9 in-home survey data in 18 U.S. cities from the Fragile Family and Child Well-being (FFCW) study. The analytic sample size for this study was 3,664. Linear mixed effects models were conducted using STATA 14.0. RESULTS: This study found that children's externalizing and internalizing problems decreased from age 3 to age 9. Results also revealed that neighborhood collective efficacy and neighborhood disorders were significantly associated with children's internalizing and externalizing behavioral problems over time. Different from predictors associated with internalizing problems over time, child's gender and fathers' involvement were only significantly associated with externalizing problems. In terms of other covariates, child's age, child's health status, mother's race, mother's education, and household income were significantly associated with children's internalizing and externalizing problems from year 3 to year 9. CONCLUSION: These results indicate the importance of neighborhood collective efficacy and neighborhood orders in children's behavioral health outcomes. Also, results highlight the gender difference and fathers' positive roles in buttering children's externalizing problems. The implications for interventions were discussed.

Ilan Cerna-Turoff ***The Causal Effects of the 2010 Haitian Earthquake on Households' Physical and Emotional Violence against Children***

Ilan Cerna-Turoff - London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine, Mike Baiocchi - Stanford University

Violence research widely applies the socio-ecological model to explain theoretical connections between population-level events and interpersonal violence. Despite a theoretical basis, no study has quantified a causal relationship between natural disasters and violence against children. This study examines the trends and characteristics of physical and emotional violence against children in households after the 2010 Haitian earthquake. The earthquake is treated as a natural experiment that randomly affected the Haitian population. We match individuals on pre-earthquake covariates for earthquake displaced and non-displaced children to test for post-earthquake violence differences in the nationally-representative Violence Against Children Survey. The matching combines Mahalanobis distance and propensity scores with sensitivity tests for hidden bias, and McNemar's tests are used to test for changes in violence levels after the earthquake. The initial results for 13-to-17 year old girls [pairs n=141] and boys [pairs n=168] indicate that the odds of violence did not significantly change post-earthquake. These results counter the narrative of mass violence in the wake of the Haitian earthquake but simultaneously reflect endemically high levels of violence, which will be explored in this presentation. This study augments the quantitative evidence of the effect and complexities of macro-level environmental exposures on micro-level violence practices

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Session D3 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Harbor's Edge

Bystander Behaviors

Alison Krauss ***Assessing Bystander Behavior Among College Students: Missed Opportunities***

Alison Krauss - Southern Methodist University, Ernest N. Jouriles - Southern Methodist University, Renee McDonald - Southern Methodist University

Measures of bystander behavior often include items such as "I saw a friend and their partner in a heated argument, and I asked if everything was okay" with a yes/no response option. Such items confound the decision not to respond with the absence of opportunities to respond. Not responding when presented with opportunities to intervene can be conceptualized as a forgone opportunity. The current study presents a measure of forgone opportunities to intervene to prevent sexual or relationship violence. We examined the extent to which students who most frequently intervene to prevent sexual and relationship violence also forgo opportunities to engage in bystander behavior. First-year undergraduate students (n = 987; 52% female) participated in the study, providing data on opportunities to intervene to prevent violence and on bystander behavior. Results demonstrated a positive association between forgone opportunities and bystander behavior, $r = .26$, $p < .001$. This association emerged for both males and females, but was stronger for females, $b = .03$, $p < .001$. In short, individuals who engage in bystander behavior most frequently also tend to forgo the most opportunities to engage in such behavior. These findings have implications for examining determinants of bystander behavior and the evaluation of bystander training programs.

Michelle Toews ***Predicting Bystander Behavior: An Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior***

Michelle Toews - Kansas State University, Eric Goodcase - Kansas State University, Chelsea Spencer - Kansas State University, Kristin Anders - Kansas State University

Guided by Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), the purpose of this study was to examine how students' attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control regarding sexual assault and bystander behavior predicted their bystander intentions and behaviors. A total of 2,482 students attending a university in the south completed an online survey developed using questions recommended by the White House Task Force to Protect Students from Sexual Assault. We focused on responses from 274 students who observed a situation they believed was, or could have led to, sexual assault and provided a clear response regarding how they responded to this situation. The majority were White (81.8%), heterosexual (82.8%) females (77.7%), 30.3% were Latino, and they were, on average, 21.3 years old. A full structural equation model revealed that attitudes ($b = .14$, $p < .01$, $\beta = .30$), subjective norms ($b = .11$, $p < .01$, $\beta = .20$), and perceived behavioral control ($b = .11$, $p < .05$, $\beta = .20$) were all positively associated with bystander intentions, but intentions was the only variable directly related to bystander behaviors ($b = 1.51$, $p < .001$, $OR = 4.53$). Our findings support TPB and suggest that bystander intervention programs should strive to alter attitudes, subjective norms, and perceived behavioral control in order to increase students' bystander intentions and, ultimately, their behaviors.

Denise A. Hines ***College Students' Attitudes Towards Different Types of Sexual Assaults: Implications for Bystander Programming***

Denise Hines - Clark University, Ethan Hoffman - Clark University

Bystander programming is considered the gold standard for preventing sexual assault on college campuses, but research shows that it doesn't change attitudes about sexual assault when the perpetrator isn't male and the victim isn't female. Also, college students have ambiguous attitudes regarding sexual assault when alcohol is involved. Through an experimental design, the current study investigated college students' (n = 551; 71% women; 70.6% heterosexual) attitudes in two conditions – forced versus alcohol-facilitated sexual assault – and four conditions where the gender of the victim and perpetrator were randomized. Participants were more confident in their assessments that a sexual assault occurred when the assault was forced, and when the perpetrator was male and the victim was female. They were more likely to report an intent to intervene when they judged the situation as a sexual assault and they deemed the perpetrator responsible. Victim responsibility didn't predict participants' intent to intervene. Participants were least likely to say they would intervene when the perpetrator was female and the victim was male. Thus, sexual assault prevention programming needs to focus on bolstering students' assessment that a sexual assault occurred regardless of the genders of the people involved or whether force was used, and that in any of these situations, intervention is needed.

Session D4 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Wentworth

"Nothing About us Without us:" Using CBPR to Evaluate DV Program Practices

Lisa Goodman ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Lisa Goodman - Boston College

As budgets tighten and demand grows, domestic violence (DV) programs are facing enormous pressure to demonstrate the impact of their work - without many resources for doing so. Two critical challenges to doing DV program evaluation are 1) advocate distrust of academics, who often overlook their wisdom and investigate questions that feel irrelevant to their work; and 2) the absence of methods and measures that reflect DV programs' missions and survivors' goals for themselves. This panel will be comprised of three talks designed to illustrate the use of CBPR to address these gaps. First, Lisa Goodman will describe a new online toolkit developed to meet the needs of researchers and practitioners interested in beginning CBPR collaborations. Second, Kristie Thomas will describe the elements, successes, and limitations of a large and ongoing CBPR collaboration designed to develop validated, practitioner-informed outcome measures of survivor success. Third, Lauren Cattaneo will describe the results of a study using these measures in a CBPR partnership designed to evaluate the effectiveness of a short-term survivor-defined advocacy intervention. Finally, two community advocates will discuss the relevance and utility of these findings for DV programs.

Lauren B. Cattaneo ***How Does Survivor-Defined Practice Affect Empowerment? Results From a Longitudinal CBPR Evaluation***

Lauren Cattaneo - George Mason University, Amanda M. Stylianou - Safe Horizon

The domestic violence field has long advocated a survivor-centered approach to working with survivors - one that aims to maximize choice and address each survivor's unique needs, contexts, and coping strategies in the context of a collaborative partnership. Despite consensus about its importance, the concept has served more as a unifying value than as a measurable process likely to lead to particular outcomes. This gap is problematic for organizations wishing to build evidence for the effectiveness of their work, such as Safe Horizon, a victim service organization in New York serving approximately 250,000 people each year. Safe Horizon has articulated survivor-centered practice as the framework for their services, and sought to explore the link between their approach and positive outcomes for survivors. This study presents the results of the CBPR project that explored that question, using the two measures developed in DVPERC. We conducted a short-term longitudinal study in Safe Horizon's community programs, in which 177 survivors filled out measures before and after their first meeting with staff. Results showed that in the aggregate, survivors' safety-related empowerment increased significantly after that single session, and that more survivor-defined sessions were related to greater improvement. Adding nuance, results also suggested that not all facets of empowerment shifted to the same degree: Survivors' sense of "trade-offs" did not change significantly, and a subgroup of survivors felt worse after the session. Implications for Safe Horizon and organizations doing similar work will be discussed.

Kristie A. Thomas ***"No sacred cows or bulls": The story of the Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative (DVPERC)***

Kristie Thomas - Simmons College, Lisa A. Goodman - Boston College

Community-based participatory research (CBPR) is an approach in which all phases of the research process reflect commitment to mutuality, transparency, equitable distribution of power, and shared ownership. Although CBPR partnerships follow a common set of values, they can vary considerably in terms of size, focus, duration, and community member composition. An example of the variability within CBPR approaches is The Domestic Violence Program Evaluation and Research Collaborative (DVPERC), formed in Massachusetts in 2011 as an effort to connect research and practice. DVPERC initially consisted of a few programs and researchers united by a single project, but we quickly evolved into a large, ongoing, regional collaboration. This talk will provide an in-depth look at the five elements that comprise the DVPERC model and the outcomes of our work – including the CBPR process used to develop the measures highlighted in the second presentation of this symposium. Special attention will be paid to the challenges experienced along the way, including how larger contextual forces interact with aspects of the DVPERC model (and similar collaborations) to unintentionally privilege researcher voices and perpetuate structural oppression in the DV field. In presenting the DVPERC model, we hope to assist others interested in launching their own CBPR practitioner-researcher partnerships.

Lisa A. Goodman ***Power Through Partnerships: A New CBPR Toolkit for Domestic Violence Researchers***

Lisa Goodman - Boston College, Kristie Thomas - Simmons School of Social Work

In the absence of ongoing involvement in the communities that are the subjects of research, even well-intentioned researchers can develop questions that are not relevant to community needs, employ methods that hurt community members, or disseminate findings in ways that are inaccessible to those most affected. Recognizing these harms, a growing number of domestic violence researchers have embraced community-based participatory research (CBPR), an approach in which researchers and community members share power at every level of the research process, co-creating knowledge that can be applied to enhance community well-being. Despite growing interest in this approach, implementing CBPR can be daunting even for experienced researchers. Community members and researchers may come from different backgrounds and perspectives and have different priorities, which in turn can lead to profound rifts if such differences are not acknowledged and addressed. To address these and other concerns, a group of researchers and practitioners collaborated to develop an online toolkit for DV researchers interested in CPBR. This talk will introduce the toolkit, Power Through Partnerships: A CBPR Toolkit for Domestic Violence Researchers, a free online resource. We will describe its core concepts using brief videos developed for the toolkit; and demonstrate its utility for training emerging researchers.

Session D5 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Woodbury

Sexe, Drogue et Victimisation: Difficultés dans les Relations Amoureuses à L'adolescence

Mylène Fernet ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Mylène Fernet - Université du Québec à Montréal

L'adolescence est une période clé durant laquelle les jeunes expérimentent leurs premières relations amoureuses. Pour plusieurs, ces relations favorisent la formation de l'identité, la découverte de l'intimité ainsi que l'épanouissement affectif, relationnel et sexuel. Cependant, un nombre important d'adolescents est confronté à des difficultés qui peuvent se traduire par des expériences de violence. Dans ce panel, des chercheures de l'Équipe Violence sexuelle et santé (ÉVISSA) partagent leurs plus récentes découvertes sur la violence dans les relations amoureuses, ses facteurs de risque et ses spécificités de genre. Les quatre présentations s'inscrivent dans des approches méthodologiques complémentaires. La première (Fernet et al.) aborde la diversité des formes de violences sexuelles subies dans le contexte des relations amoureuse. La seconde (Théorêt et al.) propose une analyse dyadique, en examinant comment l'attachement amoureux de chaque partenaire est associé à la VRA subie par chacun. La troisième (Gauthier-Duchesne et al.) documente les difficultés amoureuses du point de vue d'adolescents ayant été victimes d'agression sexuelle durant l'enfance. La quatrième (Lapierre et al.) examine comment la consommation d'alcool et de drogues contribue à la perpétration de la violence psychologique lorsque l'estime de soi est prise en compte.

Andréanne Lapierre ***Alcool, drogues et estime de soi à l'adolescence : un cocktail pouvant mener à la violence dans les relations amoureuses.***

Andréanne Lapierre - Université du Québec à Montréal, Valérie Théorêt - Université du Québec à Montréal, Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal

Plus d'un adolescent sur deux devra faire face à une situation de violence psychologique dans ses relations amoureuses (VPRA). Avoir une faible estime de soi et consommer de l'alcool et de la drogue ont été identifiés comme des facteurs associés à une augmentation du risque qu'a un adolescent d'employer la VPRA. À ce jour, on ne sait pas comment ces deux facteurs, considérés ensemble, peuvent avoir un impact sur la trajectoire des comportements violents adoptés. Cette étude a pour objectif d'examiner la probabilité d'infliger de la VPRA en fonction du temps, de l'estime de soi, ainsi que de la consommation d'alcool et de drogues. Un sous-échantillon de 111 adolescents (Mage =16,1) qui ont indiqué être en couple et qui ont participé aux trois temps de mesure de l'Enquête PAJ a été constitué. Ces adolescents ont répondu à des questionnaires sur l'estime de soi (T1), la consommation (T1), ainsi que la VPRA utilisée (T1-T3). Les résultats préliminaires du modèle linéaire mixte généralisé révèlent que le temps n'a pas d'effet sur la VPRA infligée, que les adolescents qui ont une faible estime de soi sont 2,25 fois plus à risque d'infliger de la VPRA et que ceux dont la consommation est problématique sont 2,54 fois plus à risque de le faire. Ces résultats soulignent l'importance d'intégrer l'estime de soi et la consommation dans les programmes de prévention de la VPRA.

Amélie Gauthier-Duchesne ***Analyse qualitative des difficultés amoureuses vécues par les garcons adolescents victimes d'agression sexuelle***

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

L'agression sexuelle (AS) vécue durant l'enfance est corrélée à diverses difficultés à l'adolescence, dont le risque important de revictimisation dans le cadre des relations amoureuses. Afin de proposer des pistes d'intervention qui tiennent compte du vécu des garçons, la présente étude documente les expériences amoureuses les plus difficiles décrites par les adolescents ayant été victimes d'AS. Les réponses proviennent d'un sous-échantillon de 100 garçons victimes, âgés de 14 à 17 ans, ayant participé à l'Enquête sur les Parcours Amoureux des Jeunes conduite dans 34 écoles secondaires du Québec. Les jeunes ont répondu de manière écrite et anonyme. L'analyse de contenu a permis de faire émerger sept types d'expériences difficiles vécues, dont les plus récurrentes sont les suivantes : 1- la rupture, une épreuve dont il est difficile de se remettre (26) et 2- des relations marquées par des conflits, comme des chicanes, de la jalousie ou une confiance brisée (18). Seulement 5 jeunes ont nommé subir de la violence verbale, physique ou sexuelle comme la pire expérience vécue. La perception des garçons victimes d'AS sur leurs relations amoureuses met donc en lumière une diversité de difficultés qui dépassent la seule revictimisation. Les interventions gagneraient à inclure des stratégies de saine gestion de conflits et d'émotions.

Valérie Théorêt ***Attachement et violence dans les relations amoureuses des jeunes : Une etude dyadique***

Valérie Théorêt - Université du Québec à Montréal, Andréanne Lapierre - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Mylène Fernet - Université du Québec à Montréal

La violence dans les relations amoureuses (VRA) des jeunes est une problématique complexe qui implique nécessairement une interaction entre les deux partenaires. Or, l'aspect dyadique inhérent à cette problématique demeure peu documenté. La présente étude utilise la théorie de l'attachement pour mieux comprendre comment l'attachement amoureux de chaque partenaire est associé à la VRA subie par chacun. Ainsi, 96 couples hétérosexuels âgés de 15 à 21 ans ont été recrutés dans le cadre de l'Enquête sur les Parcours Amoureux des Jeunes. Des questionnaires ont été utilisés afin d'évaluer les deux dimensions de l'attachement amoureux (anxiété d'abandon et évitement de l'intimité) et la VRA subie au cours des 12 derniers mois. Les résultats indiquent que chez les filles, l'anxiété d'abandon et l'évitement de l'intimité sont associés à davantage de VRA subie (β = ,34 et β = ,20 respectivement). Chez les garçons, seule l'anxiété d'abandon est associée à davantage de VRA subie (β = ,28). L'anxiété d'abandon des garçons est d'ailleurs aussi été associée à davantage de VRA subie par les filles (β = ,27). Cette étude souligne l'importance de considérer les influences dyadiques de l'attachement afin de mieux comprendre la VRA chez les jeunes. Les insécurités associées à l'anxiété d'abandon seraient des cibles d'intervention importantes pour prévenir la VRA chez les deux partenaires.

Mylène Fernet ***« Je ne savais pas que je pouvais dire non à mon amoureux » : Expériences de violences sexuelles dans le contexte des relations***

Mylène Fernet - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Geneviève Brodeur - Université du Québec à Montréal, Valérie Théorêt - Université du Québec à Montréal

Malgré la prévalence des violences sexuelles exercées dans le contexte des relations amoureuses (VRA) et ses effets délétères, elles sont les moins étudiées. Plusieurs travaux soulignent les enjeux liés à la mesure du consentement sexuel. Cette étude vise à : 1) explorer la concordance de la VRA sexuelle appréhendée à l'aide d'un instrument de mesure validé (adaptation du Sexual Experiences Survey) à celle rapportée dans le contexte d'entrevues individuelles et; 2) définir, du point de jeunes femmes, les expériences de VRA sexuelle. Parmi les 51 jeunes femmes (18 et 25 ans) ayant participé, 24,4% rapportent, au moins un geste de VRA sexuelle au cours des 12 derniers mois, alors qu'en entrevue près de la moitié (47,1%) décrit une telle expérience. Une analyse de contenu direct a été effectuée à partir de la taxonomie de VRA sexuelle de Bagwell-Gray et al. (2015). La VRA sexuelle se décline comme suit : 1) la coercition sexuelle où la victime est manipulée ou vit des pressions; 2) les agression sexuelles où la victime est menacée physiquement ou craint les conséquences du refus d'obtempérer; 3) les relations sexuelles sous contraintes psychologiques et; 4) les activités sexuelles forcées où la victime est blessée physiquement. Ces résultats confirment l'ambiguïté des expressions de coercition et de VRA sexuelle et l'ambivalence des victimes à reconnaître ces gestes.

Session D6 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Warner

Improving the Healthcare Response to Violence

Lynette M. Renner ***M Health Community Network Midpoint Findings: Provider Knowledge, Screening Rates, and Institutionalization of an IPV Protocol***

Lynette Renner - University of Minnesota, Martha Wetzel - Emory University, Mary E. Logeais - University of Minnesota, Hannah Scott - University of Minnesota, Cari Jo Clark - Emory University

Purpose: The US Preventive Services Task Force and Institute of Medicine recommend intimate partner violence (IPV) screening for women of childbearing age; yet, only 2%-50% of healthcare providers routinely screen female patients. In this study, we examine change in provider knowledge and practice and degree of institutionalization of the M Health Community Network, a community-university IPV response project in a large multi-specialty outpatient clinic setting. Method: Data were taken from surveys (n=30 medical providers, 76 nursing staff, and 25 behavioral health providers), interviews (n=13 clinic managers/rooming staff) and electronic health records (n~150,000 patients) to examine changes in provider IPV knowledge, opinions and practices, IPV screening rates, and the institutionalization of the new protocol over one year. Results: Knowledge and opinion scale scores between baseline and midpoint did not significantly change for any of the three provider groups (all $p \geq 0.05$). Routinized screening has been variable across clinics and administrative support has vacillated with leadership turnover. However, screening rates improved and nearly 500 hundred survivors have been identified and offered support. Conclusion: Understanding opportunities and barriers to system changes in screening and responding to IPV are essential to building coordinated systems of care.

John Cullen ***Understanding the Needs of Transgender Patients***

John Cullen - University of Rochester, Catherine Faurot - University of Rochester, Consultant, Torrey Wyatt - University of Rochester, Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester

The authors will present survey findings. The purpose of the Western New York internet-based survey was to assess transgender and gender nonconforming population healthcare and safety needs. While national studies have been conducted in this area, this study was region specific, with the results also collecting participants' experiences with providers sensitive to this population. The study was conducted in May of 2017. Participants completed a series of questions including healthcare barriers and facilitators, experiences with community and personal crime, other unmet biopsychosocial needs, and sexual risk questions. The sample is diverse related to gender, sexual orientation, religion and geographical areas. The sample was mostly white, partnered and educated post high school. Results will discuss the quantitative and qualitative data from 120 participants. A cultural change paradigm will be provided for how an organization can use similar survey results to promote change in their institutions to make the environment more welcoming for transgender and gender nonconforming employees and clients.

Mark Relyea ***Asking Healthcare Providers to Intervene: A Pilot Evaluation of a VHA Bystander Training to Address Sexual and Gender Harassment***

Mark Relyea - VA Connecticut Healthcare System/Yale School of Medicine, Lynette Adams - VA Connecticut Healthcare System/Yale School of Medicine

This paper reports on a pilot evaluation of a new Veterans Health Administration (VHA) bystander intervention that encourages VHA staff to intervene in cases where men Veterans are perpetrating sexual or gender harassment against women Veterans. Recent studies indicate that a quarter of women Veterans experience harassment while attending the VHA. In response, the VHA implemented a training to encourage staff to intervene. Yet, bystander intervention has not previously been assessed within healthcare settings where staff play a dual role of healthcare provider and bystander. Within a VA healthcare system in the Northeast, this study used a pretest-posttest design to examine whether the training affected VHA staff barriers to intervening, self-efficacy, and intentions to intervene. Results indicate that VHA staff experience and witness high rates of sexual and gender harassment and report barriers to intervening that are unique to healthcare settings. Paired t-tests revealed that the training appears to decrease overall barriers to intervening, increase self-efficacy, and increase intentions to intervene. Implications are discussed in the context of historically high rates of patient harassment in healthcare settings and the need for evidenced-based interventions that can reduce harassment without interfering in the healthcare of those committing or experiencing harassment.

Lisa Fedina ***Understanding the Health Consequences of Sexual Violence***

Lisa Fedina - University of Maryland

Sexual violence has been linked to chronic disease and poor health, however, scant research exists on sexual violence and health outcomes among racial and ethnic minority women, including the role of economic insecurity associated with health outcomes. The study assesses experiences of victimization, economic insecurity, and health outcomes among women based on race and ethnicity. Data from the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) were used (N = 3,622) to investigate the relationship between victimization characteristics (e.g., multiple sexual victimization, age of first victimization, disclosure to healthcare professionals) and economic indicators (e.g., food insecurity, housing insecurity, and financial barriers to healthcare) among survivors. Self-rated physical health status was included as the outcome variable. Probit regression (Mplus) was used to model associations between study variables within each racial and ethnic group. Results suggest unique within-group experiences with victimization and economic insecurity among survivors. Findings highlight the need for affordable and accessible healthcare policy to reduce disparities in health, particularly for African American survivors. Findings also highlight the need for multidisciplinary and culturally relevant interventions aimed at improving socioeconomic security and overall wellbeing for survivors.

Session D7 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Amphitheater

Findings from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ): A Three-Site Pilot Study

Lisa Jones ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Lisa Jones - University of New Hampshire

Youth bias victimization research has been somewhat scattered, focusing on particular types of victimization (e.g., hate crime or bullying) or target characteristics (e.g., race, ethnicity, skin color, family immigrant status, sexual or gender identity, and disability). This presentation will provide detailed information from a comprehensive new instrument: The Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ). Data from the YBVQ was collected on over 1,000 youth ages 13-21 at three sites: Boston, Philadelphia, and rural Tennessee. The YBVQ collects self-report data from youth on experiencing or witnessing 7 types of bias victimizations (physical attack, physical threats, vandalism, verbal abuse, ostracization, sexual harassment) targeting up to 6 different characteristics (race/ethnicity/skin color, religion, family's country of origin, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity). The panel will summarize the experiences of bias victimization across youth demographic groups, the impact of victimization, and information on youth experiences with micro-aggression, school and neighborhood climate, associated adversities, and experiences with multiple forms of bias victimization. Discussion will focus on implications of the findings for using the YBVQ in future research on youth bias victimization.

Lisa M. Jones ***A Comprehensive Measure of Youth Exposure to Bias Victimization***

Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Heather A. Turner - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Carlos Cuevas - Northeastern University, Brian Daly - Drexel University

This paper provides introductory information on the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ), summarizing responses by over 1,000 youth (ages 13-21) from vulnerable populations in three communities: Boston, MA, Philadelphia, PA, and Appalachia, TN. Findings from the study indicate that bias victimization is high, with 63% of the sample of youth reporting bias victimization in their lifetime, and 44% reporting bias victimization in the previous year. Being called names or being ostracized were the most common forms of victimization, while 7% reported being hit or attacked in the last year as part of a bias victimization. Specific youth subgroups (e.g., sexual minority youth, Black youth, youth from immigrant families, youth with disabilities) were significantly more likely to experience bias victimization compared to other youth. Additional reliability and validity information will be provided on the YBVQ, including how findings correlate with scales measuring traumatic symptoms, other victimization and micro-aggression experiences.

Heather A. Turner ***The Relationship of Bias Victimization Incident Characteristics to Youth Distress***

Heather A. Turner - University of New Hampshire, Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby – Life Paths Appalachian Research Center, Carlos Cuevas - Northeastern University, Amy Farrell - Northeastern University

This paper summarizes information on over 500 specific incidents of bias victimization self-reported by youth. Findings from the Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ) indicated that the majority of bias victimization incidents happened at school (39%) or in a public place (23%). Over half of the incidents involved more than one perpetrator and in 36% of incidents, youth reported that they had been victimized by the same perpetrator previously. Youth reported that in the majority of incidents the perpetrator used derogatory language toward them during the incident, but that other factors (e.g., the perpetrator's tone or reputation) also led them to believe that they were being targeted for bias-related reasons. Fifty-five percent of youth reported that the incident made them very/extremely angry and 37% felt very or extremely sad. The majority of youth experiencing these incidents reported that it negatively affected their academic experiences and health. Additional incident-level details will be provided, including how incident level impact on youth varied by type of bias victimization experience. Discussion will focus on implications for school and community intervention for these types of victimization.

Kimberly J. Mitchell ***Understanding the Impact of Multiple Forms of Bias Victimization***

Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Heather A. Turner - University of New Hampshire, Carlos Cuevas - Northeastern University, Amy Farrell - Northeastern University, Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

Research has begun to study the experience of multiple different forms of bias-involved harassment. The Youth Bias Victimization Questionnaire (YBVQ) provides particularly detailed information on which youth experience multiple forms of bias victimization, and permits analysis of whether the multiple types of bias victimization happened over a lifetime, within the last year, or were part of a single incident. Findings from a sample of 1,000 youth completing the YBVQ identified that the experience of multiple types of bias victimization is not uncommon: while 36% of youth reported no bias victimization experiences and 24% experienced one type of bias victimization, 39% of the sample reported being targeted for two or more different reasons in their lifetime. Experiencing two or more types of bias victimization was related to significantly higher rates of traumatic symptoms compared to experiencing none or one type; and experiencing two or more types of bias victimization during a single incident significantly increased the likelihood of experiencing high levels of distress as a result of the experience. More detailed information on these incidents will be discussed, along with implications for broadening our understanding of how youth experience multiple types of bias victimization.

Session D8 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Gardner

Risk and Benefits of Victimization Surveys

Suzanne Kaasa ***What's the Harm (and Benefit)? How Respondent and Incident Characteristics Affect Reactions to a Sexual Victimization Survey***

Suzanne Kaasa - Westat, Leanne Heaton – Westat, Antonia Warren – Westat, David Cantor – Westat, Shannan Catalano - Bureau of Justice Statistics

Sexual victimization surveys are often faced with scrutiny because of their sensitive nature (e.g., Baldor, 2013; Jaffe et al., 2015). Research demonstrates that such surveys produce more benefit (e.g., empowerment) than harm, and most respondents do not regret participation (e.g., McClinton, 2015; Newman et al., 2006). However, few studies have examined how characteristics of respondents or the incidents they experience may affect such reactions. We address these gaps by presenting data collected from a diverse sample of over 4,000 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 sexual victimization experiences, and later were asked for reactions to the survey. Overall, respondents reported higher levels of benefit than harm and regret for survey participation. Respondents who experienced victimization reported higher levels of both harm and benefit, but lower levels of regret than non-victims. In addition, our findings highlight differences in emotional reactions based on demographics such as age, race/ethnicity, SES, and incident characteristics such as respondent's substance use prior to the incident, actions during the incident, level of distress after the incident, and whether respondent perceived the incident to be a crime.

Jane Palmer ***The Risks and Benefits of Participating in Victimization Surveys for Survivors of Sexual Assault***

Jane Palmer - American University

The purpose of this study is to examine the emotional reactions and perceived personal benefits of participating in a campus climate survey on victimization. The sample includes survivors and non-survivors of sexual assault at the undergraduate and graduate level. After completing a survey on victimization and bystander intervention, the sample was presented with ten items from Newman et al.'s (2001) Reactions to Research Participation Questionnaire Revised. I examined whether reactions to research participation differ based on survivor status (i.e., a dichotomous variable indicating whether the respondent ever experienced sexual assault). The findings from the t-tests and regression analyses indicate that survivors had significantly higher scores on the emotional reactions subscale and significantly lower scores on the personal benefits subscale. However, there were no statistically significant differences between survivors and non-survivors on two items: "I think this research is for a good cause." And "Had I known in advance what participating would be like I still would have agreed to participate."

