

Violence Prevention Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 14-16, 2024



CENTER FOR RESEARCH ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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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.

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Violence Prevention Research Conference 2024

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SECTION I

Conference Chair Welcome
&
General Conference Information

Welcome to the 2024 Violence Prevention Research Conference

July 14-16, 2024

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

Dear Colleagues,

After far too long, we are welcoming you again to New Hampshire, and we are incredibly pleased to see the enthusiasm with which our conference announcement has been greeted. We have broadened our focus to violence prevention and built our planning on the resources of two great universities with national violence prevention research reputations, the University of Kentucky and the University of New Hampshire.

The need for research on violence prevention could not be more urgent. The number of organizations and initiatives on this mission appears to be increasing. The media are strongly covering our topics and looking for insight about such issues as abuse in sports settings, violence in schools, 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. We have 6 pre-conference workshops spanning topics from Demystifying the Publication Process, Increasing Scholarship in Injury and Violence Prevention, Meta-analysis in Violence Prevention Research, Conceptual Frameworks to Support Violence Prevention Work, Setting a Strategic Research Agenda, and The Resilience Equation. We are delighted to welcome five Keynote speakers: Carmit Katz ("He is my everything"- Siblings in the context of Child Abuse), Apryl Alexander ("Lessons Learned in Violence Prevention: Opportunities for Brave Dialogues"), Jennie Noll (Innovations in executing and scaling the primary prevention of child sexual abuse"), Sarah DeGue ("Can Sexual Violence Research Prevent Terrorism?") and Emily Putnam-Hornstein ("The Critical Role of the Child Protection System...Let's Not Forget about Secondary Prevention"). Together we have presentations advancing the current knowledge violence and its prevention applied to child maltreatment and intimate partner violence.

More broadly, our schedule now reflects research on many related topics to include improved measurement of violence disclosure among those experiencing and using violence, identifying co-occurring forms of violence across our lifespan, and addressing secondary trauma. Our collective research confirms violence experienced in childhood increases the risk of using or experiencing violence as an adult. Based on this knowledge, several presentations describe the development and evaluation of violence

intervention strategies applied to across a range of roles and age groups to include caregivers, students, healthcare workers, family members and those in intimate relationships. With the violence prevention research focus, our conference has included evaluation of prevention programming for child sexual abuse, child sex trafficking, adult sexual violence, and intimate partner violence across several implementation settings and developmental stages.

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 a reception after the opening plenary and an informal socializing event on Monday evening. We continue to believe in the importance of breaking bread together and we will have many informal opportunities to network and interact.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do to make your stay with us more enjoyable. We hope you have a fun and intellectually stimulating conference.

Warm regards,

Ann Coker and David Finkelhor
Conference Co-Chairs

Thanks to Our Wonderful Staff & Colleagues

We are delighted to welcome all to our newly renamed Violence Prevention Research Conference (VPRC). In partnership with faculty and staff at the University of Kentucky (UK) (Center for Research on Violence Against Women) and the University of New Hampshire (UNH) (Crimes Against Children Research Center), we wish to thank everyone who is involved in making this conference a success.

We are enormously grateful for the thoughtful ideas, collaborative spirit and time that has been offered by our full conference committee, including **Lisa Jones, Ph.D.**, **Jennifer O'Brien, Ph.D.**, **Claire Renzetti, Ph.D.**, and **Deirdre Colburn, Ph.D.** These violence prevention scholars have put many hours over the past year into helping us organize this year's conference.

We would like to thank our dedicated administrative colleagues at UNH and UK. This conference would not be possible without their efforts. Specifically, we would like to offer thanks to:

- **Melissa Hurd** (UNH) is our returning conference administrator. She 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.
- **Jennifer Bedsole** (UNH) is Melissa's Conference Assistant and our Workshop and Special Events coordinator. She stepped into a primary role in planning the conference and has worked closely with Melissa to make sure that every detail has been considered. Her impressive organizational skills and her kind, welcoming spirit are behind so much of the cordiality of our operation.
- **Gina Zwerling Kahn** (UNH) is our Volunteer Coordinator and has provided additional invaluable assistance with conference preparations.
- **Ashley Roark** (UK) and **Emily Clear** (UK) have worked from a distance to support conference planning meetings with minutes and feasibility check-ins.
- **Steve Stout**, our information technology coordinator, provides 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.
- **Doreen Cole** (UNH) has been this conference's past Workshop and Special Event coordinator and has been a key player from the beginning. She has been an integral part of making it what it has become, and we want to Thank her for all her dedication, commitment and the care she has infused into this conference (her baby).

In addition to these colleagues, we offer our warm thanks to a large group of UNH and CCRC volunteers. Their assistance during the conference is essential and we are immensely grateful for the time they have offered for the conference. Our wonderful team of volunteers includes: **Leanne Gast, Gabriela Crinigan (Volunteer co-coordinator), Allison Parker, Haylee Foster, Tori Schofield, Emily Mezick, Deirdre Colburn, Mahmuda Akter, Casey Cavanaugh and Samantha Sutton.**

Finally, we appreciate the financial support offered by the **UK Center for Research on Violence Against Women** for international and US-based graduate students and post-doctoral scholars. We also thank the **Haruv Institute** and its director, Asher Ben-Arieh for its support for the conference.

We would like to thank **Susan Middleton & Regan Blaney**, 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.

David Finkelhor and Ann Coker, Violence Prevention Research Conference Co-Chairs

Violence Prevention Research Conference 2024

Faculty and Staff from the University of Kentucky and the University of New Hampshire are delighted to welcome you to our joint Violence Prevention Research Conference (VPRC). We are committed to providing a professional environment for all events and to welcome people from many diverse backgrounds and nations.

To provide all participants with the opportunity to benefit from our VPRC events and activities, we aim to provide a friendly, safe, and harassment-free environment for all participants regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, physical ability, nationality, age, socioeconomic status, belief, or other group identities. We are particularly sensitive to power differentials in interactions, and the ways in which individuals with more powerful personal characteristics (older, higher status, etc.) people's behavior may have consequences for those who are less powerful. VPRC values the diversity of views, expertise, opinions, backgrounds, and experiences reflected among all attendees.

On behalf of the VPRC organizing committee, we provide the following expectations of conference participants. These expectations apply in person, virtually, through social media, or any other platform hosted by the organization.

Expectations of VPRC speakers, staff, attendees, and volunteers

- Treat everyone with respect and consideration.
- Communicate professionally and constructively, handling dissent or disagreement with courtesy, dignity and an open mind, being respectful when providing feedback, and being open to alternate points of view.
- Follow the rules and policies of the venue or platform.

Unacceptable Behavior:

- Harassment and intimidation, including any verbal, written (including via texts or on social media), or physical conduct that threatens, intimidates, humiliates, or coerces another participant.
- Discrimination or other actions based on race, ethnicity, gender, gender identity or expression, sexual orientation, physical ability, nationality, age, socioeconomic status, belief, or their intersection.
- Sustained or disrespectful disruption of presentations or events.
- Unwelcome sexual attention, including but not limited to sexualized comments or jokes, displaying sexually explicit material, inappropriate touching, groping, or sexual advances.
- Stalking or unwelcome or surreptitious photography or recording.

Consequences of Unacceptable Behavior:

- Anyone requested to stop unacceptable behavior is expected to comply immediately.
- VPRC leadership may take any action deemed necessary and appropriate, including immediate removal from the conference or reporting of inappropriate behavior or content.

Reporting Unacceptable Behavior:

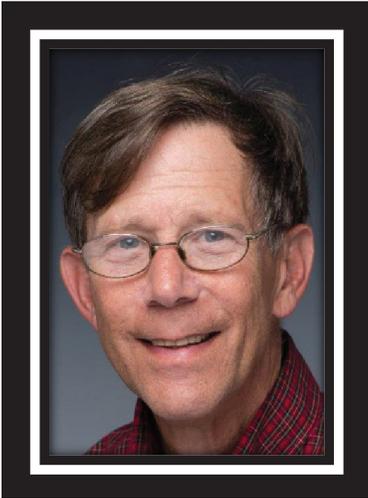
If you notice a dangerous situation or someone in distress, or if you feel unsafe or threatened, you should immediately contact 911, approach hotel/venue security staff if the event is in person or contact the appropriate public authorities.

If you are the subject of unacceptable behavior or have witnessed any such behavior during conference events, please contact one of the VPRC Co-Chairs: Ann Coker (ann.coker@uky.edu) or David Finkelhor (David.Finkelhor@unh.edu) or any member of the VPRC Planning Committee listed below. Planning Committee members will be identified with a **VPRC PC** Badge.

VPRC Planning Committee (listed alphabetically by last name)

- Jennifer Bedsole (jennifer.bedsole@unh.edu)
- Ann Coker (ann.coker@uky.edu)
- David Finkelhor (David.Finkelhor@unh.edu)
- Melissa Hurd (Melissa.Hurd@unh.edu)
- Lisa Jones (lisa.jones@unh.edu),
- Gina Kahn (Gina.Kahn@unh.edu)
- Jennifer O'Brien (jennifer.obrien@unh.edu)
- Claire Renzetti (Claire.renzetti@uky.edu)

Violence Prevention Research Conference 2024



David Finkelhor

Opening Remarks from Conference Co- Chairs



Ann L. Coker

Keynote Speaker

Opening Plenary

Sunday, July 14, 2024

Ballroom

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

Keynote Speaker: Carmit Katz

Topic: "He is my everything" – Siblings in the Context of Child Abuse



Carmit Katz is a Full Professor of Social Work at Tel Aviv University. Katz is also the Deputy CEO at Haruv Institute.

With a profound focus on combating child maltreatment, Katz champions the belief that preventing such abuses stands as a paramount moral duty. Katz ardently advocates for interdisciplinary dialogue, stressing the imperative of engaging directly with children within the contexts of their lives—an ethos that underpins her entire professional ethos.

Katz is committed to policy change and works both in the national and international arenas in order to promote the rights of all children to a life without violence. Katz is the founder and director of The Israeli Independent Public Inquiry into Child Abuse. Katz is also the founder and director of the International Group of Scholars Protecting Children from Maltreatment During the COVID-19 Pandemic.

Katz is the Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Child Maltreatment and Associate Editor in Child Abuse and Neglect.

Following the Swords of Iron war that began after the October 7th (2023) massacre, Katz had been leading, together with the Israeli Welfare office, all the work with children who were directly affected by the war and had been leading the intervention with children who returned from captivity.

Abstract: The dynamics among siblings within the context of child abuse are crucially important. This presentation sheds light on a comprehensive investigation led by Katz and her team, spanning several research years. It delves into key findings concerning sibling relationships from childhood through adulthood, even during periods of "

black holes". The research encompassed 150 abused children, 83 interviews with adults who experienced childhood abuse, and 48 interviews with professionals, complemented by statistics from the Israeli welfare office.

Beyond presenting key findings, the session will discuss a theoretical framework highlighting pivotal concepts essential for understanding sibling dynamics. These include sibling camaraderie, sibling abuse, parentified siblings, and sibling cut-off, exploring their interplay and fluidity. Additionally, the presentation will offer valuable insights derived from the study's findings, enriching understanding in this critical area.

Invited Speakers

Apryl Alexander

Monday, July 15, 2024 - Lunch Buffet

Ballroom

Discussion Topic: “Lessons Learned in Violence Prevention: Opportunities for Brave Dialogues:



Dr. Apryl Alexander is the Metrolina Distinguished Scholar in Health and Public Policy and Associate Professor in the Department of Health Management and Policy at UNC Charlotte. She also serves as Director of the UNC Charlotte Violence Prevention Center. She received her doctorate in clinical psychology from the Florida Institute of Technology with concentrations in forensic psychology and child and family therapy. Dr. Alexander’s research and clinical work focus on violence and victimization, human sexuality, and trauma-informed and culturally informed practice. She is an award-winning researcher, and her work has been published in several leading journals. Dr. Alexander has been interviewed by numerous media outlets, including The New York Times, USA Today, and NBC Nightly News, about her research and advocacy work.

Abstract: Regardless of our individual roles in violence prevention efforts, our understanding of strategies to mitigate violence have likely grown. We have learned from missteps, enhanced our research, and gained knowledge from our colleagues and community to become better professionals. In the spirit of cultural humility, this process should be lifelong practice throughout our careers. However, we know there is still a long road ahead. Whether its societal, governmental, or institutional challenges, we know our work is increasingly important. These challenges will require curiosity, openness, and brave dialogues. During this keynote, the presenter will explore lessons learned and discuss future directions in the field of violence prevention.

Discussion Topic: “Innovations in executing and scaling the primary prevention of child sexual abuse: Results from a statewide trial”



Jennie G Noll, PhD is the Professor of Psychology and Executive Director of Mount Hope Family Center and at the University of Rochester. For the past three decades, Dr. Noll has been conducting research to strengthen causal inference regarding the developmental and biologic impacts of child abuse and neglect through longitudinal, prospective research and contiguous funding as Principal Investigator from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) totaling over \$34,000,000. Her primary research foci include: the bio-psycho-social consequences of childhood sexual abuse, pathways to teen pregnancy and high-risk sexual behaviors for abused and neglected youth, the long-term adverse health outcomes abuse survivors, midlife reversibility of neurocognitive deficits in stress-exposed populations, the impact of high-risk internet and social media behaviors on teen development, and the primary prevention of sexual abuse. She has been the Program Director of two NIH-funded Centers of Excellence in the child maltreatment sciences (P50HD089922 and P50 P50HD096698) as well a T32 training grant (T32HD101390). Results from several of Dr. Noll's longitudinal studies are published in high-impact journals such as *Nature* and *JAMA* series and have informed

public policy recommendations for child abuse prevention and treatment by Joint State Government Commissions, the Institute of Medicine, the World Health Summit, and for several U.S. Congressional briefings and hearings. The thrust and aims of Dr. Noll's research, centers of excellence, and infrastructure grants leverage translational messaging from cutting-edge science to aid evidence-informed policymaking focused on imploring a larger public investment in the primary prevention of child maltreatment and in improving the lives of survivors

Abstract: In partnership with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Jennie Noll and her team implemented and evaluated a 3-pronged child sexual abuse (CSA) primary prevention effort—the Safe and Healthy Communities Initiative (SHCI)—which included evidence-based community awareness to 5% of the adult population, a school-based program to reach 100% of second graders, and an evidence-based parent-focused program delivered to parents served by PA's General Protective Services (GPS). After 3 years of implementation between (2018-2020), synthetic control methods showed that SHCI decreased CSA reports, substantiations, and invalid dispensations in the 5 experimental counties as compared to control counties that did not receive SHCI. Noll will juxtapose results of SHCI to the impact on CSA rates attributable to major statewide policy initiatives designed to increase mandated reporting of CSA.

Dr. Sarah DeGue

Tuesday, July 16, 2024- Lunch Buffet

Ballroom

Discussion Topic: “Can Sexual Violence Research Prevent Terrorism? Building Bridges Across Fields to Advance Progress on Violence Prevention



Sarah DeGue, PhD, is a Senior Scientist in the Research and Evaluation Branch of the Division of Violence Prevention at the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), and Scientific Lead for CDC’s Dating Matters® teen dating violence prevention initiative. For more than 15 years, Dr. DeGue has served as a federal subject matter expert on the etiology and prevention of sexual and gender-based violence and evidence-based violence prevention. Key efforts have included systematic reviews of primary prevention strategies for sexual and dating violence perpetration, sexual violence risk and protective factors, an economic estimate of the societal costs of sexual violence, and CDC’s first technical package to prevent sexual violence, with more than 70 peer-reviewed publications on violence etiology and prevention. As lead for the Dating Matters initiative, Dr. DeGue’s work has focused on development, evaluation, and national dissemination of the first comprehensive dating violence prevention model to ensure widespread adoption of this evidence-based strategy in communities across the US. Her other recent work has addressed the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic on violence, deaths due to the use of lethal force by law enforcement, and the role of public health in the prevention of targeted violence and terrorism. She has served as advisor and

subject matter expert on evidence-based violence prevention to the White House, Department of Education, Department of Defense, Department of Homeland Security, US Army, US Air Force, colleges and universities, foreign governments, and state and local health departments. Dr. DeGue is a graduate of the University of Michigan and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, where she earned a PhD in clinical psychology specializing in forensic evaluation.

Abstract: Short abstract: The science of violence prevention has seen substantial advancements in the last two decades. We know now that many forms of violence share both risk and protective factors, and effective prevention strategies. This presentation will discuss what we have learned about the interconnectedness of violence types and how we can apply that knowledge to emerging fields of research, including the primary prevention of targeted violence and domestic terrorism.

Discussion Topic: “The Critical Role of the Child Protection System...Let’s Not Forget about Secondary Prevention”



Dr. Emily Putnam-Hornstein is the John A. Tate Distinguished Professor for Children in Need at UNC Chapel Hill’s School of Social Work. She is also the co-founder and faculty director of the Children’s Data Network and serves as a research specialist with the California Child Welfare Indicators Project at UC Berkeley. For nearly two decades, Emily has partnered with public agencies – including the California Department of Social Services and California’s Health and Human Services Agency – to carry out applied research to inform child welfare policy and practice. More recently, her agency partnerships have focused on the translation of analytic risk models into operational tools. Emily is the recipient of the Forsythe Award for Child Welfare Leadership from the National Association of Public Child Welfare Administrators and the Commissioner’s Award from the Children’s Bureau.

Abstract: To reduce the “footprint” of the child protection system, there have been growing calls for greater investments in community-based, primary prevention programs. The development and rigorous evaluation of prevention programs should be welcomed. Available evidence for voluntary interventions that reduce maltreatment is quite weak; more attention is needed. But in the US, millions of children are reported as alleged victims of abuse and neglect each year—and hundreds of thousands are confirmed as victims. Secondary and tertiary prevention efforts are critical to ensuring children’s safety, even though they seem to garner much less interest among philanthropists and federal funders. In this talk, Emily Putnam-Hornstein will discuss the development and implementation of a risk stratification model used to support more tailored and targeted child protection investigations. Putnam-Hornstein will discuss findings from Los Angeles County, home to the country’s largest child welfare system, that suggest simple approaches to delivering data to supervisors can lead to significant improvements in child safety.

SECTION II

Directory of Exhibits



Prevent Child Abuse Vermont™

Helping families thrive
through education and support!



Bring Primary Prevention to Your Community



School-based Programs



Adult-focused Programs

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Every day,
the Center for Violence
Prevention Research
is using science to end
violence.



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SECTION III

Workshops & Conference Schedule

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Morning 9:00am – 12:00pm

****CANCELED****

Workshop 1- Publishing your Gender-Based Violence Research: Demystifying the Publication Process



Claire Renzetti, Ph.D.

Judi Conway Patton Endowed Chair for Studies of
Violence Against Women
Department of Sociology
University of Kentucky
claire.renzetti@uky.edu

Claire Renzetti, Phd - Dr. Claire M. Renzetti is Professor of Sociology and the Judi Conway Patton Endowed Chair for Studies of Violence Against Women at the University of Kentucky. She received a Ph.D. in Sociology in 1982 from the University of Delaware, with specialties in criminology and the sociology of gender. She joined the faculty of the University of Kentucky in 2010.

For more than 40 years, Dr. Renzetti's research has focused on the violent victimization experiences of socially and economically marginalized women and girls. She is editor of the peer-reviewed, international and interdisciplinary journal *Violence Against Women*, which she founded in 1995 and which is currently published 16 times a year by Sage Publications. Dr. Renzetti is also the editor of the Gender and Justice book series for University of California Press, co-editor of the Interpersonal Violence book series for Oxford University Press, and editor of the Family and Gender-based Violence book series for Cognella. She has written or edited 26 books as well as numerous book chapters and journal articles based on her research. Most recently, Dr. Renzetti collaborated with co-PI, Dr. Diane Follingstad, on a Department of Justice-funded evaluation of the horticultural therapy program for battered women and their children at Greenhouse 17 (formerly the Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program) in Lexington, KY. She also studies the problem of domestic sex trafficking, including identifying gaps in the knowledge base and in rigorous and reliable data collection, and assisting health care providers and law enforcement in identifying domestic sex trafficking victims. She also conducts research on the effects of religiosity and religious self-regulation on intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization. She has held elected offices in several national and regional professional associations, including the American Sociological Association, the American Society of Criminology, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, and the Eastern Sociological Society. Her research and community service has been recognized with awards from the American Sociological Association, the American Society of Criminology, the Society for the Study of Social Problems, the University of Delaware, Artemis Center (an advocacy organization for domestic violence victims in Dayton, OH), and the YWCA of Dayton (OH).

Description: This workshop is designed especially for graduate students, early-career academics, and advocates and practitioners in the GBV field, who would like to learn more about navigating the publication process. The workshop will cover both journal and book publishing and is intended to make the process both more transparent and less intimidating. The workshop will cover such topics as identifying an appropriate journal or publisher for your manuscript, manuscript preparation and submission, and handling publication decisions. The workshop facilitator has been a journal editor for 30 years and also edits three book series. Participants are encouraged to raise questions and share anecdotes about their own publication experiences with the group.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Morning 9:00am – 12:00pm

Workshop 2 - Increasing Scholarship in Injury and Violence Prevention

Mikel L. Walters, Ph.D., MA
Director, Extramural Research Program Operations
CDC National Center for Injury and Control
National Center for Environmental Health/ATSDR
4770 Buford Highway NE
Atlanta, GA 30341
PH: 404-639-0913 email: mwalters@cdc.gov

Joyce S. Dieterly, MPH
Health Scientist-CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

Aisha L. Wilkes, MPH
Health Scientist-CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control



Dr. Mikel L. Walters is the Director of Extramural Research Program Operations in CDC's National Center for Injury and Control (NCIPC). Prior to her current role, Mikel served as a Scientific Review Official and a Designated Federal Official on multiple Special Emphasis Panels. Previously, Dr. Walters led the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey in the Division of Violence Prevention. She also served in the National Center for HIV/AIDS, Viral Hepatitis, STD and TB Prevention prior to joining NCIPC Extramural Research Operation in 2018. Mikel received her MA and PhD in Sociology from Georgia State University prior to joining CDC in 2009.



Joyce S. Dieterly, MPH is a Health Scientist in CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC). In this role, she serves as the Grants Management Team Lead and Scientific Program Official where she is responsible for initiation, oversight, and management of NICPC extramural research grants and cooperative agreement. Ms. Dieterly has previously served in project manager and evaluator roles and has experience with federal awards from the funding agency and recipient perspective. She received her Master of Public Health from Washington University in St. Louis with a focus on program planning, implementation, and evaluation.



Aisha L. Wilkes, MPH is a Health Scientist in CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC). In this role, she serves as a Scientific Review Official and Designated Federal Official on Special Emphasis Panels, ensuring that injury and violence prevention research applications receive a thorough and fair review. Prior to her work in NCIPC, Ms. Wilkes spent several years as a Behavioral Scientist in CDC's Division of HIV/AIDS Prevention (DHAP). In this position, she led and co-led several HIV prevention research projects for diverse populations including men who have sex with men (MSM), African American and Latinx youth, incarcerated populations, and women. She received her Master of Public Health degree from the Rollins School of Public Health at Emory University, where her concentration was behavioral science and health education.

Description: The CDC's National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) has helped protect Americans from injury and violence for more than 30 years. NCIPC's vision is to prevent injuries and violence through science and action. In order to do so, NCIPC conducts and supports research to identify factors affecting risk for injury and violence as well as develop and test prevention strategies to understand efficacy and effectiveness in various communities. NCIPC collaborates with partners outside of the federal government to carry out its vision¹, and this is most often accomplished through announcements of Notice of Funding Opportunities (NOFO).

This 3-part workshop will provide an overview of NCIPC's research priorities, offer lessons from current and past funded NCIPC researchers, and walk participants through the process of identifying appropriate NOFOs, applying for funding including building and submitting an application, and the review process. This workshop is designed for any researcher new to applying to NCIPC NOFO, including both junior and experienced researchers. Panelists will share valuable insights including elements needed to craft a compelling application, pitfalls to avoid, and tips for navigating application submission systems. In addition, NCIPC staff will provide a detailed description of the application review process, including how applications progress through primary and secondary review. Finally, information on professional development resources (i.e., writing workshops) that participants can access at a later time will be provided.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Morning 9:00am – 12:00pm

Workshop 3- Understanding and Utilizing Meta-analysis in Violence Prevention Research

Heather Hensman Kettrey, Ph.D.