Session D9 Monday 7/16/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Lear

Qualitative Research on Sexual Assault Survivors-Informal Support Dyads

Sarah Ullman ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Sarah Ullman - University of Illinois at Chicago

This thematic panel will provide an overview of qualitative interview findings related to social support in dyadic matched pairs of sexual assault survivors and their informal support providers, including family, friends, and romantic partners. This thematic panel will examine the impact of sexual assault on several post-assault domains of functioning including: survivors' relationships, survivors' sexuality including sexual attitudes and behaviors and relationship partners, and changes in substance abuse in relation to recovery. Three interrelated presentations will present new interview data from 45 matched pairs of victims and their informal support sources recruited from a large longitudinal community residing sample of sexual assault victims. All three presentations will draw implications for treatment and intervention with sexual assault survivors.

Sarah Ullman ***Post-Assault Substance Use and Coping: A Dyadic Perspective***

Sarah Ullman - University of Illinois at Chicago, Katherine Lorenz - University of Illinois at Chicago, Anne Kirkner - University of Illinois at Chicago, Erin O'Callaghan - University of Illinois at Chicago

This qualitative interview study examined 45 informal support dyads where a sexual assault was disclosed. Data from matched pairs of survivors and their primary informal support provider (e.g., friend, family, significant other), were used to explore the survivor-support provider (SP) perspectives of coping with assault-related distress via substance use and the effects of survivor substance use on the survivor-SP relationship. Results revealed that survivors' use of drinking and/or drugs to cope had both positive and negative effects on survivor-SP relationships. Findings also showed that SPs play various roles in providing support to survivors who cope via substance use, including engaging in substance use with the survivor and efforts to help get help in their recovery from the assault and substance abuse. Suggestions are made for how safe spaces can be provided where survivors and supporters can get information and treatment, whether formal or informal, that addresses sexual assault, PTSD and substance abuse issues in an integrated way.

Anne Kirkner ***Sexual Assault's Impact on Sexual Behavior: A Dyadic Perspective***

Anne Kirkner - University of Illinois-Chicago, Katherine Lorenz - University of Illinois-Chicago, Sarah Ullman - University of Illinois-Chicago

We sought to study how both survivors and their support providers discuss how the sexual behavior or concept of sex has changed as a result of the unwanted sexual experience. Additionally, if this has changed, we wanted to identify how this may have affected the relationship between the survivor and the support provider, particularly highlighting romantic relationships. This study used dyadic survivor-support provider (SP) interview data to investigate the following research questions: 1) How is survivors' sexuality affected post-assault in both positive and/or negative ways, 2) How has the sexual behavior of survivors changed post-assault, and 3) How are SPs or sexual partners/other relationships affected by these potential changes in sexual behavior post-assault? Thematic evidence showed several changes including: abstaining from sex, setting boundaries on sexual behavior post-assault, and continuing to have sex or engaged in more sexual activity post-assault. Dyadic perspectives on romantic survivor-supporter relationships, as well as for other survivors' without romantic supporters who shared their experiences with sexual partners are provided.

Erin O'Callaghan ***Effects of Sexual Assault Disclosure on Survivors' Close Relationships***

Erin O'Callaghan - University of Illinois-Chicago, Katherine Lorenz - University of Illinois-Chicago, Sarah Ullman - University of Illinois-Chicago, Anne Kirkner - University of Illinois-Chicago

This qualitative interview study examined 45 informal support dyads where women disclosed a sexual assault to an informal support provider (SP, e.g., friend, family, significant other). Assault disclosure was examined to determine its effect on relationship quality of survivors and their SPs. Results revealed positive and negative effects on survivor-SP relationships of assault disclosure and social reactions. In almost all matched pairs (91%), either the survivor, SP, or both remarked on how the relationship had changed following disclosure. Family member SP's spoke of survivors' risk-taking and poor relationship choices. Significant others spoke of the toll of supporting survivors that sometimes left their needs unmet and strained their relationships with survivors. Implications for helping survivors and their close relationship partners are discussed.

Session E1 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Riverwatch

The Ways that Technology Transforms Violence and Responses to Violence

Peter Macaulay ***"It's so fluid, it's developing all the time": Pre-Service Teachers' Perceptions of Cyberbullying in the School Environment***

Peter Macaulay - Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom, Lucy Betts - Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom, James Stiller - Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom, Blerina Kellezi - Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom

The emergence of new digital technologies means young people are vulnerable to online risks and dangers. Cyberbullying is a significant risk that young people are exposed to online. Cyberbullying involvement has a detrimental impact on those involved, including a deterioration in academic achievement and attainment. Teachers are under increased pressure to evidence their management on the issue. This study examined pre-service teachers (PSTs) views towards cyberbullying, in the hope to gain an insight into current Initial Teacher Training (ITT). Two focus groups were conducted with nine PSTs enrolled in a one-year post-degree course in the United Kingdom. These focus groups were transcribed verbatim and analysed using Thematic Analysis. Three themes emerged: evolving nature of bullying; profiles of cyberbullying involvement and management of cyberbullying. Participants addressed how cyberbullying has become socially acceptable in the modern world. Cyberbullying involvement and issues of disclosure were discussed. PSTs reflected on the responsibility to address cyberbullying, with discussions on effective strategies to manage the issue. Participants considered the extent to which their ITT provides preparation to address cyberbullying. Practical applications are discussed concerning how ITT courses can take further responsibility to prepare PSTs for this worldwide phenomenon.

Peter Macaulay ***Subjective Versus Objective Knowledge of Online Safety/Dangers as Predictors of Children's Perceived Online Safety***

Peter Macaulay - Nottingham Trent University, Michael Boulton - University of Chester, United Kingdom

This study investigated children's (N = 329) perceived online safety, subjective and objective knowledge of online safety/dangers, and attitudes to e-safety education. Participants completed a questionnaire that measured these constructs, and responses were shown to have satisfactory internal and test-retest reliability. While participants on the whole reported feeling safe online and perceived that they had a good awareness of online dangers and how to avoid them (subjective knowledge), they tended to be poor at articulating for themselves exactly what those dangers are and how they personally could elude them (objective knowledge). This was especially true of boys. Moreover, while subjective knowledge of online safety/dangers significantly predicted perceived online safety, objective knowledge did not do so. These findings suggest that some children may think that they know how to stay safe online but lack – or at least be unable to articulate – objective knowledge that could actually keep them safe. Some practical implications are discussed, especially the need to assess children's objective knowledge of online safety/dangers and to provide appropriate education for children who currently lack it. The participants expressed positive attitudes towards e-safety education, and this suggests the latter could be used more widely to inform children about staying safe online.

Fatemeh Nikparvar ***What Does the Google Search Engine Tell Us About Domestic Violence in Iran?***

Fatemeh Nikparvar - Couple and Family Therapy, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Given the ever-increasing number of people accessing the Internet and the widespread use of search engines, social activists and human rights advocates have a great opportunity to use this resource to best serve victims of domestic violence, create cultural movements, and even create pressure to change the laws. This study utilized qualitative methods to analyze the content of the first five pages of the Google search engine to learn what information regarding domestic violence (DV) in Iran is available in Farsi language. Among 50 links, 37 provided information about intimate partner violence (IPV) against women, two had information about violence against children, and one was about violence against men. Scholarly articles and the links which were about DV in other Farsi language countries were excluded. The findings come from the 37 links which were about women and IPV in Iran. Three primary themes were found; "knowledge", "barriers and obstacles", and "solutions". A major roadblock in aiding victims through the Google search engine in Farsi was that the information these links provided was descriptive without giving any information about resources, if any, available to help victims in Iran. In all these links, there were no phone numbers, organization addresses, or email addresses for contacting and receiving services if someone who is in a violent relationship was searching for guidance or help in Iran. The implications and suggestions of this study are designed to help activists better use the Internet to raise awareness about IPV against women in Iran.

Session E2 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Ballroom

Tools for Assessing Violence

Jill McTavish ***Identifying and Responding to Child Maltreatment: Summarizing the Evidence-Base and Strategies for Inquiry***

Jill McTavish - McMaster University, Andrea Gonzalez - McMaster University, Jennifer C.D. MacGregor - Western University, Chris McKee - McMaster University, Harriet MacMillan - McMaster University

Objective: The objective of this presentation is to summarize results from a systematic review that evaluated strategies for identifying child maltreatment and to consider the findings in relation to guidance produced by prominent organizations, including the World Health Organization. Methods: We searched across six databases for studies estimating diagnostic accuracy of tools identifying children exposed to maltreatment, published from 1961 to February 7th, 2017. We extracted data about accuracy outcomes (e.g., sensitivity and specificity) and calculated number of false positives and false negatives per 100,000.Results: Twenty-five articles were analyzed for the systematic review. All included studies suffered from serious risk of bias; the identification tools, including the screening tools, resulted in a significant number of false positives (children falsely identified by the tool as being maltreated).Discussion: Recommendations for the use of screening tools should consider the high number of children that may be falsely identified as maltreated and the high number of maltreated children missed with their use. Strategies for safely inquiring about child maltreatment will be discussed, such as how to create an environment that facilitates open communication and minimum safety requirements for inquiring about maltreatment.

Julie Sauve ***An Innovative Tool Measuring Gender-Based Violence in Canada and the Victimization of At-Risk Population Groups***

Julie Sauve - Statistics Canada

The main objective of this presentation is to provide an overview of the Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces (SSPPS) that is being conducted for the first time in 2018 in Canada. Statistics Canada, in partnership with Status of Women Canada has developed this new survey in order to measure gender-based violence and to respond to the research needs and gaps. The Survey of Safety in Public and Private Spaces will fill data gaps on the nature and extent of various forms of gender based violence in Canada, which is defined as a form of violence against someone based on their gender, gender identity or perceived gender. The instrument collects key indices including life time prevalence of sexual violence, physical violence and intimate partner violence. Additionally, it collects information on attitudes toward gender violence, and non-conforming genders as well as other forms of violence including cyber-violence. The survey also asks about the frequency of various forms of violence and abuse over a 12 month reference period. The SSPPS collects data on inappropriate sexual behaviours observed and experienced in the workplace, public spaces, and online which will allow for estimates of behaviours that do not meet the criminal threshold, but nonetheless can have a significant impact on the day-to-day life and overall life satisfaction and perceptions of safety.Furthermore, in order to understand experiences of abuse over the life-span the survey captures information on harsh parenting, childhood abuse, as well as homelessness. The current study will serve to further demonstrate the analytical potential of the SSPPS.

Jordan Steiner ***Creating a Tool for Assessing Domestic Violence Risk and Impact among TANF Clients***

Jordan Steiner - Center on Violence Against Women and Children, Laura Johnson - Center on Violence Against Women and Children, Rutgers School of Social Work, Andrea Hetling - Edward J. Bloustein School of Planning and Public Policy, Judy L. Postmus - Center on Violence Against Women and Children, Rutgers School of Social Work

The Family Violence Option, a provision of the 1996 welfare legislation, allows states to offer waivers from program requirements to domestic violence (DV) survivors to protect them from danger or penalties. Screening for DV and assessing risk among welfare recipients has posed challenges for states; no standardized tool has been developed. Purpose: The goal of this project was to create and validate a risk assessment tool for the state of New Jersey for use with welfare applicants and recipients. Methods: After conducting a review of peer-reviewed literature, existing and validated risk assessments in other fields, and FVO policies in other states, the research team conducted 8 focus groups and 138 surveys with staff from county welfare agencies and DV organizations across the state. Based on these data, the team created a pilot tool with 131 questions on demographics, abuse experiences, partner access and risk, perceptions of safety, and emotional health. The tool was piloted in four counties between June-December 2016. Results: 237 completed assessments were entered into SPSS and analyzed using descriptive and principal component analysis. Conclusion: Based on quantitative and qualitative findings, the pilot tool was modified by removing some questions and adding a scale on technology abuse. The final assessment tool is available in its entirety for use by other states.

Session E3 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Harbor's Edge

Improving Measures of Students' Bystander Experiences: Understanding Intervention Opportunities, Responses, and Barriers

Jill Hoxmeier ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Jill Hoxmeier - Central Washington University

Growing evidence supports the provision of bystander training programs as effective strategies for primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention of campus sexual violence. However, measures used to assess various facets of bystander intervention are varied and evolving. Much of the current research focuses on binary, quantitative measures of behavior with undergraduate students almost exclusively, leaving gaps in what we know about students' experiences as bystanders. The purpose of this panel is to present current research that attempts to fill three important gaps in the bystander literature: 1) expand quantitative behavioral measures to capture intervention opportunity and response, uncovering strategies students use as well as reasons for not intervening; 2) qualitatively investigate students' barriers to intervention for reported opportunities, rather than hypothetical situations; and 3) understand whether risk situations typically used in research are relevant for graduate students and examine differences in bystander response between undergraduate and graduate students. The findings underscore the need to measure bystander behavior with both quantitative and qualitative methods, as well as to reach samples beyond undergraduate populations, in effort to better investigate the nature of bystander experiences on college campuses.

Sarah McMahon ***Beyond Yes or No: Understanding Undergraduate Students' Responses as Bystanders to Sexual Violence Risk Situations***

Sarah McMahon - Rutgers University, Julia O'Connor - Rutgers University

Currently, many studies of bystander intervention include dichotomous measures of bystander behavior (yes/no) without gathering further information. The current study sought to implement a more comprehensive approach to understanding the types of sexual assault risk situations students report to witness, response in those situations, reasons for not intervening, and any gender differences therein. Our analysis of surveys from 7,027 undergraduate students at a large, Northeastern university showed that pro-social bystander responses varied depending on the type of risk situation. Of those students with opportunities to intervene, non-interveners commonly reported the situation was "none of their business" or that they were "unsure of what to do". Interveners reported to have either "confronted the situation directly" or "went and got assistance". We also observed significant gender differences in students' reported intervention opportunities and bystander responses. The findings of this study underscore the need for more nuanced measurement tools and point to areas where programming may focus to increase pro-social action among bystanders.

Jill Hoxmeier ***"She wasn't resisting": A Qualitative Exploration of Students' Pro-Social Bystander Intervention***

Jill Hoxmeier - Central Washington University, Julia O'Connor - Rutgers University, Sarah McMahon - Rutgers University

Bystander training initiatives have experienced success in engaging students as pro-social helpers, yet current research still finds that students do not always intervene when they have the opportunity to do so. The purpose of this qualitative study was to examine students' reported barriers for intervening when witnessing sexual violence risks. In 2014, undergraduate students (n = 9,358) at a large, public university in the Northeast completed a web-based survey to assess bystander opportunities and responses for six different risk scenarios. Participants were given the option to provide a text entry response to explain why they did not intervene when presented with the opportunity to do so. Content coding revealed seven salient themes for barriers: 1) perceived no risk for sexual assault; 2) perceived a relationship between the potential victim and perpetrator; 3) assessed the potential victim for risk; 4) could not intervene directly; 5) concerned for personal safety; 6) situation did not escalate; 7) situation had been handled already. This method of measurement improves on traditional quantitative tools, and suggests "yes/no" methods may inaccurately capture bystander engagement, as well as that misconceptions about sexual violence risks, particularly regarding the role of alcohol and between people who know one another, still pervade campus culture.

Jane Palmer ***Bystander Experiences and Responses of Undergraduate and Graduate Students***

Jane Palmer - American University

This paper examines the extent to which bystander intervention scenarios that are typically used in undergraduate surveys are relevant and applicable to the graduate student population. This paper also analyzes the variation in how graduate vs. undergraduate students responded in situations related to sexual assault, dating violence, risky drinking and suspected druggings. This study was conducted in spring 2017 as part of a biennial campus climate survey at a private university in the mid-Atlantic region. The survey was conducted with random samples of undergraduate and graduate students. There was a 53.1% response rate from undergraduate students (n=796) and a 70.0% response rate from graduate students (n=1,050).

Session E4 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Wentworth

Implementation of IPV Screening and Treatment in VHA: Successes, Barriers, and Next Steps

Galina A. Portnoy ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Galina A. Portnoy - VA CT Healthcare System, Yale School of Medicine

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a far-reaching public health concern associated with significant physical and psychological health outcomes. Veterans are at heightened risk for experiencing and using IPV. One-third of women Veterans report lifetime experiences of IPV (compared to 24% of civilian women), and rates of IPV use among Veterans is up to three times higher than in comparable civilian samples. In recognition, Veterans Health Administration (VHA) finalized a plan for implementation of the IPV Assistance Program in 2013 and was charged with implementing new policy and practices in VHA, including IPV screening and treatment programs. The 3 papers in this symposium describe the development and implementation of IPV screening and treatment efforts at VHA. Paper #1 presents best practices and challenges for IPV screening implementation for women Veterans engaged in women's health primary care. Paper #2 describes pre-implementation efforts of screening for IPV experiences and use concurrently, focusing on Veterans' and providers' preferences, attitudes, and acceptability. Paper #3 describes patient and clinician two-year outcomes following national implementation of Strength at Home, a trauma-informed intervention for IPV use. Collectively, presenters will discuss barriers and facilitators of implementation and next steps for IPV screening and treatment efforts at VHA.

Galina A. Portnoy ***Including IPV Perpetration in VHA's IPV Detection Efforts: Patient and Provider Perspectives***

Galina A. Portnoy - VA CT Healthcare System, Yale School of Medicine, Sally Haskell - VA CT Healthcare System, Yale School of Medicine, Katherine Iverson - National Center for PTSD at VA Boston, Center for Healthcare Organization and Implementation Research, Steve Martino - VA CT Healthcare System, Yale School of Medicine

Seeking to prevent IPV by only screening women for IPV experiences is insufficient. In addition to screening women who experience IPV, reducing IPV among Veterans must also include identifying: Veterans who use IPV, men who experience IPV, and Veterans engaged in mutually violent relationships. Yet, there are currently no directives or guidelines for IPV use screening and no validated instruments to detect IPV use and/or bidirectional IPV. This paper describes a mixed-method study that explores the acceptability and feasibility of IPV use screening at VHA and develops a brief screening tool to detect IPV use and experience concurrently. First, we conducted qualitative interviews with Veterans to identify preferences and attitudes of IPV use screening and factors of accurate reporting. Then, we conducted focus groups with providers to identify barriers/facilitators to IPV use inquiry. Next, we collected survey data from providers to assess current screening practices and perceptions of preparedness, commitment, and confidence related to IPV inquiry. Finally, we conducted cognitive interviews with Veterans to inform the development of an IPV screening tool that detects both IPV use and experience. We will present findings from this multi-step process, discuss implications for emerging practice and policy, and present next steps for IPV screening implementation efforts at VHA.

Katherine Iverson ***Intimate Partner Violence Screening Programs in VHA Women's Health Primary Care: Informing Scale-Up and Spread of Best Practices***

Katherine Iverson - VA Boston Healthcare System, Omonyele Adjognon - Center for Healthcare Organization and Implementation Research, VA Boston Healthcare System, Alessandra Grillo - Women's Health Sciences Division of the National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Rachel Maskin - Women's Health Sciences Division of the National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Megan Gerber - Women's Health Center, VA Boston Healthcare System, Melissa Dichter - US Department of Veterans Affairs, Philadelphia

Women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) are among the most vulnerable patients seen in primary care. Veterans Health Administration (VA) recommends routine screening for IPV among women seen in primary care, but there is evidence of low uptake of IPV screening in VA and a need to identify best clinical practices. We collected qualitative data nationally through key stakeholder interviews with clinicians (n=32) at 6 sites that have implemented routine IPV screening within their women's health clinics and 5 non-adopting sites. Interviews were transcribed, coded, and analyzed to identify best practices, barriers and facilitators and implementation strategies of IPV screening and response. Preliminary identify a) 4 best clinical practices (e.g., the 5-item Extended – Hurt, Insult, Threaten, Scream (E-HITS) screening tool and 'warm handoffs' for needs assessment and counseling), b) 3 implementation strategies (an engaged and highly visible champion such as an IPV Coordinator and ongoing training of staff and providers), and c) several contextual factors (e.g., facility's culture/environment, unclear/inconsistent policy guidance) affecting facilities' effective IPV screening implementation. Knowledge of best clinical practices and an understanding of contextual barriers and facilitators are critical to effective implementation processes in and outside the VA.

Casey T. Taft ***National Implementation of a Trauma-informed Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence in Veterans: Two-year outcomes***

Casey T. Taft - National Center for PTSD, VA Boston healthcare System, Boston University School of Medicine, Katherine Gnall - National Center for PTSD, VA Boston Healthcare System, Christopher M. Murphy - University of Maryland, Baltimore County

In response to evidence that the experience of trauma and trauma-related consequences such as PTSD may elevate risk for use of intimate partner violence (IPV), the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) is implementing a comprehensive national program to address IPV. One intervention that has been implemented as part of efforts to provide indicated prevention and treatment to veterans using or at risk for using IPV is Strength at Home (SAH). SAH has previously been associated with reductions in the use of physical and psychological IPV in pilot, efficacy, and effectiveness trials. The present study describes two-year outcomes from implementing SAH at 27 VA medical centers using clinician training and external facilitation implementation strategies. Results from 244 veterans who completed both pre- and post-intervention assessments indicate SAH resulted in a significant decrease in types of IPV used, $t(242) = 17.91$, $p < .01$, and a significant reduction in the proportion of veterans who reported using physical aggression, psychological aggression, and coercive control behaviors from baseline to the post-intervention phase (all p's $< .01$). Results also indicated significant pre-post-intervention reductions in PTSD symptoms, $t(232) = 4.87$, $p < .01$ and in alcohol misuse $t(238) = 2.85$, $p < .01$. Overall, veterans reported high satisfaction with the intervention received. Combined with the reductions in IPV and PTSD symptoms observed in veterans, evidence suggests that the training program provided was largely successful in implementing a targeted prevention and treatment program to address IPV among veterans.

Session E5 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Woodbury

Youth's Reckless and Delinquent Behaviors: Looking at the Function and Context of these Behaviors through a Trauma Perspective

Nadine Lanctôt ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Nadine Lanctôt - Université de Sherbrooke

This symposium will focus on the reciprocal associations between victimization and reckless/delinquent behaviors among youth involved in the welfare or the justice system. Each paper will be addressed through a trauma theory lens. The first paper will present a validation of the "posttraumatic risk-seeking" construct by assessing the relations between sexual trauma exposure, trauma-related symptoms and risk-seeking. This study was conducted with a sample of 404 trauma-exposed youth recruited from a detention center. Based on a sample of 212 male young offenders, the second paper will examine how involvement in delinquent behavior can increase the risk of traumatization. Finally, the third paper will identify different profiles of youths based on the intensity of their trauma-related symptoms and their reckless and delinquent behaviors. Differences between profiles will be assessed with a longitudinal design. This study involved 134 young women who were placed in residential care during adolescence. Together, our results will bring new insights to our understanding of reckless and delinquent behaviors by discussing the possible postraumatic function of these behaviors among trauma-exposed youth and by demonstrating how the context of delinquency can generate or exacerbate trauma symptoms.

Patricia K. Kerig ***Risky Contexts for Adolescent Girls: Sexual Trauma Exposure and Posttraumatic Risk-seeking as Contributors to Delinquency***

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

Previous research confirms that childhood sexual abuse is a catalyst for engagement in delinquency for adolescent girls. However, little research to date has examined the possible mechanisms for this association through a trauma theory lens. One new posttraumatic stress symptom added to the recently revised DSM criteria involves engagement in risky, reckless, or self-destructive behaviors, which initially was observed as symptom uniquely characteristic of trauma in adolescence. Whereas these behaviors typically have been interpreted as a consequence of impaired recognition of risk, particularly amongst traumatized girls, the construct of “posttraumatic risk-seeking” has been proposed to account for the posttraumatic function and developmental salience of these symptoms from a trauma coping perspective (Kerig, 2017). In an initial validation of the construct, we used mixture modeling in Mplus to discriminate two groups high and low on posttraumatic risk-seeking in a sample of 404 trauma-exposed youth (25% girls, 54% ethnic minority) recruited from a detention center. Girls were more likely to be categorized into the high risk-seeker group and those who were identified as high risk-seekers reported significantly higher rates of sexual abuse, other posttraumatic symptoms, emotion dysregulation, and engagement in self-harming, risky, and delinquent behaviors.

Catherine Laurier ***Delinquency and Street Gangs as Contexts for Potentially Traumatic Events Exposition***

Catherine Laurier - University of Sherbrooke, Nadine Lanctôt - University of Sherbrooke, Anne-Marie Ducharme - University of Montreal

Research has shown that 11% to 33% of young offenders suffer from posttraumatic stress disorder. Although the literature shows that various traumas are experienced in youth in different contexts, there is still limited interest in the potentially traumatic events (PTEs) that result from the context of delinquency (e.g., being or having seen someone get stabbed). Therefore, our study examines PTEs that occur within the context of delinquency. Our study was based on a sample of 212 young offenders. A self-administered questionnaire assessed whether participants had been exposed to PTEs in the last five years. If so, they had to describe the nature of this event. In total, 76% of young offenders reported having experienced at least one PTE. This prevalence increased to 95% among those associated with street gangs, a context strongly associated with violence (initiation rites, territorial wars, carrying weapons, etc.). More than 60% of the events described by young offenders could be attributed to delinquency. It is important to develop a means, and tools to assess PTEs brought on by delinquency, so that we may better understand their impact on youth and develop more appropriate interventions.

Nadine Lanctôt ***With or Without Trauma-Related Symptoms: Differential Developmental Outcomes of Girls' Reckless and Delinquent Behaviors***

Nadine Lanctôt - Université de Sherbrooke, Laurier, Catherine - Université de Sherbrooke

Gender-responsiveness research has focused mainly on comparing females to males. It has thus failed to develop sufficient knowledge about the heterogeneity of needs within the female clientele. Recent studies have argued for the importance of adapting interventions to the variety of risks and needs that females may present. In this regard, the intersection of trauma and delinquency appears especially important (Lanctôt, 2018; Walker et al., 2016). Identification of various profiles of females also helps to predict what kinds of adjustment problems are likely to arise in adulthood (Cauffman et al., 2015). However, studies allowing such analysis are particularly scarce. The present study was conducted with a sample composed of 134 young women placed in residential care during adolescence. The study comprised six waves of measurement. The first wave (Time 1) was obtained at admission into care (mean age = 15.35) and the last wave (Time 6) during emerging adulthood (mean age = 19.40). A latent class analysis was first performed to identify profiles of adolescent girls based on their problem behaviors and their trauma-related symptoms reported at Time 1.The four profiles identified were: the distressed (27%), the conflicted (28%), the severe (18%), and the low problem (27%) profiles. Subsequently, oneway analyses were performed to compare those profiles 4 years later (Time 6) on a variety of trauma-related symptoms. At Time 6, these profiles continued to differentiated. Young women from the distressed and the severe profiles reported higher levels of symptomatology, including reckless behaviors and tension reduction behaviors.

Session E6 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Warner

First Pages

Sherry Hamby ***First Pages***

Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

First Pages is a format adapted from fiction conferences. All conference attendees are welcome to bring a printed copy of either 1) the title and abstract from a journal manuscript or other paper, or 2) the Specific Aims page from a grant you are working on, up to 250 words (ish). Anne-Stuart Bell will read the pages aloud and then Drs. Banyard, Cuevas, and Hamby will provide constructive comments, drawing on experiences as editors, grant reviewers, and authors. Comments focus on making thestrongest possible presentation of your ideas and/or findings (not on commenting on methods or analyses). The goal is to help authors shape their arguments and increase interest among potential readers. It is remarkable to a) hear someone else read your work aloud, b) hear several people's ideas back-to-back (which is analogous to editors' and grant reviewers' experiences), and c) see people process and comment on your work in real time. A colleague has also described it as a "poetry reading/peer review mash-up for social science nerds," which about sums it up too! Anyone is welcome to attend the session, whether you have submitted something or not.

Session E7 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Amphitheater

Understanding and Serving Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

Megan Haselschwerdt ***Making Distinctions between Coercive Controlling and Situational Couple Violence in the Youth Domestic Violence Exposure Literature***

Megan Haselschwerdt – University of Tennessee, Kathleen Hlavaty - Auburn University, Shahad Subiani - University of Tennessee, Knoxville

For the past few decades, researchers have made a theoretical and empirical case for making distinctions between two types of domestic violence (DV): coercive controlling (CCV) and situational couple violence (SCV), as these DV-types are associated with differential outcomes for victimized women and men. CCV and SCV are differentiated by the degree of coercive control. Despite these advances, the DV-exposure literature has only recently begun measuring and analyzing the role of coercive control, with early studies documenting how coercive control is a more salient DV dimension than severity and frequency of physical violence. Building upon these earlier studies, this paper quantitatively demonstrates the unique impact of coercive control among a sample of DV-exposed (CCV n = 27, SCV n = 73) and non-DV-exposed (n = 47) young adults (18-25 years) who participated in a one-time, online survey assessing their family violence exposure (e.g., DV, child abuse) during childhood and adolescence. Results indicate that the CCV-exposed group were exposed to significantly more frequent and severe father-mother physical violence and emotional abuse and child abuse and maltreatment (e.g., physical, psychological) by fathers and mothers than the SCV-exposed (and non-DV-exposed) group. The SCV and non-DV-exposed group reported significantly better, overall family functioning than the CCV group.

Margherita Cameranesi ***Patterns and Trajectories of Adjustment in Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: A Scoping Review***

Margherita Cameranesi - University of Manitoba, Caroline C. Piotrowski - University of Manitoba

Rationale. Although the negative effects of childhood exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) have been largely established empirically, there is also consistent evidence that a remarkable proportion of this population present resilient profiles of adjustment characterized by positive adaptation in the absence of adjustment problems. Purpose. The purpose of our investigation was to: 1) summarize and synthesize empirical findings on patterns and trajectories of adjustment in children and adolescents exposed to IPV, 2) identify research gaps in this area of study, and 3) develop recommendations for future research and clinical practice with IPV-affected families. Method. Using the Resilience Portfolio Model as theoretical framework, a scoping review was undertaken of empirical studies published before 2018 that identified patterns and/or trajectories of adjustment in children and adolescents who experienced IPV at home. We searched major bibliographic citation electronic databases and the grey literature. Results. The 10,657 records initially identified were reduced to 7,886 by eliminating duplicates and were further reduced to 36 by screening titles and abstracts. Preliminary analysis of full-text articles yielded 20 records that met the inclusion criteria. Findings will be discussed stressing their implications for practice, policy, and future research.