Associate Professor

Department of Sociology, Anthropology and Criminal Justice

Affiliated Faculty, Women's Leadership

Clemson University

Associate Editor, The Journal of Sex Research

Ph: 864-656-1107 email: HKETTRE@clemson.edu

Robert Marx, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Child and Adolescent Development

Lurie College of Education

Sweeney Hall 319

San Jose State University

Ph: (650) 564-4611 email: Robert.Marx@sjsu.edu



Heather Hensman Kettrey, Ph.D.- is an Associate Professor of Sociology at Clemson University. Prior to arriving at Clemson, Dr. Kettrey held an appointment as a Research Associate at Vanderbilt University's Peabody Research Institute (PRI) and was a Senior Researcher at PRI's Meta-Analysis Center. Dr. Kettrey's research focuses on power, violence, and inequality specifically as they pertain to gender, sexuality, and race. She has conducted meta-analyses on topics such as gender-sexuality alliances, bystander training programs, campus sexual assault prevention programs, and specialized treatment programs for juveniles who commit sexual offenses. Throughout her work, Dr. Kettrey remains committed to using empirical science to understand and alleviate tangible social problems.



Robert Marx, Ph.D.- is an Assistant Professor of Child and Adolescent Development at San José State University. Dr. Marx earned their PhD in Community Research and Action from the Peabody College of Education at Vanderbilt University, where they studied and worked at the Meta-Analysis Institute at the Peabody Research Institute. Dr. Marx's interdisciplinary, community-engaged research and practice focus on reframing dominant visions of queer young people, so that they are no longer viewed as deviant, damaged, or at-risk, but rather as the gifted, complex people they are. They have conducted meta-analyses on topics as disparate as Gender and Sexuality Alliances in schools, later school start times, and sexual assault prevention programs, all with the aim of leveraging advanced statistical methods to inform policy and practice to help children, youth, and families live full and complete lives.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Morning 9:00am – 12:00pm

Workshop 3- Understanding and Utilizing Meta-analysis in Violence Prevention Research

Description: In the field of violence prevention research, meta-analysis is a powerful tool for synthesizing evidence and drawing robust conclusions. However, for many researchers in the field, navigating the complexities of meta-analysis can pose significant challenges. This pre-conference workshop aims to bridge this gap by offering a comprehensive introduction to the fundamentals of meta-analysis for violence prevention researchers. Attendees will learn the essentials of meta-analysis, starting with an exploration of its purpose, methodology, and key statistical concepts. Through interactive sessions and practical examples, participants will gain proficiency in interpreting and critically evaluating meta-analysis articles, enabling them to extract meaningful insights and apply them to their own research endeavors. Moreover, this workshop will empower attendees to identify potential topics and outcomes for meta-analyses within the realm of violence prevention. By collaborating with experienced facilitators, participants will learn how to formulate research questions, select appropriate studies, and navigate potential challenges in conducting a meta-analysis. By the conclusion of the workshop, attendees will emerge equipped with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage with meta-analysis literature effectively, as both consumers and producers of knowledge.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Afternoon 1:00pm – 4:00pm

Workshop 4 - Pushing Boundaries: Conceptual Frameworks to Help you Position and Extend your Violence Prevention Work



Janet Fanslow, PhD, MNZM
Professor, School of Population Health
Chief Advisor, New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse
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New Zealand

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Janet Fanslow, Ph.D. - Janet Fanslow is a Professor at the School of Population Health, University of Auckland, and Chief Advisor of the New Zealand Family Violence Clearinghouse. She is a population health scientist specialising in violence prevention and the promotion of mental health. She has expertise in measuring the prevalence and consequences of violence and developing and supporting implementation of health care system responses to violence. She has been an investigator on 41 research grants and contracts for service, totalling over \$12.4 million. She teaches graduate classes in both violence prevention and mental health promotion and is keenly interested in developing the next generation of researchers and practitioners in both fields. In 2018, Janet was awarded membership of the New Zealand Order of Merit in the Queen's Birthday Honours for services to the research and prevention of family violence. For more about her work and to access her publications, see her profile [here](#).

Description: Preventing violence is a goal we all feel passionate about, but with such a big and complex problem it can be difficult to know where to start. Whether you are a researcher, practitioner or policy maker interested in preventing or responding to violence, you need to make decisions on where it is best to put your effort.

Conceptual frameworks can help us navigate and improve our ability to make strategic decisions regarding which risk and protective factors to address or which actions might best move the field forward. Drawing from the fields of social epidemiology, mental health promotion, intersectoral action and research impact, the goal of this workshop is to give you some conceptual maps to guide your work -- beyond the ecological model. Come along for a lively discussion, an opportunity to expand your worldview, and some suggestions to sharpen your focus.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Afternoon 1:00pm – 4:00pm

****CANCELED****

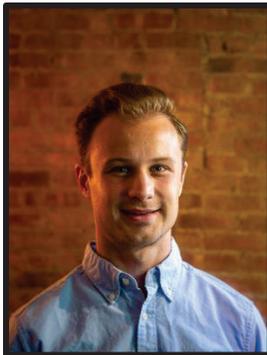
Workshop 5 - Setting a Strategic Research Agenda on Adverse Relationship Pressures at the Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence and Close Relationships

Timothy J. Valshtein, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor
Department of Psychology
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Timothy J. Valshtein, Ph.D.- Tim Valshtein's research lies at the intersection of self-regulation and close relationships and seeks to better understand a.) the process by which individuals pursue and form romantic relationships, and b.) how perturbations in these processes may undergird problematic relationship behaviors. Recent work includes modeling the process of disengagement from romantic courtship, developing a new measure of presumptuousness in the romantic context, refining understandings of the psychology of gaslighting, and examining how long-distance couples navigated the COVID-19 pandemic. He is also broadly interested in pedagogical best practices, and advanced quantitative methods including issues in measurement, longitudinal data, survival analysis, case-control matching, and innovative ways to use data for justice-oriented research.



Abriana Gresham, Ph.D.- Abriana Gresham's research focuses on understanding the causes and consequences of intimate partner violence, drawing from relationship, stress, and affective sciences to understand this phenomenon. Specifically, her work uses a multi-method approach that integrates self-report, behavioral, and physiological data to understand (1) how power and dominance in romantic relationships contribute to intimate partner violence; (2) how experiencing intimate partner violence contributes to negative health outcomes; and (3) why and how violent relationships might be maintained over time.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Morning 9:00am – 12:00pm Afternoon 1:00pm – 4:00pm

Workshop 5 - Setting a Strategic Research Agenda on Adverse Relationship Pressures at the Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence and Close Relationships

Description: There is significant literature on risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV); however, adverse features of the socioecological system that may catalyze subsequent IPV remain understudied. Incorporating relationship science may enhance current understandings of the processes underlying these Adverse Relationship Pressures (ARPs). To do this, increased synchronization of research agendas, development of shared frameworks, and refinement of best practices across disciplines is warranted.

In this workshop, we will introduce attendees to a conceptual model of ARPs as a way of organizing the “gray areas” between intimate partner violence and close relationship processes. Then, using a topic map of cross-cutting themes from IPV and close relationships research, we will facilitate a discussion of key issues in this research space.

Next, workshop participants will break into small groups and work collaboratively to evaluate the topic map categories, based on a standardized set of evaluation criteria and guidelines. Finally, participants will complete a survey where they can report on which topics should be prioritized. Beyond anchoring the shared collaborative research agenda, this panel discussion will promote cross-disciplinary connections, connections with community partners, discussions of novel funding mechanisms, and ultimately give way for a new ARPs working group.

Pre-Conference Workshops-Sunday July 14th

Afternoon 1:00pm – 4:00pm

Workshop 6 - The Resilience Equation: How High Dosages of Strengths Can Counter Even High Burdens of Trauma



Sherry Hamby, Ph.D.

Director, The Life Paths Appalachian Research Center
Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology
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Sherry Hamby, Ph.D. - Sherry Hamby, Ph.D. is Distinguished Research Professor of Psychology at the University of the South and Director of Life Paths Research Center. She is also the founder of ResilienceCon. She is an internationally recognized authority who is known for her work in polyvictimization, violence measurement, and resilience. She has been ranked in the top 1% among more than 6 million researchers in 22 disciplines based on citations to her work. Her awards include Outstanding Contributions to the Science of Trauma Psychology from the Division of Trauma Psychology, American Psychological Association. She is the 2024 recipient of the Christine-Blasey Ford Woman of Courage Award from the Association for Women in Psychology. Her next book, *The Resilience Equation*, is forthcoming from Penguin Life. Check out her TEDx talk, *Trauma Is Everywhere But So Is Resilience*.

Description: There have been 3 great revolutions in trauma science—the first, in the mid-to-late 20th century, when social science principles were applied to trauma for the first time, leading to the discovery that trauma is a much bigger public health problem than previously recognized. Some of the most impactful social science ever conducted this revolution led to huge changes in policy and practice worldwide. In the second revolution, around the turn of the century, we learned that each dose of trauma adds to our cumulative lifetime burden, in part because of the biological effects of exposure to chronic stress. Just like much of the harm from alcohol, drugs, or even the sun comes from repeated exposure, the same is true for trauma. Now we are at the cusp of the third revolution, which is showing that the dose-response concept applies to strengths too, and that we can overcome even high doses of trauma with sufficient “doses” of psychosocial strengths. This is the **resilience equation**: we can add up good stuff to overcome bad stuff. This workshop will identify the key psychosocial strengths people need to overcome trauma, focusing on meaning making, regulation, interpersonal relationships, and environmental influences. Easily accessible tools, such as mindfulness, narrative, and shinrin yoku (“forest bathing” or spending time in natural environments) build our resilience portfolios and minimize the aftereffects of trauma. Even after considerable trauma exposure, it is still possible to thrive and put together the pieces.

Sunday, July 14, 2024

Time	Event	Room/Location
8:00AM-5:00 PM	Conference Registration	Main Lobby
8:00AM – 9:00AM	Breakfast	TBD
9:00AM – 12:00PM	Pre-Conference Morning Workshops	
	Workshop #1 - Claire Renzetti- Publishing your Gender-Based Violence Research: Demystifying the Publication Process **CANCELED**	Amphitheater
	Workshop # 2 – Mikel Walters, Joyce Dieterly, Aisha Wilkes - Increasing Scholarship in Injury and Violence Prevention	Warner
	Workshop # 3 – Heather Hensman Kettrey & Robert Marx - Understanding and Utilizing Meta-analysis in Violence Prevention Research	Woodbury
12:00 PM-1:00 PM	Lunch ON YOUR OWN	
1:00PM – 4:00PM	Pre-Conference Afternoon Workshops	
	Workshop # 4 – Janet Fanslow- Pushing Boundaries: Conceptual Frameworks to Help you Position and Extend your Violence Prevention Work	Warner
	Workshop # 5 – Tim Valshtein & Abriana Gresham - Setting a Strategic Research Agenda on Adverse Relationship Pressures at the Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence and Close Relationships **CANCELED**	Woodbury
	Workshop # 6 – Sherry Hamby - The Resilience Equation: How High Dosages of Strengths Can Counter Even High Burdens of Trauma	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	Ballroom (1 st Floor)
	Keynote Speaker: Carmit Katz - “He is my everything”-Siblings in the context of Child Abuse	
7:30-10:00 PM	Opening Reception with Refreshments and Snacks	Ballroom (1 st Floor)

MONDAY 7/15

	A Riverwatch <i>40pp theater</i>	B Ballroom <i>50pp Crescent</i>	C Harbor's Edge <i>50pp Crescent</i>	D Wentworth <i>40pp Theater</i>	E Woodbury <i>40pp Theater</i>	F Warner <i>40pp Theater</i>	G Amphitheater <i>55pp Class</i>	H Gardner <i>40pp Theater</i>	I Lear <i>40pp Theater</i>	J Prescott <i>50pp Crescent</i>
7:15-8:15 AM										
1 8:30-9:45 AM	Panel 29: Development and Implementation of Four IPV Use Interventions at the Veterans Health Administration	Juvenile Sex Offenders	Resilience	Secondary Trauma	Disclosure and Response to Child Sexual Abuse	IPV Prevention	Trafficking	Domestic Violence and Legal System Support	Societal Influences on Victimization	Panel 8: Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial
	Casey Taft Suzannah Creech Carla Stover <i>Galina Portnoy</i>	Janet Rosenzweig Adam Brown Michelle Toews	Sherry Hamby Camila Cardeal Chiara Sabina	Sarah Ullman Lawrence Stevenson Karen Rich	Hadas Kerem Bloemendal <i>Eleanor Craig</i> Hanin Mordi Ben Mathews	<i>Katherine Maurer</i> Kayleigh Zinter Beth Rabinovich	<i>Carlos Cuevas</i> Vanessa Voller Nofar Mazursky	Marcella Sarmiento Mellinger Kathleen Preble <i>Brenda Gill</i> So Young Park	Kara Tsukerman Nichole Michaels Reeve Kennedy <i>Allison Brachmann</i>	Joan Durrant Elisa Romano Ghislaine Niyonkuru Cathy Broussard
2 10:00- AM 11:15AM	Domestic Violence and Children		Panel 31: Improving the screening and response for Intimate Partner Violence Use and Experience in healthcare settings	Intergenerational Transmission of Child Abuse/Neglect	Panel 1: Sexual Experiences Survey Revised: Conceptualization, Content, Psychometrics, and Data	IPV Dynamics	Panel 4: Child Sex Trafficking Prevention in Kentucky Middle Schools	Panel 30 : Intimate Partner Violence Across the Family System	Cultural Perspectives on Gender-Based Violence	
	Michele Frenette Catherine Xie <i>Katherine Maurer</i>		<i>Mark Relyea</i> <i>Galina Portnoy</i> Candice Presseau Carla Stover Julie Yeterian	Clifton Emery Ada Talmon <i>Christine Forke</i> Sereena Pigeon	Mary Koss Martie Thompson Zoe Peterson Taren McGray RaeAnn Anderson	Florence Leonard Ana Uribe <i>Rene Drumm</i> Sebastian Kay	Ann Coker Michael Brienzo Annelise Mennicke Ginny Sprang Jessica Willard	Caitlin Rancher Ernest Jouriles Alison Krauss Kelly Daly	Titilola Vivour Adenivi <i>Chiara Sabina</i>	
Apryl Alexander Ballroom - " Lessons Learned in Violence Prevention: Opportunities for Brave Dialogues / Dr. Jennie Noll- Prescott "Innovations in executing and scaling the primary prevention of child sexual abuse: Results from a statewide trial" LUNCH 11:30 - 12:45										
3 1:00-2:15 PM	Adolescent Dating Violence		Violence Intervention Programs	Panel 11: Male survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and trajectories in different populations	Exploring Sexual Behaviors in the Context of Child Abuse	Panel 6 : Multi-college bystander efficacy evaluation to reduce violence and grow researchers	Panel 28: Commercial Sexual Exploitation among Vulnerable Populations of Children and Youth: Considerations for Research and Practice	Domestic Violence Interventions	Panel: 35 Building Awareness and Addressing Sibling Aggression and Abuse	
	Gillian Mason <i>Rebecca Weston</i> Qing Li Katie Russell		<i>Maria Canas Miguel</i> Elizabeth Moschella-Smith Anna Paden McCormick for Mona Mittal Logan Paluch	Natasha Godbout Ariane Audet Aurelie Claing Rose Lebeau Marie-Jeanne Ledoux Labelle	Csenge Bodi Cloe Canivet Rachel Hasson <i>Jane Silovsky</i>	Ann Coker Emily Clear Danielle Davidov Caterina DeFazio	Cindy Frago Rizo Kathleen Preble Kimberly Mitchell Jennifer O'Brien Lisa Jones	Colleen Ray <i>Audrey Brassard</i> Lisa Young Larance	Amy Meyers Dafna Tener Tanya Whitworth Laurie Kramer	
4 2:30-3:45 PM	Domestic Violence and Coping Strategies	Child Abuse and Disability	Panel 27: Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a First Year College Seminar to Prevent Gender-Based Harms	Panel 34: Pathways for prevention and intervention efforts for Black women and men across the diaspora	Panel 20 : -Intimate Partner Violence, Parenting, and Mental Health during the Perinatal Period: Insights for Prevention	Panel 22: Innovations, challenges, and future opportunities for bystander intervention training in academia	Working with Youth in Foster and Residential Care	IPV and Risk Factors	Panel 36: Challenges to Help-Seeking and Professional Response to Sibling Aggression and Abuse	Panel 18- Rigorous Evaluation of Programs and Policies to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (Part A)
	<i>Tami Sullivan</i> Bella Klebanov Melissa Schick	Genevieve Paquette <i>Jacinthe Dion</i> Amanda Bennett	Christopher Murphy Danielle Locke Amelia Meman Marcella Sarmiento Mellinger	Bernadine Waller B. Waller for Ali Giusto Whitni Holland B.Waller for Korede Yusuf	Inês Jongenelen Raquel Costa Diogo Lamela Rita Pasion Tiago Miguel Pinto	Sarah McMahon Mide Power Nada Elias-Lambert Annelise Mennicke	<i>Heather Taussig</i> Maria Canas Miguel Denise Brend	Tara Black Edoardo Modanesi Alba Aguila-Otero Sheetal Choundhary	Corinna Tucker Diane Stutey Eva Van Kelecom Jonathan Caspi	Maggie Ingram Melissa Bright Abigail Conley for Charol Shakeshaft Beth Molnar Catherine Murphy
5 4:00-5:15 PM	Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence	MDT Response to Child Abuse/Neglect	Community Approaches to Prevention	Intergenerational Cycles of Abuse	Abuse and Prevention in YSOs	Military and Campus Response to Sexual Violence	Panel 13: The role of friends and family in preventing or mitigating IPV and its harms	Health Impact of Domestic Violence	Inter-Familial Abuse	Panel 19: Rigorous Evaluation of Programs and Policies to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Part B)
	Megan Haselschwerdt Sunny Mathew <i>Naomi Abrahams</i>	Marla Brassard Hadas Kerem Bloemendal Veronica Leva <i>Wendy Walsh</i>	Allison Brachmann <i>Eleanor Craig</i> Trisha Rao	<i>Carolyn Pickering</i> Rachel Langevin Mengtong Chen	<i>Amie Myrick</i> Alyssa Amendola	<i>Molly Driessen</i> Justin Benzer Nicole Conroy & Sarah Griffin	Lisa Goodman Deborah Epstein Helen Hailes Kelly Coyne - Discussant	<i>Janet Fanslow</i> Ayse Guler Hannah Grigorian Sinjini Das	Westley Browning Eli Buchbinder Abbie Newman <i>Dafna Tener</i>	Maggie Ingram Lisa Jones Jennifer O'Brien Ginny Sprang Ann Coker

Prescott Room: David Finkelhor 1:00

Boardroom: Ann Coker- Daniel Webster Boardroom 4-5:30

Boardroom: NH Listens - John Paul Jones -Full day

TUESDAY 7/16

	A Riverwatch <i>40pp theater</i> 8 + Poster	B Ballroom <i>50pp Crescent</i> 6	C Harbor's Edge <i>50pp Crescent</i> 10 + Poster	D Wentworth <i>40pp Theater</i> 10	E Woodbury <i>40pp Theater</i> 9	F Warner <i>40pp Theater</i>	G Amphitheater <i>55pp Class</i>	H Gardner <i>40pp Theater</i>	I Lear <i>40pp Theater</i>	J Prescott <i>50pp Crescent</i>
7:15-8:15 AM										
6 8:30-9:45 AM	IPV and Military Personnel	Child Welfare Challenges &	Dating Violence Prevention	Child Maltreatment Dynamics	Panel: Implementing No Hit	IPV Interventions	Firearms	Dynamics of Domestic V	Panel: Toward A Basic Sc	Community Level Violence Prevention
	Alison Krauss	Michel Rousseau	Tatiana Sanhueza	Amy Baker	Christina Rodriguez	Anna Paden McCormick for Mona Mittal	Qing Li	Kristen Ravi	Martine Hébert	
	Gillian Pinchevsky	Melissa Wells	Victoria Bryan	Carmila Cardeal for Ludmila Riberio/	Viola Vaughan-Eden	Julia Babcock	Yingwei Yang	Simon Lapierre	Lisa Goodman/Epstein	Rebecca Beebe
	Candice Presseau	Sarah Dufour	Genevieve Brodeur	Leotitia Melissande Amedee	Stacie LeBlanc		Baqar Husain	Alexandria Winstead	Sherry Hamby	Rachel Jackson-Gordon
Elizabeth Coppola	Nico Trocme	Tatiana Sanhueza for Maruzzella Valdivia-Peralta								
7 10:00-AM	System Response to Violence		Panel 5: Longer term impact of Green Dot bystander training to reduce SV and related outcomes [Life's Snapshot]	Data and Reporting on Child Well-Being	Social Supports and IPV	Panel 17: Prevention of sexual violence across different developmental stages: An overview of recently developed programs in Quebec	Panel 25- Victimization, Perpetration, and Indirect Exposure to Firearm Violence: A Nationally Representative Portrait of Growing Up With Guns	Later Impact of IPV	Understudied Victim & Perpetrator Experiences	
	Emily Douglas		Emily Clear	Claudia Cappa	Christina Dardis	Martine Hébert	Kimberly Mitchell		Allison Brachmann	
	Tasseli McKay		Ann Coker	Claudia Cappa	Maria Galano	Pénélope Allard-Cobetto	K. Mitchell for Weiwei Liu	Hsiu-Fen Lin		
	Abenaa Jones		Jordyn Tipsword	Tamara Taillieu	Julia O'Connor	Mylène Fernet	H. Turner for Bruce Taylor	Leanna Papp	Elizabeth Bates	
Michaela Ramsey		Ayse Guler				Heather Turner				
Dr. Sarah DeGue- Ballroom - "Can Sexual Violence Research Prevent Terrorism? Building Bridges Across Fields to Advance Progress on Violence Prevention" Dr. Emily Putnam-Hornstein - Prescott - "The Critical Role of the Child Protection System...Let's Not Forget about Secondary Prevention" LUNCH 11:30-12:45										
8 1:00-2:15 PM	Panel 37: Parental and Professional Response to Sibling Sexual Abuse		Panel 24: Improving Understanding of and Responses to Suicide among Sexual and Gender Minority Communities	Panel 12: Adult survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and healing trajectories for couples, parents and families	Panel 42: A Retrospective of Finkel-Lore	Panel 7: Improving Domestic Violence Civil Protection Orders: Results from Projects in Four States	Panel 21: Promoting the relational skills of professionals to improve support services for survivors of sexual intimate partner violence.	Panel 26: Advancing our Understanding of Campus Climates and Contexts on IPV-Related Outcomes	Panel 40 : How could mandatory supporting be used as an alternative to mandatory reporting?	
	Corinna Tucker		Kimberly Mitchell	Natasha Godbout	David Finkethor	Alesha Durfee	Mylène Fernet	Carrie Moylan	Nico Trocme	
	Tova Lewin		Deirdre Colburn	Luciana Lassance		Ruth Fleury-Steiner	Roxanne Guyon	Alison Cares	Delphine Collin-Vezina	
	Maria Socolof		Lisa Jones	Isabelle Lessard		Suzanne Swan	Stéphanie Couture	Annelise Mennicke	Barbara Fallon	
Amitai Marmor		Haylee Foster	Shalie-Emma Vaillancourt		Beth Moracco	Andréanne Lapierre	Jacob Nason	Tonino Espisto		
			Elise Villeneuve		Kathryn Spearman		Julia O'Connor	Andreas Jud		
			Ophélie Dassylva					Ben Mathews		
9 2:30-3:45 PM	Panel 3: Dyadic Perspectives on Interpersonal Violence and Couple Relationships	Increasing Adults Awareness of Child Abuse/Neglect	Sherry Hamby - Resilience Portfolio Consortium Interest Group Meeting	Panel 38: Moving the Needle Closer: On Three Decades of Research on the Validation, Dissemination, and Implementation of a Standardized Family Maltreatment Classification System	Panel 9: Online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children	Panel 32: The Fathers for Change Program to Reduce IPV and Child Maltreatment	Societal Level Violence-Risk, Impact, and Resilience	IPV Prevalence	Panel 23: Addressing Sexual Assault on College Campuses: Innovations in Programming for Women	Open
	Noemie Bigras	Catherine Cerulli for Veronica Leva		Vini Zaninovic	David Finkethor	Carla Stover		Maureen Sanderson	Ruschelle W. Leone	
	Marie-Eve Daspe	Emiola Oyefuga	Sherry Hamby- Resilience Portfolio Consortium Interest Group Meeting	Kelly Daly	Deirdre Colburn	Rebecca Beebe		Anna Paden McCormick	Charlene Senn	
	Caroline Dugal	Lisa Speropolous		Richard Heyman	Heather Turner	Rebecca Beebe for Meghan Fish		Tanitoluwa Adeniba	Prachi Bhuptani for Lindsay Orchowski	
Judith Kotiuga	Amy Baker		Wendy Walsh		Danielle Shayani		Adeem Massarwi			
10 4:00-5:15 PM		Responding to Trauma Victims	Child Maltreatment Interventions	Panel 41: Connecting the dots: A biopsychosocial perspective linking peritraumatic and chronic manifestations of child maltreatment	Panel 2: Primary Prevention of Child Physical Abuse: Understanding, Screening for, and Mitigating Risk	OPEN - Panel 10 Canceled	OPEN	Panel 16: Intimate Partner Violence and Court System Involvement for Survivor-Mothers and Youth	Panel 39: Safer Environments through the Safer Bars Program: Concept, Process, and Preliminary Clinical Trial Data	Online Violence and Abuse
		Catherine Carlson	Nick Morelli	Andreas Jud-Overview	Catherine Taylor			Jennifer Hardesty	Elise Lopez	Warren Binford for Abigail Fitts
		Kristie Thomas	Shilat Haim-Nachum	Ada Talmon for Nogo Tsur	Julia Fleckman Rong Bai			Elen Gutowski	Karen Roberts	Amy Baker
		Harvey Feldman		Carmit Katz	Sophia Eisenberg for Lexie Contreras			Simon Lapierre	Mary Koss	Mary Harbert Morgan
		Christina Dardis	Marie-Helene Gagne	Afnan Attrash Najjar			Maya Carter			
			Diana Ortega				Aimee Allen			

Tanya Whitmore- Boardroom reservation - Tuesday 7am- 1:00pm - John Paul Jones rooms

Conference Schedule Overview

Sunday, July 14th, 2024

8:00 am - 5:00 pm

Conference Check - In & Registration

8:00 am - 9:00 am

Breakfast

9:00 am - 12:00 pm

Pre-Conference Morning Workshops

Workshop 1: Claire Renzetti - Publishing your Gender-Based Violence Research: Demystifying the Publication Process
Amphitheater ****CANCELED****

Workshop 2: Mikel Walters, Joyce Dieterly, Aisha Wilkes - Increasing Scholarship in Injury and Violence Prevention
Warner

Workshop 3: Heather Hensman Kettrey & Robert Marx - Understanding and Utilizing Meta-analysis in Violence Prevention Research
Woodbury

12:00 pm - 1:00 pm

Lunch on Your Own

1:00 pm - 4:00 pm

Pre-Conference Afternoon Workshops

Workshop 4: Janet Fanslow - Pushing Boundaries: Conceptual Framework to Help you Position and Extend your Violence Prevention Work
Amphitheater

Workshop 5: Tim Valshtein & Abriana Gresham - Setting a Strategic Research Agenda on Adverse Relationship Pressures At the Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence and Close Relationships
Warner ****CANCELED****

Workshop 6: Sherry Hamby - The Resilience Equation: How High Dosages of Strengths Can Counter Even High Burdens of Trauma
Woodbury

4:30 pm - 6:00 pm

Poster Reception with Light Refreshments

Harbor's Edge & Riverwatch

6:00 pm - 7:30 pm

Opening Plenary

Opening remarks by Conference Chairs

Keynote Speaker: Carmit Katz - "He is my everything" - Siblings in the Context of Child Abuse

Ballroom (1st Floor)

7:30 pm - 10:00 pm

Opening Reception with Refreshments and Snacks

Ballroom (1st Floor)

Monday, July 15th, 2024

8:30 am - 9:45 am

A1	Panel 29: Development and Implementation of Four IPV Use Interventions at the Veterans Health Administration <i>Casey Taft, Suzannah Creech, Carla Stover, & Galina Portnoy</i>	Riverwatch
B1	Juvenile Sex Offenders <i>Janet Rosenzweig, Adam Brown, & Michelle Toews</i>	Ballroom
C1	Resilience <i>Sherry Hamby, Camila Cardeal, & Chiara Sabina</i>	Harbor's Edge
D1	Secondary Trauma <i>Sarah Ullman, Lawrence Stevenson, & Karen Rich</i>	Wentworth
E1	Disclosure and Response to Child Sexual Abuse <i>Hadas Kerem Bloemendal, Eleanor Craig, Hanin Mordi, & Ben Mathews</i>	Woodbury
F1	IPV Prevention <i>Katherine Maurer, Kayleigh Zinter, & Beth Rabinovich</i>	Warner
G1	Trafficking <i>Carlos Cuevas, Vanessa Voller, & Nofar Mazursky</i>	Amphitheater
H1	Domestic Violence and Legal System Support <i>Marcella Sarmiento Mellinger, Kathleen Preble, Brenda Gill, & So Young Park</i>	Gardner
I1	Societal Influences on Victimization <i>Kara Tsukerman, Nichole Michaels, Reeve Kennedy, & Allison Brachmann</i>	Lear
J1	Panel 8: Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial <i>Joan Durrant, Elisa Romano, Ghislaine Niyonkuru, & Cathy Broussard</i>	Prescott

10:00 am - 11:15 am

A2	Domestic Violence and Children <i>Michele Frenette, Catherine Xie, & Katherine Maurer</i>	Riverwatch
C2	Panel 31: Improving the screening and response for Intimate Partner Violence Use and Experience in healthcare settings	Harbor's Edge

Mark Relyea, Galina Portnoy, Candice Presseau, Carla Stover, & Julie Yeterian

D2	Intergenerational Transmission of Child Abuse/Neglect <i>Clifton Emery, Ada Talmon, Christine Forke, & Sereena Pigeon</i>	Wentworth
E2	Panel 1: Sexual Experiences Survey Revised: Conceptualization, Content, Psychometrics, and Data <i>Mary Koss, Martie Thompson, Zoe Peterson, Taren McGray, & RaeAnn Anderson</i>	Woodbury
F2	IPV Dynamics <i>Florence Leonard, Ana Uribe, Rene Drumm, & Sebastian Kay</i>	Warner
G2	Panel 4: Child Sex Trafficking Prevention in Kentucky Middle Schools <i>Ann Coker, Michael Brienzo, Annelise Mennicke, Ginny Sprang, & Jessica Willard</i>	Amphitheater
H2	Panel 30: Intimate Partner Violence Across the Family System <i>Caitlin Rancher, Ernest Jouriles, Alison Krauss, & Kelly Daly</i>	Gardner
I2	Cultural Perspectives on Gender-Based Violence <i>Titilola Vivour Adenivi, & Chiara Sabina</i>	Lear

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

Lunch Session:	Apryl Alexander - Lessons Learned in Violence Prevention: Opportunities for Brave Dialogues	Ballroom
Lunch Session:	Dr. Jennie Noll-Prescott "Innovations in executing and scaling the primary prevention of child sexual abuse: Results from a statewide trial"	Prescott

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

A3	Adolescent Dating Violence <i>Gillian Mason, Rebecca Weston, Qing Li, & Katie Russell</i>	Riverwatch
C3	Violence Intervention Programs <i>Maria Canas Miguel, Elizabeth Moschella-Smith, Anna Paden McCormick for Mona Mittal, & Logan Paluch</i>	Harbor's Edge
D3	Panel 11: Male survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and trajectories in different populations <i>Natasha Godbout, Ariane Audet, Aurelie Claing, Rose Lebeau, & Marie-Jeanne Ledoux Labelle</i>	Wentworth

E3	Exploring Sexual Behaviors in the Context of Child Abuse <i>Csenge Bodi, Cloe Canivet, Rachel Hasson, & Jane Silovsky</i>	Woodbury
F3	Panel 6: Multi-college bystander efficacy evaluation to reduce violence and grow researchers <i>Ann Coker, Emily Clear, Danielle Davidov, & Caterina DeFazio</i>	Warner
G3	Panel 28: Commercial Sexual Exploitation among Vulnerable Populations of Children and Youth: Considerations for Research and Practice <i>Cindy Frago Rizo, Kathleen Preble, Kimberly Mitchell, Jennifer O'Brien, & Lisa Jones</i>	Amphitheater
H3	Domestic Violence Interventions <i>Colleen Ray, Audrey Brassard, & Lisa Young Larance</i>	Gardner
I3	Panel 35: Building Awareness and Addressing Sibling Aggression and Abuse <i>Amy Meyers, Dafna Tener, Tanya Whitworth, & Laurie Kramer</i>	Lear

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

A4	Domestic Violence and Coping Strategies <i>Tami Sullivan, Bella Klebanov, & Melissa Schick</i>	Riverwatch
B4	Child Abuse and Disability <i>Genevieve Paquette, Jacinthe Dion, & Amanda Bennett</i>	Ballroom
C4	Panel 27: Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a First Year College Seminar to Prevent Gender-Based Harms <i>Christopher Murphy, Danielle Farnell, Amelia Meman, & Marcella Sarmiento Mellinger</i>	Harbor's Edge
D4	Panel 34: Pathways for prevention and intervention efforts for Black women and men across the diaspora <i>Bernadine Waller, B. Waller for Ali Giusto, Whittni Holland, & B. Waller For Korede Yusuf</i>	Wentworth
E4	Panel 20: -Intimate Partner Violence, Parenting, and Mental Health during the Perinatal Period: Insights for Prevention <i>Inês Jongenelen, Raquel Costa, Diogo Lamela, Rita Pasion, & Tiago Miguel Pinto</i>	Woodbury
F4	Panel 22: Innovations, challenges, and future opportunities for bystander intervention training in academia <i>Sarah McMahon, Mide Power, Nada Elias-Lambert, & Annelise Mennicke</i>	Warner
G4	Working with Youth in Foster and Residential Care <i>Heather Taussig, Maria Canas Miguel, & Denise Brend</i>	Amphitheater

H4	IPV and Risk Factors <i>Tara Black, Edoardo Modanesi, Alba Aguila-Otero, & Sheetal Choundhary</i>	Gardner
I4	Panel 36: Challenges to Help-Seeking and Professional Response to Sibling Aggression and Abuse <i>Corinna Tucker, Diane Stutey, Eva Van Kelecom, & Jonathan Caspi</i>	Lear
J4	Panel 18- Rigorous Evaluation of Programs and Policies to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (Part A) <i>Maggie Ingram, Melissa Bright, Abigail Conley for Charol Shakeshaft, Beth Molnar, & Catherine Murphy</i>	Prescott

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

A5	Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence <i>Megan Haselschwerdt, Sunny Mathew, & Naomi Abrahams</i>	Riverwatch
B5	MDT Response to Child Abuse/Neglect <i>Marla Brassard, Hadas Kerem Bloemendal, Veronica Leva, & Wendy Walsh</i>	Ballroom
C5	Community Approaches to Prevention <i>Allison Brachmann, Eleanor Craig, & Trisha Rao</i>	Harbor's Edge
D5	Intergenerational Cycles of Abuse <i>Carolyn Pickering, Rachel Langevin, & Mengtong Chen</i>	Wentworth
E5	Abuse and Prevention in YSOs <i>Sophia Milner, Amie Myrick, & Alyssa Amendola</i>	Woodbury
F5	Military and Campus Response to Sexual Violence <i>Molly Driessen, Justin Benzer, Nicole Conroy & Sarah Griffin</i>	Warner
G5	Panel 13: The role of friends and family in preventing or mitigating IPV and its harms <i>Lisa Goodman, Deborah Epstein, Helen Hailes, & Kelly Coyne - Discussant</i>	Amphitheater
H5	Health Impact of Domestic Violence <i>Janet Fanslow, Ayse Guler, Hannah Grigorian, & Sinjini Das</i>	Gardner
I5	Inter-Familial Abuse <i>Wesley Browning, Eli Buchbinder, Abbie Newman, & Dafna Tener</i>	Lear
J5	Panel 18- Rigorous Evaluation of Programs and Policies to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (Part B) <i>Maggie Ingram, Lisa Jones-Jennifer O'Brien, Ginny Sprang & Ann Coker</i>	Prescott

Tuesday, July 16th, 2024

8:30 am - 9:45 am

A6	IPV and Military Personnel/Veterans <i>Alison Krauss, Gillian Pinchevsky, Candice Presseau, & Elizabeth Coppola</i>	Riverwatch
B6	Child Welfare Challenges & Responses <i>Michel Rousseau, Melissa Wells, Sarah Dufour, & Nico Trocme</i>	Ballroom
C6	Dating Violence Prevention <i>Tatiana Sanhueza, Victoria Bryan, Genevieve Brodeur, & Tatiana Sanhueza for Maruzzella Valdivia-Peralta</i>	Harbor's Edge
D6	Child Maltreatment Dynamics <i>Amy Baker, Camila Cardeal for Ludmila Riberio, & Leotitia Melissande Amedee</i>	Wentworth
E6	Panel: Implementing No Hit Zones: Guidelines and Preliminary Evidence from a Pilot Study in Preschools <i>Christina Rodriguez, Viola Vaughan-Eden, & Stacie LeBlanc</i>	Woodbury
F6	IPV Interventions <i>Anna Paden McCormick for Mona Mittal, & Julia Babcock</i>	Warner
G6	Firearms <i>Qing Li, Yingwei Yang, & Bagar Husain</i>	Amphitheater
6H6	Dynamics of Domestic Violence <i>Kristen Ravi, Simon Lapierre, & Alexandria Winstead</i>	Gardner
I6	Panel: Toward A Basic Science of Healing: Reflections on the Field <i>Martine Hébert, Lisa Goodman/Epstein, & Sherry Hamby</i>	Lear
J6	Community Level Violence Prevention <i>Rebecca Beebe, & Rachel Jackson-Gordon</i>	Prescott

10:00 am - 11:15 am

A7	System Response to Violence <i>Emily Douglas, Tasseli McKay, Abenaa Jones, & Michaela Ramsey</i>	Riverwatch
C7	Panel 5: Longer term impact of Green Dot bystander training to reduce SV and related outcomes [Life's Snapshot] <i>Emily Clear, Ann Coker, Jordyn Tipsword & Ayse Guler</i>	Harbor's Edge

D7	Data and Reporting on Child Well-Being <i>Claudia Cappa, & Tamara Taillieu</i>	Wentworth
E7	Social Supports and IPV <i>Christina Dardis, Maria Galano, & Julia O'Connor</i>	Woodbury
F7	Panel 17: Prevention of sexual violence across different developmental stages: An overview of recently developed programs in Quebec <i>Martine Hébert, Pénélope Allard-Cobetto, Isabelle Daigneault, & Mylène Fernet</i>	Warner
G7	Panel 25- Victimization, Perpetration, and Indirect Exposure to Firearm Violence: A Nationally Representative Portrait of Growing Up With Guns <i>Kimberly Mitchell, K. Mitchell for Weiwei Liu, H. Turner for Bruce Taylor, & Heather Turner</i>	Amphitheater
H7	Later Impact of IPV <i>Hsiu-Fen Lin, & Leanna Papp</i>	Gardner
I7	Understudied Victim & Perpetrator Experiences <i>Allison Brachmann, & Elizabeth Bates</i>	Lear

11:30 am - 12:45 pm

Lunch Session:	Dr. Sarah DeGue- "Can Sexual Violence Research Prevent Terrorism? Building Bridges Across Fields to Advance Progress on Violence Prevention"	Ballroom
Lunch Session:	Dr. Emily Putnam-Hornstein - The Critical Role of the Child Protection System...Let's Not Forget about Secondary Prevention	Prescott

1:00 pm - 2:15 pm

A8	Panel: Parental and Professional Response to Sibling Sexual Abuse <i>Corinna Tucker, Tova Lewin, Maria Socolof, Amitai Marmor, & Tanya Whitworth</i>	Riverwatch
C8	Panel 24: Improving Understanding of and Responses to Suicide among Sexual and Gender Minority Communities <i>Kimberly Mitchell, Deirdre Colburn, Lisa Jones, & Haylee Foster</i>	Harbor's Edge
D8	Panel 12: Adult survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and healing trajectories for couples, parents and families <i>Natasha Godbout, Luciana Lassance, Isabelle Lessard, Shalie-Emma Vaillancourt, Elise Villeneuve, & Ophélie Dassylva</i>	Wentworth
E8	Panel 42: A Retrospective of Finkel-Lore <i>David Finkelhor</i>	Woodbury

F8	Panel 7: Improving Domestic Violence Civil Protection Orders: Results from Projects in Four States <i>Alesha Durfee, Ruth Fleury-Steiner, Suzanne Swan, Beth Moracco, & Kathryn Spearman</i>	Warner
G8	Panel 21: Promoting the relational skills of professionals to improve support services for survivors of sexual intimate partner violence. <i>Mylène Fernet, Roxanne Guyon, Stéphanie Couture, & Andréanne Lapierre</i>	Amphitheater
H8	Panel 26: Advancing our Understanding of Campus Climates and Contexts on IPV-Related Outcomes <i>Carrie Moylan, Alison Cares, Annelise Mennicke, Jacob Nason, & Julia O'Connor</i>	Gardner
I8	Panel 40: How could mandatory supporting be used as an alternative to mandatory reporting? <i>Nico Trocme, Delphine Collin-Vezina, Barbara Fallon, Tonino Espisto, Andreas Jud, & Ben Mathews</i>	Lear

2:30 pm - 3:45 pm

A9	Panel 3: Dyadic Perspectives on Interpersonal Violence and Couple Relationships <i>Noemie Bigras, Marie-Eve Daspe, Caroline Dugal, & Judith Kotiuga</i>	Riverwatch
B9	Increasing Adults Awareness of Child Abuse/Neglect <i>Catherine Cerulli (for Veronica Leva), Emiola Oyefuga, Lisa Speropolous, & Amy Baker</i>	Ballroom
C9	Sherry Hamby - Resilience Portfolio Consortium Interest Group Meeting <i>Sherry Hamby</i>	Harbor's Edge
D9	Panel 38: Moving the Needle Closer: On Three Decades of Research on the Validation, Dissemination, and Implementation of a Standardized Family Maltreatment Classification System <i>Vini Zaninovic, Kelly Daly, & Richard Heyman</i>	Wentworth
E9	Panel 9: Online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children <i>David Finkelhor, Deirdre Colburn, Heather Turner, & Wendy Walsh</i>	Woodbury
F9	Panel 32: The Fathers for Change Program to Reduce IPV and Child Maltreatment <i>Carla Stover, Rebecca Beebe, R. Beebe for Meghan Fish, & Danielle Shayani</i>	Warner
H9	IPV Prevalence <i>Maureen Sanderson, Anna Paden McCormick, Tanitoluwa Adeniba & Adeem Massarwi</i>	Gardner

I9 Panel 23: Addressing Sexual Assault on College Campuses:
Innovations in Programming for Women
Ruschelle W. Leone, Charlene Senn, & Prachi Bhuptani for Lindsay Orchowski

4:00 pm - 5:15 pm

B10 Responding to Trauma Victims
Catherine Carlson, Kristie Thomas, Harvey Feldman, & Christina Dardis Ballroom

C10 Child Maltreatment Interventions
Nick Morelli, Shilat Haim-Nachum, Marie-Helene Gagne, & Diana Ortega Harbor's Edge

D10 Panel 41: Connecting the dots: A biopsychosocial perspective
linking peritraumatic and chronic manifestations of child maltreatment
*Andreas Jud (Overview), Ada Talmon (For Nogo Tsur), Vera Clemons,
Carmit Katz, & Afnan Attrash Najjar* Wentworth

E10 Panel 2: Primary Prevention of Child Physical Abuse:
Understanding, Screening for, and Mitigating Risk
Catherine Taylor, Julia Fleckman, Rong Bai, & Sophia Eisenberg for Lexie Contreras Woodbury

H10 Panel 16: Intimate Partner Violence and Court System Involvement
for Survivor-Mothers and Youth
Jennifer Hardesty, Ellen Gutowski, Simon Lapierre, Maya Carter, & Aimee Allen Gardner

I10 Panel 39: Safer Environments through the Safer Bars Program:
Concept, Process, and Preliminary Clinical Trial Data
Elise Lopez, Karen Roberts, & Mary Koss Lear

J10 Online Violence and Abuse
*Warren Binford (For Abigail Fitts), Amy Baker, Naeem AllaRakha,
& Mary Harbert Morgan* Prescott

SECTION IV

Conference Special Events

The background of the entire image is a vibrant tropical pattern featuring various types of leaves. There are large, light green monstera leaves with characteristic holes, smaller green fern-like leaves, and bright yellow leaves. The pattern is set against a white background.

Meet us at “The Edge”
For Cocktails, snacks and
Mingling with Friends!

Monday, July 15th
“THE EDGE”

5:30-7:00

Come before heading into
Portsmouth for Dinner!

****This is a pre-paid Event****

Roped off area Outside the Front Doors of
The Sheraton Hotel

SECTION V

Poster Session Abstracts

Laurie Arseneault

**From attachment insecurities to intimate partner violence
perpetration: Exploring the roles of communication patterns and
relationship satisfaction.**

Laurie Arseneault- University of Sherbrooke, Audrey Brassard -
University of Sherbrooke, Audrey-Ann Lefebvre- University of
Sherbrooke, Marie-France Lafontaine- Université d'Ottawa, Natasha
Godbout– University of Quebec at Montreal

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a problematic and important social phenomenon that has been repeatedly associated with attachment insecurities. However, the mechanisms linking attachment and IPV remain to be confirmed. The aim of this study was to examine the direct and indirect associations between attachment insecurities (anxiety, avoidance) and the perpetration of IPV (psychological, physical, sexual, coercive control) via the use of dysfunctional communication patterns (demand/demand, I demand/my partner withdraws, I withdraw/my partner demands) and lower relationship satisfaction. A sample of 613 individuals seeking help from 21 community organisations answered questionnaires upon their admission. Results of the path analyses showed a direct link between attachment anxiety and perpetration of coercive control, and an indirect link between attachment insecurities and psychological IPV through the "demand/demand" pattern. The results also revealed an indirect link between attachment anxiety and psychological IPV, sexual IPV, and coercive control through the "I demand/my partner withdraws" pattern. Finally, an indirect link was found between attachment insecurities and all types of perpetrated IPV through lower relationship satisfaction. This study provides key individual and relational correlates of IPV perpetration that can inform prevention and intervention among men.

Melina Beaulieu

**Homicides abroad : the triple victimization of victims' relatives
Melinda Beaulieu- Université Laval**

On October 13, 2021, the reform of Quebec's criminal victims compensation program was finally approved. As part of this overhaul, victims and co-victims of foreign crime are recognized for the first time in Quebec's victim assistance policies. By offering them this unprecedented access to assistance and compensation under this law reform, Quebec is at the same time including victims and co-victims of crime occurring outside of Quebec in its institutional definition. On the surface, this approach appears to offer a satisfactory response to the demands of recent years in terms of tertiary prevention, notably, but it is essential that the voices of those affected by this very specific type of crime be given real consideration, and that their particular experience makes the subject of scientific research to better understand their reality and their expectations in terms of care, and tertiary prevention.

To fill this empirical void, my master, whose results will be presented in a poster, took as its starting point the worst crime of all: homicide. Although the Canadian government has put in place a number of primary preventive measures to ensure the safety of its travelers abroad, there are some tragic events that can hardly be prevented. Such is the case with several Quebec homicides that have occurred abroad in recent years. This puts the victims' families in a very special and complex situation, leading to a multitude of structural violences from government agencies and organisms, which could be for their part, prevented with a number of measures.

This study therefore undertakes an initial exploration of the specificities that go hand in hand with the phenomenon of homicide abroad, looking at it from the perspective of bereaved loved ones from Quebec, Canada. Articulated within a constructivist, phenomenological epistemological framework, and more specifically under the lens of the symbolic interactionism (SI) paradigm, it also relies on strong phenomenological anchors that provided the participants everything required to allow the expression of the subjectivity that permeates their experiences. Ten semi-structured interviews were conducted with PPAHQ referred by AFPAD, in the context of a partnership that led to the development of a support guide. The analyses carried out reveal three waves of amplitude in the victimization of PPAHQ, some of which appear to be common to all relatives of homicide victims, and others that are totally new and specific to victimization outside Quebec. This memoir lifts the veil on new forms of victimization that go well beyond those resulting directly from the homicide, or secondary forms of victimization that emerge from

interactions with the foreign agencies, and exposes, finally, the expectations of care that comes from these singular effects.