Amanda Stylianou ***Providing Coordinated, Immediate, Trauma-Focused and Interdisciplinary Responses to Children Exposed to Severe Domestic Violence***

Amanda Stylianou - Safe Horizon, Elizabeth Ebright - Safe Horizon

Informed by the Child Development-Community Policing Program, the Child Trauma Response Team (CTRT) provides a coordinated, immediate, trauma-informed, and interdisciplinary response to children and their impacted family members exposed to severe domestic violence. Through this multidisciplinary approach CTRT enhances family engagement in child focused mental health and case management services and, when appropriate, in the criminal justice process. Despite the barriers to successful multidisciplinary collaborations, it is critical that communities invest in developing and implementing collaborative intervention models in the domestic violence field. This program evaluation explored the feasibility of the CTRT from the perspective of the key stakeholders and identified what facilitated and/or hindered full implementation of this collaborative model. Interviews were conducted with CTRT stakeholders from the police department, district attorney's office, the nonprofit victim service organization, and the city office funding the pilot. Results indicated that the CTRT program evolved through a cyclical process including 1) implementing and enhancing program services, 2) defining and nurturing partner relationships, and 3) shifting policies and practices for partnering agencies. The results provide concrete tools and practices that supported the pilot implementation.

Session E8 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Gardner

Interpersonal Violence Perpetration among Adolescents and Young Adults: Examining Risk Pathways and Gender Effects

Christina Dardis ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Christina Dardis - Towson University

Interpersonal violence, including dating violence and sexual harassment and assault, occur at alarming rates among adolescents and young adults (i.e., ages 10-24; Straus, 2004). The present panel informs our understanding of risk factors for interpersonal violence perpetration among adolescents and young adults. The four papers in this panel address pertinent gender issues, including predictors of women's perpetration, the role of male power norms in men's perpetration, and fraternity membership and rape myth acceptance. The present panel also features results from several prospective studies, including two separate diary studies, which greatly expand our understanding of proximal and distal pathways to interpersonal violence perpetration. Each paper will emphasize practical implications for prevention and future research aimed at risk reduction

Rita C. Seabrook ***A Longitudinal Study of Interest and Membership in A Fraternity, Rape Myth Acceptance, and Proclivity to Perpetrate Sexual Assault***

Rita Seabrook - Rutgers University, Sarah McMahon - Rutgers University, Julia O'Connor - Rutgers University

This study explored the relation between interest and membership in a fraternity and acceptance of sexual violence (e.g., rape myth acceptance, proclivity to perpetrate sexual aggression) among first year college men. A total of 315 men were surveyed before their first year of college and again at four time points over the next year. Participants responded to measures of rape myth acceptance and proclivity to perpetrate sexual aggression. Participants were classified ino interested members, non-interested non-members, and interested non-members based on their interest in joining a fraternity at Time 1 and their actual fraternity membership at the subsequent time points. Interested members scored higher on proclivity to perpetrate sexual aggression and some rape myths than non-interested non-members; interested non-members scored in between the two groups. Results highlight the importance of considering both fraternity membership and interest in joining a fraternity, as well as examining individual rape myths, in studies of fraternity membership and sexual violence.

Ellen Johnson ***Shame- And Guilt-Proneness as Moderators of the Association Between Alcohol Use and DV Perpetration: A Daily Diary Study***

Ellen Johnson - Ohio University, Catherine Strauss - Ohio University, Sarah Horvath - Ohio University, Haley Kolp - Ohio University, Greg Stuart - University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Ryan Shorey - Ohio University

College women report perpetrating dating violence (DV) at high rates and research indicates that alcohol use increases the risk for college women's DV perpetration. Theory suggests some individual differences moderate the temporal association between alcohol and DV perpetration. Research provides support for this theory for college men's DV perpetration, but no known studies have examined individual difference factors as moderators of the temporal association between alcohol and women's DV perpetration. The current study examined whether shame- and guilt-proneness moderated the temporal association between alcohol and college women's DV perpetration. Undergraduate women (N=173) completed a baseline measure of shame- and guilt-proneness followed by daily reports of alcohol use and DV perpetration for 90 days. Multilevel modeling showed that shame-proneness moderated the temporal relationship between any alcohol use and physical DV, such that at high levels of shame-proneness, alcohol use increased odds for physical DV, whereas any alcohol use decreased the odds of physical DV at low levels of shame-proneness. Similarly, shame-proneness moderated the association between any alcohol and psychological DV, such that at any alcohol increased the odds of psychological DV at high, relative to low, levels of shame-proneness. Guilt-proneness did not moderate temporal associations.

Christina M. Dardis ***Proximal Predictors of IPV Perpetration among Undergraduates: An Examination of Day-Level Investment Model Variables and Victimization***

Christina Dardis - Towson University, Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Erika L. Kelley - Case Western Reserve University, Christine A. Gidcyz - Ohio University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is prevalent in college dating relationships (Straus, 2004). Some studies have suggested that IPV victimization (e.g., Luthra & Gidycz, 2006) and investment model variables (i.e., low investment, commitment, and satisfaction, high quality of relationship alternatives; Slotter et al., 2012) are risk factors for IPV perpetration. However, these studies have been unable to assess whether proximal changes in these factors are associated with perpetration. The present study was novel in employing a daily diary methodology to assess the proximal (within-day) impact of investment model variables on IPV perpetration (i.e., physical, sexual, and psychological), as well as the interaction among day-level IPV victimization and gender on IPV perpetration. Among 770 undergraduates (31% men) multilevel modeling will be used to assess hypotheses of interest across all forms of IPV. Preliminary models indicate that same-day victimization is associated with increased IPV perpetration, particularly among women. Among the investment model variables, satisfaction and commitment were most consistently associated with perpetration. Finalized analyses will include all IPV forms (i.e., physical, sexual, and psychological), with implications for prevention programming and future research discussed.

Andrew J. Rizzo ***Correlates of Adolescent Boys' Masculinity, Victimization, and Perpetration in Small Town Schools***

Andrew Rizzo - University of New Hampshire

Sexualized and gender-based violence and harassment committed by men disproportionately affect women throughout their lifetimes. Understanding adolescent harassment and the attitudinal correlates that may be associated with perpetration of sexual harassment and cyber harassment, as well as prosocial behaviors speaking out against harassment early in life is critical to designing intentional prevention programming for this age group. We surveyed 337 middle school boys across four rural and micropolitan communities in the Northeastern United States, conducting regressions on self-reported behaviors of engaging in perpetration of sexual harassment, cyber harassment, and proactive helping behaviors with predictors of gender norms, emotional skills, and prior victimization. Findings indicate some connection between these behaviors and gender norms of male power and feelings of apathy, with prior victimization arising as the strongest predictor of perpetration. Next steps for research and engaging with middle school populations is discussed.

Session E9 Monday 7/16/2018 4:00pm-5:15pm Lear

New Perspectives on Interpersonal Violence

Hans Saint-Eloi Cadely ***A Cross-Lag Analysis Study of Psychological to Physical Aggression***

Hans Saint-Eloi Cadely - University of Rhode Island, Joe F. Pittman - Auburn University, Gregory S. Pettit - Auburn University, Jennifer E. Lansford - Duke University, John E. Bates - Indiana University, Kenneth A. Dodge - Duke University, Amy Holtzworth-Munroe - Indiana University

For nearly three decades, researchers of intimate partner violence (IPV) have argued that psychological forms of IPV (i.e., insulting, criticizing, or intimidating) are precursors to later forms of physical IPV (i.e., grabbing, pushing, slapping, or hitting) (e.g., Murphy & O'Leary, 1989; O'Leary et al., 1994; O'Leary & Slep, 2003). Thus, we examined the relationships of early reports of psychological and physical IPV to later reports of physical and psychological IPV, respectively, across five waves of data in a rigorous cross-lag model. These longitudinal associations were tested while controlling for their concurrent associations and cross-time stabilities. Data were collected from 462 participants (52.6% females; 82.9% Whites) at the age of 18 and again from ages 22-25. The one comparison that was non-significant was from ages 18-22. Participants' relationships may have been less stable between these time points. For the remaining comparisons, early reports of psychological IPV predicted later reports of physical IPV, whereas the opposite direction either was non-significant or was significant in the negative direction. These findings suggest that psychological IPV indeed predicts and may be a contributor to later physical IPV.

Sarah Tarshis ***Beyond Barriers to Employment: A Social Ecological and Empowerment Perspective for Intimate Partner Violence and Employment***

Sarah Tarshis - University of Toronto, Stephanie Baird - University of Toronto

Background: Survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) report economic abuse and dependency as a main factor preventing them from leaving. Stable employment helps survivors become financially secure and break free from violence. Employment services that address barriers can also support and empower survivors. However, research on employment interventions is scant. For this reason, a systematic review of employment and IPV literature was conducted using social ecological and empowerment perspectives.Methods: We used the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines to conduct our review. Proquest, OVID, Scopus, and Google Scholar were searched for empirical literature detailing IPV and employment studies.Results: Twenty-seven studies were identified, including quantitative (n=16; sample size 1,315 to 68), qualitative (n=6; focus group (n=1); individual interviews (n=5); sample sizes 8 and 20), mixed-method (n=3; sample sizes 32 to 6) and evaluation (n=2; sample size 6 and 20) studies. Findings suggest that employment interventions show promise in improving career self-efficacy, and critical consciousness.Conclusions: More research is needed to explore the experiences of employment-seeking survivors of IPV. A social ecological and empowerment framework will be presented. Research, practice and policy implications will also be discussed.

Elizabeth Pearson ***Concussion and Domestic Violence: A New Understanding***

Elizabeth Pearson - Columbia University School of Social Work/Dartmouth Medical School, Bryan Clarke - VA Medical Center, White River Junction, Vermont

Although Head, neck and facial injuries have long been recognized as the most frequent location of injuries incurred as a result of family violence the sequela of concussive traumatic brain injury that may occur among victims of family violence is not well understood. This study examined the percentage of injuries reported by women who sought assistance from domestic violence services, the cognitive changes experienced and the health and behavioral effects of repetitive injuries. The relationship between cognitive changes functional outcomes PTSD, Depression and Anxiety are considered. Repetitive injury and impaired cognitive processing were more predictive of lower functional behavioral scores than between number of injuries and decreased functional behavioral outcomes. Practical implication for medical, law enforcement, legal and supportive interventions is presented.

Valerie Roy ***Perpetrators' Reactions to Professionals' Viewpoints about IPV***

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

There are ongoing debates in the scientific community as well as in practice settings regarding how intimate partner violence (IPV) should be defined and understood and about how interventions must be carried out with victims and perpetrators. While debates keep going on, little is known about how victims, perpetrators and other stakeholders react to academics' and professionals' viewpoints about IPV. Drawing from a study about the social construction of the IPV problem in Quebec, this presentation will depict how perpetrators attending batterer intervention programs (BIPs) receive and react to practitioners' viewpoints on IPV. First, twenty-five individual interviews and one focus group were conducted with practitioners and directors of BIPs to know their viewpoint on IPV. The results were then discussed in three focus groups and one individual interview with perpetrators. Results show that perpetrators share common viewpoints with practitioners such as conceptualizing IPV as a multifactorial problem that is often bidirectional. However, perpetrators challenge some of the practitioners' viewpoints, especially concerning their accountability for violent behaviors and the motives for using IPV. Implications of the perpetrators's viewpoints on debates about IPV and interventions will be discussed.

Session F1 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Riverwatch

Stakeholder Lessons for Violence Prevention

Rebecca J. Macy ***Integrating Multiple Participatory Methods to Assess a Community's Intimate Partner Violence Service Needs***

Rebecca J. Macy - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Brittney R. Chesworth - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, LB Klein - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Raye Dooley - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Austyn Holleman - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Effective services to respond to intimate partner violence (IPV) services must be deeply rooted in the communities in which they are delivered. However, there are few recommended practices for determining how best to tailor services to a community's unique strengths and needs. To help address this knowledge gap, this presentation will offer lessons-learned from a community-wide IPV-focused needs assessment that can be adapted to and implemented in other communities. These lessons-learned come from a partnership formed between community members, practitioners, and researchers in a North Carolina community to conduct a needs assessment to ensure all families affected by IPV receive comprehensive and beneficial services, including housing. These partners collaborated to implement a project guided by the following questions: (1) what are the community's strengths in IPV service and response? (2) what are the community's needs in IPV service and response? and (3) what are solutions for addressing the community's needs, including feasibility assessments of such solutions (e.g., service sustainability, accessibility, and overall community support)? To address these questions, the partners collaboratively and rigorously: (a) conducted focus groups, interviews, and surveys with key informants and relevant stakeholders; (b) conducted focus groups and interviews with IPV survivors; (c) examined existing, community-based, IPV data sources; and (d) examined the peer-reviewed and practice literature for innovative solutions. Project results will inform community policymakers of data-driven recommendations for enhancing the community's IPV services and response. This session will also report on a forthcoming toolkit of all original data-instruments, methods, protocols, project recommendations, and processes so that others can conduct similar assessments in their own communities.

LB Klein ***Leveraging Prevention Educator Wisdom to Address Alcohol's Role in Sexual Assault on Campus***

LB Klein - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Andrew J. Rizzo - University of New Hampshire, Rebecca C. Woofter - Washington University in St. Louis, Lee Helmken Cherry - Berklee College of Music

Alcohol use is implicated in 50 to 70% of campus sexual assaults. While campuses are urged to address alcohol's role in sexual assault, there is limited guidance on how to do so. This qualitative study uses a critical feminist participatory action approach alongside the Campus Advocates and Prevention Professionals Association (CAPPA) to explore how campus-based prevention educators address alcohol's role in sexual assault on their campuses. Twenty-seven in-depth interviews were conducted by phone with campus-based prevention educators recruited through the CAPPA listserv. Two coders independently coded all interview transcripts; resolved conflicts by consensus, merged themes and subcodes; and used negative case analysis, constant comparison procedures, and memoing. Participants described several key themes including: (a) the role of alcohol in sexual assault; (b) current programmatic efforts; (c) challenges and barriers; and (d) promising and innovative practices. Participants discussed resisting compliance-oriented cultures by cultivating strategies rooted in primary prevention and social justice. While their voices are rarely amplified in national conversations, campus-based prevention educators provide critical insight that can be combined with the best available research to inform interventions to address alcohol's role in sexual assault on campus.

Katie M. Edwards ***Stakeholder Perceptions of a Trauma-Informed Sober Living Program for Women with Histories of Addiction and Victimization: A Qualitative Analysis***

Katie Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Katherine Lee - University of New Hampshire, Kelly M. Palmer - University of New Hampshire, Jacqueline N. Melius – University of New Hampshire, Danielle M. Flanaga - University of New Hampshire, Sharon B. Murphy - University of New Hampshire

Although substance use disorders (SUD) and domestic and sexual violence victimization (DSV) among women co-occur at high rates, SUDs and DSV are infrequently addressed concurrently within treatment or aftercare settings. A unique gender-responsive and trauma-informed recovery community that includes transitional housing is the Support, Education, Empowerment, and Directions (SEEDs) program located in greater Phoenix, Arizona. The SEEDs community provides a safe and sober living environment, grounded in models of self-governance and peer-based support, to women and their children affected by SUDs, DSV, criminal offending and incarceration. Preliminary cross-sectional and qualitative research with women involved in the SEEDs community highlights the benefits of this unique program, as well as challenges. The purpose of the current study was to document, via qualitative interviews, stakeholder perceptions of the SEEDs community. More specifically, qualitative interviews inquired about the SEEDs program's operations, implementation, and service delivery procedures, including program strengths, barriers to program implementation, and lessons learned. Participants were 17 individuals within community agencies who referred to women to SEEDs or individuals who had direct affiliation with SEEDs in some capacity (e.g. alumni, member of the Board of Directors). Thematic analyses will be used to identify emergent themes related to the questions asked. Implications for program improvement, sustainability, and replication to other communities will be discussed.

MonaLou Callery ***The SEEDs story: Lessons Learned and the Survivors who Teach us About Operating a Transitional Living Program for Women***

MonaLou Callery - National Advocacy & Training Network, Katherine Lee - University of New Hampshire, Kelly M. Palmer - University of New Hampshire, Sharon B. Murphy - University of New Hampshire, Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire

The co-occurrence of substance use disorders (SUDs) and domestic and sexual violence (DSV) victimization for women is alarmingly high, and yet these two issues are seldom addressed together. This is the case in domestic violence programs, treatment centers, and sober living homes. While empirical research supports the need for transitional living facilities that address SUDs and DSV simultaneously, practice-based expertise on this issue is needed. Support, Education, Empowerment, and Directions (SEEDs), a project of the National Advocacy & Training Network (NATN), is a gender-responsive and trauma-informed sober living community in greater Phoenix, Arizona. SEEDs provides a safe and sober living environment, and is characterized by self-governance and peer support for women affected by SUDs and DSV. The executive director of NATN, who is also a practitioner, will describe the history of SEEDs, including the inception of the SEEDs Program to present day operations. Program implementation will also be discussed, including barriers to successful operations, as well as external sources of support and referrals from community agencies. Further, challenges and lessons learned from the past two decades and advice for program replication will be offered.

Session F2 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Ballroom

Child Sexual Abuse Risk and Impact

Jennifer O'Brien ***The Power of Interpersonal Relationship in the Lives of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Survivors: A Qualitative Study***

Jennifer O'Brien - University of New Hampshire

Domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) is the recruitment, harboring, transportation, provision, or obtaining of US minors for the purposes of a commercial sex act. DMST victims/survivors often have contact with one or more state-level systems (e.g., the child-welfare and/or juvenile justice systems). Interpersonal relationships (IRs) have been identified as both a risk and protective factor for a number of adolescent behaviors; however, it is unclear if IRs play a similar role for system-involved DMST victims/survivors. Qualitative data were collected from 13 DMST victims/survivors. All participants either had contact with the child welfare system (n=4; 30.8%), the juvenile justice system (n=1; 7.7%), or both (n=8; 61.5%). In-depth individual interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide. Average interview length was three hours. Methods to enhance the rigor of the research included an audit trail, expert feedback on interview guides, and member checking.Content analysis revealed three overarching themes, including IRs: (1) as a risk factor; (2) as a protective factor; and (3) fostering resiliency. Survivors noted that healthy caregiver relationships were protective against initial and/or renewed sexual exploitation. Conversely, unhealthy caregiver relationships- particularly early sexual abuse - may elevate a child's risk for sexual exploitation. Non-traditional interpersonal relationships, including "online" relationships, were discussed.

Shuang Bi ***Loss of Social Contact and Trauma Symptoms among Sexually Abused Adolescents***

Shuang Bi - Southern Methodist University, Caitlin Rancher - Southern Methodist University, Emily Johnson - Southern Methodist University, Katrina Cook – Dallas Children's Advocacy Center, Renee McDonald - Southern Methodist University

Research examining correlates of trauma symptoms among sexually abused adolescents commonly focuses on aspects of the abuse, such as its severity and the extent to which it was coerced. In addition, adolescents' self-blame appraisals of the abuse experience and their relationship with a caregiver are often the subject of research attention. Theory and data suggest that adolescents' social relationships beyond the caregiver (e.g., with friends) also influence their adjustment, but there is little knowledge about how sexual abuse might change adolescents' relationships with others, or whether such changes contribute to trauma symptoms after sexual abuse. This study examined whether adolescents' reduced social contact in the aftermath of sexual abuse is associated with trauma symptoms.The sample consisted of 104 adolescents who were sexually abused. Adolescents reported on perceived loss of social contact, the extent of coercion involved in the abuse, supportiveness in the caregiver relationship, appraisals of self-blame for the abuse, and trauma symptoms after the abuse. Abuse severity was coded from forensic interviews. Results indicate that perceived loss of social contact was positively associated with trauma symptoms, even after controlling for the severity of the abuse, coercion, supportiveness of the caregiver, and self-blame for the abuse.

Kevin White ***Commercial Sexual Exploitation Among Child Welfare-Involved Youth: An Exploratory Study of Correlates***

Kevin White - Eastern Carolina University, Cynthia Fraga Rizo - University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill

The prevalence of the commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is unclear; however, research indicates a connection between CSEC and the child welfare system. Unfortunately, little is known about the experiences of child welfare-involved CSEC victims and survivors. This study explores the relationship between CSEC victimization and several psychosocial variables among youth in the child welfare system using Waves 1 and 2 of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW II). The sample included a total 814 children and youth, 38 (4.67%) of which reported CSEC victimization at Wave 1, Wave 2, or both Waves. Bivariate tests revealed that youth with a history of CSEC were much more likely than those without a history of CSEC to report runaway behavior (59.39% and 8.97%, respectively; p=.000) and test in the clinical range for a substance abuse problem (53.32% and 17.27%, respectively; p=.002). Multivariate regression models revealed that youth who reported a history of CSEC were about four and half times as likely to test in the clinical range for a substance abuse problem (OR=4.52; p=.022) when compared to youth who reported no history of CSEC. Youth with a history of CSEC also had CBCL-externalizing scores that were approximately nine points higher than their non-victimized peers (β=8.99; p=.006).This study suggests that decreased permanency and several deleterious mental and physical health outcomes are associated with CSEC victimization among child welfare-involved youth.

Jordan Steiner ***Is Parental Asset Ownership Associated with Daughters' Child Marriage? A Secondary Analysis of Longitudinal Data from Ethiopia***

Jordan Steiner - Center on Violence Against Women and Children

Child marriage is a form of child abuse that places girls at an increased risk of physical, sexual, and emotional violence. Previous cross-sectional studies suggest that asset ownership is negatively associated with child marriage. This study examined whether maternal and paternal asset ownership are independently and longitudinally associated with daughters' child marriage in Ethiopia. We used data for 2,776 families, with at least one daughter aged 6-17, from the nationally-representative Ethiopia Socioeconomic Survey, fielded during 2011–2014. Individual-level information on ownership of household assets was used to construct a maternal and a paternal asset ownership index. Analysis examining the relationship between daughters' child marriage and baseline parental assets controlled for daughter- and family-level demographic characteristics. Results indicate that incidence [95% confidence interval] of child marriage was 27.4 [21.4–33.4] per thousand per year. Each additional maternal asset was associated with a 1.0 [0.2–1.7] percentage point lower likelihood of daughter's child marriage. Paternal asset ownership was not associated with child marriage (p=0.17). Results suggest that the link between parental assets and child marriage depends on the gender of the parent. Ongoing efforts to address child marriage should consider asset building interventions for mothers of girls.

Session F3 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Harbor's Edge

National Surveys of Victimization

Corinna Tucker ***Patterns of Sibling Victimization as Predictors of Peer Victimization in Childhood and Adolescence***

Corinna Tucker - UNH, David Finkelhor - UNH; Heather Turner - UNH

Using a nationally representative sample of U.S. children and adolescents ages three to seventeen (N = 1,653) with a sibling living in the household, we document four patterns of sibling victimization (Persist, New, Desist, and None) across two time points and their correlates. We examine how these four patterns are associated with peer victimization at time two and whether these linkages are apparent in preschool, school-age and adolescent children. Parents of children aged 3-9 and children aged 10-17 years old; 51% male) participated in two waves of telephone interviews, two years apart. We found evidence of the four patterns, and the patterns differed by age, gender, ethnicity and parent education levels but not family structure. The Persist, New and Desist sibling victimization patterns were associated with a greater likelihood of peer victimization at time two. Sibling victimization patterns were unrelated to peer victimization in preschool but predictive of peer victimization for school-aged children and adolescents. Our study showed that sibling victimization leaves children and adolescents vulnerable to peer victimization. Children and adolescents who experienced chronic sibling victimization (Persist group) were particularly vulnerable to peer victimization. Eliminating sibling victimization could reduce peer victimization for school-aged children and adolescents.

Andrea J. Sedlak ***National Incidence Studies of Missing, Abducted, Runaway and Thrownaway Children (NISMART): Recent findings and Future Direction***

Andrea Sedlak - Westat, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire; Crystal MacAllum - Westat

The U.S. Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) sponsors NISMART to assess the national incidence of missing children using household surveys and a law enforcement survey. This paper reports on the most recent NISMART household survey of adult parents or caretakers, providing the latest national incidence rates of missing children in a number of categories: children missing to their caretakers, children reported missing to police or other missing child agencies, and children who were missing for different reasons (family abducted; runaway or thrownaway; lost, stranded or injured; or benign reasons like miscommunications or misunderstandings). Changes since the previous NISMART cycle are presented and discussed. This paper also describes the latest NISMART initiative, which responds to two recent developments: new legislation requiring more frequent (triennial) reporting of rates, and the increasing costs and decreasing response rates of household survey research. To address these issues, OJJDP has funded a redesign of NISMART that will rely entirely on law enforcement agencies (LEAs) as the source of data. This approach will be more cost-effective, should provide reliable estimates based on sufficient numbers of relevant cases, and can enhance knowledge of variations in LEA policies and practices in handling and recording calls about missing children.

Tatiana Gochez ***Parental Physical Assault of Infants when Accounting for Neighborhood and Race: The Immigrant Paradox***

Tatiana Gochez-Kerr - Saint Louis University, Jesse Helton - Saint Louis University

Introduction: Physical abuse of children by parents occurs in the context of the parent-child relationship as well as in the broader social environment. This study tested how county arrest rate and parent race predicts infant physical assault at Wave 2. Methods: This study utilized data from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being II (NSCAW II) longitudinally from Waves 1 and 2. Data analysis were conducted using Stata 13 to produce descriptive and inferential results. Inferential results were generated through multivariate logistic regression and conditional effect plots. Results: Risk of any and minor assault increase for Whites, remains fairly stable for Blacks, and drops for Hispanic and Other races as county arrest rate increases. A secondary regression supported this finding by stratifying results by native born versus immigrant status, finding that immigrants hit less as county arrest rate increases. Discussion: Results support the Latino/Immigrant Paradox, which requires further investigation.

Session F4 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Wentworth

Impact of Intimate Partner Violence Exposure: Recommendations to Better Serve Children

Megan Holmes ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Case Western Reserve University

Nearly 15.5 million children witness intimate partner violence (IPV) yearly. This panel includes three studies culminating in identifying barriers to serving IPV-exposed (eIPV) children. The fourth presentation focuses on recommendations to better serve eIPV children. Study 1 reviews effects of IPV exposure in 328 articles, and study 2 reviews 411 intervention articles (140 interventions) for eIPV children published through December 2016. Study 3 reports results from a statewide survey, conducted with agencies serving eIPV children, on implemented programs and ideas for reducing the effects of IPV on children. Study 1 results cluster across six domains of children's behavioral, mental health, cognitive, social, physical health, and physiological outcomes. Study 2 results discuss child psychotherapeutic, parent-child, parent and prevention programs, and community-based interventions. The following recommendations are made: coordinate statewide systems to address childhood exposure to IPV; provide age-appropriate dating violence prevention programs in grades 5–6 to complement offerings in grades 7–12; train educators and health professionals on trauma-informed care; promote evidence-based programs; provide training/resources to judicial and law enforcement representatives; build knowledge of effects of prenatal exposure to IPV and protective factors most beneficial for children.

Kristen Berg ***Systematic Literature Review of the Effects on Children Exposed to Intimate Violence***

Kristen Berg - Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences; Case Western Reserve University, Anna E. Bender - Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences; Case Western Reserve University; Megan R. Holmes - Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences; Case Western Reserve University

Nearly 15.5 million children witness intimate partner violence (IPV) yearly. This review summarizes the results of literature about consequences of children's witnessing IPV and highlights factors that promote resilience in IPV-exposed children. Seven bibliographic databases were searched for publications through December 2016. Included studies contained participants ages birth to 18 years old; measured IPV exposure compared with other children exposed to another form of violence or who were never violence-exposed; and used empirically-validated assessments. A total of 328 citations were included in the systematic review and clustered across domains of children's behavioral, mental health, cognitive, social, physical health and physiological outcomes. Across each domain results consistently evidence detrimental impacts of children's IPV exposure through poorer health, social and emotional functioning. A cluster of protective factors also emerge within this literature, identifying child characteristics (e.g., temperament) and non-offending parent characteristics (e.g., warmth) to buffer negative effects of IPV exposure on children. Results suggest multidimensional deleterious consequences across development of children's exposure to IPV. Areas of future research, domains of well-being for intervention and opportunities to foster resilience in IPV-exposed children are identified.

Anna Bender ***Systematic Literature Review of Evidence-based Practices for Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Anna Bender - Case Western Reserve University, Kristen Berg - Case Western Reserve University; Megan Holmes - Case Western Reserve University; Kylie Evans - Case Western Reserve University

Given that child exposure to intimate partner violence (eIPV) is linked to greater risk of negative outcomes, evidence-based interventions are needed to address children's needs. This review summarizes available interventions across all stages of the childhood development, highlights promising programs, and reviews interventions across multiple service sectors. Seven bibliographic databases were searched for intervention articles through December 2016 for eIPV children. Included studies described or assessed an intervention specific to eIPV children or their parents. A total of 411 citations (140 interventions) were included and clustered into five themes: child psychotherapeutic, parent-child, parent programs, prevention programs, and community-based interventions. Most were designed for school-age children and many were offered to parent-child dyads or entire families. Few were found for eIPV preschool children and younger. Those for adolescents were limited and most focused on teen dating violence. Community-based interventions spanned multiple service sectors, and provided a range of services for eIPV children and families. Results underline the need for more rigorous assessment methodology to build a stronger evidence base for programs and for intervention assessment for children in all developmental stages and in various service sectors.

Megan Holmes ***Needed Services for Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: A Statewide Survey of Domestic Violence Agencies***

Megan Holmes - Case Western Reserve University, Anna Bender - Case Western Reserve University; Kristen Berg - Case Western Reserve University; Kylie Evans - Case Western Reserve University

Children exposed to intimate partner violence (eIPV) receive services from various systems such as child protective services (CPS), schools or mental health agencies. We investigate how children's needs are addressed by agencies and formulate recommendations for system changes and programming to better services. From October 2016 to January 2017, a survey was conducted with 78 Ohio agencies (74% response rate) serving eIPV children. During Fiscal Year 2016, agencies reported serving 85,312 children received services (case management, counseling, etc.). Agencies identified ways to better serve families such as increased coordination between domestic violence (DV) agencies and other systems, providing trauma-informed care trainings, increasing public knowledge about IPV, and sharing best practices and research. Over two-thirds of agencies offered evidence-based interventions but many indicated few specifically designed for children exposed to IPV. Nearly half of agencies offered counseling for children but only 38% reported counseling for children ages 5 and younger with only 20% providing counseling for children 2 years and younger. Research suggests long-lasting consequences for children exposed to IPV at an early age, highlighting the necessity of interventions for younger children and promotion of best practices for reducing the negative effects of IPV exposure.