The results show three waves of victimization amplitude. The first corresponds to the personal consequences and immediate reactions associated with the homicide of a loved one. The second reflects the challenges associated with the special procedures to be followed, obstacles linked to the legal and administrative framework, the difficulty of following the police investigation and legal proceedings from a distance, and the structural violence resulting from interactions with Canadian and Quebec government agencies. Finally, the third wave of amplitude in the victimization of relatives of murdered people exposes completely unexpected effects: confrontation with different ethical standards in terms of media coverage of events; different health and social standards, as well as different socio-political or cultural norms. Those forms of victimization could all be prevented or responded with prevention measures suggested by participants of the study. Those will be discussed within the poster.

Amanda Bennett

Examining Individual Perpetrator Networks and Outcomes for Youth in Foster Care

Amanda Bennett- University of Florida, Nathan Wydra- University of Florida, Fredrica Grant- University of Florida, Yo Jackson- Penn State University, Joy Gabrielli – University of Florida

Child maltreatment is a significant public health problem, yet largely understudied is the victim-perpetrator relationship and its meaning for youth mental health outcomes (Kiser et al., 2014). Conceptualization of perpetrator profiles has been complicated due to the complex nature of perpetration, as the number of perpetrators, which perpetrators committed the same or different acts of maltreatment and the frequency of perpetration are elements of perpetration that are often overlooked (Bennett, Jackson, & Gabrielli, 2023). The present study examined and illustrated the complex nature of child abuse perpetration by including the individual perpetrator networks in an example of six youth in foster care with varying histories of maltreatment and provides data on youth reported social support, behavioral, and emotional functioning outcomes. Data for the study came from the Studying Pathways to Adjustment and Resilience in Kids (SPARK) project, a longitudinal study of youth in foster care (8-21 years old) who self-reported on their history of abuse and outcomes. Social Network Analysis was applied to the data to visualize perpetrator networks and links between perpetrators within youth. Networks varied in size and structure across participants and outcomes. Descriptive information on youth demographics, maltreatment, and outcomes will be provided, and implications of findings will be discussed.

Melissa Bright

WhatsOK – The First Helpline for Youth With Questions About Their Potentially Problematic Sexual Interests and Behaviors

Melissa Bright- Center for Violence Prevention Research, Csenge Bodi- Center for Violence Prevention Research

At least 70% of self-reported child sexual abuse cases are committed not by adults, but by children and older youth. Resources for this high-risk group are limited and research on the scant resources is even more scarce. In this poster, we will describe WhatsOK- an innovative, primary, and secondary prevention resource to provide confidential resources to youth with questions about potentially problematic sexual interests and behaviors. By encouraging self-efficacy, helpline counselors respond to these inquiries to prevent harmful events or lessen the impact. We describe the planning process, the creation of the logic model, implementation, piloting and refining the resource, and, finally, how evaluation has been incorporated. The development of the WhatsOK helpline services was conducted with the goal of creating an evidence-informed resource for youth with concerns about sexual thoughts and behaviors.

Denzell Brown

Advocacy among Black Women whose children and immediate members were killed by gun violence

Denzell Brown- Brave Behind the Bullet Organization

Black parents are disproportionately affected by gun violence (Huggins et al 2021, Bailey et al 2013; Sharpe & Boyas, 2011). Moreover, Black parents and families' psychological experiences with post-traumatic stress and grief are often different from those of Caucasian parents (Laurie & Neimeyer, 2008). Five years post-loss, Black parents who lose children to homicides experience higher rates of post-traumatic stress, and complicated grief, and often struggle with multiple co-morbidities such as

gastrointestinal problems, insomnia, and cardiovascular complications (McDevitt-Murphy et al, 2012; Miller, 2009). Race-based stigma and other systematic disparities such as wealth inequality, discrimination in the criminal justice, and racial profiling are all key factors that impact Black parents' access to legal and social support networks after losing a child to gun violence (Lawson, 2013). Despite these systematic challenges, Black parents who have lost their children to gun violence often find alternative ways to manage the intrusive and destabilizing impact of post-traumatic stress and chronic prolonged grief without sufficient access to culturally responsive and comprehensive psychological services using social justice activism and homicide-specific-coping strategies (Al Uqdah & Adomako 2018; Sharpe & Iwamoto, 2022). This study will use a qualitative narrative inquiry analysis to examine themes that emerge among Black women who lost children and immediate family members to firearm injuries and their lived experiences with advocacy. The data of this study will be obtained from annual legal testimonies meetings at Washington DC's Ward 5 Councilmember's Office and Georgetown Law Center. The meetings were conducted in July 2021 and July 2022. Participants included 4 Black mothers who lost children, grandchildren, spouses, and siblings to gun violence. The findings of this study reveal that community organizing, familial support, fundraising, and unity are all important themes and factors that contribute to Black women and families' healing process experiencing the death of grandchildren, spouses, and siblings due to gun violence.

Douglas Brownridge

Cannabis Use and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization in Canada

Douglas Brownridge- University of Manitoba

Research on the association between cannabis use and intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization has provided mixed findings (Lee, 2023). Where positive associations have been found, proposed explanations include that the relationship is spurious with: (a) the use of cannabis by the partner (a.k.a. concordance/discordance) or; (b) other risk factors for IPV (Testa, 2003). With respect to the former, very few studies have examined cannabis use of partners (Lee, 2023). In terms of the latter, the majority of research on the association between cannabis and IPV has not controlled for established risk factors for IPV (Shorey, 2018). Moreover, among studies that have done so, relatively few risk factors have been examined. Research to clarify the association between cannabis and IPV is increasingly important given the trend toward legalization of recreational marijuana and so its higher likelihood of use in the population (Lee, 2023). This study examined the association between cannabis use and IPV using a large-scale, nationally representative sample of 12,907 Canadians living in a heterosexual common-law or marital relationship. To address the issue of concordance/discordance, respondents were grouped by whether they were cannabis concordant (both used cannabis), respondent discordant (only respondent used cannabis), partner discordant (only partner used cannabis) and no cannabis use by either partner. Results showed a positive association between cannabis use and IPV victimization regardless of concordance/discordance, with odds ratios that were at least twice that of the non-cannabis using comparison group. Sequential logistic regression analyses controlling for IPV risk factors fully accounted for the elevated odds of IPV for the partner discordant group. While these risk factors reduced the elevated odds for the respondent discordant and cannabis concordant groups, their odds of IPV victimization remained significantly elevated. These results suggest that the association between cannabis and IPV victimization is complex and it is important to consider concordance/discordance when examining this phenomenon. While there are indications in the literature that legalization of cannabis may have null effects on IPV or even reduced effects on severe domestic assaults (Kaplan & Goh, 2022), the positive association between cannabis use and IPV victimization in this large-scale representative sample of a population in which cannabis became legal for medical use in 2001 and for recreational use in 2018 suggests that more research is needed to understand this phenomenon for efficacious IPV prevention.

Maria Canas Miguel

Psychometric Properties of the Weekly Assessment of Child Behavior- Negative Form (WACB-N)

Maria Canas Miguel- UC Davis CAARE Diagnostic and Treatment Center & UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY UPV/EHU, Susan Timmer- UC Davis CAARE Center, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital, Maria Usacheva - Applied Survey Research, Lindsay

Armendariz- UC Davis CAARE Center, Department of Pediatrics,
Children's Hospital

Purpose: Evidence-based parenting programs focused on building positive parent-child interactions are effective, but require brief measures to monitor child behavior changes and guide treatment. This study aimed to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Weekly Assessment of Child Behavior–Negative (WACB-N), a 9-item measure of the frequency of negative behaviors and caregivers' perceived need for change in children ages 2-10 years.

Method: Data from two non-overlapping samples were analyzed: 164 caregiver-child dyads clinically referred to an outpatient parenting intervention due to behavior problems (Sample 1) and 151 resource parent-child dyads receiving a preventive service within 90 days of the child's foster placement (Sample 2). The WACB-N's internal consistency, factor structure, item response theory properties, test-retest reliability, convergent validity and optimal cut-off scores were examined.

Results: The WACB-N demonstrated strong internal consistency (Sample 1 $\alpha=.87$; Sample 2 $\alpha=.84$) and test-retest reliability (ICC=.82-.92) over 3 weeks. Item analyses supported the scale's unidimensionality, content coverage, and discrimination across the continuum of externalizing behavior problems. Robust correlations with the Eyberg ($r=.52-.73$), Parenting Stress Index ($r=.22-.59$), and DECA ($r=-.29-.59$) supported convergent validity. WACB-N Intensity cut-off scores from 35.5-37.5 showed good sensitivity (0.70-0.84) and specificity (0.70-0.77) for identifying clinical behavior problems.

Conclusions: Findings provide initial evidence for the WACB-N's reliability and validity as an efficient progress monitoring tool for parenting interventions targeting child externalizing behaviors. The brief measure enables frequent assessment, individualized treatment planning, and maintaining caregiver engagement. The WACB-N offers researchers and clinicians a psychometrically sound instrument for repeated measurement of child behavior change.

Justine Caouette

The mediating role of attachment representations in the relationship between traumas experienced and emotion recognition abilities in child victims of sexual abuse

Justine Caouette- Université du Québec à Montréal, Martine Hébert-
Université du Québec à Montréal, Louise Cossette- Université du
Québec à Montréal

Children victims of sexual abuse (SA) often experience several traumatic experiences. Dysfunction of emotional processes is a common consequence of SA among children. Emotion recognition (ER) abilities are essential to regulate one's own emotions and behaviors and engage in positive interactions with others. Secure attachment has been identified as an important factor in developing adequate emotion abilities and may sustain children's adaptation following abuse. This study aimed to evaluate the mediational role of security of parent-child attachment in the relationship between the number of traumas experienced and ER scores. The sample consisted of 205 child victims of SA aged between 6 and 12 years of age. Security of attachment to maternal and paternal figures were assessed using the Kerns Security Scale (Kerns et al., 1996) and ER was assessed using the Developmental Emotional Faces Stimulus Set (DEFSS) (Meuwissen et al., 2017). Mediation analysis showed that security of mother-child attachment mediated the association between the number of traumas experienced by the child and ER competencies. More experiences of trauma were linked to insecure parent-child attachment, for both parental figures. Findings highlight the relevance of targeting parent-child relationship enhancement in child victims of SA who experienced multiple traumatic events.

Courtenay Cavanaugh

Sex/Gender Differences in the Associations Between Sexual Orientation Discrimination with Past Year Drug Use Disorders among Sexual Minority Adults

Courtney Cavanaugh, Rutgers University; Reese Mabolis, Rutgers
University

Angelica Sanchez, Rutgers Camden

Purpose: This study examined associations between sexual orientation discrimination, child abuse, child neglect, and intimate partner violence with past year drug use disorder among sexual minority adults and whether sex/gender moderated the effect of past year sexual orientation discrimination on past year drug use disorder. **Methods:** Data was used from participants in a national study who identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or not sure about their sexual orientation (n=739; 401 female). Logistic regression tested the

main effects for past year sexual orientation discrimination, child abuse, child neglect, and intimate partner violence and sex/gender on past year drug use disorder along with the sexual orientation discrimination x sex/gender interaction. Results: Females who reported sexual orientation discrimination had significantly greater odds of past year drug use disorder than males (AOR=3.56 for females versus AOR=1.24 for males). Sexual orientation discrimination was associated with the greatest odds of drug use disorder for females whereas child abuse was for males. Conclusion: Findings suggest sex/gender differences in associations between past year sexual orientation discrimination and drug use disorder that warrant further study.

Courtney Cavanaugh

Sex/Gender Differences in Associations between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Intimate Partner Violence with Mental Disorders among Adults Who Have Experienced Homelessness

Courtenay Cavanaugh, Rutgers University; Jeniska Rivera, Rutgers University

Purpose: This study examined whether sex/gender moderated the associations between types of adverse childhood experience (ACE, i.e., child abuse, child neglect, and child household dysfunction) and intimate partner violence (IPV) or cumulative ACE types and IPV on mental disorders or attempted suicide.

Method: This secondary data analytic study used data from participants in a national study who had a lifetime history of homelessness (N=1,026). Logistic examined main effects for ACE types and IPV or cumulative ACE types and IPV on outcomes (i.e., mood disorder, anxiety disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder, alcohol use disorder, drug use disorder, nicotine dependence, and attempted suicide) along with sex/gender interactions. Results: Sex/gender moderated 5/28 (17.9%) of the associations between ACE types and IPV with outcomes. For two the moderated associations, ACE types were associated with significantly greater odds of mental disorder for females and for three of the moderated associations ACE types or IPV were associated with significantly greater odds of substance use disorders for males. For example, IPV was associated with greater odds of nicotine dependence for males (AOR=5.29 versus AOR=1.94 for females). Sex/gender moderated 6/21 (28.6%) of the associations between cumulative ACE types and IPV with outcomes. For all these moderated associations, cumulative ACE types and IPV scores were associated with greater odds of mental disorder for females. Conclusions: There were few sex/gender differences in the associations between ACEs and IPV with the outcomes studied in this population.

Satvika Char

Exploring the Relationship between Fathers' Self-Reports of Intimate Partner Violence and Aggressive Thoughts in Simulated Anger-Provoking Situations

Satvika Char- Yale Child Study Center, Sarah Eisenberg- Yale University, Carter McCaskill- Yale Child Study Center, Carla Stover – Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Self-reports of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) often fail to highlight the true extent of prevalent violence or IPV risk. The Articulated Thoughts in Simulated Situations (ATSS) is a paradigm where participants are played recordings of three anger provoking scenarios, are instructed to place themselves in those scenarios, and verbalise whatever is on their mind. This allows for live expression of cognitions and feelings that might not be as clear when reported retrospectively. This study aims to explore whether there exists a relationship between self-reports of physical and psychological aggression on the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2) and aggressive verbalizations expressed during the ATSS by fathers with IPV histories. Further, it aims to explore factors that might influence this relationship: how actively they participate in the ATSS task, blame assigned to self/other, and adaptive/maladaptive emotion regulation strategies used reflexively. Finally, the study examines whether there are differences in fathers' use of cognitive reappraisal across the three scenarios. Findings suggested no significant correlation between reports of physical aggression on the two measures, however psychological aggression on the two measures were significantly correlated. Predictor variables were not significantly associated with physical aggression concordance, or with physical aggression on either measure individually. Active participation (positively associated) and cognitive reappraisal (negatively associated) were significant predictors of psychological aggression on the ATSS, but not on the CTS2. Finally, fathers used significantly more cognitive reappraisal in a scenario where conflict with their partner involved co-parenting their child, in comparison to conflicts involving abandonment or jealousy.

Aya Cohen

Enhancing Longitudinal Quality Assurance in Education for Overcoming Barriers and Embracing Facilitators

Aya Cohen- Mount Hope Family Center, Brooke Baiocchi- Mount Hope Family Center, Kimberly Kaukeinen - Department of Biostatistics and Computational Biology

Quality assurance plays a critical role in longitudinal research within educational settings, particularly on its significance in our focus of responding to and preventing child abuse and neglect (CAN). As part of SAMHSA-funded "Sustaining Change", our initiative targets comprehensive CAN training and educational resources to both clinicians/supervisors and the general populace. This poster underscores the critical need for the dissemination of knowledge regarding effective implementation for interventions to combat CAN. We shed light on the barriers and facilitators for conducting longitudinal quality assurance (QA) of our educational programs to catalyze sustained positive change in safeguarding vulnerable children. This poster highlights three main barriers: the need for greater trainer preparation regarding QA and their communication with trainees, the low trainee response rate and low accountability, and lastly, confusion regarding email survey notifications. The facilitators to effective QA include providing clearer survey language, creating trainers' scripts, offering trainee incentives, administering email reminders, and changing the language to be more accessible and approachable. Our ongoing QA process will continue to adapt and change to achieve higher trainee participation to assess whether our trainings are effectively changing trainee behaviors, knowledge, and attitudes to prevent CAN.

Kim Deschênes

The Moderating Role of Paternal Trauma in the Association Between Preschool Children Negative Affectivity and Hostile-Reactive Parenting Behaviors in Fathers

Kim Deschênes- Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Karl Larouche- Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Nathan Berthelot – Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Background. Hostile-reactive (HR) parenting behaviors in fathers can be detrimental for the child, which may be increased by the child's difficult temperament, especially so among fathers who have a history of childhood trauma given their greater propensity for emotional dysregulation. Method. A sample of 359 fathers of a child aged 6 or under completed the Childhood Interpersonal Trauma Checklist, the Hostile-Reactive Behaviors scale of the PACOTIS and the Negative Affectivity (NA) scale of the very short form of the IBQ-R (0-1), ECBQ (1-3), or CBQ (3-6). Moderation analyses were performed using the PROCESS macro for SPSS. Results. Children's propensity to NA ($b=.78$, $t(354)=7.31$, $p<.001$) but not paternal trauma ($b=-.01$, $t(354)=-.26$, $p=.79$) predicted fathers' HR behaviors. Trauma moderated the association between child temperament and paternal behaviors ($b=.04$, $t(354)=2.08$, $p=.04$, 95% CI [.002; .08]) by increasing the strength of the association between NA in children and fathers' HR behaviors. Conclusion. A difficult temperament characterized by high levels of NA in children was strongly associated with fathers' HR behaviors, especially in dyads where the father experienced some levels of childhood trauma. These findings (re)position the child as a key actor in the emergence of HR parenting behaviors in fathers and stress the need to screen for childhood trauma among fathers.

Samantha Dutra

Trauma-Informed Treatment: Domestic Violence & Crisis Intervention

Samantha Dutra- Studio CE LLC

This review will identify diagnosis as well as treatment for trauma cases. Participants will examine and learn to apply trauma informed approach model to client's treatment. This review of research will also examine the issues faced by agencies, supervisors and counselors related to providing trauma-based treatment. Furthermore, participants will analyze and categorize the various modalities of trauma treatment as well as the readiness of counselors to implore that treatment.

Learning objectives

oA. Identify the Background of Trauma Based Cases Including: Diagnosis, Analysis and Treatment as well agency/ individual use of the Trauma-Informed Approach

oB. Examine the issues faced by agencies and individual mental health counselors when providing direct care to survivors of trauma

- oC. Analyze the various types of Effects that Trauma has on Mental Health Counselors as well as the clients themselves
- oD. Categorize the responsibility as a trauma-informed counselor and/ or supervisor and of assessing the readiness to take on cases involving trauma

Alesha Frederickson

Associations Between Child Maltreatment Types and Pre- and Post-Partum Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms

Alesha Frederickson- McGill University, Sereena Pigeon- McGill University, Martine Hébert- Université du Québec à Montréal, Annie Bernier- Université de Montréal, Jean-Yves Frappier- Centre Hospitalier Universitaire Sainte-Justine

Objective: To foster resilience and decrease the likelihood of intergenerational continuity of child maltreatment (CM), it is important to examine factors that could reduce posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms in pregnant mothers with CM histories. This study explored whether CM predicted the severity of PTSD symptoms and symptom clusters during pregnancy and change in symptoms from pregnancy (Time 1; T1) to 3 months postpartum (Time 2; T2).

Methods: 88 pregnant women (aged 18 to 29) completed surveys on CM exposure, adult interpersonal trauma experiences, and PTSD symptoms at T1; 58 participated at T2.

Results: Stepwise regressions were conducted with the covariates of age, family status, and adult interpersonal traumas. When accounting for all CM types, only neglect remained associated with overall PTSD symptoms ($F(1, 71) = 19.08, p < .001$) and for each of the PTSD symptom clusters ($ps < .01$). Physical abuse remained associated with the alterations in cognition and mood cluster. No CM types were associated with changes in PTSD symptoms from T1 to T2.

Implications: In future research, the implications of neglect for pregnant mothers should be explored in depth. Perinatal care should be trauma-informed, including assessing for CM histories, to foster greater resilience and reduce the likelihood of intergenerational continuity of CM by reducing perinatal PTSD symptoms.

Maggy Gamache

The contribution of interpersonal trust and jealousy on violence perpetration in adolescent romantic relationships, D. Maggie

Gamache, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Deziray De Sousa, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM)

Experiencing romantic relationships during adolescence is a developmental milestone that contributes to positive experiences. However, romantic relationships may involve disagreements with a partner that adolescents find difficult to navigate. Thus, they may resort to using violent behaviours towards a partner. Interpersonal trust and jealousy are often the root of challenges faced by adolescents in their relationships. When difficult feelings of jealousy and a lack of trust arise, adolescents may use violent behaviors to prevent themselves from perceived betrayal or harm. To determine the contribution of these risk factors, the present study aims to examine the role of jealousy and interpersonal trust on the perpetration of violence in adolescent dating relationships. A total of 277 adolescent couples ($M_{age}=17.2, SD_{age}=1.2$) completed an online questionnaire. Results of a hierarchical multiple regression suggest that jealousy and interpersonal trust are significantly associated with the perpetration of violence ($R^2 = 26.5\%$). Specifically, the results suggest that increased jealousy and diminished interpersonal trust are associated with increased perpetration of violence. Based on the results, violence prevention programs should educate adolescents on how to build interpersonal trust with one's partner and how to deal with feelings of jealousy.

Claudiane Gervais

Exploring Parental Distress as a Factor in Maltreatment Among Children with Intellectual Disabilities

Claudiane Gervais, Université de Sherbrooke; Geneviève Paquette, Université de Sherbrooke; Alexa Martin-Storey, Université de Sherbrooke; Jacinthe Dion, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Children with intellectual disabilities (ID) are more likely to experience childhood maltreatment than their peers without disabilities. Furthermore, several studies show that having a child with ID can lead to parental distress. Purpose. This presentation aims to examine the association between parental distress and maltreatment experienced by children with ID. Methods. The sample consists of 144 parents of children with ID (M age = 11.8, 61.8% boys and half had experienced maltreatment). Binary regression analyses were conducted to test the association between parental distress and the risk of general and six specific forms of maltreatment (physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, physical and psychological neglect and exposure to intimate partner violence). Results. After controlling for confounding variables including ID severity and poverty, parental distress was associated with a significantly higher risk of general maltreatment ($R^2 = 22.05\%$) as well as exposure to intimate partner violence in children with ID ($R^2 = 15.5\%$). Conclusions. This study shows higher parental distress among families of children with ID who have a history of maltreatment reported by the parent. These findings highlight the support needs of parents of children with ID, particularly those whose children have experienced a history of maltreatment, and suggest the need for future longitudinal work.

Ayşe Guler

Self-esteem in the context of intimate partner violence: A Concept Analysis

Ayşe Guler, University of Kentucky Karen Bankston, College of Nursing University of Cincinnati; Carolyn Smith

Background: IPV is a preventable public health issue. The dynamic of IPV diminishes women's self-esteem. Defining self-esteem will guide the development of IPV interventions in healthcare settings. Considering the important role self-esteem plays in the dynamic of IPV victimization, clarity is needed regarding this concept within this specific context.

Purpose: The purpose of this concept analysis is to understand the meaning of "self-esteem" within the context of IPV and identify implications for nursing practice.

Design: Walker and Avant's eight-step approach was used.

Data Source: The search was conducted from Oxford Dictionary of English online, CINAHL, APA PsycInfo, PubMed, Women's Studies International, and Google Scholar.

Review Methods: Articles published from 1986 to 2022 were included. The publication years of online dictionaries were not limited.

Results: Defining attributes of self-esteem are self-concept, self-affirmation, and self-respect. Antecedents of self-esteem are IPV exposure and victim-blaming attitudes. Consequences of self-esteem include depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder, substance use, suicidal attempts. Empirical referents include self-worth, self-competence, self-blame, self-evaluation, and self-confidence.

Conclusions: Qualitative and mixed methods research studies are needed to explore how women define self-esteem in the context of IPV. Need for developing culturally appropriate IPV screening tools that assess the changes in self-esteem among women from different sociodemographic and cultural backgrounds. The defining attributes could contribute to developing comprehensive IPV screening tools in healthcare settings.