Megan Holmes ***Recommendations to Better Serve Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence***

Megan Holmes - Case Western Reserve University, Kristen Berg - Case Western Reserve University; Anna Bender - Case Western Reserve University; Kylie Evans - Case Western Reserve University

An estimated 15.5 million U.S. children witness at least one episode of intimate partner violence (IPV) yearly. Through previously-presented panel abstracts and an analysis of economic burdens linked to IPV exposure (eIPV), we identify seven primary barriers to reducing negative consequences for children: lack of coordination between systems serving eIPV children; exposure to IPV links to violence in teen dating relationships; eIPV children experience detrimental educational and health outcomes; disparity among counties in the number of occurring IPV incidents and the services offered; state legal systems have discretion when making decisions about IPV; limited information is available about specific eIPV populations. The following recommendations were formulated to address these barriers: develop a coordinated statewide response among all child-serving systems to address childhood exposure to IPV; provide age-appropriate, targeted teen dating violence prevention programs in grades 5–6 to complement offerings in grades 7–12; initiate trauma-informed care training for educators and health care professionals; address barriers to services for children exposed to IPV; provide training/resources to representatives of law enforcement and the judicial system; build knowledge of effects of prenatal exposure to IPV and protective factors most beneficial for children.

Session F5 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Woodbury

Maltraitance et victimisation: Facteurs associés à la diversité des conséquences et stratégies de prevention

Sarah Dufour ***Au croisement de divers savoirs: cocréation d'une intervention de prévention de la maltraitance destinée aux parents immigrants***

Sarah Dufour - Université de Montréal, Chantal Lavergne - CIUSSS Centre-Sud-de-l'Ile-de-Montréal et Université de Montréal; Myriam Richard - Université de Montréal

Le projet migratoire des familles est souvent centré sur l'intérêt de l'enfant, puissant vecteur d'intégration à la nouvelle société. Pourtant, plusieurs facteurs de stress individuels, familiaux, sociaux et systémiques peuvent fragiliser les familles immigrantes, voire rendre nécessaire une intervention de la protection de l'enfance. De constats issus de la pratique et des écrits scientifiques a émergé un projet visant à concevoir, mettre à l'essai puis diffuser des ateliers sur l'expérience de la parentalité en contexte migratoire ainsi que l'adaptation des pratiques éducatives chez les nouveaux arrivants au Québec. Espace Parents est le fruit de la collaboration entre des acteurs des milieux communautaire, institutionnel, universitaire ainsi que des personnes immigrantes. La version définitive, améliorée suite à une évaluation formative auprès d'animateurs et de parents participants, est maintenant intégrée dans le programme de formation de la Table de concertation des organismes au service des personnes immigrantes et réfugiées afin d'être pérenne. Après une mise en contexte, la description des ateliers et des faits saillants de l'évaluation formative, des réflexions sur les facilitateurs et les obstacles à la démarche ainsi que des implications pour la pratique, dont le défi de la coconstruction des savoirs appliqués, sont proposées.

Karine Baril ***Facteurs associés à la dépression et aux symptômes de stress posttraumatique chez des femmes victimes d'agression sexuelle***

Karine Baril - Université du Québec en Outaouais, Stéphanie Lemieux - Université de Sherbrooke; Marc Tourigny - Université de Sherbrooke; Jacques Joly - Université de Sherbrooke; Monique Séguin - Université du Québec en Outaouais

Problème: Une proportion considérable de victimes d'agression sexuelle à l'enfance (ASE) présente toujours à l'âge adulte des séquelles psychologiques en lien avec cette victimisation. Les facteurs associés au développement de ces séquelles demeurent encore peu explorés. Objectif et méthode: Cette communication présentera les résultats d'une étude ayant examiné la contribution spécifique de différentes caractéristiques contextuelles relatives aux ASE, d'autres mauvais traitements ainsi que des tentatives de suicide à l'adolescence dans le développement des symptômes de la dépression et du trouble de stress posttraumatique (TSPT) à l'âge adulte, et ce, auprès de 479 femmes victimes d'ASE de la population québécoise. Résultats: Les analyses de régression montrent que la présence des symptômes d'un TSPT est associée à la précocité de l'ASE, à la présence d'une continuité intergénérationnelle de l'ASE ainsi qu'aux expériences de mauvais traitements physiques et à la négligence. Les symptômes de dépression sont associés à une réaction non aidante à la suite du dévoilement de l'ASE, aux mauvais traitements psychologiques et à la négligence dans l'enfance, ainsi qu'aux tentatives de suicide à l'adolescence. Conclusions: Les résultats confirment la nécessité de considérer le cumul de divers facteurs d'adversité plus distaux lors de l'évaluation psychosociale des femmes agressées sexuellement à l'enfance, permettant ainsi de mieux comprendre et traiter leurs séquelles psychologiques.

Martine Hébert ***La violence dans le contexte des relations amoureuses à l'adolescence: Une analyse de classes latentes des patrons de victimisation***

Martine Hébert - UQAM, Catherine Moreau - UQAM; Martin Blais - UQAM; Essaïd Oussaïd - UQAM; Francine Lavoie - UQAM

Objectif: L'objectif de cette étude était d'identifier les patrons de victimisation chez les adolescentes et les adolescents et d'examiner leurs associations avec les facteurs de risque contextuels familiaux et liés aux pairs et différents indicateurs de détresse psychologique. Méthodologie: Dans le contexte de l'Enquête sur les parcours amoureux des jeunes (PAJ), 8 230 élèves du secondaire, avec un échantillon représentatif pondéré de 6 531 jeunes âgés de 14 à 18 ans ont rempli un questionnaire portant sur leurs expériences de victimisation. Au total 2 022 filles et 1 245 garçons ont rapporté avoir eu une relation amoureuse dans la dernière année. Une analyse de classe latente a été réalisée pour repéré des classes de victimisation chez les filles et chez les garçons de façon distincte. Résultats: L'analyse de classe latente a identifié un modèle à trois classes chez les filles: victimisation peu élevée (61% des filles), victimisation sexuelle et psychologique (27%) et victimisation multiple (12%). De façon similaire, chez les garçons trois classes ont été identifiées: victimisation peu élevée (84% des garçons), victimisation multiple (9%), et contacts sexuels non désirés et violence psychologique (7%). Les associations entre l'appartenance aux classes et les facteurs de risque contextuels familiaux et liés aux pairs, de même que les indices de détresse psychologique ont révélé des éléments plus distinctifs entre les classes chez les filles que chez les garçons. Conclusion: Les résultats soulignent la pertinence d'une approche centrée sur la personne pour mieux saisir la diversité des expériences de victimisation dans le contexte des relations amoureuses des jeunes. Les résultats révèlent par ailleurs l'importance d'une approche de prévention ciblée pour enrayer la problématique de la violence dans les relations amoureuses des jeunes.

Session F6 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Warner

Violence Prevention in a Global and Multi-Cultural Context

Victoria Banyard ***Panel Overview Abstract***

University of New Hampshire

Interpersonal violence knows no geographic boundaries. High rates of problems like dating and sexual violence are documented around the world, with youth and young adults a particularly at-risk age group. This panel includes four presentations about results of violence prevention work in a diverse array of communities, with a particular focus on bystander action. Two of the presentations describe international efforts to combat dating, sexual and domestic violence among young adults on university campuses in England and in Kenya with a UK focus on micro-aggressions. The other two papers describe research findings from prevention work in two different geographic regions of the United States: the western plains and the northeast corridor. Both of these studies draw from culturally diverse samples of middle, high school and college students. Discussion of the papers will center on lessons learned and ideas about the need to understand how violence prevention, including bystander intervention training, needs to be adapted to consider different contexts.

Helen Bovill ***Developing Bystander Intervention in a UK/English context.***

Helen Bovill - Univ West of England, Richard Waller - University West England; Kieran McCarten - University Wedt England

Campus sexual violence has been under-researched in the UK. British Crime Survey Statistics demonstrating the prevalence of violence towards women changed this landscape. The British Government published 'End Violence Against Women' in 2010. A UK study by National Union of Students (NUS) surveyed female students about perceptions of safety and experiences of harassment, stalking and sexual assault. 2058 responses were received, headline findings were:• 68% experienced some form of verbal or non-verbal harassment.• 12% subject to stalking. • 16% experienced unwanted kissing, touching or molesting.• 7% subject to serious sexual assault. (NUS 2010, 3). Further research followed (Phipps, 2013; Cambridge Study on Sexual Violence 2014). In 2016 Universities UK published 'Changing the Culture' obligating UK universities to develop strategies to manage violence and harassment. The Higher Education Funding Council for England announced a range of catalyst funds from 2016. This research emanates from one of these funds. In 2014 a Bystander Toolkit was developed by the University of the West of England (UWE), an 8 hour intervention drawing upon similar US programmes. This paper reports on working with students to develop this programme into a social norms media campaign of: a 3 minute film, posters, and a shortened Bystander programme; targeting behaviours to become socially proscribed.

Victoria Banyard ***Actionists on the Western Plains***

Victoria Banyard - Professor/ University of New Hampshire, Katie Edwards - UNH

While bystander action to prevention sexual and dating violence is a promising approach to prevention, to date is has largely been studied in college campus and more urban northeastern U.S. context. Given research that shows bystander action is strongly influenced by contextual variables, a wider view is needed. The proposed presentation will describe bystander actions among middle and high school students (grades 7-10) in a community in the western plains region of the U.S. The schools have a diverse student population including 20% Native American. Experiences of youth with opportunity to intervene and descriptions of types of actions taken to try to reduce risk for dating and sexual violence will be described. Results are drawn from a baseline survey of a large multiple baseline study of youth-created sexual violence prevention efforts. A sample of 2300 students completed surveys in school including questions about bystander opportunity and action. We used a new bystander intervention measure improved based on lessons learned from previous studies. Students reported varying levels of opportunity to intervene, with situations such as hearing about sexual harassment or unwanted contact being more frequent than opportunities to intervene in more severe instances of sexual violence. In response, students varied greatly in the types of actions they were willing to take. Results will be used as a springboard for engaging in discussion about variables that may explain variation among youth in opportunity and types of actionist behavior and implications for prevention.

Julia Kagunda ***Promising and Innovative Approaches to Violence Prevention on College Campuses in Kenya***

Julia Kagunda - University of New Hampshire, Cathy Bikeri - independent consultant and Doctors Without Borders; Katie Edwards - UNH

Sexual and partner violence (SPV) are global public health problems, and college students are no exception. Most research on SPV among college students has focused on university students in high income, westernized countries. However, preliminary research suggests that SPV is a major public health problem among young adults attending universities in Kenya. Moreover, research suggests that SPV is closely linked to other concerning health behaviors such as problematic alcohol and drug use and reproductive health issues (e.g., HIV, unwanted pregnancy). In an attempt to comprehensively address these public health issues, Elim Trust developed a university outreach program (i.e., Vunja Kimya Campus Project [VKCP]) that to date has been implemented on 12 public and private universities in Kenya. Grounded in diffusion of innovation and social norms theories, the VKCP includes identifying and training a core set of popular opinion leaders (POLs) inclusive of students (especially student leaders heading Student's Governing Bodies) and administrators that seek to change social norms and promote positive health behaviors through a series of skill-building activities to promote: mentoring, social media, presentation, lobbying, and mobilization skills. These early adapters recruit additional students and administrators and through an informal train-the-trainer model and teach newly recruited POLs skills to change social norms and promote positive health behaviors. Despite an overwhelming request by administrators of Kenyan universities to implement VKCP, to date this comprehensive prevention initiative has not been rigorously evaluated. In addition to goals specific to the primary prevention of SPV and related negative health behaviors (e.g., drug use), a secondary goal of VKCP is to reduce recidivism in perpetrators of SPV and promote help-seeking and recovery in survivors of SPV as well as in individuals with problematic alcohol and drug use and reproductive health issues (secondary and tertiary prevention). The proposed talk has three goals. First, we will provide information to audience members about a promising, innovative, and comprehensive approach to violence prevention, VKCP. Second, we will describe a proposed project that seeks to further develop, refine, and conduct a pilot evaluation (outcome and process) of VKCP. Third, we will share a bit about the process by which this international researcher and practitioner collaboration was created and currently sustained.

Sarah McMahon ***Cumulative exposure to sexual violence prevention messages***

Sarah McMahon - Rutgers School of Social Work

Despite the calls for multiple, ecological, and ongoing efforts to prevent campus sexual violence, there lacks research as to whether there exists a cumulative impact of receiving different types of prevention education across developmental stages. As such, this presentation explores the impact of receiving varied prevention messages throughout the adolescence into early adulthood and whether it influences college students' awareness of sexual violence, willingness to act as prosocial bystanders, and actual bystander intervention behavior. Based on a sample of 1458 undergraduate students at a large, ethnically diverse public institution in the Northeast, a series of hierarchical regressions were run to determine the impact of exposure to sexual violence information in middle school, high school, and college. Results indicate a significantly better response on a number of outcomes (including awareness of sexual violence, bystander intentions and bystander behavior) for those students receiving information in all stages versus those only receiving information in college. The presentation will also include results of analysis by race, gender, and source of prevention information.

Session F7 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Amphitheater

Complexities in Child Sexual Abuse Experiences

Megan Simpson ***The influence of culture on the experience of child sexual abuse disclosures from the perspectives of youth.***

Megan Simpson - McGill University, Collin-Vezina - McGill University

Worldwide protest against sexual violence is becoming increasingly popular, as exemplified through the 'Me Too' media campaigns. This campaign helped many victims to speak up about the abuse they experienced and, according to Ohlheiser (2017), more particularly women of color This study that focuses on culture and its impact on child sexual abuse (CSA) disclosure experiences comes at timely manner when issues of race and sexual violence are interconnecting and reaching increasing levels of social awareness. Grounded by a cultural psychology framework, this qualitative study answered the following research questions: (1) how does culture shape experiences of CSA disclosure from the perspectives of youth? (2) what common themes emerged as promoting or inhibiting disclosure? Interviews were conducted with 9 CSA youth from diverse cultural background in Ottawa (Canada). One unanticipated finding was that many participants shifted their cultural beliefs after being sexually abused. For example, they abandoned or adopted new religious beliefs or group affiliations. Overarching cultural barriers that transcended categorical labelling included: the contextual experience of culture with unique worldviews influencing disclosure, the lack of child sexual abuse education, the lack of support, mistrust of authority and intrapersonal feelings such as shame and guilt.

Michelle L. Wojcik ***Opportunity indicators in victim's narratives of child sexual abuse: Preliminary Findings***

Michelle Wojcik - University of Cincinnati, Nicole V. Lasky - Northeastern State University, Criminal Justice and Legal Studies Department; Bonnie S. Fisher - University of Cincinnati, School of Criminal Justice; Amy Cassedy - Mayerson Center for Safe and Healthy Children, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center; Emily Eismann - Mayerson Center for Safe and Healthy Children, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center

The prevalence of child sexual abuse (CSA) has resulted in serious long-term consequences for victims, perpetrators, and the community. Investigating the opportunity structure of CSA can increase the knowledge in this area and better inform prevention programs. Most available research on this topic has predominantly focused on perpetrators' narratives and perspectives. The current study seeks to explore the crime opportunity and facilitators of child sexual abuse while focusing on children's narratives, experiences, and perceptions of perpetrators' coercion and exploitation. A sample was drawn from forensic interviews of suspected CSA victims who sought treatment at a large, Midwestern child advocacy center from 2013 to 2015 (N=80). A content analysis of victim's narratives of sexual abuse illustrates themes of perpetrator opportunity, exposure, target congruence, and guardianship. Identified themes are compared across age, gender, the victim's relationship to the perpetrator, and the victimization experienced. Directions for future research and prevention policy is discussed.

Ateret Gewirtz ***The complex experience of child pornography survivors***

Ateret Gewirtz - UNH, Wendy Walsh - UNH; Janis Wolak - UNH; David Finkelhor - UNH

This research explores the complex experiences of survivors of child pornography production. We conducted an online survey of a convenience sample of adult survivors (N=133), which included a series of open ended questions. Nearly half of respondents said that they felt the production of sexual images caused specific problems that were different from the problems caused by other aspects of the abuse. Nearly half of the sample worried all the time that people would think they were willing participants or that people would recognize them, one-third refused to talk about the images and 22% denied there were images. The qualitative analysis identified three major themes which emerged from the survivor's perspective as adults: Guilt and shame, their ongoing vulnerability and an empowerment dimension the images sometimes brought. Recommendations for further research and additional implications are discussed.

Jane L. Weatherred ***The Development of the Attribution of Blame for Child Sexual Abuse and Belief in Stereotypes About Child Sexual Abuse Scales***

Jane Long Weatherred - University of South Carolina

The results of three studies conducted in order to develop two valid and reliable psychometric measurements for the 1) Attribution of Blame for Child Sexual Abuse Scale and 2) The Belief in Stereotypes About Child Sexual Abuse Scale. This scale development project includes the results of a) expert feedback analysis on 49 items for the Attribution of Blame for Child Sexual Abuse Scale and 70 items for the Belief in Stereotypes About Child Sexual Abuse Scale, b) the results of two separate focus groups among students and parents in order to narrow the item pools, and c) the results of an exploratory factor analysis conducted on both scales. This scale redevelopment project originated from the results of a year-long exploratory factor analysis of the Child Sexual Abuse Myth Scale, originally developed by Dr. Steven Collings in 1997, among a sample (N = 436) of undergraduate students and presented at the IFVC in 2016. This research is funded by a grant awarded by the Office of the Vice President for Research at the University of South Carolina to provide Support to Promote Advancement of Research and Creativity (SPARC) among graduate students.

Session F8 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Gardner

Developing Explanations of Intimate Partner Violence and Providing an Appropriate Response: What does the Research Evidence Tell Us?

Louise Dixon ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Victoria University of Wellington

This panel highlights the need to understand the aetiology of intimate partner violence in a multifactorial and gender inclusive manner to inform practice and policy. Paper one provides an overview of ideological, political, and historical issues that have shaped popular policy frameworks and practice internationally, using the US as an example. It highlights research evidence from examinations of early life risk factors to present the argument of a broad psychosocial explanation of partner violence. This approach mirrors research that situates partner violence research within a general aggression framework. Papers that challenge traditional approaches and examine the role of specific risk factors in explaining partner violence follow this. Paper two explores the role of childhood adversity as an important predictor of men's and women's use of partner violence, general aggression, and the use of controlling behaviours. Paper three provides a focus on partner violence that occurs in the context of control and considers explanations for data that shows the high prevalence of emotional dysregulation and poor coping in this type of partner violence. The final paper explores the extent to which positive beliefs about partner violence play in its aetiology highlighting that within this gender inclusive and psychosocial framework there is a need to consider a person's cognition about the acceptable use of violence. Collectively, the research presented demonstrates an array of international literature that highlights the importance of using evidence based theory to inform policy and practice.

Nicola Graham-Kevan ***Are Coercively Violent Partners Really Cold Blooded Abusers?***

Nicola Graham-Kevan - University of Central Lancashire

Adopting a trauma informed approach to interventions with domestic violence perpetrators is new in the UK where model the Duluth model is still widely accepted. Inner Strength is a trauma informed intervention which has been delivered both in prison and the community since 2012. Psychometric data on emotional regulation, coping, resilience, intimate partner violence and coercive control is routinely collected pre and post programme as part of the programme evaluation. Analysis of this data suggests most of the programme participants report bidirectional violence and coercive control. Contrary to expectations derived from a Duluth perspective, analysis revealed that those who use coercive control report significantly more problems with emotion regulation and coping than those who are not coercive. Functional analysis of individual cases find significant trauma exposure in childhood. These findings will be discussed in terms of implications for both theories of intimate partner violence as well treatment needs and therapeutic approach.

Kenneth Corvo ***Early Life Risk for Domestic Violence Perpetration: Implications for Practice and Policy in the US***

Kenneth Corvo - Associate Professor

Research on risks and causes of domestic violence is hampered by a policy framework that not only does not fund but in some cases, suppresses inquiry into those causes. This discussion, then, will be placed in the context of those policy frameworks that hamper and distort inquiry. This includes an overview of ideological, political, and historical issues that have shaped those frameworks. Related explanatory theories and theories of practice are summarized. This presentation will examine known early life risk factors for those disorders and behaviors associated with domestic violence perpetration. Particular emphasis will be placed on maltreatment and attachment/bonding processes. Framed in broad perspectives of psychosocial theory, risk factors from related literature sources (e.g. general violence and criminality) will be included where risk profiles are substantially similar.

Louise Dixon ***The relationship between approval and experience of intimate partner violence***

Louise Dixon - Victoria Univeristy of Wellington, Saara Cavanagh - Victoria University of Wellington; Ryan Jones - Victoria University of Wellington

The relationship between positive beliefs about physical violence and the use of violence in heterosexual intimate relationships was explored in a NZ university student sample (n = 515). An online questionnaire consisting of the Conflicts Tactics Scale-2 and the newly developed Beliefs about Relationship Aggression Scale was completed. ANOVA demonstrated an interaction effect whereby both male and female participants held significantly higher levels of approval of female than male aggression in response to a range of provocative acts. Including participant gender as a third factor showed that this effect was significantly higher for men. Gender symmetry in use of physical violence was demonstrated. ANOVA showed that aggressive participants displayed the same chivalrous belief pattern toward male and female aggressors as non-aggressive participants, however, aggressive participants approved of violence by both genders at significantly higher rates. In conclusion, results support the presence of a chivalrous collective belief regarding the approval of partner aggression and find support for the role of higher levels of this approval in the aetiology of male and female aggression. The need for gender inclusive treatment to address approval of partner aggression and tolerance of aggression from a partner is discussed.

Elizabeth Bates ***An Exploration of Adverse Childhood Experiences as Predictive of Intimate Partner Violence, General Aggression and the Use of Controlling Behavior***

Elizabeth Bates - University of Cumbria, Caroline Dugal - University of Quebec in Montreal, Canada

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant social issue and much research exists exploring prevalence, impact and outcomes. Historically there has been a tendency to focus on men's violence and the socio-cultural correlates of this (e.g. a focus on male privilege). Alternative approaches to the study of IPV have included to explore it within the context of a general aggression framework with recent research exploring a variety of explanations with a goal of informing treatment and intervention models. The aim of the current study was to explore the impact of adverse childhood experiences on IPV, controlling behaviour and general aggression in a UK and Canadian sample. This questionnaire based study utilising a large sample and included measures of aggression, as well as adverse childhood experiences, alcohol use and coping styles. Findings revealed the predictive power of these variables on IPV, general aggression and controlling behaviour with sex specific, and aggression specific results discussed. The implications of these results are considered in terms of how they could be utilised in current IPV interventions to better inform practice.

Session F9 Tuesday 7/17/2018 8:30am-9:45am Lear

The Impact of Exposure to Domestic Violence

Jennifer L. Hardesty ***Relationship Dynamics and Divorcing Mothers' Adjustment: Moderating Role of IPV, Negative Life Events, and Social Support***

Jennifer Hardesty - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Angela Whittaker - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Brian G. Ogolsky - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Marcela Raffaelli - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Divorce is associated with health problems for women. This connection is often attributed to multiple stressors that are linked directly or indirectly to the separation process. Coparenting conflict and harassment by former partners are potential sources of stress; however, these postseparation dynamics play out within a larger context that may exacerbate or ameliorate links between stressors and health outcomes. One contextual factor that may exacerbate the negative effects of coparenting conflict and harassment is IPV during marriage, which has been linked to both postseparation stress factors and poor health. Furthermore, different types of IPV (i.e., coercive controlling violence versus situational couple violence) appear to relate to diverse postseparation experiences and presumably different health outcomes, but these associations remain unexplored. Experiencing negative life events as a result of separation (e.g., financial loss) might also exacerbate negative outcomes, whereas social support may be protective. To disentangle the pathways of influence on health, this longitudinal study examines how postseparation relationship stressors (i.e., coparenting conflict, harassment) influence divorcing mothers' (N = 135) mental and physical health, and how these associations vary as a function of contextual factors (i.e., marital IPV, negative life events, and social support).

Wilfred R. Pigeon ***The Role of Sleep in Mood, Stress and Suicidality following Exposure to Interpersonal Violence***

Wilfred Pigeon - VA Ctr of Excellence for Suicide Prevention (37B), Kathi L. Heffner - University of Rochester; Autumn M. Gallegos - University of Rochester; Todd M. Bishop - University of Rochester; Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester

Sleep disturbance, especially insomnia, commonly follows trauma exposure such as intimate and interpersonal violence. Insomnia can also exacerbate difficulties with mood, traumatic stress, and suicidality. We first present data on the prevalence and severity of sleep problems experienced by court petitioners for orders of protection. We then report results of a randomized clinical trial that tested whether cognitive-behavioral therapy for insomnia (CBT-I) could improve symptom severity in a sample of 107 women who had recently experienced interpersonal violence and met diagnostic criteria for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), major depression and insomnia. Notably, 32% of participants were experiencing thoughts of suicide at baseline. Compared to a control condition, women randomized to receive CBT-I had large and significant reductions in insomnia, depression and PTSD severity. In addition, suicidal ideation and hopelessness decreased in women receiving CBT-I, but was largely unchanged in the control condition. Finally, all participants received cognitive processing therapy for trauma. While this intervention benefitted the overall sample, women who first received CBT-I achieved the greatest gains. We conclude that insomnia is a common and pernicious condition following exposure to violence, but is immensely treatable with benefits to the individual beyond better sleep.

Laura Johnson ***Examining Factors Associated with IPV Survivors' Perceptions of Safety***

Laura Johnson - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Judy L. Postmus - Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey

The purpose of this study is to explore perceptions of safety-related empowerment and identify factors that influence safety, with a particular focus on the association between forms of abuse and the nature of disclosure on safety-related empowerment. To answer this purpose, three Ordinary Least Squares regressions were conducted (n=52). This analysis is part of a larger evaluation study examining if an interagency collaboration between child protective and IPV organizations can positively impact the lives of families experiencing IPV. Findings from Model 1 showed that there was a positive statistically significant association between physical abuse and safety-related empowerment (p=.036). Results from Model 2 showed that there was also a positive significant association between disclosure to police and safety (p=.031). In Model 3, after controlling for developing a safety plan and self-efficacy, physical abuse was no longer significantly associated with safety. However, there was a positive significant association between disclosure to law enforcement (p=.026) and self-efficacy (p=.045) with safety-related empowerment. Findings from this current study suggest that the act of disclosure to officers may be associated with increased perceptions of safety for survivors of IPV and reinforce the value of effective law enforcement responses to IPV.

Patricia A. Petretic ***Lifetime Trauma in Adult Female Survivors of Interpersonal Violence: The Impact of Cognitive Distortions on PTSS***

Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Joye Henrie - U.S. AirForce; Ilana Berman - University of Arkansas

A recent trend in the investigation of interpersonal violence has been to take a lifetime developmental perspective, given that forms of violence often co-occur and victimization often occurs across the lifespan. Additionally, what may also influence symptom severity is the meaning one assigns to victimization. This study was designed to examine how lifetime interpersonal traumas influence adult posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) in a national sample of women and, more specifically, evaluate if intimate partner violence (IPV) and maladaptive cognitions mediate the relation between child maltreatment (CM) and current symptoms. Female respondents reporting any lifetime interpersonal traumas were solicited through a variety of sources, and completed the CTS-2, modified CMIS-SF, CDS, TSI-2, and PCL-C in this online survey. In this national community sample (N=244+; Mage = 37.6 years), concurrent interpersonal trauma experiences were highly correlated for both CM and IPV. Regression analysis indicated a significant mediation effect [R2 = 73.7%]. Removing maladaptive cognitions yielded a weaker, yet significant model [R2 = 24.7%], highlighting a partial mediation effect of IPV on the relation between CM and PTSS. The value of taking a lifetime trauma perspective as well as considering the impact of cognitive distortions regarding victimization in adult PTSS is discussed.

Session G1 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Riverwatch

Promoting Disclousures of Victimization

Amanda L. Vasquez ***Victimization and Help-Seeking Experiences of LGBTQ Identified Individuals***

Amanda Vasquez - Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority, Jaclyn D. Houston-Kolnik - Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

Research suggests persons identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and/or questioning (LGBTQ) are at substantially increased risk of violence and experience greater impacts (e.g., stress, PTSD symptoms, injury) from violence than non-LGBTQ identified persons. As an underserved victim population, LGBTQ identified victims are less likely to seek, access, or receive services following victimization and some agencies may not be equipped to respond in sensitive and informed ways. Victims from underserved groups often have a greater need for support from both formal (e.g., victim service providers, medical professionals) and informal (e.g., family, friends, partners) sources. Researchers surveyed adult victims in Illinois (N = 731) on their victimization and post-victimization help-seeking experiences. Analyses suggest LGBTQ identified victims are more likely to experience certain victimization types (e.g., child sexual abuse, domestic violence) and that bisexual identified victims are at an increased risk for these victimization types. When seeking support LGBTQ identified victims are more likely to rely on informal supports, largely viewed as helpful, than formal supports, who were perceived as less helpful. Implications for policy and practice offer suggestions for how to improve service delivery to LGBTQ identified victims and highlight future research areas.

Bernadine Waller ***Exercising agency: Help Seeking among African American IPV victims***

Bernadine Waller - Adelphi University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) help seeking within the African American community is complex and often compounded by social and racial pressures (Bent-Goodley, 2013). Traditional help seeking includes securing more public mechanisms of external assistance and terminating the relationship (Stork, 2008). However, most African American women are reluctant to rely on these same services (Anyikwa, 2015). African American women are instead celebrated for their ability to privately handle their own problems, which puts them at risk for experiencing poorer outcomes (Bent-Goodley, 2013; Petrosky, et. al, 2017). The help seeking mechanisms that IPV victims employ are dependent upon the social, political and cultural context in which they are situated (Campbell & Mannell, 2016). The westernized view of help seeking is traditionally regarded as a means of women either formally reporting and/or leaving their abusive partner. Yet, a more recent analysis of women living in marginalized and oppressed conditions challenges this presupposition, and includes help seeking as a means of garnering strength (Logie & Daniel, 2016). Yet, there is a dearth of literature that explores this phenomenon among African American women. This discussion will illuminate the ways that African American women IPV victims use their agency to counteract their partner's abusive tactics (Campbell & Mannell, 2016).

Laura Schwab ***A Technology-Facilitated Approach to Child Maltreatment Disclosure***

Laura Schwab-Reese - Purdue University, Nitya Kanuri - Crisis Text Line; Scottye Cash - The Ohio State University

Background: Disclosure is a difficult but important process for victims of child abuse. While positive response to disclosure may improve their health and well-being, poor experiences may cause additional trauma. Historically, young people have been reluctant to disclose victimization to adults, but short message service crisis services may be one novel method of engaging youth. We examined how youth disclosed child maltreatment to Crisis Text Line (CTL), a SMS-based crisis service, and how crisis counselors responded. Methods: We conducted a mixed-methods content analysis of conversations (n = 244) that caused a mandatory report by CTL between October 2015 and July 2017.Results: More than half of texters discussed abuse or other significant family issues in the first message. Abuse and similar language (e.g., molested) or explicit description of the experience were common. The crisis counselors' response to the initial disclosure set the tone for the remaining conversation and tended to be affirmation, sympathy, or building connections. In acute abuse situations, they often included a safety assessment. Conclusions: Early disclosure, combined with explicit language, may suggest at least a portion of young victims are actively seeking safe ways to talk about their experiences. Positive response by those receiving disclosure is important to prevent additional trauma.

Camille R. Quinn ***Brief screening of Black Girls and Women Impacted by IPV, ACEs and PTSD***

Camille Quinn - The Ohio State University/Assistant Professor

Girls and women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) are at great risk for adverse mental health outcomes like depression, trauma, and PTSD (Callahan et al. 2003; Wolitzky-Taylor et al. 2008). Poor mental health and IPV increase the risk of violent intimate relationships, creating mental health problems across the lifespan (Banyard et al., 2008; Iverson et al., 2011; McKinney et al., 2009). Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs): physical and sexual abuse are linked to IPV for women (Felitti et al., 1998; Jeremiah, Quinn & Alexis, 2017; Riggs et al., 2000). Trauma exposure increases emotional dysregulation, the basis for maladaptive behaviors – crime and low help-seeking (Liang, Goodman et al., 2005). These exposures impact help-seeking and engagement in care (Dailey et al., 2011). IPV, PTSD, and ACEs may result in lower levels of participation in care (McGuigan et al., 2003) as women's appraisal of trustworthy relationships alter help-seeking, and adversely affects service engagement (Rosenblum et al., 2017). The assumptions related to help-seeking are often violated leading to poor follow through with help-seeking (Liang et al., 2005). Trauma must be integrated so interventions are trauma-informed (Torchalla et al., 2012). Screening for PTSD and ACEs among African American girls and women is needed to understand interventions' uptake, patterns of care and health outcomes.

Session G3 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Harbor's Edge

Approaches for Violence Intervention

Caitlin Kehoe ***Electronic Monitoring Systems for IPV Perpetrators as a Potential Deterrent and Major Confound in Evaluating Programs in the US***

Caitlin Kehoe - Stony Brook University, Sarah Bannon - Stony Brook University; Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

Despite an extensive literature evaluating treatments for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators, other aspects of the judicial response have received little attention. In particular, electronic monitoring programs (EM; e.g., monitoring of an individual's location, drug or alcohol intake via electronic technologies) are increasingly prominent conditions of probation for IPV offenders. These methods may allow probation officers (POs) to spend more time on compliance (e.g., home and scheduled office visits). However, victim impact reports are mixed, with some officials regarding EM strategies as a mechanism of increasing safety, and others arguing that EM provides a false sense of security. The cost of EM technologies may financially burden offenders and victims, and offenders also report mandation to GPS monitoring reduces trust in their POs. No studies have empirically evaluated EM for IPV offenders. The present study sought to examine the impact of EM in male IPV probationers (N=156, but was limited by a lack of random assignment and control conditions. Such designs are needed to empirically validate EM tracking, though exceedingly difficult with criminal justice reliance on PO provision of conditions. Results suggest that treatment programs should be evaluated in conjunction with EM and other co-occurring conditions.

Bernice Garnett ***Exploring School Based Data Systems and Methods to Document Implementation and Effectiveness of School Wide Restorative Practice***

Bernice Garnett - University of Vermont, Lance Smith - University of Vermont; Colby Kervick - University of Vermont; Tracy Ballysingh - University of Vermont

The emergent, though scant, literature on the application of restorative practices (RP) suggests that schools practicing RP faithfully experience a 44 to 87 percent reduction in out-of-school suspensions and improvements in school climate. However, there is limited availability of valid and reliable methods to document RP implementation and effectiveness. Furthermore, the current data systems and structures that schools access to document RP implementation and effectiveness is unknown and thus merits further exploration to ensure that research initiated and field initiated efforts to evaluate RP are synergistic and complementary. This “engage” session will utilize various group processing methods to explore current school based efforts to document RP implementation and effectiveness. The session will begin with a brief overview of existing empirical and field initiated surveys, data systems and other collection methods. Additionally, the presenters will provide examples and lessons learned from an ongoing five-year community based participatory action research project, partnering with a local district in Burlington, VT, to evaluate the effectiveness of RP. Specifically, the presenters will highlight currently piloted tools to document RP implementation readiness, fidelity and district wide efforts to integrate RP and PBIS implementation through the use of the school wide information system (SWIS).

Wendy Auslander ***Effectiveness of Cognitive Behavioral Interventon for Trauma in Schools Adapted for Adolescent Girls in Childl Welfare***

Wendy Auslander - Washington University, Tonya Edmond - Washington University; Hollee McGinnis - Virginia Commonwealth University; April Foster - Washington University; Penny Smith - Washington University

Purpose: This study tested the effectiveness of Cognitive-Behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools (CBITS) adapted for adolescent girls in child welfare to reduce symptoms of depression and PTSD, and increase social problem-solving skills. Methods: Participants were 249 girls ages 12-19 (75% Black, 25% White) randomly assigned to CBITS (a group-based trauma-focused skill-building intervention delivered in community mental health agency) or usual care (UC). Interviews were administered at baseline, posttest, and follow-up on outcomes of: PTSD symptoms, depressive symptoms, and social problem-solving skills. Data analysis tested a condition by time interaction via PROC MIXED using all available data. Results: Girls in the CBITS condition showed significantly greater improvements in social problem-solving skills than those in UC from pretest to follow-up. Girls in both CBITS and UC reduced symptoms of PTSD and depression, however, there were no significant differences between the conditions. Conclusion: CBITS for adolescent girls in child welfare with histories of abuse and neglect was more effective in improving social problem skills than UC, and equally as effective as UC in reducing symptoms of PTSD and depression. Effective social problem-solving may be important for this population to reduce psychological distress and cope with stressful problems in the future.

Session G4 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Wentworth

Evaluations of the Office of Violence Against Women's Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative

Joy Kaufman ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Yale University School of Medicine

The US Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women (OVW) has funded the Domestic Violence Homicide Prevention Demonstration Initiative (DVHPDI) with the goal of assessing the implementation process and outcomes of two domestic violence homicide reduction models: the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) and the Domestic Violence High Risk Team (DVHRT) program. This presentation will provide an overview of the cross-site evaluation plan for the DVHPDI including the assessment of: training and technical assistance; model implementation; model fidelity; and model impact. The Demonstration Initiative includes four sites implementing the Lethality Assessment Program and one site implementing the High-Risk Team model. The evaluation also includes three comparison sites that are implementing the Lethality Assessment Program without the additional supports provided by the demonstration initiative. The presentation will include: a short overview of the initiative and the evaluation design; a review of victim interview methods and data in victims’ experiences during the LAP screen; data on procedural justice highlighting victims perceptions of how they were treated by law enforcement; and, methods and results of an assessment of collaboration within communities involved in the initiative.

Tami Sullivan ***Factors That Affect Victims' Willingness to Engage in Homicide Risk Assessment with Police Officer***

Tami Sullivan - Yale University School of Medicine, Christopher Maxwell - Michigan State University; Joy Kaufman - Yale University School of Medicine; Katina Gionteris - Yale University School of Medicine; Cindy Medina - Yale University School of Medicine

Interactions between victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) and police have been well-studied. The focus of such studies has evolved as laws, law enforcement practices and societal norms regarding IPV have changed over time. Research on individual characteristics (of the victim, offender, and police officers), relational factors, and situational factors (such as the severity of the IPV) have revealed findings that have contributed to the ways in which victims currently reach out to and interact with police today. Relatively new to the field of policing are assessments that aim to determine a victim's risk for being killed by her current or former intimate partner. There is a dearth of research on this aspect of victim-police interactions, including how the administration of such a risk assessment protocol impacts the victims being assessed. Therefore, using data from a structured interview with victims of IPV that took place shortly after an encounter with the police, this paper examines factors that affect victims' willingness to engage in a risk assessment protocol with police officers, describes victims' experiences of responding to the risk assessment questions, including those victims who were informed of their high risk for homicide.

Christopher Maxwell ***The Impact of Assessing for Lethal Risk on Victims Satisfaction and Judgement of the Police***

Christopher Maxwell - Michigan State University, Tami Sullivan - Yale University School of Medicine; Joy Kaufman - Yale University School of Medicine; Katina Gionteris - Yale University School of Medicine; Cindy Medina - Yale University School of Medicine

For thirty years, scholars have focused on assessing whether police officers' interaction with the public, particularly among those that they accuse of an infraction can influence the accused's views about the police and their compliance with the officer's commands. Under the rubric of procedural justice, this model predicts that regardless of the delivered sanction, procedurally fair interactions should increase the likelihood of the acceptance and compliance with any subsequent order. More recently, this view has extended to concerns about how the police can influence victims' willingness to follow-through on the officers' requests. This question is particularly important in the context of reducing repeat domestic violence, where state and departmental policies limit an officers' discretion. Using data from a structured interview with victims of intimate partner violence that took place shortly after an encounter with the police, this paper focuses on measuring the impact that a newly introduced and structured but brief risk assessment has on victims. The analysis will assess whether the process of assessing risk for homicide influences the victim's judgment about the responding law enforcement agency, views of the offices' use of procedure justice attributes during the encounter, and willingness to follow-through on the risks assessment protocols.

Joy Kaufman ***Assessing Collaboration Among Community Providers Working with Victims of Interpersonal Violence***

Joy Kaufman - Yale University School of Medicine; Christopher Maxwell - Michigan State University; Tami Sullivan - Yale University School of Medicine; Siobhan Thompson - Yale University School of Medicine; Katina Gionteris - Yale University School of Medicine

The DVHPDI evaluation plan includes an assessment of collaboration between partner agencies conducted at baseline and then re-administered to determine if implementation of the model program impacted collaboration between providers. To gather this data, providers completed an online survey that asked which agencies in the network they currently collaborate with and to describe the nature of that collaboration specific to information sharing, advocacy, referrals, and resources. In addition, providers were asked to respond to open-ended questions about the barriers and facilitators to collaboration and what else is needed in their community to help families impacted by IPV. Social network analysis was conducted to determine any changes in the network density, reciprocity in collaborations, and the density of the support network for victims of domestic violence. This paper will present the methods used to gather and analyze these data, results of the social network analysis and results of the content analysis conducted on the qualitative data.

Session G5 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Woodbury

Traumas interpersonnels en enfance et ajustement psycho-relationnel à l'âge adulte: mécanismes explicatifs et intervention

Natacha Godbout

Panel Overview Abstract

UQAM - Université du Québec à Montréal

Les traumas interpersonnels subis en enfance représentent un problème majeur de santé publique, avec des taux de prévalence alarmants et des conséquences qui tendent à perdurer à l'âge adulte. Or, certains facteurs peuvent infléchir les trajectoires symptomatologiques des survivants. Ce symposium regroupe 5 présentations ciblant des mécanismes qui rendent compte des liens entre ces traumas et l'ajustement des survivants, en identifiant des facteurs de protections et pistes d'intervention. Cyr et al. présentent d'abord un modèle basé sur la théorie de l'attachement qui vise à mieux comprendre les symptômes liés au trouble de la personnalité limite rapportés par des survivants de traumas au sein de leur famille d'origine. Ensuite, Morissette-Harvey et al. documentent l'influence de la présence attentive dans la relation qui unit les traumas cumulatifs en enfance et l'ajustement conjugal, alors que Dussault et al. examinent le rôle de cette variable dans le lien entre la négligence subie en enfance et le fonctionnement relationnel des survivants. Baumann et al. font état des résultats d'une étude sur le rôle protecteur de la satisfaction conjugale dans la relation entre l'agression sexuelle subie en enfance et la satisfaction sexuelle. Enfin, Lafrenaye-Dugas et al. examinent l'amélioration du fonctionnement sexuel suite à une thérapie sexuelle, selon que les clients soient victimes de traumas cumulatifs ou non.

Francis M. Harvey

L'influence de la présence attentive sur la relation entre les traumas cumulatifs en enfance et l'ajustement conjugal chez l'adu

Francis Morissette Harvey - Laboratoire TRACE, Gaëlle Cyr - Laboratoire TRACE; Claude Bélanger - Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Natacha Godbout - Laboratoire TRACE

Les survivants de traumas cumulatifs à l'enfance (TCE), soit l'expérience de plusieurs types de traumas tels que l'abus physique ou la négligence, sont à risque de présenter de la détresse conjugale à l'âge adulte (Godbout et al., 2007). Ils tendent également à manifester des déficits de présence attentive, que l'on définit comme la disposition à être attentif au moment présent et à ses expériences internes et externes (Kabat-Zinn, 2003). Or, le rôle de la présence attentive dans la relation entre le TCE et l'ajustement conjugal est méconnu. La présente étude examine le rôle de la présence attentive comme médiateur du lien entre les TCE et l'ajustement conjugal. Un échantillon de 330 participants recrutés par des listes de diffusion et les médias sociaux ont complété un questionnaire en ligne mesurant les TCE (Bremner et al., 2007), la détresse conjugale (Sabourin et al., 2005) et la présence attentive (Baer et al., 2008). Les résultats d'analyses d'équations structurales confirment un effet médiateur de la présence attentive dans la relation entre les TCE et la détresse conjugale. Le modèle explique 14% de la variance de la détresse conjugale. Ces résultats soulignent l'importance d'étudier la présence attentive afin de mieux orienter le traitement des difficultés conjugales, particulièrement chez les survivants de traumas.

Anne-Julie Lafrenaye-Dugas

Satisfaction sexuelle et trauma cumulatif en enfance: Une étude longitudinale des bienfaits de la thérapie sexuelle

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

Les clients en thérapie sexuelle présentent de hauts taux de traumas interpersonnels en enfance (Bigras et al., 2017). L'accumulation de plusieurs types de traumas (i.e., trauma cumulatif) est liée à plus de complexité symptomatologique (Hodges et al., 2013) et d'insatisfaction sexuelle à l'âge adulte (Bigras et al., 2017). Toutefois, l'effet du cumul de traumas en enfance sur l'évolution en thérapie à l'âge adulte n'a pas été documenté auprès de clients consultant spécifiquement pour des difficultés sexuelles. Un total de 71 adultes (36 femmes; 35 hommes) suivis en thérapie sexuelle ont complété des questionnaires évaluant le cumul de trauma en enfance (Godbout et al., 2017), ainsi que la satisfaction sexuelle (Lawrance & Byers, 1995), au début et à la fin de leur traitement (M = 24,8 semaines). Les résultats d'une ANOVA à mesures répétées révèlent que tous les clients vivent une amélioration de leur satisfaction sexuelle. De plus, bien que les participants signalant quatre types de traumas ou plus (n = 36) présentent un niveau de satisfaction sexuelle plus faible au début du suivi, à la fin de la thérapie, ils ont progressé jusqu'à un niveau similaire à ceux ayant subi moins de quatre types de traumas (n = 35). Ces données soutiennent que la thérapie sexuelle peut entrainer des effets bénéfiques mêmes pour les patients présentant un profil de trauma cumulatif, et qu'en s'y engageant, les survivants développent une sexualité plus positive, agréable et satisfaisante.

Éliane Dussault ***Négligence en enfance et fonctionnement relationnel à l'âge adulte: rôle de la présence attentive***

Éliane Dussault - Université du Québec à Montréal, Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal; Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Peu d'études ont étudié le lien entre la négligence à l'enfance et le fonctionnement relationnel (FR) à l'âge adulte. Les théories basées sur les traumas postulent que l'expérience de négligence durant l'enfance pourrait affecter la disposition à la présence attentive, qui en retour, pourrait occasionner des difficultés au niveau du FR (Godbout et al., 2016). Cette présentation introduit les résultats d'une étude visant à examiner le rôle médiateur de la présence attentive dans la relation qui unit la négligence et le FR. Un total de 480 adultes issus de la communauté ont rempli des questionnaires en ligne évaluant leur expérience de négligence à l'enfance, leur niveau de présence attentive (Baer et al., 2008), ainsi que leur FR (i.e. relations interpersonnelles, idéalisation/désillusionnement, et peur de l'abandon, Briere, 2000). Les résultats d'analyses acheminatoires révèlent que la négligence à l'enfance est indirectement associée au FR via trois composantes de la présence attentive: agir avec conscience, la non-réactivité et le non-jugement, expliquant 42% de la variance du FR. Ces résultats suggèrent que les interventions basées sur la présence attentive pourraient aider les survivants de négligence à former et maintenir des relations épanouissantes.

Mathilde Baumann ***La satisfaction conjugale; protectrice de la relation unissant l'agression sexuelle en enfance et les difficultés sexuelles***

Mathilde Baumann - Université du Québec à Montréal, Noémie Bigras - Université du Québec à Montréal; Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

Le phénomène d'agression sexuelle en enfance (ASE) est un enjeu dont les répercussions délétères sur le fonctionnement adulte font consensus dans la documentation scientifique (Godbout et al., 2006; Bigras et al., 2015). La littérature montre également une prévalence importante de problématiques sexuelles chez les survivants d'ASE (Vaillancourt-Morel et al., 2015). Mais, plusieurs survivants ne rapportent pas de telles difficultés (Rellini et al., 2007). Peu d'études se sont intéressées aux facteurs protecteurs de la relation entre l'ASE et la sexualité à l'âge adulte. Cette étude vise à examiner le rôle protecteur de la satisfaction conjugale dans la relation qui unit l'ASE et les difficultés sexuelles à l'âge adulte. 350 adultes de la population générale ont complété des questionnaires évaluant l'historique d'ASE (Vaillancourt-Morel et al., 2015), les difficultés sexuelles (TSI-2; Briere, 2011), et la satisfaction conjugale (DAS-4; Sabourin et al., 2005). Une analyse de modération a été effectuée sur ces variables. Les résultats indiquent que les survivants d'ASE qui sont insatisfaits de leur union conjugale rapportent des difficultés sexuelles, alors que ceux qui sont satisfaits de leur couple n'en rapportent pas. Les résultats seront discutés en fonction de leur implication pour l'évaluation et le traitement des individus qui consultent pour des problèmes sexuels.

Gaëlle Cyr ***Traumas interpersonnels en enfance, attachement adulte et symptômes liés au trouble de la personnalité limite chez les hommes et***

Gaëlle Cyr - University of Quebec in Montreal, Marie-Ève Daspe - University of Montreal; John Briere - University of Southern California; Marsha Runtz - University of Victoria; Claude Bélanger - University of Quebec in Montreal; Natacha Godbout - University of Quebec in Montreal

Les survivants de traumas interpersonnels en enfance sont à risque de présenter des symptômes liés au trouble de la personnalité limite (SL-TPL) tels que des problèmes touchant la gestion de la colère, l'identité, et les comportements sexualisés, suicidaires et de réduction de tension. La théorie de l'attachement chez l'adulte suggère que les traumas en enfance peuvent modeler les représentations de soi et des autres entretenues par les survivants, qui pourraient en retour être liées à l'apparition des SL-TPL. L'objectif de cette étude est d'examiner un modèle intégrateur du rôle de l'attachement dans la relation entre les traumas en enfance et les SL-TPL. Des mesures de traumas en enfance, d'attachement adulte et de SL-TPL ont été remplies par 953 participants recrutés en ligne et dans une université Canadienne. Des analyses d'équations structurelles ont indiqué que, chez les femmes, les traumas perpétrés par le père sont associés aux SL-TPL via le développement d'un attachement anxieux. Chez les hommes, ce sont plutôt les traumas perpétrés par la mère qui seraient associés aux SL-TPL via l'attachement anxieux. Ces modèles expliquent 45% et 51% de la variance des SL-TPL chez les femmes et les hommes respectivement. Ces résultats corroborent l'importance de cibler l'attachement dans les interventions auprès de survivants de traumas en enfance présentant des SL-TPL.

Session G6 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Warner

Improving the Law Enforcement Response to Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault

E. Everett Bartlett ***"Victim-Centered" Investigations of Domestic Violence: What Does the Science Say?***

E. Everett Bartlett - Center for Prosecutor Integrity

The 2016 DOJ report, "Identifying and Preventing Gender Bias in Law Enforcement," recommends that police officers use "victim-centered" and "trauma-informed" methods to investigate allegations of domestic violence. Such methods are viewed as helping to improve police reporting. But "victim-centered" approaches have been criticized on three grounds: 1) Lack of a valid scientific basis: There is no doubt that victims of domestic violence often experience a range of symptoms. But there is considerable controversy how these reactions affect memory, physiological reactions, and overt behavior in both the acute and chronic phases. 2) Legal admissibility: Use of "victim-centered" approaches may bias an investigation to the point that the case is dismissed by the court. In Arizona, a Governor's Commission recommended against use of "victim-centered" approaches because their use "creates the possibility of real or perceived confirmation bias." 3) Circular logic: Proponents of "victim-centered" approaches utilize a circular logic that says inconsistent complainant statements should be interpreted as prima facie evidence that an assault occurred. This paper analyzes the controversies surrounding "victim-centered" investigations and makes recommendations for improved police response to allegations of domestic violence.

Erin Hoffman ***The State-Level Impact of Female Law Enforcement on Arrests for Sexual Assault***

Erin Hoffman - Yale University School of Medicine; Jacqueline Woerner - Yale University School of Medicine; Tami Sullivan - Yale University School of Medicine

Extant research has elucidated the importance of female law enforcement officers in affecting both attitudes towards and outcomes of sexual crimes. However, a gap in the literature exists in that no studies have investigated the relationship between the ratio of female to male law enforcement and the number of arrests for sexual assault at the state-level. Data from 2001–2010 were collected on all 50 states from various public domains, including the FBI Uniform Crime Reports (UCR) and the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC). Rates were created for each of the study variables by controlling for state population for each study year. Data were pooled and hierarchical regression was used to determine the impact of female law enforcement on the rate of arrests for rape and arrests for other sexual offenses—while controlling for key variables likely to influence the rates of these sexual crimes. Implications for policy, practice, and future research are discussed.

Andrew M Campbell ***Intimate Partner Violence and Pet Abuse: Responding Law Enforcement Officers' Observations and Victim Reports from the Scene***

Andrew Campbell - Prevention Culture; Shannon Thompson - Indiana University School of Medicine; Tara Harris - Indiana University School of Medicine; Sarah Wiehe - Indiana University School of Medicine

The risk of harm/injury in homes where intimate partner violence (IPV)occurs is not limited to humans; animals reside in as many as 80% of these homes and may be at substantial risk of suffering severe or fatal injury. Gaining a better understanding of IPV-pet abuse overlap is imperative in more accurately identifying the risks of harm for all individuals and animals residing in these homes. The objectives of this study were to utilize law enforcement officers' observations and IPV victim reports from the scene of the incident to (a) determine the prevalence of pet abuse perpetration among suspects involved in IPV incidents, (b) compare characteristics of IPV incidents and the home environments in which they occur when the suspect has a history of pet abuse with incidents involving suspects with no reported history of pet abuse, and (c) compare IPV incident outcomes involving suspects with a history of pet abuse with those involving suspects with no reported history of pet abuse. IPV victims residing in homes with a suspect who has a history of pet abuse often describe "extremely high-risk" environments. With nearly 80% reporting concern that they will eventually be killed by the suspect, victims in these environments should be Considered at significant risk of suffering serious injury or death. In addition, IPV victims involved in incidents with a suspect that has a history of pet abuse were significantly more likely to have had at least one prior unreported IPV incident with the suspect (80%) and to have ever been strangled (76%) or forced to have sex with the suspect (26%). Effective prevention/detection/intervention strategies are likely to require multidisciplinary collaboration and safety plans that address the substantial risk of harm/injury for all adults, children, and animals residing in the home.

Session G7 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Amphitheater

Psychopathology and Resilience in Youths Exposed to Violence

John Grych

Panel Overview Abstract

Marquette University

Violence has pervasive and well-documented effects on children and adolescents. However, not all youths who experience violence in their families and communities develop mental health problems. To better understand the impact of violence, it is critical to investigate the pathways and processes that lead to both psychopathology and resilience. The three papers in this panel explore risk and proactive factors for youths exposed to violence using diverse methodological approaches. The first paper examines the co-occurrence of sexual abuse and interparental aggression and tests a pathway through which adolescents' appraisals of self-blame for these experiences predict adjustment problems. The second paper focuses on how youths' efforts to cope with traumatic events may foster resilience, adopting a person-centered analytic approach to evaluate which patterns of coping are most closely associated with positive and negative mental health outcomes. The final paper presents a meta-analysis of 25 years of research investigating protective factors for children exposed to violence, and identifies both robust predictors and promising constructs that to date have received little empirical attention. Together, these papers identify new directions for advancing understanding of the impact of violence on health and well-being.

Amanda Hasselle

A Latent Profile Analysis of Coping Responses: Associations with Mental Health Outcomes

Amanda Hasselle - University of Memphis, Laura E. Schwartz - University of Memphis; Kristoffer S. Berlin - University of Memphis; Kathryn H. Howell - University of Memphis

This study explores how empirically-derived patterns of coping responses influence young adults' mental health. University students aged 18-24 (N=432; Mage=19.66; SD=1.65; 79% female) completed electronically-administered self-report measures of trauma exposure, coping responses to self-selected most traumatic event (MTE), resilience, posttraumatic growth (PTG), depressive symptoms, and posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS). Eight coping subscales, MTE type, MTE severity, and age at MTE were included as indicators in a latent profile analysis. A four-class model emerged as the best fit: High Engagement Coping (HENG; n=188, 44%), Low Overall Coping (LCOPE; n=105, 24%), High Disengagement Coping (HDIS; n=96, 22%), and High Overall Coping (HCOPE; n=41, 10%). HENG participants endorsed high levels of positive outcomes, coupled with low levels of negative outcomes. LCOPE participants endorsed low levels of negative and positive outcomes. HDIS participants endorsed lower positive outcomes, coupled with higher negative outcomes. HCOPE participants endorsed high levels of negative and positive outcomes. Researchers and clinicians should promote engagement coping responses while discouraging disengagement coping responses, as this pattern of coping is associated with higher levels of subsequent resilience and PTG accompanied by lower levels of subsequent PTSS and depressive symptoms.

Caitlin Rancher

From bad to worse: Interparental conflict in families of sexually abused adolescents

Caitlin Rancher - Southern Methodist University, Emily Johnson - Southern Methodist University; Katrina Cook - Dallas Children's Advocacy Center; Renee McDonald - Southern Methodist University; Ernest Jouriles - Southern Methodist University

Interparental conflict (IPC) and child sexual abuse (CSA) frequently co-occur, yet their collective impact on adolescent functioning is not well understood. Theory and research suggest that appraisals of both IPC and CSA predict adolescent adjustment, with self-blame appraisals predicting externalizing problems in particular. The present research evaluated whether self-blame appraisals of IPC and CSA relate to externalizing problems among sexually abused adolescents. Sexually abused adolescents (n = 92) referred to a children’s advocacy center completed measures of IPC, self-blame appraisals of IPC and CSA, and externalizing problems; caregivers completed measures of adolescents’ externalizing problems and problematic sexual behaviors. Results indicate that self-blame appraisals of IPC are associated with both adolescent and caregiver reports of externalizing problems and caregiver reports of problematic sexual behaviors, after controlling for the frequency and severity of IPC, aspects of the CSA (severity, perpetrator), and self-blame appraisals of CSA. Self-blame appraisals of CSA were not associated with externalizing problems. These findings point to potential targets of intervention for sexually abused adolescents with externalizing problems or problematic sexual behaviors.

Kristen Yule ***Resilience in Children Exposed to Violence: A Meta-Analysis of Protective Factors Across Ecological Contexts***

Kristen Yule - Marquette University, Jessica Houston - Marquette University; John Grych - Marquette University

Children who experience violence in their families and communities are at increased risk for a wide range of adjustment problems, but some exhibit resilience, or adaptive functioning following adversity. Understanding what promotes resilience is critical for developing more effective prevention and intervention strategies. Over 100 studies have examined potential protective factors for youths exposed to violence, but there has been no systematic quantitative review of this literature. In order to identify which protective factors have received the strongest empirical support, we conducted a meta-analysis of 109 studies involving 81,903 participants published between 1992 and July 2017. We evaluated studies testing additive and buffering effects of proposed protective factors. Effect sizes for additive models ranged from .05 to .37; the largest effects were found for emotion regulation (r=.37) and positive self-perceptions (r=.31), with somewhat smaller effects for school support (r=.21), parental effectiveness, (r=.17), and family support (r=.17). Buffering effects generally were smaller, but significant effects were found for coping (r=.29), positive self-perceptions (r=.17), family support (r=.10), and peer support (r=.09). These results highlight the most robust predictors of resilience and offer directions for studying promising protective factors in the future.