Ayşe Guler

Feminist Perspectives for Understanding of Modifiable Risk Factors in the Help-Seeking Process for Intimate Partner Violence: A Mixed Method Study

Ayşe Guler, University of Kentucky; Joshua Lambert, College of Nursing University of Cincinnati; Rebecca Lee, College of Nursing University of Cincinnati; Liliana Rojas-Guyler, Carolyn Smith

Background: IPV is a preventable public health issue and violation of women's rights. The process of help-seeking for IPV is nonlinear and influenced by individual, interpersonal, and sociocultural factors among women who have experienced IPV.

Purpose: The overall purpose of this study was to understand the influences of modifiable risk factors in the help-seeking process for IPV from formal and informal sources among women who have experienced IPV.

Theoretical Framework: Constructivist feminist perspectives and the help-seeking process theoretical framework were used.

Methods: An explanatory sequential mixed methods design was used.

Results: Socio-economic factors, past exposure to non-partner SV, level of social support, sociocultural norms, and barriers to healthcare access are risk factors associated with IPV experiences. Four major themes emerged from the qualitative data. Those factors that influence the help-seeking process for IPV include a) support from formal sources, b) support from informal sources, c) individual barriers, and c) turning points.

Conclusions: To better understand the underlying risk factors influencing the help-seeking process, future research is needed to leverage mixed methods research designs. Using mixed methods designs may result in a holistic way to examine the risk factors in the help-seeking for IPV from formal sources. Community-based culturally appropriate IPV prevention programs should address the role of sociocultural norms in the help-seeking for IPV among women from diverse backgrounds.

Michelle Haikalis

Substance Use and Bystander Intervention: Assessing the Impact of Alcohol and Cannabis on Preventing Sexual Violence and Alcohol-Related Harm

Michelle Haikalis, Brown University; Monica Monet Franklin-Kidd, Georgia State University; Kevin Gray, Medical University of South Carolina; Amanda K. Gilmore, Georgia State University; Nancy P. Barnett, Brown University

Bystander intervention plays a pivotal role in sexual violence prevention, particularly in situations involving substances like alcohol and cannabis. While the impact of acute alcohol on bystander intervention has been explored, the influence of cannabis and simultaneous alcohol and cannabis use remains less understood. This work explores reports of acute alcohol and/or cannabis use and bystander intentions to prevent sexual violence and alcohol-related risk, drawn from an evening assessment administered within a larger EMA study. Eighty college women aged 18-24 with past-month alcohol or cannabis use reported their substance use and intervention intentions in real-time. Results indicate alcohol use decreases intervention intentions in sexual violence scenarios ($B = -.70, p < .001$), and both alcohol and co-use lower intentions to mitigate alcohol-related harm ($B_{alcohol} = -1.64, B_{co-use} = -1.19, p < .02$), with no significant effects from cannabis alone. Results highlight that alcohol and simultaneous use, but not cannabis, might be most impairing to bystanders depending on the type of intervention needed. Understanding the nuanced impact of alcohol, cannabis, and simultaneous use on bystanders is crucial for developing targeted interventions that are relevant to the situations that are most likely to require bystanders to take action.

Randon Heim

From Trigger to Tragedy: Exploring the link between suicide and mass shootings.

Randon Heim

As the prevalence of mass shootings in America has increased over the past decades, various interventions have been crafted to understand the motivation behind, and to help prevent, these increasingly common tragic events. Perpetrators of mass shootings are often actively suicidal leading up to the attacks, with many choosing to take their own lives—or provoke law enforcement to use lethal means—a method known as “suicide by cop.” Likewise, nearly 45% of perpetrators publicly leak their plans, and research suggests that the sharing of these plans may function as a cry for help when the perpetrators suicidality, hopelessness, and anger increases (The Violence Project, 2022). A new framework for understanding the factors that lead to mass shooting events lies in the ability to reframe mass shooting events as a form of suicide with hostile intent, more aptly titled, “deaths of despair.” Reframing mass shootings as a form of suicide with hostile intent could contribute to a better understanding of the underlying motivations and risk factors, which in turn may help in reducing the likelihood of such events. This reframing could also provide mental health professionals a greater ability to develop more precise risk assessment and suicide intervention tools, as identifying and addressing violent suicidal tendencies during earlier developmental stages could prevent an escalation of violence in the future. Lastly, this reframing could help promote awareness and a subsequent increase in mental health resources. By raising awareness of the connection between mass shootings and suicide, society at large could improve their understanding of the importance of suicide prevention and crisis intervention. This could encourage individuals to seek help when under emotional duress, rather than resorting to violence directed at themselves, and others.

Jesse Helton

Bullying Victimization and Perpetration of Foster and Kinship Youth

Jesse Helton, Saint Louis University; Jun Hong, Vibol Kong, Saint Louis University

Objective: To compare bullying victimization and perpetration of school-aged youth from 2018 to 2022 in different households: foster care, kinship care, and birth families. A second objective examined the correlation between bullying and important predictors, including Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), child gender, age, and race while stratifying by household type.

Methods: The 2018-2022 samples of the National Surveys of Children's Health (NSCH) were used. Bullying victimization and perpetration were reported by caregivers and ranged from none, yearly, monthly, to weekly or daily. ACEs include parental separation, death, or incarceration, witnessing or experiencing violence, living with an adult with a substance problem or severe mental illness, or racially discrimination. Pearson χ^2 and ordinal logistic regression models were used.

Results: Pre-COVID, 69% of foster youth were victimized compared to 44% of kinship and 48% of birth-family youth, and 57% of foster youth perpetrated compared to 21% kinship and 20% birth-family youth. During COVID, the relative risk of both victimization and perpetration flipped between groups: 25% of foster were victimized compared to 34% of both kinship and birth youth, and 24% of foster perpetrated compared to 35% of kinship and 33% of birth youth. In 2022, younger foster youth were at a higher risk of victimization and perpetration, while males were at risk to perpetrate.

Conclusion: Foster youth are at high risk for victimization and perpetration compared to youth living with kinship or birth families. Results indicate that prevention efforts in school settings may be the most effective.

Seema Hooda

Can a 90-minute live-facilitated session shift contributors to sexual violence at university campuses? Evaluating the Impact of Undressing Consent on University Students' Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviours

Seema Hooda, Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children; Anushka Khanna, Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children

Introduction: Gender-based violence (GBV) is a significant concern at universities and colleges with severe consequences for survivors, campus community, and society. In 2019, almost 71% of students attending Canadian postsecondary schools witnessed or experienced unwanted sexualized behaviours either on or off-campus, with higher rates of violence experienced by students identifying as women, transgender or non-binary (Burczycka, 2020). Following concerns about sexual violence on campus that arose in the fall of 2021, Western University invested in enhanced prevention efforts by providing GBV education and training to all students. This led to the inception of a live-facilitated training program called Undressing Consent: A Pleasurable Approach to Learning About Consent, Rejection, Desire, and Sexual Violence. Undressing Consent is a 90-minute facilitated training that includes two versions, one for male students and another for women and non-binary students. Grounded in a sex positive approach, the program included an overview of consent and what it looks like in practice, what constitutes sexual violence and the norms and expectations around sex. For groups of women and non-binary students, the program included the importance of exploring one's desires and boundaries. For male-identifying groups, the program included a discussion of rejection. This differentiation is based on the previously cited research that highlights the gendered nature of GBV (Radke et al., 2020; Stratmoen et al., 2018; Woerner et al., 2018). In this study, we aim to understand if taking part in the Undressing Consent training program caused any change in student knowledge and behaviours regarding sexual violence, specifically a change in attitude towards consent, sexual scripts, rejection, and desires.

Methods: Students were invited to give feedback on their experience in Undressing Consent through a survey shared at the end of every training session. It consisted of questions about overall program satisfaction and whether it was a valuable learning experience, the extent to which the program met its aims, and key takeaways or feedback. 485 students provided feedback on their satisfaction with the program.

In addition to the feedback survey, students were invited to participate in further research. A pre-post research design was used. The pre-survey consisted of questions including demographics, consent related knowledge and behaviour, perspectives about sexual scripts, rejection, and desires and boundaries, and implicit and explicit attitudes about consent. The questions in the post-survey covered

topics that were included in the pre-survey along with questions about their experiences during Orientation week and later reflections on the utility of information discussed in Undressing Consent. Students were also asked about how much of a problem they thought sexual violence was on campus and their explicit and implicit views on the importance of mandatory training. 183 students consented and provided valid data for the pre-survey and 107 students responded to this invitation. Samples were primarily independent.

Results & Discussion: Results showed that 90% of students are satisfied with Undressing Consent and feel it is important and valuable and 92% endorsed the value of mandatory education on sexual violence. The impact of Undressing Consent was also assessed by asking students to retrospectively consider their experiences during the first few weeks of university. Most student responses confirmed that Undressing Consent topics mapped well onto their experiences. Despite the short length of the program, most students reported that participating in the program helped them navigate these experiences. Results also showed that following Undressing Consent, participants had more explicit knowledge of consent than before the program. A significant difference was also noted in implicit victim blaming attitudes. In other assessed areas, no significant changes were noted. Female and nonbinary students reported high levels of comfort with discussing boundaries at both times, with no significant difference over time, and students reported low awareness of university-based resources for GBV in both surveys. Finally, no changes were noted in the behavioural intentions of male-identifying students regarding rejection scenario.

This evaluation shows that Undressing Consent is positively evaluated by students and has some potential to bring about positive change in student attitudes around consent. More attention needs to be given to program material and assessment in the areas of boundaries, rejection and knowledge of resources. Although post-secondary organizations have taken several measures to improve campus safety with regards to sexual and gender-based violence, more research is needed on effective responses. In future studies and training programs, it will be important to focus on the experiences of students from diverse backgrounds.

Kristin Howell

Similarities and differences in cyber dating violence and economic abuse between a community and college sample of IPV-exposed women

Kristen Howell, University of Massachusetts Amherst, Minji Lee, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Ana Uribe, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Colin Mahoney, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Maria Galano, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Economic abuse and cyber dating violence (CDV), defined as the use of technology to harass or threaten a partner, were both exacerbated by the surge in isolation and social media use following the pandemic. College-aged women face the highest risk for IPV, yet economic and cyber violence are understudied. Moreover, research on prevalence differences between college and community samples is limited. This study sought to fill this gap by pooling data from two projects with IPV-exposed young women—one that recruited participants via a university subject pool and another that used a community-based sampling procedure. Participants were randomly matched based on age, race, and sexual orientation (N = 112) to compare frequency and variety scores on standardized self-report measures of CDV and economic abuse victimization. Two-tailed independent samples t-tests revealed significantly higher frequency of economic abuse ($t(110) = 2.68, p < 0.01$) and a greater variety in economic abuse in the community sample ($t(110) = 1.98, p < 0.01$). Results revealed no significant differences in CDV frequency ($t(110) = 1.98, p > 0.05$). However, women in the community sample had more variety in CDV experiences ($t(110) = 2.68, p < 0.05$). The results challenge the notion that college women cannot be representative samples in violence research while still highlighting the need for contextual study.

Dylan John

Similarities & Differences in Sexual Aggression Risk Factors by Gender

Dylan John, Wayne State University; Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University

Much of the literature on the etiology of sexual aggression (SA) focuses on men's SA against women. This focus has resulted in a prevalence of heteronormative models of SA and limited models examining risk factors across genders and sexual orientations (Tharp et al., 2013). This can leave preventionists ill-

equipped to reduce SA perpetrated by women and non-heterosexuals. This project aims to examine the extent to which various risk factors are associated with SA in both men and women. Risk factors were drawn from literatures on men's SA against women, women's physical violence against men, and general antisocial behavior. Participants (N = 700) will be recruited through CloudResearch and the psychology department participant pool to complete an online survey assessing demographics, risk factors for SA including adverse childhood experiences (Felitti et al., 1998), perceived approval and pressure for sexual aggression (Abbey et al., 2001), psychopathy (Williams et al., 2007), sex-related alcohol expectancies (Dermen & Cooper, 1994), and sexual narcissism (Widman & McNulty, 2010) and previous engagement in SA (Peterson, 2023). We predict that each of the aforementioned factors will be positively related to SA in both men and women; however, the strength of the association between risk factors and SA will likely vary by gender. Multiple regression analyses will be used to examine if and how risk factors and SA strategies differ by gender.

Caitlin Kehoe

Association of Inattention and Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Among Male Veterans

Caitlin Kehoe, VA Boston Healthcare System; Faith Nomamiukor, Casey Taft, National Center for PTSD

Extant literature has suggested individuals with difficulties sustaining attention and regulating their behavioral impulses are more likely to experience IPV (Buitelaar et al., 2020; Romero-Martinez et al., 2021; Wymbs et al., 2017). The present study sought to identify the association between behavioral inattention and IPV. We predicted that inattention as measured by omission errors on the Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA; Greenberg, 2007), would be linked to both psychological and physical IPV perpetration, as measured by the Conflict Tactics Scale – Revised (CTS2; Strauss et al., 1996) after controlling for age. Data was extracted from a larger study measuring neuropsychological performance of male Veterans (N = 96) who served in the military in Iraq and Afghanistan (Cole et al., 2021). Regression analyses controlling for age, suggest a significant association between behavioral inattention and physical but not psychological IPV perpetration. These findings highlight the impact of difficulties in attention that may underlie executive dysfunction, disrupting interpersonal interactions. Insignificant findings related to psychological abuse may be due to the limited sensitivity of the measures to capture the function of psychologically aggressive behaviors (e.g., denigration as compared to coercive control). These factors may be important to consider in the context of clinical intervention targeting decreased rates of IPV.

Audrey Kern

Child maltreatment typologies within intergenerational contexts: A latent class study

Audrey Kern, McGill University; Tonino Esposito, Ministère de la santé et des services sociaux & Public Health Agency of Canada; Sonia Hélie, Institut Universitaire Jeunes en Difficulté; Rachel Langevin, McGill University

Child maltreatment (CM) in one generation can predict CM in the next; a concept known as intergenerational continuity of CM. Yet, the form taken by intergenerational CM remains unclear and fathers are mostly absent from this literature. This study examined second generation CM typologies among families where intergenerational continuity is present and the impacts of parental CM on these typologies using multilevel latent class analyses. Child Protection data from families with confirmed intergenerational CM in Montreal (QC) were extracted (n = 5861 children). Two models were examined based on intergenerational CM on the mothers' or fathers' side. In the maternal model, four latent classes were identified: 1) Neglect, Physical and Sexual abuse, 2) Risk of CM, 3) Psychological Abuse and Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), and 4) Severe Polyvictimization. Child age and mothers' histories of neglect predicted class membership. The paternal model revealed four similar latent classes: 1) Physical and Sexual Abuse, 2) Risk of CM, 3) Neglect, Psychological Abuse and Exposure to IPV, and 4) Severe Polyvictimization. Child age and fathers' histories of neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and abandonment predicted class membership. Results clarify how parental CM affects child typologies of CM, providing crucial information for CM prevention.

Sarah Kim

Measurement Model Assessing the Unique Contribution of Disability-Related Maltreatment to a Global Child Maltreatment Construct

Sarah Kim, University of Florida; Amanda Bennett, University of Florida;
Emily Lund, University of Alabama; Joy Gabrieli, University of Florida

Child maltreatment is a vital public health concern associated with a myriad of negative health outcomes across the lifespan. Individuals with disabilities are at higher risk for maltreatment compared to those without disabilities and may experience unique forms of disability-related maltreatment (DRM; e.g., denial of assistance with daily activities or assistive technology). In a pre-existing dataset of participants with disabilities (N=103) drawn from a sample of 485 total participants, 27.1% of the 48 participants with childhood-onset disabilities reported experiencing DRM in adulthood. Among participants who reported experiencing DRM in adulthood, 76.9% reported experiencing DRM in childhood. Of the participants who reported experiencing any DRM, 92.3% also reported physical, sexual, or both forms of abuse. While these findings provide proof of concept of DRM, this construct has not been well-defined methodologically. As such, this study will examine a measure of DRM through an evaluation of a latent measurement model. The model will assess various indicators of child maltreatment severity and chronicity across five types: physical, psychological, and sexual abuse, neglect, and disability-related maltreatment. Conceptualization of the measurement model, findings on shared and unique variance across different types of maltreatment, and implications will be discussed.

Megan Kopitsky

Examining Childhood Trauma and Alexithymia

Megan Kopitsky, National Center for PTSD; Madelline Smethurst,
National Center for PTSD; Samuel Frank, National Center for PTSD;
Casey Taft, National Center for PTSD

Alexithymia is characterized by deficits in identifying, processing, and describing emotions (Bowen et al., 2023). Previous research has demonstrated a relationship between experiences of childhood abuse and higher alexithymia (Bowen et al., 2023; Frewen et al., 2008; Zlotnick et al., 2001). There remains, however, a paucity of literature examining the potential impacts of different forms of childhood abuse and neglect on alexithymia. The current study examined differences in alexithymia levels between different childhood trauma subgroups in a sample of 135 adult male Veterans. Childhood trauma exposure was measured with the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein et al., 1994), which assesses childhood physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, physical neglect, and emotional neglect, while alexithymia was measured with the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (Bagley et al., 1994). Results indicated that childhood emotional neglect and childhood sexual abuse were significantly associated with alexithymia at the bivariate level. Childhood emotional neglect emerged as the strongest relative predictor of alexithymia in a multiple regression analysis. These findings offer a more nuanced understanding into how alexithymia may differ depending on trauma history type. Further elucidating relationships between early life adversities and impaired emotional processing could optimize treatment for trauma-related disorders.

Megan Kopitsky

Childhood Emotional Neglect & Intimate Partner Violence

Megan Kopitsky, National Center for PTSD; Casey Taft, National Center
for PTSD

Intimate partner violence (IPV) and child maltreatment represent significant public health issues (Leemis et al., 2022; Stoltenborgh et al., 2015). Previous research has demonstrated relationships between child maltreatment and later IPV perpetration (Reyes et al., 2015; Smyth et al., 2017; Widom et al., 2014), though few examine childhood emotional neglect's influence. The current study aimed to address this gap by assessing experiences of childhood emotional neglect, emotional abuse, physical abuse, physical neglect, sexual abuse, and their ability to predict IPV perpetration among 119 court-mandated IPV intervention participants (M age = 33). Childhood maltreatment was measured using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein et al., 1994) and IPV perpetration using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus et al., 1996). Results of multiple regression analyses revealed that childhood emotional neglect was the only significant predictor of severe physical IPV perpetration, after accounting for other child abuse/neglect subtypes, while childhood sexual abuse was the only significant predictor of severe psychological IPV perpetration. Findings suggest childhood emotional neglect places individuals at risk for physical IPV perpetration. Increased understanding of the developmental impacts of childhood emotional neglect could strengthen family violence prevention efforts.

Célyne Lalande

Effectiveness of the ESPACE prevention workshops

Célyne Lalande, Université du Québec en Outaouais ; Noemie Desaulniers, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Geneviève Lessard, Université Laval; Karine Baril, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Purpose: Violence against children is a major social problem, with proven short and long-term negative consequences for those who suffer it. To overcome this problem, prevention programs are available in many countries. ESPACE is one such program, notably implemented in elementary schools. It offers educational workshops in Quebec, Canada, for children aged 3 to 12, their parents and staff. The Regroupement des organismes ESPACE du Québec wanted to evaluate its workshops to determine their effectiveness. The organization also wanted to explore the links between the acquisition of specific skills targeted by the ESPACE program and the age of the students. Methodology: To achieve these objectives, a mixed sequential design (quantitative: quasi-experimental design- N= 140 children; qualitative: focus groups- N= 14 children, four parents and two teachers) was used, involving two experimental schools and one control school. Results: Evaluation of the Espace workshops revealed that, on the one hand, they enabled the acquisition of preventive skills among younger pupils (grades 1-2) and, on the other hand, of knowledge about violence and children's rights among older pupils (grades 5-6). Possible explanations of these results and their impact on prevention programs will be shared.

Karl Larouche

Using a Family Systemic Approach to Understand Hostile-Reactive Parenting Behaviors in Fathers of a Preschool Child

Karl Larouche, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Kim Deschênes, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Nicolas Berthelot, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Background. Hostile-reactive parenting behaviors in fathers can escalate into violence towards the child. As fathering would be particularly sensitive to environmental contexts, using a family systemic approach that simultaneously considers intraindividual, child-related and relationship-related factors may be particularly relevant to understand hostile-reactive parenting behaviors in fathers. Method. Three hundred sixty-six fathers of a child aged 6 or under ($M = 3.10$, $SD = 1.84$) completed the Hostile-Reactive Behaviors scale of the PACOTIS, the State Anger scale of the STAXI-2, the Negative Affectivity scale of the very short form of the IBQ-R (0-1), ECBQ (1-3) or CBQ (3-6), and the Quebec Scale of Coparental Collaboration. Results. A structural equation model showed that fathers' anger states, children propension to negative affectivity and a low-quality coparenting relationship all contributed to higher levels of hostile-reactive parenting behaviors in fathers ($\chi^2 [3] = 6.82$, $p = .08$, $CFI = .96$, $TLI = .95$, $RMSEA = .06$, $SRMR = .04$). Conclusion. The findings suggest that interventions aiming to prevent hostile-reactive parenting behaviors in fathers should not solely focus on intraindividual risk factors but would benefit from a broader family systemic perspective, including child-related and interpersonal dimensions.

Maxyme Leblanc

Associations between Individual Factors and Achievement of Therapeutic Goals for Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators

Maxyme Leblanc, University of Sherbrooke; Marie Dodier-Lemay, University of Sherbrooke; Janik Gélinas, University of Sherbrooke; Catherine Laperle, University of Sherbrooke; Audrey-Ann Lefebvre, University of Sherbrooke

Men are primary perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV), a major public health issue. Therapies have been developed to reduce their violent acts, and their effectiveness are often measured solely by recidivism. However, assessing effectiveness requires considering therapeutic goals and individual factors. This study aimed to determine if three individual factors (attachment, interpersonal childhood traumas, and undesirable personality traits) in men who perpetrated IPV are associated with achieving therapeutic goals (recognizing violence, taking responsibility, choosing non-violence, adopting non-violent strategies). To do so, 318 adults entering IPV therapy in specialized organizations completed validated questionnaires measuring attachment, interpersonal childhood traumas, and undesirable personality traits. Upon termination, their therapists completed a brief questionnaire assessing their perception of therapeutic goal achievement. Results of multiple regression analyses, controlling for court order and number of sessions, reveal that psychopathic traits are linked to lower levels of non-violent choice, while narcissistic traits are linked to lower levels of adopting non-violent strategies. Cumulative childhood

trauma is weakly linked to lower levels of responsibility. Reflections on individual factors are discussed to contribute to the improvement of therapies.

Audrey-Ann Lefebvre

What's happening between us? Preliminary insights into attachment, communication, and psychological violence among Canadian couples

Audrey-Ann Lefebvre, University of Sherbrooke; Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke; Laurie Arseneault, University of Sherbrooke; Daspe Marie-Ève, University of Montreal; Marie-France Lafontaine, Université d'Ottawa

Many researchers have studied the risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV), a significant public health issue with a high prevalence in the general population (WHO, 2021). However, most studies examining these factors have only considered the perspective of one couple member. This study explored the explanatory role of dysfunctional communication patterns (demand-withdraw, demand-demand) in the associations between romantic attachment (anxiety, avoidance) and the perpetration of psychological IPV among couples from the general population. Both partners of 239 Canadian adult couples individually completed validated online questionnaires. The results of dyadic path analyses revealed that attachment-related anxiety and avoidance are indirectly related to a higher perpetration of psychological IPV through a greater use of the demand-demand communication pattern (actor effect). Attachment anxiety is also related to psychological IPV perpetrated by the partner through a greater use of demand-demand and demand-withdraw patterns (partner effect). Attachment avoidance is related to psychological IPV perpetrated by the partner through a greater use of the demand-demand pattern (partner effect). These results suggest that therapeutic work focusing on attachment insecurities and communication patterns could help prevent the use of psychological violence in couples.

Kimberly Lopez

Exploring the Associations Between Witnessing Intimate Partner Violence & Intrusive Sexual Behaviors in School-Aged Children

Kimberly Lopez, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Cierra Henson, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Nicole Barton, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Faith Swan, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Jane Silovsky, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect

Children who witness intimate partner violence (IPV) are twice as likely to be physically abused than children who are not exposed and may experience other forms of abuse or neglect (Casanueva et al., 2009; Awada et al., 2020). Witnessing IPV is a significant risk factor for children to develop problematic sexual behaviors (PSB; Friedrich et al., 2003; Silovsky & Niec, 2002). PSBs are behaviors that are developmentally inappropriate and potentially harmful to themselves or others (Chaffin et al., 2008). Preschool children who witnessed sexually coercive IPV were found to engage in intrusive sexual behaviors (ISB; Cale & Lussier, 2017). ISB are a subtype of PSBs that include aggression, force, or coercion. Thus, using a school-age (ages 7-12) sample, this study aims to explore the relationship between exposure to IPV and engagement of ISB. It is hypothesized that children exposed to IPV will have higher rates of ISB engagement. Clinical intake data from 400 school-aged children and their caregivers will be examined. The Child Sexual Behavior Inventory, 3rd ed. (CSBI-III; Friedrich, 2002) will be used to measure frequency of ISB. Exposure to IPV will be measured through a clinical assessment form. It is crucial to identify key predictors of ISB to aid in prevention efforts and to adapt treatment responses that effectively reduce ISB in school-age children.

Molly Maloney

Strength At Home Couples Intervention Improves Alexithymia for Male Veterans at Risk for Intimate Partner Violence Use

Molly Maloney, Purdue University, VA Boston Healthcare System; Madeline Smethurst, National Center for PTSD; Amy Senger, University of Houston; Matthew Gallagher, University of Houston; Casey Taft, National Center for PTSD, VA Boston, and Boston University School of Medicine

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) against a romantic partner is used by between 22% and 49% of military personnel and is associated with consequences totaling \$3.6 trillion in the US. Findings suggest that Strength at Home Couples (SAH-C), an 8-week, trauma-informed group prevention program, is

effective in preventing physical and psychological IPV in military couples, as well as suicidality. The current study examined whether military couples receiving SAH-C evidenced greater reductions in alexithymia, a risk factor for IPV that refers to difficulty identifying and communicating emotions, than those receiving a Supportive Prevention (SP) couples intervention.

Method: Participants completed the Toronto Alexithymia Scale before completion of SAH-C (n = 38) or Supportive Prevention (SP; n = 29) and at 6-month follow-up (T2).

Results: Relative to participants who received SP, service members who received SAH-C demonstrated greater reductions in alexithymia, Hedge's $g = -0.69$, 95% CI [-1.19:-0.19]. Partners demonstrated the opposite pattern, such that partners who received SP demonstrated greater but non-statistically significant reductions in alexithymia.

Conclusion: For male service members at risk for IPV use, participation in a couples IPV prevention program increases their ability to recognize and communicate emotions. Their female partners may experience greater benefit in these areas when given the opportunity to discuss their experiences with others in high-conflict relationships. Findings underscore the importance of tailoring interventions to match the unique needs of members of a dyad.

Laurence Marceau

INTRODUCING RESTORATIVE JUSTICE INTO CRIMINAL LAW IN QUEBEC: The Experience of Mediators in the General Alternative Measures Program

Laurence Marceau, Université Laval - RAIV; Catherine Rossi, Université Laval

The creation of the General Alternative Measures Program (GAMP) for adults in Quebec in 2017 held out the promise of "socializing the criminal justice system". It was developed to pursue the two interrelated goals of penal moderation and expediting legal proceedings by decongesting the courts. Mediators were the wagons by which the legal and social worlds connected, playing a key role in the deployment of a new face of criminal law, that of restorative justice. How do these social actors "bear" and integrate the revitalization of criminal law apparatus into their daily work? How is the question of the judicial transformation of the social professions unfolding? What links are there between these changes and access to justice for citizens? The research project that is the subject of this poster proposal focuses on the professional identity of mediators in the context of the integration of PMR-G into their professional daily lives and, more broadly, on the integration and institutionalization of restorative justice in criminal law in Quebec.

My poster presentation will include a brief contextualization of my problematic and a presentation of my research objectives and theoretical and methodological choices but will focus primarily on the qualitative results of my master's research project and their analysis. The results show that the integration of this diversion program into restorative justice community organizations has generated numerous reflections, flexions, and mutations among mediators regarding their professional identity. The interviews reveal a marked polarization between two major spheres of identity among participants 1- the constraint of having to claim and build their credibility at the porous intersection of the legal and social work fields 2- the imperative of ensuring the concretization of restorative justice through their expertise.

Adeem Massarwi

Exposure to Prolonged Political Violence and Mental Health Outcomes among Palestinian Adults: Self efficacy as a Mediating Factor

Adeem Massarwi, The Spitzer Department of Social Work; Muhammad Haj Yahia, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Charles Greenbaum, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Introduction and aim of the study: The Middle East has been a region marked by political unrest for many decades, where at present more than half of the countries in the region are affected by political violence and armed conflicts (Pettersson et al., 2019). Over the years, a well-established body of knowledge has shown that individuals who are exposed to chronic political violence are at high risk for experiencing poor physical and mental health outcomes. Despite this well-established body of knowledge little is known about the mechanisms that might explain which processes are associated with exacerbating the negative mental health outcomes of exposure to political violence (EPV) and which mediate this relationship among adults.

Utilizing the Stress and Coping Theory developed by Lazarus and Folkman (1984) the current study addresses this gap by investigating the mediating role of self-efficacy on the association between exposure to chronic political violence and mental health outcomes. This theory argues that stressful life situations (such as long-term exposure to violent conflicts) have a negative impact on individuals' well-being and emotional responses by affecting their own perceptions of their ability to handle these stressful life events. The theory assumes that the individual's functioning during and following a stressful situation depends on his/her sense of self efficacy, that is, his/her internal assessment of the ability to cope with the given situation effectively. Drawing on this theoretical approach, we aim to examine the mediating role of self-efficacy on the association between prolonged exposure to political violence (during the last year and preceding years) with mental health outcomes (PTSS and psychological distress) among a large sample of Palestinian parents from East Jerusalem and the West-Bank, controlling for age, gender, geographical living area (West Bank; East Jerusalem) and type of living area (city; village; or a refugee camp), and family socio-economic status (SES).

Methods: A self-administered questionnaire was filled-out by the participants. The questionnaire consisted of the following parts, questions, and scales: Sociodemographic Data, Socio-Economic Status (SES), Exposure to Political Violence Scale (EPVS) for assessment of EPV, Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) for assessment of Psychological Distress, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Inventory (PTSDI) for assessment of Post Traumatic Stress Symptoms. The Self-Efficacy Scale (SEES): Sherer's et al. (1982) 30-item SEES was used in this study to measure self-efficacy, or general beliefs about one's competence. The study cluster systematic random sample included 2,934 Palestinian parents (Mean age = 43.77 years; SD = 6.96) from the West Bank (83.7%) and East Jerusalem (16.3%) in different types of living areas where 39.4% live in a city, 5.8% live in a refugee camps, and 54.8% live in a village. Most of the participants were males (56.6%; 43.4% females), and most of them were Muslims (98.4%) and the rest (1.6%) were Christian. We present here partial results of a larger study among dyads of Palestinian adolescents and one of their parents. The study was conducted in full collaboration with the Palestinian Ministry of Education, during January-April 2011.

A PROCESS mediation analysis was performed using SPSS 21 (PROCESS-Model #4, developed by Preacher & Hayes [2008]), which tested the role of self-efficacy as a potential mediator in explaining the association between exposure to political violence (last year and past years) and mental health outcomes. Age, gender, living area, type of living area, and family socio-economic status were held as covariates.

Results: The results of the study show that self-efficacy serves as a mediating variable on the association between EPV (last year and years before) and total score of mental health outcomes respectively ($\beta = -.019$, SE = .006, $P < .05$; CI [-.032, -.007]), ($\beta = -.014$, SE = .006, $P < .05$; CI [-.026, -.002]). In a similar vein, self-efficacy serves as a mediating variable on the association between EPV (last year and years before) and post-traumatic symptoms respectively ($\beta = -.020$, SE = .006, $P < .05$; CI [-.033, -.007]), ($\beta = -.014$, SE = .006, $P < .05$; CI [-.026, -.002]). Furthermore, self-efficacy serves as a mediating variable on the association between EPV (last year and years before) and psychological distress respectively ($\beta = -.019$, SE = .005, $P < .05$; CI [-.031, -.008]), ($\beta = -.013$, SE = .005, $P < .05$; CI [-.025, -.003]).

Conclusions and implications: The results suggest that there is a significant need for practitioners to develop interventions aiming to strength self-efficacy as a critical component of individuals' tackling stressful life events which eventually help in reducing mental health distress. The findings are of importance for professional practitioners who work with vulnerable communities in conflict-affected settings.

Elizabeth Mayer

Barriers and Facilitators of Sexual Communication: Perspectives of College Women

Elizabeth Mayer, Lifespan, Rhode Island Hospital; Lindsay Orchowski, Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Prachi Bhuptani, Rhode Island Hospital and Brown University

Clear, continual and confident sexual communication is crucial for creating safe and pleasurable sexual encounters. However, sexual communication can be particularly challenging in practice, especially among young adults. This study sought to understand the barriers and facilitators of sexual communication among female survivors of sexual violence in college. Participants (N = 10, mean age=21.3, 80% bisexual, 70% White) were asked questions about social experiences and sexual health among college women during qualitative interviews. Thematic analysis revealed that lack of communication skills, shame

around female pleasure and having male partners were major barriers to sexual communication with their partners. Alternatively, familiarity with the partner(s), self-confidence, and having a strong sense of personal boundaries were considered facilitators of communication. Participants reported mixed opinions on the impact of alcohol on sexual communication- some felt that alcohol inherently hinders communication while others felt it increases confidence and decreases awkwardness, in turn easing communication. Understanding the facets of communication is especially salient for college women given that college is a time when students are engaging in sexual activity more frequently, developing a sense of sexual agency, and are at higher risk for experiencing sexual violence.

Carter McCaskill

Evaluating the Statewide Implementation of Fathers for Change: Influences and Success Rate

Carter McCaskill, Yale Child Study Center; Satvika Char, Yale Child Study Center; Meghan Fish, Connecticut Children's; Carla Stover, Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Interventions for individuals arrested for intimate partner violence (IPV) are typically delivered in a group format and preclude participation of partners/coparents. This study harnessed data from six community clinics in Connecticut that provided Fathers for Change (F4C), an individual IPV treatment that allows for optional coparent participation. Findings from a community implementation study found that F4C was associated with reduced IPV. This study examined factors that could improve or detract from fathers' participation and engagement in F4C. Data from 186 fathers who started F4C were examined to investigate the impact that having joint sessions with a coparent, IPV severity, substance misuse, and race/ethnicity had on fathers': 1) treatment motivation, 2) alliance with their therapist, 3) number of sessions attended, 4) meeting treatment goals, and 5) treatment completion. Having at least 1 session with their coparent was significantly positively associated with all outcomes, while IPV severity and race/ethnicity were not. Substance misuse was negatively associated with fathers' working alliance, meeting treatment goals, and treatment completion. These findings suggest that, when safe and appropriate, sessions with a coparent may improve engagement and treatment success for fathers receiving F4C, while substance misuse by fathers may hinder treatment outcomes.

Donna Meeker-O'Rourke

Empowering voices: Exploring the Intersection of Intimate Partner Violence and Anti-Asian Sentiments during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Case Study Analysis of Asian/American Survivors' Help-Seeking Experiences

Donna Meeker-O'Rourke, Montclair State University; Lyndal Khaw, Montclair State University; Soyoung Lee, Montclair State University; Peace Adeniyi-Idowu, Montclair State University

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a pervasive public health crisis in the United States. Between 2020-22, there was an increase in both IPV rates and anti-Asian hate crimes and rhetoric, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. To this end, we sought to understand the unique experiences of Asian/American (AA) IPV survivors within the context of heightened anti-Asian sentiments during the pandemic. Semi-structured Zoom interviews were conducted with 12 AA IPV survivors to understand how they navigated help seeking during a time when they experienced increased isolation and elevated levels of internal and external threats. Using case study analysis, three cases were examined in-depth (Shakti, YuJin, and Valeria), and chosen as foci cases because of their unique IPV help seeking experiences and backgrounds (e.g., ethnicity, cultural ideology, marital and parental status, nationality, and relationship status). Preliminary analysis revealed that COVID-19 influenced the women's experiences of IPV and decision-making in various ways, specifically having perceived the pandemic as a barrier vs. an opportunity to seek help. Our study challenges the monolithic view of AA survivors of IPV, suggesting broader perspectives and experiences of AA survivors exist and must be considered when establishing culturally relevant support mechanisms to keep survivors safe.

Natalie Millerick

Exploring a Potential Bidirectional Relationship Between Dating Aggression and Depressive Symptoms in Young Adulthood

Natalie Millerick, Providence College; Isabella Parete, Providence College; Charlene Collibee, Providence College

Prior work has established the association between dating aggression (DA) and depressive symptoms (DS) (Psychogiou et al., 2022). However, the directionality of the link is unclear as most work is cross-sectional (Ulloa et al., 2014). The current study is aimed to address this gap by examining a potential bidirectional relationship between DA and DS. We hypothesize significant associations between DA and DS one month later. Six waves of community-based data were collected from 120 participants (60 females) ages 18-25, within a romantic relationship. Data collection occurred monthly, for six months. The measures used were: depressive symptoms (Beck's Depression Inventory) and dating aggression (Revised Conflict Tactic Scale). Hypotheses were assessed using a series of multilevel models (MLMs). The following depicts an example equation:

Level 1: $DA_{T2i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1(\text{wave}) + \beta_2(\text{age}) + \beta_3(DA_{T1}) + \beta_4(DS_{T1}) + r_i$

Level 2:

$\beta_0 = \gamma_{00} + \gamma_{01}(\text{gender}) + u_0$

$\beta_1 = \gamma_{10}$

$\beta_2 = \gamma_{20}$

$\beta_3 = \gamma_{30}$

$\beta_4 = \gamma_{40}$

We found consistent associations between DA and DS one month later across each form of DA (all $p < .01$). However, we only found an association from DS to psychological DA perpetration one month later ($B = 0.13, p = .03$). Discussion will highlight the processes underlying a potential directionality of the links between DA and DS as well as implications for intervention and prevention development.

Edoardo Modanesi

Association between IPV and Parent-Child Aggression among Parents: The Role of Parent and Child Gender

Edoardo Modanesi, Old Dominion University

Identifying risk factors for child abuse and IPV remains a priority given their alarming overlap, which is estimated between 30% and 60%. Abused children who also witness IPV experience poorer developmental outcomes. Previous research on child abuse risk factors implies a potential role for parental and child gender in family violence. However, less is known about how gender of both the child and parent affects the association between IPV and aggressive behavior toward children.

The current study utilized data from a longitudinal study of expectant mothers and their male partners. Data were analyzed when children were aged 6 months, aged 18 months, and aged 4 years. Parents self-reported their own IPV perpetration and victimization at each time point, as well as their later use of psychological and physical aggression toward the child.

Analyses suggest a notable overlap between IPV and more parental aggressive behavior by both mothers and fathers toward sons than toward daughters. Results highlight the need for more comprehensive preventive efforts to avert boys perpetuating intergenerational cycles of family violence. Moreover, findings further support the systemic nature of family violence, as well as suggest the need to uniquely target gender-specific risk factors for comorbid child and partner abuse.

Jade Moran-Novash

An implementation evaluation of intimate partner violence awareness activities for college students

Jade Moran-Novash, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Geneviève Brodeur, Université du Québec à Montréal

While early adults aged 18 to 25 are at the highest risk of experiencing violence in intimate relationships, initiatives promoting harmonious and egalitarian intimate relationships and preventing violence targeting young adults in college remain scarce. To fill this gap, the Constellation project team has planned, in a community-based approach, five in-person awareness activities. An implementation evaluation was conducted to appreciate how effective these activities are at reaching college students. Non-participant observation was used to assess context and participation for each activity in four different colleges (more than 500 students). An online questionnaire was used to evaluate students' appreciation of each activity ($n = 75$). To foster implementation, some recruitment strategies appear to have been more effective. For example, participation rates were higher when the activity facilitators actively engaged with students and when booths were placed in busy areas. Additionally, students appreciated the informal and interactive approach of the activities. The results of the study provide a better understanding of the successful

strategies for recruiting and implementing awareness activities in colleges, a challenge considering participation is not mandatory.

Jasmine Mueller-Hsia

My Mom Can't Go Everywhere with Me, But That's Who I Call First: Adult IPV Survivors' Experiences with Their Mothers

Jasmine Mueller-Hsia, Boston College; Lisa Goodman, Boston College; Catherine Xie, Boston College; Emily Zhang, Boston College

Purpose: When experiencing intimate partner violence, many adult survivors first turn to their mothers. But what leads survivors to disclose or not disclose to their mothers, what kinds of support do they hope to receive, and what factors influence how they experience and make sense of the help their mothers do—or do not—provide?

Method: We conducted semi-structured interviews with 13 cisgender women of diverse racial/ethnic backgrounds and sexual identities. We analyzed the interview data using inductive qualitative content analysis.

Results: Preliminary findings emphasize the powerful impact that mother's responses have on survivors, given the pivotal role they play in their adult daughters' lives. Daughters receive a mixture of helpful and unhelpful responses, which do not always align with the forms of support they hope for from their mothers. Additionally, daughters view their mothers' own histories of trauma as heavily shaping their responses to the abuse.

Conclusion: These findings augment our understanding of the kinds of support that are helpful and harmful for survivors, and highlight the impact that close informal network supporters can have on survivors. Important implications for programming for survivors and their mothers will support healing from intergenerational trauma and mitigate future violence.

Amie Myrick

Understanding Survivors' Experiences Following Sexual Abuse by Religious and Institutional Authorities: Symptoms, Resources, and Media Reporting

Amie Myrick, New Phase Counseling & Consulting, LLC/Change the Conversation; Jillian Henry, Change the Conversation; Susan Hansell

There are countless benefits to positive relationships between children and non-parent adults, such as coaches, clergy, teachers, or mentors. When adults in these roles take advantage of their power and connection by sexually abusing children, those children's lives and futures can be irrevocably changed. What's more, such cases often make headlines in the local, state, or even national news, impacting not only the families involved in that case but also reaching other survivors of sexual abuse through multiple media channels.

This subset of childhood sexual abuse, sexual abuse by religious and institutional authorities (SARIA), has been defined as "the inappropriate use of power and authority, including the potential to harm a child's well-being and development, regardless of setting" (Wolfe et al., 2003, p. 181). SARIA includes abuse by religious authorities, sports coaches and professionals, educators and school staff, medical professionals, and staff or leaders in youth-serving groups or organizations. Research suggests that SARIA is common and impacts not only the individual survivor but those in the survivor's support network as well.

Some resources currently exist for survivors of SARIA in the immediate aftermath of their abuse or decision to disclose/report abuse, including general guidance on viewing media coverage related to traumatic events (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2022). Yet, there are virtually no resources specifically written to provide support, guidance, and resources to survivors after they learn of new cases of SARIA at the local, state, or national level. Further compounding this issue, few guidelines for appropriate reporting of childhood sexual abuse are available. Given the very public and often sensationalized reporting of SARIA, tertiary violence prevention efforts must consider a greater level of support and a guidance to survivors of this subset of childhood sexual abuse.

Change the Conversation (CTC), a Maryland-based nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention of childhood sexual abuse, recently developed an accessible and trauma-informed resource to support survivors of SARIA. The intent of the product was to provide information about trauma and its impacts, validate survivor experiences, and provide hopeful messaging that includes tangible steps to care for themselves and others following news related to SARIA.

To understand the unique needs of those who may access a resource developed uniquely for this subset of survivors of childhood sexual abuse, CTC conducted an environmental scan that assessed prevalence, impacts of and needs related to experiencing SARIA, and current resources, with a focus on those available in Maryland. The environmental scan also looked at safe messaging guidelines and current messaging practices surrounding the reporting of SARIA.

The environmental scan consisted of peer-reviewed and grey literature between the of 2013 and 2023, as well as website and/or print articles and content from established organizations, licensed professionals, and those with lived experience. Inclusion criteria included research on prevalence, impacts of SARIA, media coverage and impacts of media coverage following trauma, safe messaging guidelines, and current treatment services available to local survivors of SARIA. One hundred and eight documents, as well as 57 resources were included, for a total of 165 coded documents and resources.

There were four key findings that related to the four research questions:

1. Studies reported rates of SARIA ranging from less than 1% – 52% in samples from North America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia.
2. Survivors experience a range of psychological, mental, physical, occupational, and social impacts following SARIA that are more complex than non-SARIA childhood sexual abuse.
3. Many media reports of sexual violence focus on episodic, sensationalized stories, despite safe reporting guidelines suggesting otherwise.
4. Current available resources for Maryland survivors of SARIA include psychoeducational materials, mental health treatment, support services, and legal representation.

Implications and next steps will be discussed. Specifically, the poster will describe how this information was incorporated into the development of a resource of survivors of SARIA following media reports of new cases.

Erica Nason

Effectiveness of Women's Responses to Sexual and Nonsexual Social Situations Improves Across Trials

Erica Nason, Texas State University; Gabriela Valladares, Texas State University Elizabeth Yeater, University of New Mexico

Sexual victimization experiences are both common and associated with a variety of negative sequelae; however, interventions aimed at preventing sexual violence have not demonstrated high levels of effectiveness. In the current study, 100 undergraduate women listened to viewed vignettes of a male actors making increasingly coercive verbal requests in sexual and nonsexual social situations. Participants provided videotaped, verbal responses to each request given by the actor in each vignette. Experts in sexual violence research rated the effectiveness of participants' responses to sexual victimization risk vignettes (i.e., likelihood of decreasing risk for having an unwanted sexual experience) and nonsexual social situation vignettes (i.e., increasing the likelihood that the woman would succeed in achieving the social goal described). Results revealed that participants' responses become more effective with practice to both the sexual and nonsexual social situation vignettes ($F(4, 95) = 5.41, p < .001$ and $F(4, 95) = 27.81, p = p < .001$, respectively). Sexual victimization history, sexual attitudes, and psychopathology were not significantly related to participants' response effectiveness for either the sexual victimization risk or nonsexual social situation vignettes. Implications for sexual assault prevention interventions using behavioral rehearsal with feedback are discussed.

Erica Nason

Applications of Virtual Reality in Sexual Violence Research: Exploring Methodological and Ethical Decision Making

Erica Nason, Texas State University; Gabriela Valladares, Texas State University; Anastasia Gumatay, Texas State University; Kristen Ranus Cordoba, Texas State University; Elise VanParis, Wayne State University

Virtual reality (VR) environments are highly immersive and can be used to study aspects of violence that are otherwise challenging for researchers to study in real time. VR provides researchers with many experimental advantages, including the ability to maximize ecological validity, observe iterative decisions within a single scenario, and ethically study behaviors such as sexual aggression. Previous research has used VR to study programs aimed at reducing interpersonal violence, such as the bystander intervention. The current project uses VR to study behavioral trajectories of both sexually aggressive and non-aggressive men to understand potential mechanisms underlying sexual perpetration. In the current study,

VR will be used with alcohol administration to understand the cognitive, behavioral, and emotional reactions of participants in a virtual dating interaction.

The proposed presentation will discuss methodological and ethical considerations in the use of VR to study sexual aggression, using examples from the ongoing project. A multi-site, multidisciplinary team has worked to design an immersive, realistic dating simulation using a combination of existing research, focus groups, and expertise from computer designers to guide decision making. The strategies described could inform future groups seeking to apply VR methods to the study of interpersonal or sexual violence.

Shimei Nelapati

Examining platform-specific safety features and supports for abusive and violent content on social media

Shimei Nelapati, University of Florida; Nathan Wydra, University of Florida; Fredrica Grant, University of Florida; Tyler Favier, University of Florida; Joy Gabrielli, University of Florida

Prompted by advocacy efforts and public, media, and regulatory pressure, social media companies have increasingly incorporated platform- and user-initiated content moderation tools to address harm and promote safety. The present study will examine safety features and supports provided by social media platforms to address content specifically depicting interpersonal abuse and violence. Study aims include the following 1) to describe safety features (e.g., reporting or flagging procedures) across social media platforms (e.g., BeReal, Discord, Facebook, Instagram, Reddit, Snapchat, TikTok, Twitch, X/Twitter, YouTube), 2) to describe the availability and scope of support resources (e.g., crisis helpline number), and 3) to identify gaps in safety features and areas for improvement in support resources across existing platforms. Publicly available information will be collected from identified, English-language social media app- and web-based platforms and then content analyzed, attending to both harm-reducing safety features, policies/guidelines, and documentation procedures and health-promoting support resources and tools. Anticipated outcomes include contributing to a comprehensive understanding of safety and support mechanisms provided by social media platforms, identifying strengths and weaknesses in existing platform design, and providing recommendations for potential enhancement. Study findings may inform users, professionals and advocacy groups, companies, and policymakers about how to address and respond to content depicting interpersonal abuse and violence on social media. Findings will contribute to supplemental, digital infographics for children and adolescents, parents, and professionals.