Session G8 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Gardner

20X20 Responding to Violence

Linda M. Williams ***Sexual Assault and Reaching #Nevermore***

Linda M. Williams - Wellesley Centers for Women

"The Aftermath of Rape" which I co-authored in 1979, reported a very high level of sexual violence case attrition—that is, many sexual assault reports made to the police were never followed up and few were prosecuted. In the past 40 years in the U.S., while we have seen progress in response to sexual assault, our recent research confirms that most reports of rape of a child, an adolescent or an adult do not result in prosecution. After four decades of advocacy for victims of sexual assault we must once again ask: "What is justice and how do we achieve it"? This session in 20 slides will briefly review old and new findings but principally seeks to unpack the reasons, rationales and justifications for case attrition and how the law, the justice system, and societal factors intersect to make it difficult to respond to #MeToo with #Nevermore (or #TimesUp).

James Herbert ***Harmonising Differences in Priorities Across the Agencies and Disciplines Involved in Responding to CSA***

James Herbert - University of South Australia

Collaboration between the many agencies and disciplines that respond to allegations of child sexual abuse can be challenging due to different understandings and institutional priorities around offences. While these groups work towards similar high-level outcomes (e.g. prosecution of offenders & recovery of child post-disclosure) siloed and agency focused performance measures can incentivise and drive practice not in the best interests of children. This presentation will outline the rationale and method for a program of research that will aim to harmonise these different perspectives and priorities into a victim-centred measure of system level performance in responding to child sexual abuse. The measure of system performance will be developed using data from three research projects: A two jurisdiction study of professional perspectives on quality and effectiveness in responses; A national review of existing shared data and reported performance measures in agencies responding to CSA; and a series of rapid evidence reviews to supplement recent existing reviews. This data will be synthesised through a theory of change process that will result in a measure that puts the work of agencies and disciplines into a system context. This measure could potentially be used to assure the quality and effectiveness of the system response to CSA in any jurisdiction.

Anne Parsons ***Trauma Center Trauma Sensitive Yoga (TCTSY): The Potential for Healing***

Anne Parsons Marchant - Founder, WholeYoga

This 20x20 session will discuss the healing potential of Justice Resource Institute's (JRI's) Trauma Center Trauma Sensitive Yoga (TCTSY) for those who have experienced complex trauma. A review of the literature interwoven with case study format will be used to explore the exciting possibilities of this emerging practice intervention.

Joanne Baker ***Reaching Out with Yoga: Trauma-informed Yoga for Children who have Experienced Family Violence***

Joanne Baker - Executive Director, BC Society of Transition Houses

Reaching Out with Yoga (ROWY) is a 5 year research project (2016-21) investigating the potential health and well-being benefits of trauma-informed yoga for children and youth who have experienced family violence. Trauma-informed yoga tailors traditional yoga techniques to make it more accessible for those with trauma histories and is aligned with trauma-informed practice in its focus on psychological and physical safety, choice and empowerment. This community-based project is taking place in transition houses (shelters for women and children fleeing violence) across British Columbia, Canada, and is a partnership between the BC Society of Transition Houses and Yoga Outreach. In this session, the intervention of trauma-informed yoga will be described and the innovative methodology and data from the ROWY project will be shared.

Denise Michelle ***Engaging the Theories of Mentalization and Epistemic Trust Towards Well-being amongst Professionals***

Denise Brend - Université de Sherbrooke

Exposure to the aversive details of traumatic events has been shown to present a risk to the personal and professional well-being of intimate partner violence social workers (IPV SWs). This 20X20 presentation presents insights derived from interviews with five IPV SWs on their understandings and experiences of workplace social support. These insights are grounded in the findings of a scoping review that reported workplace social support to be a protective factor against adverse impacts on human service professionals' well-being. Through an interpretive phenomenological analysis I explored workplace social support experiences and sense-making amongst five IPV SWs. The results of this study are presented and I argue that mentalization—a theory describing how people make sense of themselves, make sense of their work and regulate their emotions through relational interactions (Bateman, Bales, & Hutsebaut, 2014; Bateman & Fonagy, 2013; Freeman, 2016)—can help us understand the process, as described by IPV SWs, that brings about experiences perceived to be workplace social support. My analysis further suggests that the theory of epistemic trust (Fonagy & Allison, 2014) is a useful way to rethink what constitutes workplace social support amongst IPV SWs. Recommendations for practice, education, training and future research are offered through the synthesis of these theoretical models with current knowledge about workplace social support amongst IPV SWs and human service workers.

LB Klein ***Using a Charrette Procedure as a Method***

LB Klein - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

This talk focuses on the use of the Charrette Procedure as a community participatory research method. Adapted from urban planning, the Charrette Procedure is an interactive creative brainstorming exercise that is designed to maximize participation. This method provides an opportunity for efficient idea generation and helps to destabilize power dynamics within large groups. The talk will consist of four brief sections: (1) an overview of the benefits of a Charrette Procedure, (2) a step-by-step outline of how to conduct a Charrette Procedure, (3) an in-depth example of how the Charrette Procedure was used with stakeholder groups for the Protecting Our Teens and Children from Trafficking (PROTECT) Project in North Carolina, and (4) resources and tips for attendees interested in using the Charrette Procedure as a community participatory research method.

Session G9 Tuesday 7/17/2018 10:00am-11:15am Lear

Matching Treatment to Perpetrator Characteristics and Type of Violence in IPV

Arthur Cantos ***Panel Overview Abstract***

University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

One size fits all interventions have been the norm in attempts to reduce recidivism rates in Intimate Partner Violence (IPV). The importance of tailoring interventions in IPV to the characteristics of perpetrators and the type of violence will be emphasized throughout this symposium. Each presentation will in turn focus on assessment and treatment with one type of perpetrator or for one type of violence. The first presentation will focus on interventions with couples in situations of mutual violence. A second presentation will discuss insecure attachment and the use of psychological and physical abuse as a way to regulate attachment insecurity. This will be followed by a presentation addressing results of an intervention targeting generalized problems with affect regulation. A final presentation will discuss specific interventions for generally violent perpetrators.

Sarah Bannon ***A Novel ACT-based Intervention Outperforms TAU for High Risk IPV Offenders***

Sarah Bannon - Stony Brook University

An Acceptance and Commitment Therapy-based program (ACTV) demonstrated preliminary evidence of effectiveness in reducing criminal charges compared with Duluth/CBT treatment (Zarling, Bannon, & Berta, 2017). More rigorous studies of ACTV are necessary to inform why and for whom ACTV is most effective. Differing risk factors for violence can impact treatment outcomes (Cantos & O'Leary, 2014). The present study examined the data from 3,474 men arrested for domestic assault and court-mandated to ACTV or Duluth/CBT. Demographic and forensic factors were included in models predicting intervention outcomes 1 and 4 years post treatment. In addition to the fewer new criminal, domestic assault, and violent charges in ACTV 1-year post-intervention, participation in ACTV was associated with a 42% reduction in the odds of reoffending 4 years post-treatment (OR=. 58, p<.001). Treatment demonstrated conditional effects based on criminal justice risk. For high/very high risk offenders, participation in ACTV was associated with a 45% reduction in the likelihood of reoffending (OR=.55, p<. 001). For men with low/moderate risk, treatment was not linked to outcomes above the influence of demographic risk factors (p>.05). Results suggest that specific treatment assignment may be appropriate for individuals more likely to reoffend.

John Hamel ***Applying Findings from Adult Attachment Research to Batterer Intervention Groups***

John Hamel - John Hamel & Associates

Correlations have been found between insecure attachment and intimate partner violence perpetration. The presenter discusses findings from a survey he conducted with colleagues in the San Francisco Bay Area, indicating an association between insecure attachment, psychological abuse perpetration, and poor relationship skills among court-mandated offenders. He then discusses how these findings, and the clinical uses of the instruments from this field research (Experiences in Close Relationships Questionnaire, Controlling and Abusive Tactics Questionnaire, and a measure of relationship functioning), can be integrated to provide a more informed assessment and to better identify treatment goals in batterer intervention programs.

Arthur Cantos ***Interventions with Generally Violent IPV Perpetrators***

Arthur Cantos - University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

This presentation will focus on variables that have been identified as relevant to generally violent perpetrators and that might be important to include in treatment interventions with this population. Overall differences between Family Only and Generally Violent perpetrators of intimate partner violence will be presented with particular reference to treatment completion and outcome. Two recent studies, which suggest points of intervention with this population, one from the USA and the other from Spain, will be presented. Interventions which focus on addressing (1) stake in conformity variables and (2) difficulties with impulse and anger control are likely to yield positive results with this population.

Daniel O'Leary ***Treatment of Psychological and Physical Aggression Against Partners in a Couple Context***

Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

Psychological aggression in one form or another (e.g. name calling, insults) occurs in about 70-80% of couples in randomly collected community samples, and 10% of such couples report physical aggression (e.g. pushing, slapping, and shoving). About 33% of young parents of school age children report that they or their partner engaged in physical aggression against them. And notably, 40-60% of couples in discordant relationships report that physical aggression exists in their relationship. These individuals are not going to go to programs for batterers and they rarely have any court involvement. Other options need to be made available to them, and some of those options are the focus of this presentation. This presentation presents data from a very large UCLA study showing that couples with low levels of physical aggression receiving behavioral marital therapy improve in their relationship satisfaction. Of note, this treatment did not have a specific focus on reducing psychological or physical aggression. There are also a number of group treatments for men and women where there is physical and psychological aggression that have shown that both the physical and psychological s: aggression can be reduced with a special emphasis on reducing such aggression. Further, there are treatment options for couples with some low-level partner aggression which are two stage options: (1) work on emotional dysregulation issues separately with the partners to get partners ready for conjoint discussions that are absent name calling and anger outbursts and (2) then conduct behavioral marital therapy with some focus on acceptance.

Session H1 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Riverwatch

Child Sexual Abuse Predictors and Impacts

Rachel Wamser-Nanney

Predictors of Maternal Support Following Children's Sexual Abuse Disclosures

Rachel Wamser-Nanney - University of Missouri St. Louis, Julia C. Sager - University of Missouri St. Louis; Claudia Campbell - University of Missouri St. Louis

Despite the importance of parental support following children's sexual abuse (CSA) disclosures, there is a dearth of research regarding the predictors of support. Much of the prior literature is limited by the use of small sample sizes, measures of support without adequately reported psychometric properties, and inadequate or inconsistent definitions of support, which hinders the ability to accurately identify key predictors. Further, some potentially important predictors of parental support remain unexplored, including child-reported abuse stressors (e.g., family conflict, nonsupportive disclosure responses). The present study aimed to better delineate predictors of maternal belief and emotional support by examining the links between child, maternal, and family factors, and abuse characteristics as reported by both mothers and children. Two hundred and forty-seven treatment-seeking children (M = 9.24, SD = 3.74) and their non-offending mothers were included in the study. Select demographic factors (i.e., child's age, minority status), abuse characteristics (i.e., use of penetration, repeated CSA incidents, and amount of CSA characteristics known), and child-reported abuse stressors were tied to levels of maternal belief and/or emotional support. Maternal and family characteristics were unrelated to support. Child's age and whether the abuse occurred more than once remained robust predictors of both aspects of support in multivariate analyses. The amount of CSA information known to the mother predicted emotional support, which may signal the utility of increasing parental knowledge of the abuse to bolster their emotional support. Findings indicate that there are several factors that may influence levels of maternal support, and children who experience certain types of CSA may be at greater risk for lower levels of belief and support.

Cyndi Boisjoli

Alexithymia and Behavior Problems in Sexually Abused Preschoolers: A Moderated Mediation Model

Cyndi Boisjoli - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sarah-Jeanne Parent-Laliberté - Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal

Although preschoolers constitute a significant proportion of victims of child sexual abuse (CSA), only a subset of studies explored factors underlying their psychosocial adjustment (U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013). Alexithymia, which refers to the difficulty of identifying and expressing feelings, appears to be an innovative, yet understudied, factor of influence among older CSA victims (Hébert et al., 2018; Thomas et al., 2011). The current study aimed to test whether alexithymia mediates the relationship between CSA and behavior problems among preschoolers, while considering gender as a potential moderator. A total of 195 preschoolers (117 CSA victims and 78 non-victims) aged 3 to 7 and their non-offending caregiver were recruited in specialized centers. Parents completed the Child Behavior Checklist (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001) and the Children's Alexithymia Measure (Way et al., 2010). A moderated mediated model revealed that alexithymia acted as a partial mediator between CSA and both internalized and externalized problems. Conditional indirect effects between CSA and alexithymia were significant for both genders, but stronger for boys. These models explained respectively 22.8% and 31.7% of the variance of internalized and externalized problems. Findings support the relevance of evaluating and targeting alexithymia for young CSA victims, especially boys.

Amélie Tremblay

Depressive Symptoms and Peer Victimization among Child Victims of Sexual Abuse: A Longitudinal Analysis

Amélie Tremblay-Perreault - Université du Québec à Montréal, Myriame Mallais - Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal

Studies suggest that victims of sexual abuse are at increased risk of being victimized by their peers. However, little is known about the mechanisms involved in this revictimization. This study aims to examine depressive symptoms as mediators of the relationship between sexual abuse and subsequent peer victimization in children. The possibility that peer victimization rather entails depressive symptoms will also be explored. The sample is composed of 429 children victims of sexual abuse and 73 non-abused children aged 6 to 12 (71% girls). Depressive symptoms and peer victimization of children were measured at enrollment into the study (T1) and approximately one year later (T2). A cross-laggued panel analysis found that depressive symptoms at T1 predicted peer victimization a year later, but the inverse relationship was not significant. Results also showed that depressive symptoms (T1) mediated the relationship between sexual abuse and later peer victimization (T2). These findings suggest that depressive symptoms constitute a risk factor for later peer victimization. These symptoms appear to be relevant intervention targets in order to prevent peer victimization among school-age victims of sexual abuse.

Jane L. Weatherred ***Parental Support as a Mediator of Depression Among Adults Disclosing Child Sexual Abuse in a National Longitudinal Survey***

Jane Long Weatherred - University of South Carolina, Mary Arthur - Department of Anesthesiology - Augusta University - AU Health; Nadine Odo - Department of Anesthesiology - Augusta University - AU Health

In the analysis of unrestricted data from Waves I and IV of the National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent to Adult Health (Add Health) from 4955 respondents, 250 of whom reported experiencing child sexual abuse (CSA), a significant relationship was found between those who had been sexually abused as a child and feelings of depression as adults. More interesting were the significant inverse relationships between CSA and parental support and between parental support and depressive symptoms. Parental support was found to explain 14.0% of the variance in the relationship between CSA and reports of depressive symptomology among the participants and this effect was significant for both the reduced and full models. The findings have implications regarding the impact of parental support on improved health outcomes for CSA survivors, the protective factors that foster their resilience, and for CSA advocates regarding support and prevention.

Session H3 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Harbor's Edge

Advances in Social Work Responses to Violence

Delphine Collin-Vézina ***Bringing About Trauma-Informed Practices in Child Protection Group Care: Reflections on Implementation and Initial Findings***

Delphine Collin-Vézina - McGill University, Sarah McNamee - McGill University; Denise Brend - University of Sherbrooke

There is mounting evidence that children and adolescents in child protection (CP) group care have histories of multiple maltreatment experiences, attachment issues, and high levels of co-morbid mental health problems. However, Canadian CP agencies have not yet systematically adopted policies to provide trauma-informed services to this high-risk population. This paper will present a collaborative project that aimed to implement the Attachment, self-Regulation, and Competency (ARC) model (Blaustein & Kinniburgh, 2010) in CP group care settings. The ARC model is a systemic treatment framework that gives concrete guidance and tools to build three key areas of resilience: caregiver-child attachment, and children's self-regulation capacities and developmental competencies. The ARC model has been shown to decrease trauma-related and behavioural symptoms in children and youth in out-of-home care, as well as caregiver stress (Hodgdon et al, 2013; 2015). This paper will report on the implementation and evaluation process of the ARC model in the Quebec child protection context. Since 2014, 97 group care workers from 13 units serving children and youth aged 3 to 17 have taken part in the ARC implementation. Initial findings based on the Attitude Related to Trauma Informed Care Scale (Brown & Baker, 2016) and the Secure Base Interview (University of East Anglia) will also be presented.

Florence Godmaire-Duhaime ***The Human Rights-Based Approach to Social Work: A Promising Path for Survivors of Violence with a Precarious Migratory Status?***

Florence Godmaire-Duhaime - Université de Montréal

Gender-based violence has deleterious consequences that can touch all aspects of women's lives. When violence is lived in a context of precarious migratory status, the person's vulnerability is increased. The alternatives for dealing with the aftermaths of violence and moving away from it are scarcer. Survivors living with a precarious migratory status face specific challenges that are often not recognized and addressed. A human rights-based approach to social work is currently emerging in response to these difficulties. This approach seems to have interesting potential for addressing these issues. The research presented in this paper aims at understanding how this emerging approach is used with survivors with a precarious migratory status. In order to do so, interviews are conducted with caseworkers involved in such interventions with the relevant population in Montreal (Canada). These interviews focus on case stories. They are subsequently analyzed using an intersectional theoretical framework. This paper exposes the preliminary results of the research. It reveals the analysis, the aims, and the methods currently used by caseworkers, as well as the results obtained by using this approach, or components of it, with survivors of gendered violence living with a precarious migratory status.

David McLeod ***Developing the Model of Systemic Relational Violence***

David McLeod - University of Oklahoma

This session will detail the process of using mixed methods data to develop a comprehensive explanatory model to explore relationship violence from a new paradigm. Finkelhor, Ormrod, and Turner (2007) describe domestic violence as "a pattern of assaultive and coercive behaviors, including physical, sexual, and psychological attacks, as well as economic coercion, that adults or adolescents use against their intimate partners". While this definition is comprehensive and inclusive, many highly popular models used in training and conceptualization of domestic violence organize the phenomenon as a cycle of behavior as opposed to a multi-level system of domination and control. The Model of Systemic Relational Violence can be used to explore the phenomenon in a new way by detailing how traditional markers of domestic violence, such as sentinel acts of physical or sexual aggression, are merely tactics used to force a victimized partner back into a larger system of involuntary daily compliance. This session will explain the developed visual model which depicts how enforcement tactics are used to sustain patterns of systemic control. This new model can be used to replace or supplement former models and to further explain the connections between emotional or psychological abuse and the more overt (traditional) markers of family and relationship based violence.

Session H4 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Wentworth

Re-envisioning Provider and DV Survivor Needs Related to Brain Injury, Mental Health, Opiate Use, and Immigration/Refugee Status

Rachel Ramirez ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Ohio Domestic Violence Network

Domestic violence (DV) survivors impacted by brain injury, mental health, substance use and immigration/refugee experiences often fall through the advocacy safety nets established to provide service, justice, healing, and independence moving forward. Through two funded community-participatory projects in Ohio, practitioners serving survivors and researchers have collaborated to figure out how to raise organizational capacity to more holistically serve these vulnerable sub-sets of survivors. The first three presentations will detail findings from focus groups with staff and administrators from DV advocacy organizations across Ohio, along with interviews with survivors using services of the same agencies, in order to characterize needs and service gaps for DV survivors, and their children, accessing advocacy services with brain injury, mental health, and substance use issues. The final presentation will address the unique service needs of refugee and immigrant adolescent and adult women survivors of DV and sexual assault (SA). Together these presentations will highlight the need to re-envision service provision, organizational norms, and funding silos to ensure the most vulnerable DV survivors, and their children, receive support necessary to engage and benefit from advocacy services.

Julianna Nemeth ***Provider Perceptions and Domestic Violence (DV) Survivor Experiences of Brain Injury:limplications for Service Provision***

Julianna Nemeth - The Ohio State University, Cecilia Mengo - The Ohio State University College of Social Work; Rachel Ramirez - The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Emily Kulow - The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Alexandra Brown - The Ohio State University and The Ohio Domestic Violence Network

The extent to which brain injury impacts domestic violence (DV) survivors' experiences with advocacy services has yet to be characterized from the perspective of service providers and the survivors they serve. This study uses data collected from 11 focus groups with Ohio DV agency service providers (n=45 staff & 17 administrators) and from interviews with survivors (N=49) using the same agencies' services: 1) to characterize provider knowledge and perception of the impact of brain injury on the services they provide, and 2) to document DV survivors' experiences with brain injury producing exposures. Findings reveal providers have limited knowledge of brain injury and the impact it could be having on survivors' ability to access advocacy services. However, almost half of survivors reported they were hit in the head or were made to have their head hit another object "too many times to remember." In addition, 20% reported to have been strangled "too many times to remember" and 51% said they had been choked "a few times." There is a discrepancy between providers' perception of the potential impact of brain injury on survivors' ability to access advocacy services, and the pervasive exposure to incidents of head trauma and strangulation that could cause brain injury among the population. Discussion for practice will be provided.

Julianna Nemeth ***Perception of Opiate and other Substance Use and Treatment Needs among Domestic Violence Survivors using Advocacy Services***

Julianna Nemeth - The Ohio State University, Alexandra Brown - The Ohio State University College of Public Health and The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Cecilia Mengo - The Ohio State Unviersity College of Social Work; Emily Kulow - The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Rachel Ramirez - The Ohio Domestic Violence Network

Women are susceptible to domestic violence (DV) while using opiates and other drugs. This study describes the perception of substance use and treatment needs among DV survivors. DV survivors (n=49) at 5 Ohio DV agencies were interviewed about their perception of substance use (including heroin, prescription opioid, and fentanyl) and treatment needs among people using agency services. Survivors believed opioid use was widespread. Whereas 49% thought most people using services used prescription opioids, just 10% believed no one did. A majority of survivors also believed heroin use to be extensive and Fentanyl use to be less frequent but common. 82% of survivors agreed there was a need for "drug treatment services for people who use the services here;" of those, 92% cited the need for heroin, 86% for prescription opioid, and 81% for fentanyl treatment. DV survivors perceive a widespread use of opiates, in particular, and have cited a need for treatment services to be offered through DV advocacy organizations.

Cecilia Mengo ***Knowledge and Perspectives of Domestic Violence Service Providers about Survivors with Mental Health Disability***

Cecilia Mengo - The Ohio State University, Julianna Nemeth - The Ohio State University College of Public Health; Emily Kulow - The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Rachel Ramirez - The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Alexandra Brown - The Ohio State Unveristy and The Ohio Domestic Violence Network; Brieanne Beaujolais - The Ohio State University College of Social Work

Domestic violence (DV) has significant implications for women's mental health (Devries et al., 2013). Provision of services that can be effective in alleviating the mental health concerns in addition to assuring survivors' safety are much needed. Domestic violence service providers often serve as critical entry points for survivors who are seeking DV related services and are experiencing mental health challenges. They are well positioned to provide and assure quality and accessible mental health services for survivors. The current study employed a qualitative research design to conduct needs assessments with service providers of domestic violence services. Eleven focus group discussions were conducted with staff and administrators in five different domestic violence advocacy agencies and shelters. Staff and administrators were provided with an opportunity to share their own personal experiences when working with survivors who present mental health disability. Findings point to the need for providing training and technical assistance to build the capacity of staff and administrators in these agencies to better respond to the complex mental health needs of survivors. These findings also call for the need for DV agencies to incorporate integrated trauma informed care models when working with DV survivors who have mental health disability.

Cecilia Mengo ***Knowledge, Perceptions and Barriers to Access Criminal and Health Justice Services among DV and SV Immigrant/Refugee Survivors***

Cecilia Mengo - The Ohio State University, Julianna Nemeth - The Ohio State University College of Public Health; Brieanne Beaujolais - The Ohio State University College of Social Work; Abigail Coyle - The Ohio State University College of Social Work

Numerous barriers to accessing and utilizing domestic violence (DV) related services exist among immigrant and refugee women victims of domestic violence and sexual assault (SA). These include language barriers, acculturative stress, discrimination, immigration status, fear of deportation, isolation, struggle with education, housing and so on. These barriers add to the difficulty in seeking help after experience with DV (Ammar et al., 2014). Using in-depth qualitative methods, we interviewed 35 adolescent and adult women immigrants and refugees from different countries. Women were asked to share about their knowledge, experiences, perceptions, attitudes and challenges in accessing criminal justice, advocacy and culturally specific services available for victims of DV and SA. Findings indicate (a) lack of knowledge and experience with DV related services (b) experiences of discrimination and everyday micro aggressions (c) lack of trust in social service agencies (d) fear of consequences after disclosure (e) gender inequality issues and (f) language and transportation barriers. We offer recommendations for intervention strategies targeted to bolster the capability and opportunity for immigrant and refugee women victims/survivors of DV and SA to access and utilize criminal and health justice services within the current systems.

Session H5 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Woodbury

Violence and Distress in Intimate Relationships: A Multi-Method Assessment of Antecedents and Outcomes

Natacha Godbout

Panel Overview Abstract

Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)

Satisfying couple relationships are among the most important determinants of happiness, well-being and longevity in adulthood. Yet, intimate relationships are too often marked by distress, conflicts and violence. This panel features four innovative empirical studies on key mechanisms explaining couple difficulties and intimate partner violence outcomes. The first two papers examine the link between child maltreatment and difficulties in intimate relationships through trauma related belief and couple's power dynamics. Then, the third and fourth papers will use different methods to explore the effects of intimate partner violence: an observational study on physiological reactivity and communication behaviors in violent and nonviolent couples and a dyadic study on the links between psychological intimate partner violence and sexual satisfaction among both partners. Results highlight the need to consider the multifaceted factors involved in violence and difficulties encountered by couples. Panellists will underscore the implications of the current findings for the design of efficient prevention and intervention programs.

Alison Paradis

Child Sexual Abuse Survivors' Trauma-Related Beliefs and Difficulties in Intimate Relationships: A Gender Comparison

Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal, Emily Todorov - Université du Québec à Montréal; Andréanne Lapierre - Université du Québec à Montréal; Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal

Survivors of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) have trouble establishing and maintaining healthy, stable, and satisfying, intimate relationships. According to Finkelhor and Browne's traumagenic model, CSA contributes to survivors' feelings of powerlessness, betrayal, and stigmatization, which in turn impact their interpersonal functioning. The main objective of this study is to examine the associations between beliefs related to the traumagenic dimensions and eight domains of problems individuals have in their couple relationships (e.g., being too domineering, cold, non-assertive, and overly nurturing). A sample of 391 CSA survivors (33 males and 358 females) aged between 18 and 65 completed online questionnaires. After controlling for characteristics of CSA (type of sexual contact, frequency, and perpetrators' relationship), multiple regression analyses reveal that feelings of betrayal in CSA survivors are associated to numerous domains of problems in couple relationships for both women and men. While feelings of powerlessness are associated to domineering problems in men, they are associated to avoidance and non-assertiveness in women. For women, feeling stigmatized is also associated with being overly nurturing, exploitable and intrusive. These results highlight the importance of assessing trauma-related beliefs to improve understanding of couple adjustment of CSA survivors.

Marie-Eve Daspe

Physiological Reactivity and Behaviors in Violent and Nonviolent Dating Couples: an Observational Study

Marie-Eve Daspe - Université de Montréal, Reout Arbel - University of Haïfa; Arianna Lane - University of Southern California; Kiran Salehani - University of Southern California; Gayla Margolin - University of Southern California

Previous research show differences in observed behaviors between violent and nonviolent couples during laboratory-based conflict discussions. However, whether intimate partner violence (IPV) also impacts other types of interactions (e.g., positive interaction tasks) is still unclear. The current study examines the links between IPV, physiological reactivity and observed behaviors during a date planning discussion in young adults' couples. A sample of 114 couples engaged in a 5-minute video-taped discussion in which they were asked to plan a date together. Partners' electrodermal activity was recorded continuously during the discussion and behaviors were objectively assessed by a team of trained coders. Participants also completed self-report measures of IPV within their actual relationship. Results showed that violent partners displayed less positive behaviors (collaboration, excitement, and praising) and more negative behaviors (criticism, control, irritability, and withdrawal) than nonviolent partners. Partner's physiological reactivity during the discussion moderated some of these associations. Findings suggest that a history of violence within the relationship shapes partners' behavioral exchanges, especially in the context of high physiological arousal, even in positively valenced interaction tasks.

Roxanne Bolduc ***The Moderating Role of Couple's Power Dynamic on the Link Between Childhood Cumulative Trauma and Dyadic Consensus in Adulthood***

Roxanne Bolduc - Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal; Audrey Brassard - Université de Sherbrooke; Natacha Godbout - Université du Québec à Montréal

The couple's power dynamic refers to the decision-making power within a romantic relationship (Farrell et al., 2015), and has been linked with couple's level of consensus, regarding for example the use of condom (Pulerwitz et al., 2000). While studies documented deleterious effects associated with cumulative childhood trauma (CCT; e.g., sexual abuse, neglect) on couple's satisfaction (Bigras et al., 2015), to our knowledge, no study specifically examined the effects on dyadic consensus. The current study aimed to examine the potential moderating role of couple's power dynamic on the relationship between CCT and dyadic consensus in adulthood. A total of 105 patients involved in a romantic relationship and consulting in sex therapy completed questionnaires on their experiences of CT (i.e., sexual, physical and emotional abuse, physical and psychological neglect; Bremner et al., 2007; Godbout et al., 2011), dyadic consensus within their romantic relationship (Spanier, 1976) and couple's power dynamic (Bolduc et al., 2015). Regression analyses revealed that couple's power dynamic acted as a moderator of the link between CCT and dyadic consensus; CCT was related with lower consensus only in patients with higher inequality in power dynamic. Results are discussed in terms of their implications for assessment and treatment of patients seeking help for sexual and/or relational problems.

Caroline Dugal ***Associations between Psychological Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Satisfaction: A Dyadic Analysis***

Caroline Dugal - University of Quebec in Montreal, Claude Bélanger - University of Quebec in Montreal; Christine Therriault - University of Quebec in Montreal; Audrey Brassard - University of Sherbrooke; Natacha Godbout - University of Quebec in Montreal

Research shows that intimate partner violence (IPV) exerts a negative impact on relational well-being. Yet, little is known about its undermining effect on couples' sexual satisfaction. Considering the high prevalence of psychological IPV in couples from the general population (Breiding et al., 2015) as well as conclusions of recent studies which highlighted the role of relational variables in understanding couples' sexual well-being (Sprecher & Cate, 2004), the current study aims to examine the dyadic impact of perpetrated and sustained psychological IPV on sexual satisfaction. A convenience sample of 49 French-Canadian heterosexual couples (N=98) was recruited through email listings and social media to complete measures of psychological IPV (Straus et al., 1996) and sexual satisfaction (Lawrance & Byers, 1995). Actor-Partner Interdependence Models were used to examine associations between IPV and sexual satisfaction among couples. Partner effects were found in men and women, with each partner's perpetration of psychological IPV being negatively associated with their partner's level of sexual satisfaction (R^2 = 23% in men, R^2 = 14% in women). Results also emphasize that psychological IPV victimization in women was negatively associated with their own level of sexual satisfaction (R^2 = 28%), as well as their partner's sexual satisfaction (R^2 = 25%). Psychological IPV victimization in men was, however, not associated with sexual satisfaction when the impact of women's victimization was taken into account in the model. Results emphasize the importance of psychological victimization in determining partners' sexual satisfaction, especially in women.