Corey Nichols-Hadeed

Child Abuse and Neglect Risk Assessment Tools for Family Court

Corey Nichols-Hadeed, University of Rochester Medical Center; Catherine Cerulli, University of Rochester; Veronica Leva, Mt. Hope Family Center; Kathryn Spearman, Johns Hopkins School of Nursing; Sebastian Szczebiot, Susan B. Anthony Center

This TRANSFORM court quality improvement research project will investigate the use of an evidence-based risk assessment for family court partners to assess severity of child abuse and neglect (CAN) in court environments. By conducting focus groups with court staff and court-involved families, we aim to understand interdisciplinary opinions on the implementation of such a tool, and will meet with judges, family court attorneys, and individuals with previous family court cases. Qualitative analysis will be used to inform future development or improvement of such tools and ultimately assist the court in risk assessment use in daily practice. Results will be presented to highlight themes and opportunities to use evidence-based tool to identify and address CAN in the family court setting.

Nicholas Ostapchuk

Domestic homicide: Examining the role of perpetrator mental health

Nicholas Ostapchuk, University of Toronto; Katreena Scott, Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children, Western University

Preventing domestic violence is a concern of international priority. While there need to be more services and resources dedicated to children and women survivors, part of the solution to ending domestic violence involves examining how we can prevent men from perpetrating this abuse. International retrospective research has revealed that depression is commonly identified in male perpetrators of domestic violence. Therefore, with the goal of prevention, the present study further explores the role of male perpetrator mental health in the context of domestic homicide. Reflexive thematic analysis was used with interviews that were conducted as part of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with

Vulnerable Populations (CDHPVP), which was a five-year Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council (SSHRC) funded initiative that sought to identify protocols and strategies that will reduce risk of domestic homicide. From 90 interviews with survivors of domestic violence and 38 interviews with individuals who were close to victims of domestic homicide, a subset was coded and dominant themes relating to male perpetrator mental health were analyzed. Preliminary themes reveal how toxic masculinity, intersectionality, and systems interact with men's mental health to perpetuate the perpetration of domestic violence. Addressing toxic masculinity and fostering mental wellness with boys from an early age is identified as a major component of preventing domestic violence. Implications for intervention with boys and men as well as envisioning futures without domestic violence are discussed.

Kayla Patterson

Profiles of intimate partner violence and their association with gender hostility

Kayla Patterson, Department of Psychology at the University of Montreal; Daspe Marie-Ève, University of Montreal; Katherine Péloquin, University of Montreal; Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal; Marie-France Lafontaine, University of Ottawa

Gender hostility is a social construct that represents hostile emotions and beliefs toward a specific gender. Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) perpetrated by men has been associated with men's hostility toward women (HTW). However, no study examining gender hostility has considered the main form of IPV and its severity, nor has the link between IPV perpetrated by men and hostility toward men (HTM) been investigated. The present study aimed to (1) replicate profiles of IPV perpetrators found in a previous study (Brassard et al., 2023) based on the severity of physical, psychological, sexual, and coercive control IPV and (2) examine differences between profiles regarding gender hostility. A total of 969 men seeking help for IPV-related difficulties completed questionnaires measuring IPV and gender hostility. Latent profile analyses revealed four profiles: minor psychological IPV and severe control ($n = 341$), severe IPV and control ($n = 210$), minor IPV and control ($n = 123$), and no/minor psychological IPV ($n = 295$). Significant differences were observed between profiles in terms of gender hostility, suggesting that the profiles characterized by severe forms of IPV and coercive control displayed the highest levels of HTW and HTM. Findings will contribute to guide intervention strategies tailored to these different subgroups of men.

Roselyn Peterson

Validation of the Online Social Reactions Questionnaire among Adults who Disclosed Online Victimization Via #MeToo: A Confirmatory Factor Analysis

Roselyn Peterson, Brown University; Prachi Bhuptani, Rhode Island Hospital and Brown University; Lindsay Orchowski, Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Sarah Ullman, University of Illinois at Chicago

The way in which people respond to disclosures of sexual victimization can play an important role in survivors' recovery processes. The current study conducted a confirmatory factor analysis of a questionnaire aimed at characterizing the way in which others respond to disclosure of sexual victimization in online spaces. Participants ($N = 767$) were recruited via social media to participate in a study of disclosure of unwanted sexual experiences, with 25.4% ($n = 195$) endorsing disclosure of an unwanted sexual experience online using the hashtag #MeToo, who were included in analyses. Participants completed the Online Social Reactions Questionnaire (OSRQ), which includes the 16 items adapted from the Social Reactions Questionnaire - Shortened (Ullman et. al., 2017) – a commonly used tool to assess social reactions to in-person disclosure of sexual victimization – as well as eight additional items developed through expert review and consultation of the literature on social reactions to disclosure of sexual victimization in online spaces. Exploratory structural equation modeling confirmed the OSRQ as a 23-item measure with a four-factor structure: 1) Turning Against+, 2) Unsupportive Acknowledgement, 3) Positive Support+, and 4) Online Sharing; model fit: $\chi^2(186) = 387.125$, $p < .001$, CFI = .976, RMSEA = .074 (90% CI = .064, .085), SRMR = .034. The OSRQ revealed excellent Cronbach's alpha ($\alpha = 0.93$) and McDonald's Omega ($\omega = 0.93$). The OSRQ represents a new measure that can be used to characterize the way in which others respond to online disclosures of sexual victimization.

Estelle Piché

A shared responsibility: Deepening the socioecological framework of resilience in adolescent girls' survivors of adverse childhood experiences and sexual dating violence

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Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) in nearly half of youth under the age of 18 raises alarming concerns, increasing vulnerability to revictimization in intimate relationships. In the context of sexual dating violence (DV), girls face an increased risk. Cumulative effect of these victimization experiences not only worsens consequences but also impacts coping strategies. Although some girls demonstrate resilience through positive development, the resources facilitating this journey remain unexplored. This qualitative study focuses on resilience of girls with a history of ACEs and sexual DV (n = 21; Mage = 17.33). Drawing on a socioecological framework, a directed content analysis identified three sets of resources contributing to resilience: 1) individual and relational (supportive surroundings, navigating intimate relationships' dynamics, personal growth attributes); 2) community (pivotal role of professionals); and 3) macrosystemic (obstacles within legal system and social retribution). Results emphasize the shared responsibility in fostering resilience, highlighting the impact of relational, professional, and societal factors beyond individual ones. Interventions aimed at promoting positive intimate relationships, combined with guidance for professionals and legal institutions, represent essential avenues for optimizing resilience of girls' survivors.

Jinny Poirier-Plante

Cannabis use in parents: A public health issue for the prevention of abuse and neglect and the promotion of optimal development in children?

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Parental use of psychoactive substances is a known risk factor for child maltreatment and cannabis use in parents has been associated with an increased risk of physical abuse. However, little is known about the perceived acceptability of using cannabis when taking care of children in parents from the community. This study aims to provide a first portrait of the perceived acceptability of cannabis use in the population of parents with at least one child aged 11 or under in the Province of Quebec, where cannabis use is legal. A sample of 3,241 parents (49.6% as mothers) was based on a panel sampling. A questionnaire developed by the research team was administered online and analyses were performed using weighted scores. Results indicate that 22.6% of parents think it's acceptable to use cannabis while caring for a child, and 24.3% have used cannabis since the birth of their children. Among users, around 18.1% perceived that using cannabis has no effect on parenting and 28.6% considered that it improves parenting. This study highlights the high frequency and perceived acceptability of cannabis use in parents in the general population. This calls for future research evaluating the extent to which cannabis use impacts parents' ability to respond to their children's needs and for innovative public health strategies addressing

Elizabeth Powers

Assessing the Relationship between Adult Health Outcomes and Childhood Discrimination under the ACEs Framework

Elizabeth Powers, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Ana Uribe, Kristen Howard, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Minji Lee, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Maria Galano, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) are prevalent stressors that can have lasting negative impacts on well-being. However, ACEs research has historically excluded childhood discrimination, which is a potentially important experience contributing to health disparities. The goal of this study was to identify the prevalence of discrimination-related ACEs in childhood and examine the effects of such experiences on young adult mental health, accounting for other ACEs. The sample (N=164) included 18-25 year-olds who identified as sexual/gender minorities (N=108) or as US racial/ethnic minorities (N=102), recruited both

through a Psychology subject pool as well as community flyering. Participants completed an anonymous Qualtrics survey assessing sexual/gender minority ACEs (SGM ACEs), racial/ethnic minority ACEs (REM ACEs), current discrimination, traditional ACEs, and current depression, anxiety, and substance misuse. More SGM ACEs were associated with higher anxiety ($B = 2.00, p < .05$) and depression ($B = 2.78, p < .05$), accounting for the effects of more typically assessed ACEs. SGM ACEs were not associated with current alcohol or marijuana use. REM ACEs were not significantly associated with mental health or substance use. These findings highlight how larger cultural, systemic, and political influences can impact childhood ACE exposure and contribute to long-term adjustment.

Kathleen Preble

An Examination of Sex Trafficking by Race, Ethnicity and Gender in the State of Missouri on State and Local Levels: Implications for Anti-Oppressive Practice

Kathleen Preble, University of Missouri Columbia; Andrea Nichols, St. Louis Community College/Washington University St. Louis; Ashley Cox, University of Missouri St. Louis

Studies examining the relationship between sex trafficking victimization and race/ethnicity are typically limited to organizational or national level data. State level and local level analyses are limited, and typically do not occur simultaneously. The aim of the current study is bi-fold: to examine the 1) race/ethnicity of sex trafficking survivors relative to the population on state and local levels, and 2) race/ethnicity of sex trafficking survivors compared to service providers in the State of Missouri, U.S.A. Data were derived from survey responses involving 107 social, healthcare, and legal service providers who reported working with 402 sex trafficking survivors (sex trafficking alone, $n=349$, sex and labor trafficking combined, $n=53$) accessing services in the previous year. Results indicate disproportionate sex trafficking victimization of people of color on local, regional and state levels, and service providers' race/ethnicity did not reflect the diversity of the survivors they served. The results underscore the necessity for anti-oppressive practice on micro, mezzo, and macro levels; specific recommendations for practice, education and training, and policy work will be discussed.

The problem with this tactic is that it encourages color evasive approaches to anti-trafficking policy and interventions. While anyone is at risk, some may be at higher risk than others; engaging in color evasiveness distracts attention and resources away from root sources of the problem (e.g., structural racism) and interventions incorporating anti-oppressive practice (AOP). Practices that are inclusive of race/ethnicity are needed, as a long history of research finds barriers to accessing services, discrepancy in service provision, and marginalization in services related to race, ethnicity, class, limited English-speaking abilities, and diverse cultural backgrounds. The extant research literature indicates providers may demonstrate less concern for survivors of trafficking belonging to racial/ethnic minority groups and are more likely to engage in victim blaming. Furthermore, fetishizing BIPOC reflects and reproduces their marginalization and oppression rooted in histories of military culture, colonization, and chattel slavery, exacerbating stigma, victim blaming, and barriers to service access. Color evasive approaches result in perpetuating notions of ideal victimhood. Much has been written about the "ideal victim" of sex trafficking, as a young/adolescent, cisgender, White, suburban/middle class, girl problematizing identification and perpetuating criminalization of BIPOC survivors of trafficking.

In contrast to color evasive approaches to anti-trafficking service provision, anti-oppressive practice encourages the provider to position their privilege in context of the helping situation while being reflective and open to understanding how structural and political obstacles around racial identity have shaped the experiences of their clients. This study examined the race/ethnicity of survivors relative to the population on state and local levels in a small Mid-Western state. We also examined the proportional rate between survivors and providers to evaluate whether providers appeared to mimic the racial identities they served. Overall, results showed that sex trafficking survivors who identified as a racialized minority were overrepresented relative to the population by 2 to 8 times. Providers of color were underrepresented relative to the number of survivors of color by as much as nearly 4 times, underscoring the need for anti-oppressive practices in anti-trafficking response. In terms of gender, most providers identified as female (91.3%, $n=63$), 3 individuals identified as non-binary (4.3%), no transgender identifying providers and only 3 (4.3%) cis-male identifying. While there were is a 1:1 ratio of female providers to survivors, the ratio among male, non-binary, and transgender identities not as equitable. For male and non-binary identifying there are survivors providers for every 1 provider, and no transgender providers for any of the survivors across the state. Micro level implications included the need to continue to engage in cultural awareness

among providers to ensure they are being self-reflective of their social positionality, power and privilege when working with survivors. Moreover, providers and researchers must be more cognizant of survivors' cultural strengths which can serve as strategies to engage in the aftercare process. On more macro levels, findings continue to encourage us to be aware of the perils of the ideal victim framework, recruiting more providers of color and other diverse backgrounds and continuing to advocate for inclusive, anti-racist antitrafficking policies to be implemented. Also implicated is the need to increase awareness about the impacts of anti-LGBTQ legislation which may prevent some organizations from being able to serve this population or at least make some organizations wary of serving them.

Kathleen Preble

Solution Court Innovations to Relationship Violence in Kansas City Missouri

Kathleen Preble, University of Missouri Columbia; Courtney Wachal, Kansas City Municipal Court

Intimate partner violence is an important global health problem that has negative implications on the socio-economic wellbeing of individuals and the larger societies. Though, both genders are at risk, females have however been revealed to be more vulnerable to intimate partner violence. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence argues that over 10 million people experience intimate partner violence every year in the U.S, with a lot more left unreported. The report further reveals that 41.8% of women in Missouri experience some form of intimate partner physical violence, or intimate partner sexual violence in their lifetimes. In the past in the Kansas City Domestic Violence Court (KCMO DV Court), First time offenders have not been required to be engaged in educational or rehabilitation services when charged with domestic violence offence, hence, beliefs and behaviors about domestic violence were left unaddressed, which can lead recurring cases of abuse. Moreover, adult dating violence occurrences were also minimally addressed. In response, the KCMO DV Court, recognized by the Department of Justice as a certified mentor court, created two dockets to address the needs of these justice system involved scenarios to improve victim safety and reduce domestic violence incidents. KCMO DV Court reached out to the researchers to evaluate an innovative approach to first time offenders and dating violence perpetrators by pioneering an age-appropriate intervention class to address recidivism in the domestic violence court, underpinned by the justice reinvestment approach.

Objective

The main objective of this poster presentation is to share the docket designs and lessons learned thus far with interested professionals. Specifically,

1. Discuss the design of the First Time Offender and RSVP Dockets. Including eligibility requirements and requirements for successful program completion.

2. Share insights about lessons learned after 18 months of program completion.

Methods

At the time of adjudication, prosecutors and the Judge confer on which offenders could benefit from the specialized dockets. Weekly staffing meetings are held for the duration of the offenders' treatment to discuss progress and needs. Once the program has been offered to the offender, they meet with their probation officer to get started with social service referrals, financial literacy assistance, and mental health well-being. All services are provided at no cost to the probationer. The first time DV offenders docket (N=125) involves a 3-hour gender specific classes—Turning Point class for males and females respectively, with the aim of examining the power dynamics and triggers of abuse in a relationship and reducing violence in relationships. The Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention docket (RSVP; N=9), includes a batterer's intervention curriculum for individuals with recurring intimate partner violence history, with the aim of helping offenders take responsibility for their actions and learning non-violent ways to address relationship issues. Survivors of RSVP probationers are also offered wraparound services through the court at no cost. Both dockets are currently being assessed for efficacy. Participants in both dockets fill out a pre and posttest survey before and after their respective classes to assess differences in thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs. The survey consists of demographic, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), Intimate partner violence responsibility attribution scale, and conflict tactics scale. However, participants in the RSVP docket would be resurveyed at 6mos, 12 mos, 24mo follow-up after intervention to assess effectiveness of intervention. A qualitative interview also provides contextual content to understand quantitative outcomes.

Conclusion and Implications

These dockets were designed to reduce the high rates of IPV being experienced in the Kansas City area. Placing courts at the center of supportive behavior change, rather than sources of oppression, is innovative by itself. This poster proposes to discuss the details of each docket and seeks to inform others interested in solution courts for domestic violence.

Kristen Ravi

How are Immigrant Survivors of Domestic Violence Using the Violence Against Women Act: A Scoping Review

Kristen Ravi, University of Tennessee; Abha Rai, Loyola University Chicago; Alix Sanchez Gomez, Loyola University Chicago; Bushra Sabri, PhD, Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing

Domestic violence (DV) is a public health crisis that impacts all individuals, locally, nationally, and globally. While DV can affect everyone, the impact on immigrants is distinct. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) is one of the main remedial provisions for survivors of DV to seek legal relief. The goal of this scoping review is to examine the use of the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) with immigrants in the United States and the gaps associated with the implementation of VAWA. This scoping review was conducted in October 2023 and included seven articles published from 2008 to 2019. Findings from the review highlight that a large number of immigrant survivors are not aware of VAWA. Of those who utilized VAWA, the challenges faced by immigrant survivors include re-traumatization when engaging with the process, adverse experiences with service providers and law enforcement, and demonstrating that they were “good enough victims” who cooperate with law enforcement. Additionally, immigrant survivors report long wait times for processing for work authorization and difficulty accessing public benefits even when entitled to them. Based on the results of this scoping review, there is a need to provide training protocols for service providers and law enforcement, reduce the length of U-visa wait times, and expedite work authorization and access to benefits for eligible survivors.

Johanna Reiter

"It really helped me to draw it": Arts-based Methods for Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Research

Johanna Reiter, Skidmore College

Most research on the topic of IPV and parenting uses methods of data collection that can feel overwhelming and invasive to participants. The use of arts-based research methods (ABR) to collect sensitive data can be a less-intrusive way for participants to convey their experiences. Storyboarding is one such ABR, and creates a space in which participants can control the information they disclose. As part of a qualitative study looking at the relationship between exposure to IPV and parenting, a robust sample of IPV survivors was recruited. Interviews began with an open-ended storyboarding activity in which participants visually expressed parts of their experiences with IPV and parenting. Content analysis of the storyboard process resulted in the identification of three themes: tone versus content, storyboard display, and the separation of parenting and abuse. Themes highlighted ways participants used the storyboard to reflect, organize thoughts, and feel at ease in the interview space.

Ann Richey

Washington State Middle School Staff and Student Perspectives on Youth Sexual Violence

Ann Richey, University of Washington; Avanti Adhia, University of Washington; Megan Rogers, University of Washington; Fredrick Rivara, University of Washington; Betty Bekemeier, University of Washington

Purpose: Sexual violence (SV) includes sexual harassment, sexual assault, and dating violence. SV begins early, and schools play a crucial role in SV prevention. It is essential for students to recognize signs of SV, and for staff to feel equipped to intervene in such situations.

Methods: We surveyed 342 students in 1 middle school to understand their experiences with SV and 110 staff members in 3 middle schools to understand their knowledge of and attitudes about SV prevention.

Results: In the past year, 22% of students reported having someone make unwelcome sexual comments, jokes, gestures, or looks toward them. Students also had varied perceptions on what behaviors they consider abusive in dating relationships. For example, 27% of students did not view name calling or insulting as abusive and 21% of students did not view a dating partner telling them what to do all the time as abusive. Nearly all staff (97%) felt responsible for intervening in SV situations, but 57% felt like they had little knowledge about SV and 45% felt they did not have the knowledge or skills to intervene.

Conclusions: SV in middle schools is prevalent, with students having varied perceptions on what is considered abusive behavior. Staff know the importance of addressing SV but may need additional training to feel confident intervening in cases of SV between students.

Sue Righthand

The Youth Needs and Progress Scale - Assessing Progress When Youths Have Engaged in Abusive Sexual Behaviors

Sue Righthand, Independent Practice; Lindsey Lagerstrom, University of Maine

The Youth Needs and Progress Scale (YNPS) is an evaluator-completed assessment tool that can be used with individuals ages 12 to 25 years' old who have engaged in abusive sexual behavior. The YNPS is designed to help identify risk-relevant intervention needs and track progress toward resolving those needs. Importantly, the YNPS is intended to be a component of a comprehensive assessment that considers an array of risk-relevant individual, social, and environmental factors. Following an initial assessment, reassessments should be conducted at least every three months to identify progress toward resolving identified intervention needs, or the lack thereof, and to adjust interventions accordingly. Individuals qualified to administer the YNPS should meet specific guidelines outlined in the User Guide¹ and utilize administration and rating procedures described therein.

Development:

The YNPS is a unique measure in that it was designed to identify dynamic risks, protective factors, and intervention needs associated with problematic, illegal, and abusive sexual behavior in youth and young adults, as well as assist providers in creating, updating, and administering effective intervention plans that facilitate timely discharges from services.² The YNPS was created as the primary work product of the United States Department of Justice (DOJ), Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking; (SMART Office) Assessing, Treating, and Managing Juveniles with Illegal Sexual Behavior: The Juvenile Treatment Progress Scale Development and Implementation grant awarded to Fairleigh Dickinson University (# 2016-AW-BX-K004).³ A significant goal in developing the YNPS was to overcome some of the challenges inherent in risk assessment scales; for example, by focusing on risk-relevant intervention needs that can change as a function of treatment and maturation. Therefore, an additional objective of the YNPS project was to develop a scale that was sensitive to developmental immaturity, individual and situational flux, and that also would be responsive to the heterogeneity and individual differences among youths and their social ecology and culture. In addition, factors that could enhance or, conversely, interfere with responses to intervention were selected as well. Initial steps for the development of the YNPS included reviewing the empirical literature to identify relevant domains and generate items for the scale. Secondly, a panel of experts assisted in reducing the number of items under consideration, establishing content validity, and selecting the 4-point rating scale.⁴ A test version of a treatment needs and progress scale was piloted in five states across multiple sites; data was collected from 608 youths and analyzed.⁵ Additionally, qualitative feedback from sites was obtained and indicated that the scale was easy to use, gave focus and direction to treatment, was helpful for treatment planning, and was useful during team meetings. However, sites reported some challenges, including that some items were difficult to rate and historical information could be especially difficult to obtain. Thus, the project's final steps included performing a critical analysis of each item, streamlining and improving item descriptions when indicated, and refining rating guidelines. Additionally, historical items were dropped from the scale. Although historical information is an important component of a comprehensive assessment, the purpose of this scale is to focus only on risk-relevant dynamic items that can change as a function of interventions and maturation. The final draft of the scale was reviewed by the expert panel and site volunteers who provided some additional, helpful, comments; and a User Guide with the final version of the scale, named the Youth Needs and Progress Scale (YNPS), was completed.⁶

Research Findings:

Analyses conducted during and after completion of the project indicated the following. Principle component analysis findings suggested a three-component solution with Component 1 including needs related to general behavior self-management items, Component 2 including sexual self-management items, and Component 3 including environmental factors and supports. Trend analyses indicated the scale was sensitive to developmental and behavioral changes over time. Not surprisingly, Juvenile Sex Offender Assessment Protocol II (J-SOAP II) data, available from two sites, revealed that YNPS dynamic sexual self-management items scores correlated with static J-SOAP II Scale 1 Sex Drive and Preoccupation scores. Those with greater observed risks (per J-SOAP II Scales 1) had higher average

sexual self-management intervention needs (per YNPS sexual self-management items) ($p < .001$), both groups decreased in treatment needs over 1 year ($p < .0001$) and, of note, intervention needs among those assessed with more risks declined faster ($p < .0001$) than those assessed with fewer risks.⁶ In conclusion, the YNPS is a unique measure intended for adolescents and young adults ages 12-25 who have engaged in problematic, illegal, and abusive sexual behavior. When used in conjunction with other assessment materials, the YNPS can help identify risk-relevant intervention needs, track progress toward resolving those needs and, thereby, enhance community safety and healthy youth development.

Julia Rossi

Parental Attachments Styles as Predictors of Dating Aggression

Julia Rossi, Providence College; Charlene Collibee, Providence College

INTRO: Insecure parental attachment is thought to be related to risk of dating aggression (DA), while secure attachments have overall higher quality relationships entering adulthood (Tussey, 2021). We hypothesized that avoidant and secure parent attachment will be related to a decrease in DA perpetration and victimization. In contrast, anxious attachment will be linked to an increase in DA.