Session H6 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Warner

Avances en los Servicios de Investigacion de la Violencia

Sonia Frías ***Medición de la violencia y victimización en contra de niños y Adolescentes en México: Propuesta teórico-metodológica***

Sonia Frías - National Autonomous University of Mexico

En Marzo de 2018 un equipo de investigación de la Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México encabezado por la autora y que incluye al Dr. David Finkelhor, experto mundial adscrito al Crimes Against Children Research Center, consiguió financiación para generar el marco teórico y conceptual y propuesta de cuestionario para medir la victimización de niños/as y adolescentes en México. Esta propuesta está financiada por el fondo mixto INEGI-CONACYT, y constituye la primera iniciativa en México para medir de una forma comprehensiva la victimización de niños/as y adolescentes, más allá de la representación social vinculada al maltrato parental y al abuso sexual para incluir el crimen convencional. La ponencia versa sobre la estrategia metodológica que se seguirá para construir el instrumento, validarlo y definir cuál será la mejor forma de aplicación del instrumento dependiendo de la edad de desarrollo del niño/a o adolescente. El objetivo es conseguir retroalimentación para mejorar la estrategia metodológica para la construcción y validación del instrumento.

Maria Lorena Levano Gavidia ***En la casa y en la escuela: Relación entre la violencia familiar y escolar en niños, niñas y adolescentes peruanos***

Maria Lorena Levano Gavidia - University of Pennsylvania, Fernando Alarcón Delgado - Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú

La violencia es un problema que caracteriza la vida de muchos niños en el Perú. Los datos oficiales revelan que 7 de cada 10 niños y adolescentes han sufrido algún tipo de violencia. Nuestro estudio busca determinar el rol del abuso doméstico en la violencia escolar. Utilizamos la Encuesta Nacional de Relaciones Sociales del Perú 2015. La muestra estuvo conformada por 3102 menores peruanos de entre 9 y 17 años (51% niños y 48% adolescentes). Se llevaron a cabo dos modelos de regresión logística para cada subgrupo (niños y adolescentes) con diferentes tipos de violencia doméstica como variables explicativas. En el primer modelo, examinamos la probabilidad de ser una víctima de violencia escolar mientras que, en el segundo modelo, se analizan los vínculos entre la victimización por violencia doméstica y ser agresor en la escuela. Los resultados muestran que los niños que sufrieron violencia psicológica y física en el hogar tienen más probabilidades de verse involucrados en situaciones de violencia como víctimas o agresores en la escuela. Es importante señalar que la violencia doméstica afecta principalmente la probabilidad de ser agredido.

Cinthia Muñoz ***Lineamientos metodológicos de las evaluaciones periciales en los tribunales de familia***

Cinthia Muñoz - Forensic research & intervention "FORESINT"

INVESTIGACION ACCION PARTICIPATIVA: JUSTICIA DE CALIDAD1-Problematizacion: Las familias recurren al sistema de justicia con el fin de solicitar apoyo socio jurídico a expertos (jueces, consejeros técnicos y peritos) para resolver aquellos conflictos que no han podido solucionar. Dentro de las pruebas que el juez de familia usa para sentenciar, están “los informe periciales”, realizados por profesionales “expertos en temas específicos” que se discuten en esta área de intervención. 2- Preguntas de investigación. Considerando el escenario descrito surge las preguntas de la investigación. La primera es: ¿Qué profesional puede ser perito y como debe realizar la evaluación pericial? La segunda pregunta es ¿Cómo beneficia o afecta a los NNA y familias el trabajo de los peritos? Respecto a la pregunta uno, la evidencia empírica ha mostrado que hay debilidades respecto al que hacer pericial, entendiendo por debilidades:1) la ambigüedad de la ley; 2) la falta de claridad de todos los intervinientes respecto a cuáles son las metodologías adecuadas que pueden utilizar los profesionales peritos, 3) así como la falta de lineamientos éticos y cualificación profesional de quienes ejercen la labor pericial. Respecto a la pregunta dos, no se han capturado antecedentes empíricos que muestren claramente como la evaluación pericial repercute en los NNA y familias. Las consecuencias de éstas falencias en el ejercicio de impartir justicia, se han manifestado en el descontento de los actores que participan en los procedimientos judiciales (familias, niños - niñas y adolescentes; jueces, abogados y consejeros técnicos), toda vez que los jueces requieren de evaluaciones periciales de excelencia para resolver, por otra parte las familias, niños, niñas y adolescentes necesitan ser evaluados por un experto que contribuya en la mejor resolución del conflicto familiar, lo que no siempre ocurre en la práctica. Todo lo anterior se contrapone a los pilares del poder judicial, en su objetivo de administrar justicia de manera honesta, confiable y eficiente. 3- Metodología de Investigación: Enfoque Cualitativo. Se optó por Diseño Investigación Acción Participativa, toda vez que se convocó a todos los actores que participan en el proceso judicial. Se trabajó con Muestra de Expertos, (15) familias que tuvieran causas relacionadas a NNA – (20) jueces - (15) peritos - (20) abogados y (20) consejeros técnicos, esto con el fin de construir una comunidad transdisciplinar de aprendizaje para realizar un diagnóstico representativo y una vez obtenidos los resultados definir acciones sinérgicas y colaborativas para ir resolviendo aquellos nudos que obstaculizan la administración de justicia de calidad en especial para NNA. 4.- Principales resultados. Se dividen en Diagnóstico y Creación de grupos de trabajos: Diagnostico: Sobre intervención a las familias (excesos de peritos 4 -6 -8 / en poco tiempo/) Sobre intervención a NNA cuando su evaluación directa es INNECESARIA. Familias sin recursos, no pueden optar a “pagar peritos privados”, quedando sin pruebas El Estado no tiene oferta de “peritos expertos” para que evalúen todas las métricas de NNA que se conocen en la judicatura de familia. Las familias no tienen acceso a los antecedentes de los peritos, los apoderados no la entregan ni los evaluadores (peritos) tampoco. Las familias han vivido el proceso judicial como un procedimiento poco profesional por parte de todos los profesionales intervinientes. Los profesionales que intervienen (peritos - consejeros técnicos - jueces - abogados) plasman sus juicios de valor personal por sobre una opinión profesional (desligitimización del proceso judicial).

Cinthia Muñoz ***Investigación acción participativa: Justicia de calidad para niños, niñas, adolescentes y familias***

Cinthia Munoz - Forensic research & intervention "FORESINT"

Se presenta una Investigación cualitativa, la que se realizó con el Diseño Investigación Acción Participativa, constituyéndose en la primera investigación que, liderada desde la sociedad civil, cuya finalidad es identificar nudos críticos desde el ámbito conceptual (definición) y operativo (intervención), con la finalidad de implementar cambios en la judicatura de familia y potenciar un sistema de justicia de calidad para NNA y familias. Se utilizó el D.I.A.P., porque este permite convocar a todos los actores que participan en el proceso judicial, y de manera conjunta identificar aquellos conceptos e intervenciones transversales (que afectan a todos y son responsabilidad de todos) que requieren ser modificadas y a la vez permite diferenciar aquello aspectos que son de responsabilidad de solo un grupo de actores (por ejemplo, jueces). Resultados relevantes: Sobre intervención a las familias (excesos de peritos / poco tiempo/). Sobre intervención a NNA (en casos su evaluación directa es innecesaria) Familias no han percibido a los Curador Ad Litem como figuras significativas para sus hijos en el procedimiento judicial. Familias se han sentido vulneradas en los procedimientos judiciales (se omite información que ellos entregan para esclarecer los hechos, falta de imparcialidad de los profesionales peritos, consejeros técnicos, otros) La socialización de los resultados se efectuó en primer lugar forma gradual a través de Feedback Meeting, donde se invitaba sólo a los evaluados y se presentaban los principales hallazgos. Los temas generales de trabajo se definían con los representantes de todos los evaluados. Los cambios específicos se analizaban con representantes y participantes de cada grupo evaluado. Finalmente se logró efectuar un trabajo conjunto con todos los actores involucrados en los procedimientos judiciales de familia, con el fin de definir e implementar las propuestas de cambio.

Session H7 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Amphitheater

Responding to Trafficking

Wen Anthony ***The Role of the Internet in the Grooming, Exploitation, and Recovery of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking Victims***

Wen Anthony - Rutgers University

Due to the rapid development of Internet-related technology for marketing and social communications, domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST) on the Internet is complex. More research is needed to develop better understanding in identifying DMST on the Internet and possible digital solutions (i.e., Internet-related prevention and intervention) for DMST. This study interviewed 20 experienced DMST service providers and examined the role of the Internet in the lives of children who experienced sexual exploitation. In-depth individual interviews were conducted using a semi-structured interview guide. Average interview length was approximately two hours. Methods to enhance the rigor of the research included an audit trail, expert feedback on interview guides, and member-checking. Results revealed three overarching themes, including the Internet being used as a tool for: (1) grooming; (2) exploitation; and (3) fostering recovery. Service providers noted that social media facilitated initial contact with traffickers, and that Internet-enabled phones (e.g., smart phones) were often how traffickers kept track of victim’s locations and “sales.” At the same time, service providers noted the availability of recovery resources via closed Internet groups and social media sites. The wide variation in the types of Internet use highlight the many roles the Internet may play in the lives of DMST victims/survivors.

Rebecca Macy ***Overview and Outcomes of a Novel Transitional Housing Intervention for Foreign-National Human Trafficking Survivors***

Rebecca Macy - University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Christopher J. Wretman, - The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Rebecca J. Macy - The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Human trafficking remains a problem that affects too many women, perpetuating cycles of family violence that hinder growth. This session will present an intervention called Safehome for foreign-national human trafficking survivors. Developed in 2011 by Restore NYC, Safehome is a long-term housing program that provides survivor-centered services in the New York area. To date, Safehome has served over 60 women from 29 countries accounting for over 17,000 nights of housing. Almost all of the women have been separated from their children who still live in their home countries. First, the theoretical underpinnings of Safehome rooted in trauma-focused practice and evidence including the program's logic model, measures, and procedures. Next, 12-month outcomes on 24 women will be presented related to validated measures for stress, coping, depression, post-traumatic growth, and well-being. Results will suggest that all outcomes demonstrate trends towards improvement and that three (depression, stress, growth) verge on statistical significance. These results suggest that Safehome has the potential to positively support victim's journey towards successful transition back into the community and reunification with their children. Third, the session will conclude with a discussion regarding replication of Safehome and broad points for human trafficking interventions.

Session H8 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Gardner

Engagement in Children's Mental Health Services Following Sexual Abuse Allegations

Wendy Walsh ***Panel Overview Abstract***

University of New Hampshire Crimes Against Children Research Center

A minority of children with an identified mental health need receive mental health services after a report to a children's advocacy center (CAC). Despite the fact that linking children to mental health services is a core component of the CAC model, remarkably few studies have examined the extent to which initial engagement actually occurs or factors that influence the likelihood of starting services. The purpose of this panel is to describe a comprehensive initiative at the Chicago CAC, the Providing Avenues Toward Hope and Healing (PATHH) project. The study follows a sample of 1,425 children placed on a Centralized Waiting List through two steps in the referral and linkage process. The panel will describe the initiative to improve referral and linkage processes and present logistic regression models examining case and service factors as potential predictors of a child receiving a referral and predictors of a child starting therapy. Findings highlight the need to: a) address structural causes of long waiting lists; b) improve engagement in cases involving African American children, older Latino/a youth, caregivers who are not committed to seeking treatment for the child, and certain types of offenders (e.g., juveniles, paramours); and c) implement referral and linkage process components identified to increase engagement in children's mental health services.

Wendy Walsh ***Predictors of Starting Treatment after Child Sexual Abuse***

Wendy Walsh - University of New Hampshire Crimes Against Children Research Center, Steven Budde - Juvenile Protective Association

Of the 1,360 children on a centralized waiting list at the Chicago CAC, only 35% eventually started therapy. Factors related to the child's demographic characteristics and the incident were strongly predictive of starting therapy. The effects of age were non-linear, with children less than 6 years old and children 16 to 17 years old had lower engagement rates compared to other children (between 6 and 15). Caregiver commitment remained a potent predictor of engagement rates, increasing the odds of starting treatment by about 75%. Factors related to the characteristics and/or quality of PATHH services and supports were much stronger predictors of engagement than the demographic, incident, and family factors. The odds of starting treatment were 7 times higher for children referred to the Chicago CAC's own mental health team (vs. other providers). Implications for improving access to children's mental health services will be discussed.

Stephen Budde ***Providing Avenues Toward Hope and Healing: A CAC Based Initiative to Increase Access and Engagement in Mental Health Services***

Stephen Budde - Juvenile Protective Association, Wendy Walsh - University of New Hampshire Crimes Against Children Research Center; Jan Waters - Chicago Children's Advocacy Center; Akadia Kacha-Ochana - Juvenile Protective Association

Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) are multidisciplinary centers that investigate child abuse allegations, help children heal, and hold offenders accountable. CACs offer a centralized, child-friendly location for coordinated forensic interviews, medical evaluations, and mental health services. From a mental health system of care perspective, CACs have the advantage of identifying a large population of children with significant mental health needs who can potentially be linked to mental health services. However, many children who come to CACs do not receive needed treatment. Even when alleged child sexual abuse victims are referred for treatment, they often do not ultimately start treatment. Concerns at the Chicago Children's Advocacy Center about the paucity of mental health services, long waiting lists, and difficulty engaging many parents in taking children to therapy led to the formation of Providing Avenues Toward Hope and Healing (PATHH). We will describe a set of PATHH strategies to increase access and engage children in trauma informed mental health services provided by the CAC and a network of providers. Strategies aim to increase mental health service capacity and quality, improve referral and linkage processes, and implement motivational interviewing practices to help CAC staff both assess and support parental motivation to seek treatment for the child.

Stephen Budde ***Methods, Sample Characteristics, Outcomes, and Predictors of whether Children are Referred to a Mental Health Provider***

Stephen Budde - Juvenile Protective Association, Wendy Walsh - University of New Hampshire Crimes Against Children Research Center; Jan Waters - Chicago Children's Advocacy Center; Akadia Kacha-Ochana - Juvenile Protective Association

We describe evaluation methods, including measurement and multivariate modeling of outcomes at two steps in the process of linking children to mental health services. The sample is 1,360 children who were put on a centralized waiting list at the Chicago Children's Advocacy Center. The characteristics of the sample will be described, including demographics, triage assessment findings, the child's exposure to adversities other than the current incident under investigation, the family's need for concrete support, and motivation of the nonoffending caregiver. Only 49% of children on actually received a referral to a specific PATHH provider (vs. dropping off the waiting list). The multivariate model identified a range of predictors of whether a referral occurred. Factors that increased the likelihood of referral included –high caregiver commitment, living in zip codes in a certain area of the city, incident severity ratings of medium or high (vs. low), and an overall triage rating of high priority. The effects of wait time were bi-modal—a short wait (e.g., < 60 days) and a long wait (365+ days) both increased likelihood of referral. Negative predictors included offender type (sibling or cousin, stranger) and needing transportation. The model accounted for only 6% of total variance. Implications of the findings and program explanations of wait list dropouts will be discussed.

Session H9 Tuesday 7/17/2018 1:00pm-2:15pm Lear

Risk Factors for IPV Perpetration Among Youth

Rebecca Weston ***Gender Differences in College Students' Perceptions of IPV Behaviors as Playful***

Rebecca Weston - University of Texas at San Antonio

Limited research suggests that some behaviors assessed on IPV measures are perceived as playful by perpetrators and/or recipients. Discrepancies in perpetrators' intent (e.g., to play) and recipients' perception (e.g., to harm) could result in more severe IPV. This study was conducted to identify gender differences in perceptions of behaviors as potentially playful in a romantic relationship. Men were expected to rate behaviors as more likely to be playful than women. College students (N=341, 57% female, 53% Hispanic) rated "the playfulness of each behavior if it were to occur in an intimate relationship" as never playful, rarely playful, occasionally playful, frequently playful, or always playful. The 80 behaviors were nonduplicate items from Tolman's (1999) Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory, Marshall's (1992) Severity of Violence Scales, and Wolfe et al.'s (2001) Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory. Means were computed using the original measures' subscales. ANOVAs revealed that males rated behaviors as more playful, on average, than females. Follow-up exploratory analyses tested for differences on specific items. Males rated items such as swear at you, yell and scream, hold down, and unwanted kissing as much more playful than females. Both rated items such as pull hair, spank, and bite as occasionally playful. Implications will be discussed.

Elizabeth Daff ***Cognitive Factors Associated with Youth Intimate Partner Abuse Perpetration***

Elizabeth Daff - Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology and Forensicare, Troy McEwan - Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology and Forensicare; Stefan Luebbers - Centre for Forensic Behavioural Science, Swinburne University of Technology and Forensicare

Epidemiological research has shown that YIPA affects up to a third of adolescents, with both victimisation and perpetration commonly reported, and estimated rates increasing if including psychological abuse. Until now, much of the research into YIPA has focussed on describing and identifying social and demographic correlates, but there is relatively little research examining and integrating individual psychological characteristics associated with perpetrating YIPA. Understanding individual cognitive factors that contribute to YIPA perpetration is key to developing effective secondary and tertiary interventions with those who engage in this behaviour. Drawing on existing research into cognition associated with general aggression and adult IPV perpetration, the current study used a cross-sectional design to identify cognitive factors that differentiate between young people who do and do not engage in YIPA. Participants were 423 Australians (44.8% female) aged 14 to 18. Participants completed an anonymous questionnaire reporting on their YIPA perpetration and victimisation experiences, and a range of cognitive variables (e.g., violence-supportive attitudes, gender-related attitudes, jealousy, rumination, and hostile attribution bias). The results will be presented, highlighting avenues for further research that can inform psychological interventions with YIPA perpetrators. Gender differences in cognition associated with YIPA perpetration will be discussed.

Esteban Eugenio ***Attitudes about Violence, Dominance and Dyadic Types of Dating Violence***

Esteban Eugenio Esquivel-Santoveña - Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, Rogelio Rodríguez Hernández - Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez; Nemesio Castillo Viveros - Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez; Maria Adriana Osio Martinez - Universidad Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez

The relationship between attitudes about violence and dating violence experiences has been difficult to establish. Furthermore, studies examining dominance and dating violence perpetration have found such relationship to apply to men and women in developed English speaking countries, and only to women in less-developed, or non-English speaking nations. In addition, these variables are usually not studied under a dyadic context. Therefore, the objective of this study is threefold, first we aimed to examine any relationship between dating violence and attitudes supportive of violence, we also sought to investigate any differences in the levels of dominance and dating violence perpetration by men and women, and finally we explored relationship between dating violence perpetration and dominance. A total of 500 Mexican university students provided information on their approval of violence, dominance, and dating violence perpetration / victimization experiences. Results indicate the need to study dating violence within a dyadic context. Attitudes supportive of violence do not appear to be linked to actual dating violence experiences. Dominance and dating violence are linked to both men and women, and are better understood within a context of dyadic concordance types.

Session I1 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Riverwatch

Sherry Hamby ***Which Strengths Matter Most? Exploring Resilience***

Sherry Hamby - Life Paths Appalachian Research Center

When people dream of the future, they do not dream about avoiding depression or minimizing pain. People dream about happiness and the ways that they and their families can thrive. After many years of focusing on victimization, risks, deficits, and symptoms, health and social services are finally starting to address the ways that individual, family, and community strengths help people overcome violence and other adversities. Still, despite overall shifts to more strengths-based approaches, we know surprisingly little about which strengths are most important for coping with adversity. Many strengths remain under-studied and few measures are available for many others. Further, many measures have been written with adults or even college-educated people in mind. This presentation will describe the findings of research based on the Resilience Portfolio model, using data from multiple datasets to identify key strengths and evaluate measures for a range of ages. The studies include qualitative and quantitative approaches and include more than 4000 total participants. The Resilience Portfolio Model examines strengths in three key domains: interpersonal, meaning making, and regulatory. To date, we have assessed 35 different strengths. Come see which ones appear to matter most.

Session I2 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Ballroom

New Perspectives on Child Victimization

Ernest Jouriles ***Divine Spiritual Struggles and Psychological Adjustment among Abused Adolescents***

Ernest Jouriles - Southern Methodist University, Caitlin Rancher - Southern Methodist University; Annette Mahoney - Bowling Green State University; Katrina Cook - Dallas Children's Advocacy Center; Renee McDonald - Southern Methodist University

Spirituality is understudied in work with sexually abused youth. Yet most American adolescents believe in God and rely on God as a resource for understanding and coping with stressful events. The present research examined divine spiritual struggles—questions, doubts, and distress about a felt connection to God in the midst of adversity—among sexually abused adolescents, and whether they relate to their adjustment problems. Sexually abused female adolescents (n = 101) and their non-abusive primary caregivers completed measures of adolescent adjustment and the quality of the adolescent-caregiver relationship. Adolescents also completed measures of divine spiritual struggles, appraisals of self-blame for the abuse, and aspects of the abuse experience (e.g., whether it involved coercion). Results of bivariate correlations indicate that divine spiritual struggles correlate with both adolescent and caregiver reports of adolescent adjustment problems. In addition, results of regression analyses indicate that divine spiritual struggles are associated with adolescents' self-reports of adjustment problems after controlling for the quality of the adolescent-caregiver relationship, adolescents' self-blame appraisals for the abuse, and aspects of the abuse experience. These findings point to the potential value of addressing the spiritual struggles of sexually abused adolescents.

Sonia M. Frías ***Victimization of Children and Adolescents in Mexico: Current Knowledge and Future Directions***

Sonia Frías - National Autonomous University of Mexico

In the last decades, there has been a global effort to assess the magnitude, consequences and factors associated with the victimization of children and adolescents (VCA). However, in Mexico, the VCA has received limited scholar and governmental attention, compared to that of adults. This constitutes a problem given that youth tend to be the most victimization-prone segment of the population.This study has two main objectives. First, to evaluate if current nationally representative surveys conducted by several federal agencies allow the assessment of the types of VCA identified by Finkelhor et al. (2009): conventional crime, child maltreatment, peer and sibling victimization, witnessing and indirect victimization, school violence and threat and internet violence and victimization. And second, to examine the prevalence and factors associated with VCA. The analyses revealed three main findings. First, there is a gap between the conceptual and instrumental definitions of child and adolescent victimization in Mexican surveys. Current knowledge emphasizes parental child maltreatment and CSA. Other types of victimization such as conventional crime and internet violence and victimization tend not to be included in most surveys. This generates a partial measurement of the phenomenon. Second, the victimization of infants, young children and elementary-aged children are not measured by most surveys, and when it is measured it is limited to child maltreatment. And third, current instruments to not allow to assess the full extent of victimization and polivictimization of Mexican children and adolescents. Findings and public policy implications of this study are discussed in the context of the recent enactment of the 2014 General Law on the Rights of Children and Adolescents.

Maia Rusakova ***Families in the Child Protection System in Russia: Types and Social Support Strategies***

Maia Rusakova - The Sociological Institute of the RAS, Maia Rusakova - Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Veronika Odinokova - Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Ksenia Eritsyan - Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences; Vladlena Avdeeva - Sociological Institute of the Federal Center of Theoretical and Applied Sociology of the Russian Academy of Sciences

Based on life course perspective approach in the sociological longitudinal study “Social Trajectories of Childhood in contemporary Russia” we described the families who receive support from the governmental child protection system. We used mixed methods research design, including qualitative interviews with family members and child protection system service providers, and quantitative instruments for evaluation of children’s life story and well-being. During the period of August – December 2017 we obtained information on 80 full cases consisted of caregiver, his or her child, and their social worker or psychologist. We analyzed the cases using the code book developed prior to the coding targeting the main problems which may bring family into the system. During the analysis we identified the types of families in contact with the child protection facilities and described these types qualitatively. For every type we identified the specific strategies which are used by social workers to help the caregiver and the child to overcome their difficulties. Despite the variety of services available in the governmental care is limited, it seems that the proper identification of the family case using our typology may result in more efficient and needs appropriate care. The study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (project № 16-18-10372).

Session I3 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Harbor's Edge

Simulation Training: Research on a Promising Practice to Prepare Child Victimization Professionals

Theodore P. Cross ***Panel Overview Abstract***

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Given the demands of working with families affected by child victimization, transferring knowledge gained in worker training into practice is essential. Yet studies of transfer of learning have shown that only 10 to 15% of training content is transferred to the workplace. One important factor is trainees having opportunities to practice skills. This panel presents new results from evaluation of simulation training, which recreates mock situations to provide students the opportunities to practice the cognitive, social and emotional skills they need to work with children and families. The first presentation presents research on a simulation training program at the Southern Illinois University Edwardsville preparing social work students to work with individuals and groups. The second two presentations offer evaluation results from the Child Protection Training Academy, a program that is using a mock house and mock courtroom to train all new child protection investigators in Illinois. We will then have an opportunity to discuss implementing and studying simulation training in participants' academic institutions and communities.

Theodore P. Cross ***The relationship of Simulation Training to Child ProtectionInvestigators' Later Experience of their Job***

Theodore Cross - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Yu-Ling Chiu - University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Betsy Goulet - University of Illinois at Springfield; Susan Evans - University of Illinois at Springfield

This component of the program evaluation examines whether receiving simulation training on their entry into working for child protective services relates to investigators’ experience of work difficulties, job satisfaction, and intention to stay in or leave their job. All child protection investigators working for the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services were asked to participate in an online survey assessing these aspects of their work experience. Analysis will compare workers who received simulation training and those who did not on their experience of their work. The hypothesis is that workers who received simulation training will experience fewer work difficulties, more job satisfaction, and greater intention to stay in their job. In addition to what the results say about the impact of simulation training, the presentation will consider more generally what it is like to be a child protection investigator and what steps can be taken to improve investigator well-being.

Yu-Ling Chiu ***How Do You Use Simulations to Train Child Protection Investigators? Results from a Process Evaluation***

Yu-Ling Chiu - Children and Family Research Center at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Betsy Goulet - Child Protection Training Academy at University of Illinois at Springfield; Susan Evans - Child Protection Training Academy at University of Illinois at Springfield; Ted Cross - Children and Family Research Center at University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

The initial program evaluation of the Child Protection Training Academy (CPTA) revealed that the majority of respondents found that simulation training increased their confidence in their child protection work. However, there is still a great deal to be explored about the processes by which simulation training is designed to promote trainees' confidence and competence. Using qualitative analysis of interviews and focus groups with trainers, actors playing the family, professional volunteers play parts in the mock courtroom, and trainees, we explored in depth how current training components are intended to promote competence. Analyses focus on the impact of the following primary mechanisms on trainees' learning processes: 1) the simulation trainer's personal skills and qualities, 2) the actors (standardized patients) skills during the simulation and debriefing; 3) the professional skills in the courtroom simulation; 4) the set-up of the mock house and court room; 5) other factors, such as training content and classroom trainer's competence. The panel and participants will discuss key ingredients of simulation training for child protection investigators and methods for promoting confidence and competence.

Jill Schreiber ***Simulation Training in Social Work Practice Courses- An Opportunity to Practice Skills with Diverse Clients***

Jill Schreiber - Southern Illinois University Edwardsville

Social work practice courses focus on skill development (e.g. reflective listening, physical attentiveness, empathic engagement, using a strength-based approach, assessment, and stages of practice process). The simulated case is a model of instruction that involves the use of people who act as clients; students interact with simulated clients in a controlled learning environment so that students get direct support and immediate feedback on their skills. Research supports the use of simulated clients as a final assessment in social work practice courses. However, there is less research about the benefits to using simulation training, even though it has been found to be more authentic and effective than role-plays with peers. Another potential benefit of client simulation is that teachers can hire actors to represent aspects of diversity not represented in the classroom. In this study, undergraduate students practiced with simulated clients throughout the semester in both individual and group courses. A mixed methods evaluation found that students improved from pretest on the Oppression & Diversity/ Social Justice Course Questionnaire. Focus groups clarified the impact. Simulation training allowed students to learn to manage emotional responses, promoted student insights and provided opportunities to challenge previously held assumptions.

Session I4 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Wentworth

Court Interventions for Domestic Violence: Therapeutic or Anti-Therapeutic Effects on Survivors?

Tami Sullivan ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Yale University

Therapeutic jurisprudence is a framework in which court actors and their actions impact the health and wellbeing of those it serves. This framework values healthy, therapeutic outcomes - in other words, those that promote healing and recovery - but recognizes that anti-therapeutic outcomes also occur. This framework has been applied conceptually to domestic violence survivors for decades but systematic studies have been slow to emerge. This panel presents studies of three unique populations: 1) survivors who sought custody of one or more children in family court, 2) survivors whose partners were arrested for a domestic violence offense and subsequently were issued criminal orders of protection, and 3) domestic violence plaintiffs who filed a tort claim in civil court against their abusive ex-partner. Findings will be discussed within a therapeutic jurisprudence lens to understand the extent to which family, criminal and civil court involvement is associated with positive and negative outcomes for survivors.

Lauren Cattaneo ***Discussant***

Lauren Cattaneo - George Mason University

The panel presents several vantage points on the experiences of IPV survivors who are pursuing court remedies, and the potential for both help and harm in the process. As discussant, I will highlight the themes that emerge from these vantage points, and lead a discussion of the implications for future research and practice.

Ellen Gutowski ***Intimate Partner ViolenceSsurvivors' Subjective Experiences of the Family Court System: Findings from a CBPR study***

Ellen Gutowski - Boston College, Lisa A. Goodman - Boston College

Family court - with jurisdiction over abuse prevention, divorce, custody, asset division, and child support – plays a large and under-investigated role in the lives of intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors separating from their partners. Survivors enter family court with myriad post-separation challenges, hoping for a process that will reveal the truth and mete out justice. Yet, anecdotal accounts suggest a far different reality. This presentation offers findings from a qualitative, community-based participatory research (CBPR) study of survivors' subjective experiences of family court processes and outcomes, and how these influenced their wellbeing. We conducted 19 interviews with survivors who have sought custody of one or more children in family court in varied regions of a single, Northeastern state. Results paint a picture of a family court system that causes grave psychological, economic, and, in some cases, physical damage to survivor-mothers who are separating from abusive partners. Survivors described a biased process that entails an erasure, dismissal or trivialization of the abuse, and makes them feel judged or blamed. Of the comparatively fewer positive experiences reported, survivors relayed the importance of being believed, responded to, and validated. Recommendations on how to mitigate these problematic outcomes will be discussed.

Tami Sullivan ***Criminal Orders of Protection for Domestic Violence: Revictimization and Mental Health Outcomes of Level of Order Restriction***

Tami Sullivan - Yale University, Nicole Weiss - University of Rhode Island; Jacquelyn Woernoer - Yale University; Janan Wyatt - Yale University; Camille Carey - University of New Mexico

There is a dearth of research examining the health and wellbeing impact of one of the actions frequently used by the criminal court system to help protect victims from future harm - the issuance of criminal protection orders (PO). All states issue criminal POs. Given the assumption that these POs have a positive impact, an empirical question exists, the findings of which have critical implications: Do criminal POs impact the health and wellbeing of victims over time? A cross-sectional design was used to collect quantitative data regarding two time points from 298 victims in a criminal DV case with a male partner. Across the three levels of PO restrictions (limited, residential stay-away, and full no-contact) physical, sexual, and psychological DV; unwanted pursuit behavior; posttraumatic stress disorder and depression symptom severity; and perceived stress and fear of revictimization significantly decreased over time. Further, the amount of change over time varied between-groups for physical, sexual, and psychological DV, and fear of revictimization. Findings show that, in general, criminal POs are associated with reduced revictimization and improved mental health and wellbeing. With that said, findings must be interpreted with caution given the heterogeneity in women's experiences - not all of which represented change in the positive direction; some victims' experienced increased DV and poorer mental health and wellbeing.

Tami Sullivan ***Financial, Therapeutic, Health, and Deterrence Outcomes for Domestic Violence Tort Plaintiffs: Interdisciplinary Study***

Tami Sullivan - Yale University, Camille Carey - University of New Mexico

To date, no one has studied domestic violence victims' experiences with and outcomes from filing a civil law suit against an abusive partner (i.e., filing a tort claim). Further, the reasons victims rarely file such tort claims are unknown. This study of victims' tort litigation is best contextualized in a Therapeutic Jurisprudence framework, which examines the impact of involvement in the court system beyond the win/lose outcomes of individual cases. This expanded scope considers how legal system actors and their actions impact the health and wellbeing of those served by the system. This framework highlights that tort actions may provide domestic violence victims/plaintiffs with benefits beyond the financial gain offered by damages awards. Indeed, the very act of being a plaintiff in a tort suit has the potential to provide therapeutic benefits. Alternately, the counter-therapeutic impact of litigation may outweigh the benefits of a tort claim. Litigation can be a difficult process, and the continuing contentiousness of the case and attendant stress can outweigh the benefits of pursuing the litigation. Thirty-one women from across the country participated in qualitative interviews about litigating domestic violence tort claims and shared great detail about their experiences. Content analysis revealed multiple themes; Their financial, therapeutic, health, and deterrence outcomes will be discussed.

Session I5 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Woodbury

Agression sexuelle envers les enfants: utilisation de données administratives pour documenter leur santé et les services offerts

Isabelle Daigneault ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Univeristé de Montréal

Le rôle des données administratives dans la révolution des mégadonnées en sciences sociales est sous-estimé et ces données pourraient contribuer à l'émergence d'études de qualité ayant un impact important. Le symposium propose ainsi quatre exemples d'études utilisant des données administratives concernant des enfants agressés sexuellement afin de mettre en lumière les apports et les limites des données administratives et des pistes d'utilisation future. Les trois premières présentations découlent d'une étude québécoise jumelant trois ensembles de données administratives, soit les données de la Régie de l'assurance maladie du Québec, du Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux et d'un Centre de protection de la jeunesse. Isabelle Daigneault présentera d'abord des résultats mettant en interaction la déficience intellectuelle l'agression sexuelle et la santé. Ensuite, Catherine Bourgeois documentera les liens entre l'agression sexuelle à l'enfance et les troubles psychotiques. La troisième présentation, par Élisabeth Fortin-Langelier, documentera les liens entre l'agression sexuelle et les grossesses à l'adolescence, leurs complications et issues. La deuxième étude menée par Isabelle V. Daignault utilise les données administratives et clinique d'un centre d'appui aux enfants pour documenter les liens entre l'intégration des services et le profil psychologique des enfants.

Isabelle Daigneault ***Interactions entre l'agression sexuelle à l'enfance, la déficience intellectuelle et la santé physique et mentale***
Isabelle Daigneault - Université de Montréal, Jacinthe Dion - Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Geneviève Paquette - Université de Sherbrooke

Les enfants aux prise avec une déficience intellectuelle sont plus à risque que ceux présentant un développement typique d'être agressés sexuellement. Ils sont également plus à risque de présenter des problèmes de santé physique et mental que leurs pairs sans déficience intellectuelle, ce qui rend difficile l'identification des conséquences de l'agression sexuelle comme telle chez ces jeunes en comparaison à leurs pairs ne présentant pas de déficience intellectuelle. À l'aide de données administratives de santé de 1764 jeunes québécois (50% ayant un signalement fondé d'agression sexuelle), la présente étude vise à identifier: 1) le risque d'agression sexuelle durant l'enfance associé à un diagnostic de déficience intellectuelle tout en contrôlant pour la défavorisation matérielle et sociale, le genre et l'âge, et 2) le risque de présenter des problèmes de santé mentale et physique liés à l'agression sexuelle selon que les jeunes présentent ou non un diagnostic de déficience intellectuelle.

Catherine Bourgeois ***Les troubles psychotiques chez les jeunes agressés sexuellement: une étude prospective d'appariement cas-cohorte***
Catherine Bourgeois - Université de Montréal, Isabelle Daigneault - Université de Montréal; Tania Lecomte - Université de Montréal

L'agression sexuelle à l'enfance constitue un facteur de risque potentiel du développement d'un trouble psychotique. Toutefois, peu d'études ont documenté la prévalence des troubles psychotiques chez les jeunes ayant vécu une agression sexuelle ainsi que les différences de genre. Cette étude avait pour objectifs: 1) d'investiguer la prévalence des troubles psychotiques chez des jeunes agressés sexuellement et 2) d'examiner les différences de genre quant à la prévalence. Les données administratives de santé de 882 jeunes agressés sexuellement ont été comparées à celles de 882 jeunes appariés provenant de la population générale sur une période de 13 ans à l'aide de modèles linéaires généralisés mixtes. Des analyses stratifiées selon le genre (comparaison de groupe) et le groupe (comparaison de genre) ont aussi été réalisées. Les jeunes agressés sexuellement sont 10 fois plus à risque de recevoir un diagnostic de trouble psychotique que ceux de la population générale. Aucune différence de genre n'a été observée pour ce qui est de la prévalence des troubles psychotiques. Ces résultats révèlent l'importance de la prévention ciblée des troubles psychotiques chez les jeunes agressés sexuellement. Les études futures devraient investiguer les facteurs de risque ainsi que les trajectoires développementales des troubles psychotiques chez cette population.

Elisabeth Fortin-Langelier ***Agression sexuelle durant l'enfance et grossesses à l'adolescence : complications et issues***

Elisabeth Fortin-Langelier - Université de Montréal, Isabelle Daigneault - Université de Montréal; Pascale Vézina-Gagnon - Université de Montréal; Julie Achim – Université de Sherbrooke

Les victimes d'agression sexuelle à l'enfance (ASE) seraient deux fois plus à risque de vivre une grossesse à l'adolescence que les non-victimes. Les femmes avec un passé d'agression auraient significativement plus de plaintes somatiques durant la grossesse, seraient plus souvent hospitalisées au cours de la grossesse, auraient deux fois plus de contractions prématurées et près de trois fois plus de naissances prématurées. Le caractère contradictoire de certains résultats (par rapport à une association ASE - grossesses à l'adolescence) et l'hétérogénéité des méthodologies employées limitent la compréhension des conséquences de l'ASE sur la santé physique et psychologique des adolescentes. En utilisant un devis prospectif et des données médicales provenant de registres administratifs, nous documenterons la prévalence et la fréquence de consultation de grossesse à l'adolescence et leurs complications chez 661 adolescentes de moins de 18 ans ayant un signalement corroboré d'ASE au Centre Jeunesse de Québec entre 2001 et 2010, en les comparant à un groupe de 661 adolescentes provenant de la population générale auxquelles elles ont été appariées (même année et même mois de naissance et même région sociosanitaire au moment du signalement). Les issues des grossesses à l'adolescence entre ces deux groupes seront aussi décrites et comparées.

Isabelle V. Daignault ***Le Modèle CAC: L'influence du degré de concertation entre les acteurs dans la prise en charge d'enfants agressés sexuellement***

Isabelle V. Daignault - Université de Montréal, Ariane Roy - Université de Montréal, School of criminology; Martine Hébert - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sexology department

Cette étude s'intéresse à la qualité de la prise en charge des enfants victimes d'agression sexuelle (AS) qui ont bénéficié des services d'un Centre d'appui aux enfants (CAE, Child Advocacy Center). Différents indices de qualité de prise en charge ont été étudiés, mais les études demeurent peu nombreuses. La présente étude s'intéresse à l'influence des services intégrés dans la trajectoire des enfants sur leur rétablissement et sur le niveau de concertation entre les acteurs impliqués. La présence de services intégrés et la santé mentale de 427 enfants victimes d'AS ont été évaluées de façon rétrospective à partir des dossiers cliniques des enfants qui ont bénéficié d'une psychothérapie dans un CAE. Les services intégrés représentent le nombre de services que l'enfant a reçu au sein du CAE. Certains enfants ont reçu tous les services en un même endroit (investigation policière, examen médical, évaluation par le centre jeunesse, évaluation et thérapie), alors que d'autres ont seulement bénéficié de la thérapie sur place. Les résultats indiquent que plus les services sont intégrés avant la psychothérapie, moins les enfants sont décrits comme présentant des difficultés relationnelles, de la dissociation et des comportements extériorisés. Les cas pour lesquels les services sont moins intégrés semblent nécessiter plus d'efforts de concertation (communications avec les acteurs externes) de la part des cliniciennes; et particulièrement lorsque les enfants sont confrontés à des problématiques complexes. Ces résultats seront approfondis et discutés en termes d'implications pour la recherche et pour l'intervention.

Session I7 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Amphitheater

Addressing Family Violence

Nicole Wilkes ***A Systematic Review of Mixed Methods Research on Intimate Partner Violence***

Nicole Wilkes - University of Cincinnati, Cheryl Laura Johnson - University of Cincinnati; Valerie Anderson - University of Cincinnati

Mixed methods research uses both qualitative and quantitative data and methodologies. In recent years mixed methods research has increased in popularity in the social sciences and is used to study topics related to victimization. Researchers from multiple disciplines have used mixed methods to research intimate partner violence (IPV). The current study is a systematic review of mixed methods research on IPV, which included studies that identified as mixed methods research and used both qualitative and quantitative data. Variables coded in the study included types of data, funding, data sources, study design, and study location. This paper will explore results from the systematic review and will also explore recommendations for future IPV research using mixed methods.

Bianca Harper ***Strengthening Family Systems: Family Centered Practice iInterventions for Sibling Sexual Abuse***

Bianca Harper - University of Southern California

While there are numerous intervention models for survivors and offenders of child sexual abuse, most models focus on individual treatment, with occasional family sessions, rather than family treatment being the norm (Ballantine, 2012; Foster & Hagedorn, 2014; Halse et al., 2012; Vizard, 2013). When sibling sexual abuse occurs, significant stress is placed on the family system and the need to examine and address family dynamics, family functioning, and family safety is paramount to family healing. Due to most families reunifying after sibling sexual abuse, the need for family centered interventions is even more critical. Additionally, a parent's integral role in their children's' psychosocial recovery further supports the need for family centered interventions. Welfare (2008) shared that both the sibling offender and sibling survivor's recovery depends on a parent's connectedness to the children. Both children require strong support and action from their parents at not only an emotional level but on a practical level as well. Family centered interventions can provide a space for parents to express their thoughts and feelings about both children and assist in the process of rebuilding relationships within the family (Keane, Guest, & Padbury, 2013). Furthermore, family focused interventions provide opportunities for families to share and process their thoughts and feelings regarding the sexual abuse in a supportive environment. Family systems theory posits that families are interconnected systems where each individual has an integral role in the overall functioning of the family (Steinglass, 1984). It conceptualizes that each individual is concurrently a part of a system and an independent system within themselves (Robbins, Chattergee, & Canada, 2012). According to Steinglass (1984), though each person is their own being, they are not free to behave at entirely their own volition because being part of a family system, they are shaped by the nature of their relationships with other members of the family. Family systems theory emphasizes that in order to gain a true understanding of family functioning, behavior must be viewed within the context of the family system (Karakurt & Silver, 2014). Viewing sibling sexual abuse from the theoretical perspective of family systems theory helps understand and address the impact it has on the entire family as a working unit. It is not to be viewed as just a problem of the offender or a problem of the survivor, or a problem of the parent because, the sexual abuse disrupts the equilibrium of all members in the family (Keane, et al., 2013). By utilizing family centered interventions, families can collectively address underlying family issues, improve communication, enhance safety, and build healthier relationships with one another.

MiKeiya Morrow ***Speak It into Existence: Child Sexual Abuse Prevention in the African American Community***

MiKeiya Morrow - Central Arkansas Veterans Healthcare System

Child sexual abuse is a significant public health concern and a particularly complex issue for African American children, families, and communities. African American children face multiple risks for sexual violence and have significantly higher child sexual abuse rates than their racial/ethnic counterparts (Sedlak et al., 2012). Still, a dearth of research and initiatives have addressed child sexual abuse prevention among this demographic. This session will provide an overview of the scope and complexities of child sexual abuse in the African American community. As the child sexual abuse crisis must be understood within socio-historical context, the sexual exploitation of African Americans and the "culture of silence" will be reviewed. Finally, the roles and responsibilities of individuals, families, and communities in child sexual abuse prevention will also be underscored.

Session I9 Tuesday 7/17/2018 2:30pm-3:45pm Lear

Male Victims and Female Perpetrators

David Prichard ***"Motivational Interviewing in a Men's Support Group with Adult Men Who have Histories of Childhood Trauma and Victimization"***

David Prichard - University of New England

This presentation will present a review of the literature and initial qualitative data on the efficacy of a men's support group that uses a motivational interviewing approach to working with men who have histories of childhood trauma and victimization. The group has a heavy emphasis in motivational interviewing skills in developing among participants compassion and communication skills in empathizing, validating and bearing witness to men who have experienced childhood trauma and victimization. Participation of men in the closed group ranges from 4-7 years. The paper will also discuss the need for secondary trauma debriefing for group facilitators and therapists when using this approach with adult male survivors of childhood trauma and victimization. The presenter is an educator, trainer and supervisor of MSWs in a graduate Social Work program and has worked in the field of trauma and addictions for the past 35 years. He has facilitated a weekly men's support group for the past 7 years. In addition to his academic responsibilities, the presenter is a practitioner in private practice where he specializes in trauma and addictions. The need for self-care and secondary trauma debriefing as well as the need to support the self-care of mental health and other care professionals providing services to adult male trauma survivors will be presented.

Elizabeth Bates ***Hidden Victims: Men and their Experience of Domestic Violence***

Elizabeth Bates - University of Cumbria

Current research and statistics support that there are significant number of men who experience domestic violence from a female partner (e.g. Bates, Graham-Kevan & Archer, 2014; Bates & Graham-Kevan, 2016). Critics of this literature often suggest that men's victimisation is less impactful, but there have been few studies in the UK that have explored men's victimisation experiences in more detail to understand the severity and impact. The aim of the current study was to qualitatively explore men's experience of aggression and control from a female partner using an online, open-ended questionnaire. Results (N=161) revealed that men experienced significant verbal and physical aggression from a partner, as well as control, sexual aggression, manipulation of children and contact with children, and "gaslighting". They further reported this abuse continuing after the breakdown of the relationship, and facing significant barriers in help-seeking; often reporting having told no one about their abuse. Findings are discussed with reference to the literature on men's help-seeking, and also to current policy and practice around service provision.

Lesley Lambo ***We're Not Victims!: Deconstructing Narratives of Female Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence***

Lesley Lambo - Concordia University

Intimate partner violence has a long-term impact on health, work, and psychological wellbeing that can extend to all members of the family. Although a significant number of men constitute victims of intimate partner violence, in general, both they and their female perpetrators have received little or no attention. In contrast, male perpetrators of intimate partner violence and their female victims have been comprehensively covered by existing research, literature, and the attribution of extensive support and services. Therefore, this qualitative study focuses on women who engage in or initiate violence in their intimate relationships. Through in-depth interviews with twenty-three women who were mandated to undergo treatment for intimate partner violence and participant observation of the support groups, I examined the reasons and justifications used by women to explain why they resort to violence as a strategy in conflict with their intimate partners. Specifically, I attend to women`s subjectivities, justifications and motives for the aggression and violence. Although women's violence is essentialized and denied, this study reveals that women practice both coercive control and a significant level of violence in their relations with their intimate partners. When women are violent, they are not "just acting like men" but resorting to violence as an authentic and legitimate aspect of their femininity. This study suggests that policy and definitions that have been established for intervention should be inclusive in order to incorporate women perpetrators and male victims into the lexicon of intimate partner violence. There is a need for treatment protocol to address coercive control, dominance by women, and equality in relationships. The narratives of the women in the study provide an essential insight into their subjective experiences of intimate partner violence and the processes that result in their use of violence and aggressive behavior.

SECTION VII

Presenter List by Session

Presenter List by Session

A

AbiNader, Millan	POS1
Al Maamari, Raya	H3
Alaggia, Ramona	B5, POS1
Alvarez-Lizotte, Pamela	POS1
Amédée, Laetitia Mélissande	POS1
Anthony, Wen	H7
Auslander, Wendy	G3

B

Baker, Joanne	G8, POS1
Bakhos, Gaëlle	A5
Bannon, Sarah	G9
Banyard, Victoria	B3, F6
Baril, Karine	F5, POS1
Barlé, Nicole	POS1
Barry, Johanna	POS1
Bartlett, E. Everett	C6, G6
Bates, Elizabeth	F8, I9
Baumann, Mathilde	G5
Bayer, Alexandra	POS1
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Bender, Anna	F4
Berg, Kristen	F4
Bergeron, Vanessa	POS1
Bi, Shuang	F2
Bigras, Noémie	A5
Bogen, Katherine	A9
Boisjoli, Cyndi	H1
Boivin, Guillaume	POS1
Bolduc, Roxanne	H5
Bourgeois, Catherine	I5
Bovill, Helen	F6
Brend, Denise	G8
Bright, Melissa	A6, C3
Brownridge, Douglas	POS1
Budde, Stephen	H8
Burczycka, Marta	C9
Burke, Alison	POS1

C

Callery, MonaLou	F1
Cameranesi, Margherita	E7, POS1
Campbell, Andrew	G6
Cankardas Nalbantcilar, Sinem	C1
Cantos, Arthur	G9
Cascardi, Michele	POS1
Cattaneo, Lauren	D4, I4
Cerna-Turoff, Ilan	D2
Chahal, Jaspreet	B9
Chandler, Dale	POS1
Child, Caitlin	POS1
Chiu, Yu-Ling	I3
Claing, Aurélie	POS1
Cohen, Sharon	POS1
Collin-Vézina, Delphine	H3
Corvo, Kenneth	F8
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Cross, Theodore	A4, I3
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Cunningham, Mary	POS1
Cyr, Gaëlle	G5

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Daignault, Isabelle V.	I5
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Daspe, Marie-Eve	H5
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Doucette, Hannah	POS1
Douglas, Emily	A6
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Finzi-Dottan, Ricky POS1
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Garnett, Bernice G3
Garon-Bissonnette, Julia POS1
Gascon, Abigaëlle POS1,
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Gebhard, Kris T. C8, D1
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Gibbs, Deborah B8
Gilbar, Ohad D1
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Gnall, Katherine POS1
Gochez-Kerr, Tatiana F3, POS1, POS1
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Gonzalez-Mendez, Rosaura B6, B6, POS1

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Grych, John G7
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Hansen, Johna POS1
Hardesty, Jennifer F9
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Hasselle, Amanda G7
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Holloway, Jacquelin POS1
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Krauss, Alison D3

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Metzler, Marilyn A8
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Michel-Smith, Yahayra A2
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Montminy-Danna, Mary C8
Moore, Kathleen A3
Morissette Harvey, Francis G5
Morrill, Melinda D2
Morrison, Maria POS1
Morrow, MiKeiya I7
Moschella, Elizabeth POS1
Munoz, Cinthia H6
Murphy, Christopher A1

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Nikolova, Kristina A7, C6
Nikparvar, Fatemeh E1, POS1

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O'Callaghan, Erin D9
O'Connor, Julia D1
O'Leary, Daniel G9
Orchowski, Lindsay A9, B3

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Paradis-Lavallée, Raphaëlle	POS1
Park, So Young	POS1
Parsons Marchant, Anne	G8
Pearson, Elizabeth	E9
Petretic, Patricia	F9
Pierce, Jennifer	POS1
Pigeon, Wilfred	F9
Pittenger, Samantha	POS1
Portnoy, Galina	E4
Ports, Katie	A8
Prichard, David	I9

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Rich, Karen	G6
Richards, Tara	A1
Richmond-Crum, Malia	A8
Rizzo, Andrew	E8
Rosay, Andre B.	B4
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Rostad, Whitney	A8
Rousseau, Michel	POS1
Roy, Valerie	B9, E9
Roze, Shabana Roze	C8
Rusakova, Maia	I2
Russell, Shannon	C8
Ryu, Wonjung	F3

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Saint-Eloi Cadely, Hans	E9
Salerno, Gia	A6
Sánchez-Jiménez, Virginia	B6
Sauve, Julie	E2
Schaefer, Lauren	C4
Schneider, Kaitlyn	POS1
Schreiber, Jill	I3
Schwab-Reese, Laura	G1
Scoglio, Arielle	POS1
Seabrook, Rita	A9, E8
Sedlak, Andrea	F3
Senécal-Lirette, Véronique	POS1
Sheddan, Hanna	POS1
Shepp, Veronica	D2
Shockley, Kristy	POS1
Shoemaker, Hannah	POS1
Simpson, Megan	F7
Smith, Alli	C8
Smith, Kevin	POS1
Sohn, Yejin	POS1
Spencer, Chelsea	C1
Steele, Paul	A4
Stein, Sara	C4
Steiner, Jordan	E2, F2
Stover, Carla	A3
Stylianou, Amanda	B9
Stylianou, Amanda	E7
Sullivan, Tami	G4, I4

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Taft, Casey	E4
Tarshis, Sarah	E9
Taylor, Elizabeth	C8
Tener, Dafna	A7, C6
Terrazas-Carrillo, Elizabeth	B6
Théorêt, Valérie	D5
Therriault, Christine	A5
Thomas, Kristie	D4
Todorov, Emily-Helen	POS1
Toews, Michelle	D3
Tremblay-Perreault, Amélie	H1
Tsang, Wai Hung Wallace	I9
Tucker, Corinna	F3
Tueller, Stephen	B8
Turner, Heather	C7
Turner, Heather A.	D7

U

Ullman, Sarah	D9
Urbann, Katharina	C3

V

Vasquez, Amanda	G1
Vikse Nicholson, Juliann	B1

W

Wagner, Alex	A4
Walker, Kate	A1
Waller, Bernadine	G1
Walsh, Wendy	H8
Wamser-Nanney, Rachel	B5, H1
Wasarhaley, Nesa	C9, POS1
Weatherred, Jane Long	F7, H1
Weston, Rebecca	H9
White, Ann Marie	POS1
White, Kevin	F2
Whittaker, Angela	
Wilkes, Nicole	I7
Williams, Linda M.	G8
Wilson, Jeffrey	POS1
Wojcik, Michelle	F7

X

Xu, Yanfeng	D2
Xue, Jia	E2

Y

Yang, Hyerin	B5
Yndo, Monica	POS1
Yule, Kristen	G7

SECTION VIII

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SECTION IX

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CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN RESEARCH CENTER

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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 Survey[1].
- Nearly half of all rape victims are girls under the age of 18[2].
- Child protection agencies substantiate more than one million cases of child maltreatment annually[3].
- Children are three times more likely than adults to be seriously assaulted by members of their families[4].
- Children are subject to crimes not suffered by adults, such as child neglect, molestation, and family abduction.

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]

[1] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)
[2] Kilpatrick (1992)
[3] NCANDS (1998)
[4] Straus & Gelles (1980)
[5] Stein et al (1988)
[6] Finkelhor & Dziuba-Leatherman (1995)

Assisting Law Enforcement

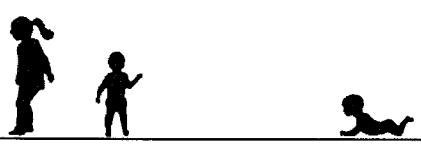
The investigation and prosecution of crimes involving children and adolescents pose special challenges for law enforcement—problems related to the immaturity of children, their vulnerability to intimidation, the prejudices of judges and juries, and the frequent involvement of family members as perpetrators.

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.

[7] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

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.

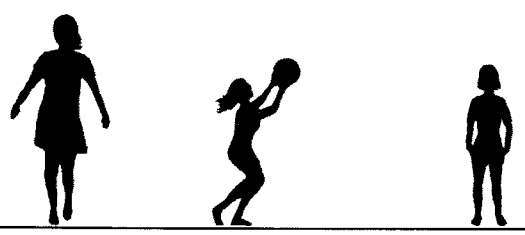
6. Training practitioners and researchers

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]



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]

[8] Finkelhor (1997)

[9] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

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Notes

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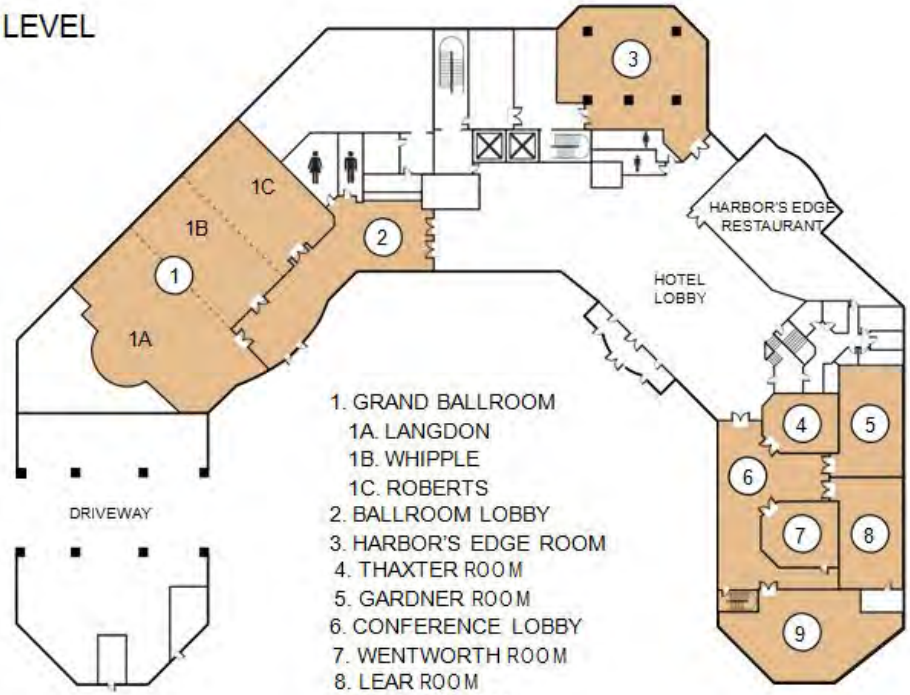

1. GRAND BALLROOM
   1A. LANGDON
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   1C. ROBERTS
2. BALLROOM LOBBY
3. HARBOR'S EDGE ROOM
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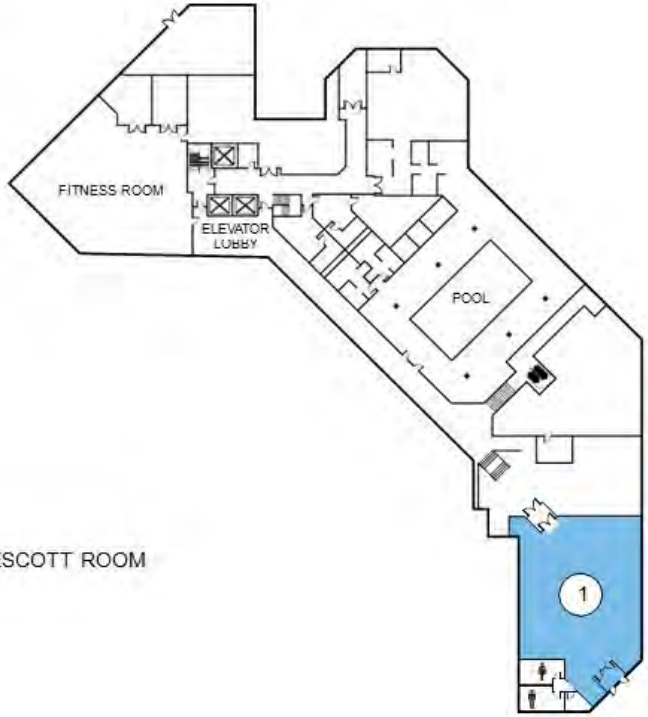

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