METHODS: Six waves of community-based data were collected from 120 young adults (60 females) ages 18-25. Data collection occurred monthly, for six months. Data for this study were extracted from the baseline timepoint, and 6 months after baseline. The measures used were parent attachment styles (Behavioral System Questionnaire) and dating aggression (Revised Conflict Tactic Scale).

RESULTS: We conducted multilevel models (MLMs) examining the associations between each form of attachment and increases in each form of DA (physical and psychological) across 6 months. Parental relational anxiety was positively related to an increase in each form of DA. In contrast, parental relational avoidance and secure attachment were largely associated with a reduction in DA.

DISCUSSION: Discussion will address the theoretical implications of the present findings for the links between attachment and DA. We will also consider the implications for prevention and intervention for young adults.

Sabry Adel Saadi

Experiences, Needs, and Service Utilization by (Co) Victims of Domestic Violence Against Women

Sabry Adel Saadi, University of Québec in Montréal / WESTERN ONTARIO UNIVERSITY

Background: In Québec, intrafamilial homicides account for 29.5% of all homicides, with the majority being cases of domestic violence-related killings by men of their female (ex)partners (MSP, 2023).

Coercive control, an often insidious and prevalent dynamic in these cases, is central to this study.

Retrospective reviews of femicides shows that a majority of women sought help prior to their murder underscoring the urgency to understand and act. However, there remains a gap concerning needs and the help-seeking experiences of survivors and their close ones, especially those with children during the critical post-separation period. Our research aims to fill this gap by focusing on the often-neglected needs related to women's self-determination and capacity to act to protect themselves and their loved ones, thus shedding light on lesser-known facets of domestic violence.

Objectives: This research focuses on elucidating the often unexpressed experiences and needs of women survivors of attempted femicide and their close ones. The goal is twofold: to reveal the complexity and specificity of the psycho-socio-judicial needs of survivors in the post-separation period, and to highlight the help strategies they develop in response to these challenges. The study aspires to document practices of self-determination and agency, which are crucial but underrepresented in the literature on domestic violence. Through this work, our aim is to make a substantial contribution towards enhancing comprehension of coercive control, domestic violence dynamics, and journeys to safety.

Methodology: Our study draws on in depth interviews of survivors of near femicide and from proxies (family members, friends, colleagues) of women killed. Data was collected as part of the Canadian Initiative for the Prevention of Domestic Homicides, a large, multi-site project with investigators from across Canada focused on four populations that are known to experience increased vulnerability to domestic homicide including: Indigenous populations, rural, remote, and northern populations, immigrant and refugee populations, and children exposed to domestic violence. This study makes use of the 26 interviews that were conducted with survivors in Québec.

Interviews were designed in accordance with an narrative research framework and invited participants to talk about specific times when they didn't feel safe, what they did about it, who they sought help from, and what was helpful and unhelpful. Probes were used to further explore the resultant stories and elicit

elaboration on survivors' help-seeking behaviours, barriers to seeking help, and the kind of supports that may have been more helpful. Additional probes also invited participants to reflect upon what these stories and events meant to them, so as to gain an understanding of their interpretation of their own story.

Analysis adopted a phenomenological analysis to seek to understand the intimate experiences of the individuals involved. Methodological rigor is ensured by careful selection of participants and conducting interviews that allow for free and open narration. The analysis plans to connect these narratives to the research objectives, aiming to reveal authentic insights into survival strategies and post-violence needs.

Positionality: The author of this thesis engages in this research with a perspective enriched by personal and professional experiences in the field of domestic violence. As a man belonging to a visible minority and part of the sexual and gender diversity, as well as a survivor of domestic violence, he brings a deep understanding of the subtleties of gender-based violence. This confluence of identities offers a particular sensitivity to the narratives of survivors and witnesses of these violences, allowing for a nuanced and empathetic analysis. Professionally, the author has worked as a specialized educator and social worker, acquiring direct practical experience with victims and intervention systems. This lived and professional expertise, combined with an active role in the data collection phase of the Canadian Initiative for the Prevention of Domestic Homicides, gives the author a unique position to interpret the data with rigor and sensitivity, while recognizing the importance of maintaining scientific objectivity.

Results: As we navigate through the data and starting the analysis, a concise summary of the preliminary with some initial themes, offering a glimpse into the discoveries made during the course of our study.

Implications: The research aims to illuminate the post-violence journeys of survivors and to influence interventions and policies. By identifying specific needs and examining self-determination strategies, this study proposes a framework for improving support systems and for creating more effective public policies. The ultimate goal is to provide essential information to strengthen the protection and support of survivors of attempted femicide and their close ones.

Tatiana Sanhueza

Intersectoral action: an intimate partner violence prevention strategy. The case of Montréal-Nord, a multicultural immigration neighborhood.

Tatiana Sanhueza, Centre InterActions/École nationale d'administration publique; Sonia Parra-Jordan, Table de Quartier Montréal-Nord; Nassera Touati, École Nationale d'administration publique; Lourdes Rodriguez del Barrio, Université de Montreal

Purpose: Montréal-Nord has a higher rate of intimate partner violence (IPV) than the rest of Montréal (7.1% vs 3.8%) (Cousineau et al., 2019). Characterized by a high proportion of a young population and a large number of immigrants, several risk factors for IPV are present: complex socio-economic marginalization, multidimensional disadvantages, racialization (Boussiki et al., 2019). Several intersectoral and concerted strategies have been developed since 2021, to prevent and counter IPV.

Methods: Two qualitative studies were carried out with a multi-method approach. Workers and directors from nonprofit and institutional organizations, immigrant women survivors of IPV and immigrant adolescents living in Montreal-North participated. An socio-ecological model was used for the analysis (Heise, 1998).

Results: Participants identified facilitators/obstacles to intersectoral action (comprehensive, organizational, territorial and structural). The lack of involvement of nonprofit organizations in the solution and the lack of knowledge of resources affect survivors' pathway to end IPV or prevent it. Training allows improving intervention practices but does not necessarily reinforce intersectoral action.

Conclusions: The participation of all key actors is necessary. The research-community alliance is a promising practice for social change. More research on territorial experiences is needed.

Ananya Sharma

Impact of Social Reactions to Sexual Violence Disclosure on Coping, Resilience, and Isolation Across Sexual Orientations

Ananya Sharma, Rhode Island Hospital; Prachi Bhuptani, Rhode Island Hospital and Brown University; Lindsay Orchowski, Alpert Medical School of Brown University

Social reactions to disclosure of sexual victimization are important contributors to the process of healing following an experience of sexual violence. Numerous studies suggest that negative social reactions to

disclosure are linked to poorer overall adjustment and increased trauma-related symptoms. However, studies examining the association between social reactions to disclosure and factors such as coping strategies and resilience report more inconsistent findings. Specifically, some studies suggest that negative social reactions correlate with problem- and emotion-focused coping, whereas other studies do not document such associations. Moreover, while differences in coping strategies and resilience across genders and sexual orientations are well-established, they are rarely examined in the context of social reactions that survivors receive.

In this study, we investigated whether gender and sexual orientation moderate the association between social reactions to disclosure and coping, resilience, and isolation among 471 adult survivors of sexual victimization. The sample included participants who identified their sexual orientation as either heterosexual or bisexual, and participants that identified their gender as a woman or non-binary. Whereas gender did not moderate the association between social reactions and coping, resilience, and isolation, a significant moderation as a function of sexual orientation emerged. Specifically, compared to heterosexual survivors, bisexual survivors who received turned-against reactions reported lower levels of social isolation. Compared to heterosexual women, bisexual survivors who received positive social reactions reported high levels of emotion-focused coping. Findings underscore the importance of considering sexual orientation when examining the impact of social reactions on survivors. Data also highlight the nuanced interplay between sexual orientation, social reactions, coping strategies, and isolation in the aftermath of sexual victimization. Understanding this interplay is critical for providing effective support and interventions tailored to the needs of survivors across diverse identities.

Jane Silovsky

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention in the Schools: School Personnel's Perceptions

Jane Silovsky, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Erin Taylor, OUHSC; Maggie Ingram, CDC/NCIPC/DVP; Maddison North, University of Oklahoma; Trista Maluy, OUHSC

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a major public health issue in the United States. Notably, schools have the ability to directly address the prevention of CSA for children, including youth sexual behavior, considering the time, oversight and guidance they provide to children. Further, school personnel may be the first to identify situations in which a child is being sexually abused and are the largest group of individuals to make reports to child welfare (DHHS, 2021). In fact, federal Title IX specifically requires schools to protect all students, faculty, and staff from sex-based violence. Little is known regarding comprehensive CSA prevention efforts in the schools. To examine school personnel's understanding of CSA prevention efforts in the schools, qualitative interviews with 23 school personnel, including counselors, teachers, and other educational professionals were conducted. The distribution of school communities was rural (51%), suburban (19%) and urban (28%). All grade levels were represented, with some participants covering multiple grade levels. The study team used reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clark, 2006) to generate themes related to the ways school personnel perceive and engage with child sexual abuse prevention and response efforts in their schools. Themes found centered around (a) varying levels in competence, confidence, and experience, (b) inconsistency and fragmentation in prevention efforts, (c) opportunities for improvements in training, (d) prioritizing youth safety and well-being, and (e) multifaceted challenges for prevention. Personnel's responses commonly centered around response to disclosure, with little evidence of comprehensive prevention efforts in the schools. Guidance and strategies to improve CSA prevention in the schools will be discussed.

Madeline Smethurst

Predictors of Veteran Attendance in an Intimate Partner Violence Intervention

Madeline Smethurst; National Center for PTSD; Casey Taft, National Center for PTSD; Suzannah Creech, Dell Medical School, The University of Texas At Austin

Intimate partner violence (IPV) continues to be a public health crisis and researchers have urged the need for more empirically-validated intervention (Taft & Campbell, 2023). Strength at Home (SAH), a trauma-informed and evidence-based IPV intervention, has recently been implemented across the Veteran Affairs Healthcare System (VAHCS; Creech et al., 2023). To minimize attrition and maximize benefit, it is critical to understand factors associated with program attendance. The current study of 2,754 veterans that participated in SAH across the VAHCS examined potential correlates of session attendance,

including demographic characteristics, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptom severity, alcohol use, court-involvement, current military involvement, and intervention modality (in-person vs. virtual). Results indicated that while age, education, employment status, retirement status, PTSD symptom severity, alcohol use, and court involvement were associated with attendance at the bivariate level in the expected direction, only education, employment status, retirement status, alcohol use, and court involvement emerged as significant unique predictors of attendance. These findings suggest the importance of a trauma-informed, coordinated community response to IPV intervention and integration of motivational components surrounding problematic alcohol use to enhance compliance and mitigate barriers to attendance.

Lori Stevenson

Translating Research into Practice

Lori Stevenson, Mt. Hope Family Center; Veronica Leva, Mt. Hope Family Center; Catherine Cerulli, University of Rochester; Corey Nichols-Hadeed, University of Rochester Medical Center; Wendi Cross, Mt. Hope Family Center

The Dissemination and Outreach Core (DOC) of the TRANSFORM Research Center (a National Institute of Child Health and Human Development funded center of excellence for child abuse and neglect) aims to distill and disseminate important research findings through a number of traditional and non-traditional methods. Ideally, these audiences include child serving systems as well as the public at large. The problem? Identifying those audiences and how to reach them. Over five years the DOC has some proven strategies for engaging multiple stakeholder groups (child welfare, legal, education, physical and mental health, law enforcement, advocacy groups, funders and policy makers) and sharing evidence-based best practices that help break the intergenerational cycle of child abuse and neglect. Many child-serving systems remain isolated from each other. The TRANSFORM DOC connects organizations and professionals across disciplines to share evidence-based science and prevent maltreatment. To date, over 6 years we have reached 50 states and 11 countries, with a recent public private partnership with an education company that reaches more than 2 million users internationally. This poster highlights our efforts and strategies for bringing these communities together, to share knowledge, and change the way we serve children.

Camille St-Louis

The Impact of their Life Course on Lesbians' Intimate Partner violence

Camille St-Louis, Université Laval

The problem of intimate partner violence (IPV) has been socially recognized in Quebec since the 1970s, following the movements of feminist groups denouncing violence against women in patriarchal societies. At that time, IPV was conceptualized in heterocisnormative terms, i.e., as violence from cisgender men against cisgender women in heterosexual relationships. In 1995, IPV experienced in LGBTQ+ relationships was recognized by the Quebec government as a social problem. However, to our knowledge, few studies have focused on the strategies mobilized by lesbians to cope with IPV and no studies have examined the influence of their life course on how they experience IPV. Therefore, this poster will present some of the results of a master's thesis that examines the influence of lesbians life's course and their coping strategies on IPV. This thesis is part of a research project by Roy and al. (2019-2024) on IPV in LGBTQ+ populations and is based on a secondary analysis of data using the life-course theory. Interviews with seven lesbians aged 47 and over, and seven lesbians aged under 30, were analyzed to highlight the impact of these lesbians life's course, including trajectories, transitions and socio-historical context, on their IPV experiences.

Tami Sullivan

Elucidating survivor-centered practices to promote the safety of participating in daily studies of intimate partner violence: Findings from a 90-day daily study among 258 women

Tami Sullivan, Yale School of Medicine; Ashley Clayton, Yale Department of Psychiatry; Melissa Schick, Yale University; Laura Callinan, Yale University; Christopher Maxwell, Yale University

The purpose of this study is to elucidate survivor-centered practices to promote the safety of participating in daily studies of intimate partner violence (IPV), including assessment of serious threat. Women (N=258) participated in a 90-day daily study of IPV, firearm threat, and related experiences. At baseline,

they shared their preferences for follow-up by research staff if/when a serious threat was reported in a daily survey (i.e., personalized risk flag protocol: staff do nothing, text or call participant, contact her friend/ family, or call the police). Results revealed that 43% of women endorsed IPV that triggered the risk flag protocol, and among these women, the median percent of daily surveys wherein a risk flag was raised was 13.3% (min 1.1%, max 100%). Women's choices for follow-up varied depending on threat type (i.e., future intent to harm, serious threat, serious injury), with having staff text or call the participant to check on her endorsed by the most women regardless of threat type. Additionally, chi-square analyses revealed factors that were (vs. were not) associated with follow-up preference (e.g., relationship status, cohabitation with partner, child in the home, lifetime history of firearm threat). Findings speak to the importance of survivor-defined (rather than IRB-defined) protocols to support women participating in studies of IPV.

Evelyn Syau

Primary Prevention of Firearm Injury in the Pediatric Population: A Systematic Literature Review

Evelyn Syau, The University of Texas at Austin - Dell Medical School; Justin Benzer, University of Texas at Austin; Blake Smith, Dell Medical School, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences; Imelda Vetter, Dell Medical School, Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Sciences

Background: Firearms contribute to more child deaths than any other cause. The 2019 Firearm Safety Among Children and Teens (FACTS) Consortium identified six areas to prioritize firearm injury prevention research. Our literature review updates the FACTS Consortium review to determine what primary prevention gaps still exist.

Methods: We conducted a literature search in PubMed of articles from 2019-2023, combining the following concepts along with its synonyms and subject terms: Firearms AND youth AND violence AND prevention/intervention. Interventions were categorized in the FACTS priority areas.

Results: 38 articles met inclusion criteria. Most articles (n=19) investigated screening approaches in healthcare settings. The remaining articles examined primary prevention strategies in healthcare (n=8), community (n=8), and home (n=3) settings. Of the 32 FACTS urgent research questions, only 11 have been studied. The most investigated question was understanding the most effective screening approaches (n=14), followed by the most effective methods for conducting lethal means counseling in healthcare settings (n=5).

Conclusions: Most post-FACTS Consortium research has been single site studies of screening approaches in healthcare settings. However, there remains a need for effective primary prevention programs.

Valérie Théorêt

Acknowledging a nonconsensual sexual experience as rape: An essential step toward recovery?

Valérie Théorêt, Université de Montréal; Lucy Bhuyan, Kinsey Institute; Zoe Peterson, Indiana University Bloomington; Nathalie Fontaine, Université de Montréal

Purpose. Most individuals who experience acts that legally qualify as rape do not "acknowledge" them as such (Wilson & Miller, 2016). Existing reviews have documented the prevalence and barriers underlying unacknowledged rape, yet its potential implications for recovery remain less understood. Method.

Following the PRISMA guidelines (Page et al., 2021), this systematic review aimed to: 1) investigate the association between rape acknowledgment and psychological distress and 2) identify moderators, mediators, and confounding variables that may influence this association. Results. The final review included 28 studies. Findings revealed that unacknowledged rape was generally associated with either lower or comparable levels of psychological distress than acknowledged rape. Factors such as rape characteristics, meaning attribution, and coping strategies appear to play a role in shaping this association, although the limited number of studies hindered drawing definitive conclusions. Conclusions. This systematic review challenges the notion that acknowledging a nonconsensual sexual experience as "rape" inherently benefits recovery and emphasizes the absence of a robust conceptual framework regarding the anticipated role of rape acknowledgment in recovery. It also underscores the scarcity of available data for individuals outside of a predominantly white college women population.

Elise VanParis

Risk factors related to sexually aggressive behavior among heterosexual men in a noncollege sample

Elise VanParis, Wayne State University; Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University; M.Colleen McDaniel

Objective: Broadly examining the Integrated Model of Sexual Assault (Berkowitz, 1992; 2010), this secondary data analysis investigates the relationship between sexual aggression (SA) perpetration against women and risk factors for SA perpetration among heterosexual men. Method: In the original study (Abbey et al., in review), men aged 18-35 (N = 1291) were recruited through a Qualtrics Panel to complete an online survey for a study of men's dating and sexual experiences with women. Results: In a simultaneous entry multiple regression analysis, all of the risk factors were significantly positively associated with perpetration: hostility towards women, adversarial heterosexual beliefs, friend's approval and pressure for forced sex, childhood abuse, witnessing father's violence towards mother, and heavy episodic alcohol consumption, $F(6, 1284) = 141.84$, $R^2 = 0.39$, $p < .001$. Age and marital status affected the magnitude of some of the associations. Conclusion: These findings support the integrated model of sexual assault and sheds light on which factors have the greatest impact on sexually aggressive behavior. Many past studies focus on traditional college students; thus, this study contributes to the literature by confirming the importance of these risk factors for an older mostly married sample.

Vanessa Voller

The Hidden and Misunderstood Problem of Familial Trafficking of Minors in the United States: A Scoping Review of the Literature

Vanessa Voller, School of Nursing, University of Minnesota; Kayse L. Maass, Dept. of Mechanical and Industrial Engineering, Northeastern University; Elizabeth Weinfurter, Health Sciences Library, University of Minnesota; Lauren Martin, University of Minnesota

Popular media, public policy, and anti-trafficking efforts often portray strong nuclear family bonds as protective against domestic minor sex trafficking (DMST). However, research suggests that familial trafficking, where a family member or guardian is involved in trafficking, is significantly underestimated in the United States (US), creating a gap in understanding and prevention strategies. This scoping review aimed to identify and analyze existing evidence on familial trafficking in the US to inform future research and interventions. Following PRISMA guidelines, comprehensive searches were conducted across six databases, resulting in 22 reviewed articles, with only ten explicitly focusing on familial trafficking. These articles, published between 2015 and 2023, revealed a nascent and under-funded body of literature. Themes from the analysis included the demographic characteristics of victims and perpetrators, risk factors for families engaged in trafficking, and many barriers to detection and prosecution. Additionally, results suggest that familial trafficking is often intergenerational and the result of various forms of social inequality. There is an urgent need for further research to understand the unique challenges of familial sex trafficking to develop effective interventions to disrupt and prevent this form of exploitation of children in the US.

Sarah Walls

Community Collaboration to Enhance Trust and Outcomes: Development of a Participant Engagement Board for IPV Research

Sarah Walls, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Lauren DeMoss, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Intimate partner violence (IPV) among Veterans remains high, underscoring the need to continue research and quality improvement efforts targeting this population. Working with the communities served through participant engagement is integral to aligning research with the needs of the target population and ensuring that innovations are participant-centered and relevant to the population. Assembling a participant engagement board systematically and alongside those within the community is essential so that group membership reflects a broad range of experiences and perspectives. Centering the voices and opinions of those with lived experience is critical to informing research and quality improvement efforts across all stages of research, from project inception and design to conduct. This poster describes steps taken by the IPV Center for Implementation, Research, and Evaluation (IPV-CIRE) to develop a Veteran Engagement Board (VEB) specific to IPV-related research and quality improvement at the Veterans Health Administration (VHA). We highlight the systematic approach used to develop the IPV-CIRE VEB

and describe the importance of participant engagement alongside potential challenges to developing engagement initiatives for IPV research.

Nesa Wasarhaley

The Impact of Mental Illness Stigma on Legal Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence Victims

Nesa Wasarhaley, Bridgewater State University; Madeline Butters, Bridgewater State University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive issue, impacting approximately 25% of women (NISVS, 2015) and disproportionately affecting women with mental illness (VanDeinse et al., 2018). Estimates suggest IPV affects between 22% and 76% of women with severe mental illness (VanDeinse et al. 2018). Women with mental illness are also targets of stigma, which may compound the social stigma of IPV, posing further barriers to seeking help. In cases of IPV in which the victim has a mental illness, people may be less sympathetic and understanding of the victim's circumstance and might discriminate against victims by not believing or supporting them. People who endorse myths about IPV (e.g., "she could have just left") tend to engage in victim-blaming (e.g., Worden & Carlson, 2005), thus people who stigmatize mental illness may be especially unfavorable to a victim with mental illness. Supporting this notion, stigma towards mental illnesses can include perceptions that an individual is responsible for their illness. For instance, stigma toward major depression includes belief that "depression is a sign of personal weakness," (Griffiths et al., 2008) and stigma toward eating disorders consists of misconceptions such as "she just wants attention" (Griffiths et al., 2015).

Understanding stigma's role in criminal justice responses has important implications for IPV prevention, yet the effects of mental illness stigmatization on legal perceptions of victims is not readily explored in the literature. To address this gap, the present study examined the associations between mental illness stigma and perceptions of an IPV case. Participants from MTurk (N=191) completed the study in two parts. First, they completed a variety of mental illness stigma measures and the Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance scale (Peters, 2008). Five days later, participants completed a mock juror experiment in which the victim's health status varied via a 4-cell design: mental illness (eating disorder or major depressive disorder), physical illness (fibromyalgia), or no illness. Then participants completed a trial questionnaire in which they rendered verdicts (guilty/not guilty) and rated various aspects of the trial (e.g., victim blame).

We hypothesized that participants with higher levels of mental illness stigma would be less favorable toward the victim (e.g., more victim blame) compared to participants lower in stigma. Additionally, we explored associations between domestic violence myth acceptance and mental illness stigmatization. Finally, we hypothesized that participants would be less favorable toward the victim in cases in which she had a mental illness compared to no mental illness, and that women would be more pro-victim than men. First, we found that depression stigma, eating disorder stigma, and social distancing from mental illness were positively associated with victim blame ($\beta=.49, p<.001$; $\beta=.51, p<.001$; $\beta=.27, p<.001$, respectively) and anger toward the victim ($\beta=.46, p<.001$; $\beta=.41, p<.001$; $\beta=.25, p<.001$, respectively), and negatively associated with sympathy toward the victim ($\beta=-.15, p=.044$; $\beta=-.17, p=.017$; $\beta=-.15, p=.043$, respectively). Thus, those who stigmatized mental illness also judged an IPV victim more harshly than those who did not stigmatize mental illness. Likewise, Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance was strongly positively associated with depression stigma ($r=.69, p<.01$), eating disorder stigma ($r=.68, p<.01$), and social distancing ($r=.47, p<.01$).

As for mock trial judgments, we found a main effect of victim mental illness on anger toward the victim in the opposite direction than predicted. Participants exposed to a victim with major depression or an eating disorder had less anger toward the victim compared to both the victim with a physical illness ($\beta=-.17, p=.048$; $\beta=-.20, p=.018$, respectively) and no illness ($\beta=-.20, p=.021$; $\beta=-.203, p=.008$, respectively). Interestingly, there was a significant interaction between depression stigma and the victim depression condition on victim blame ($\beta=-.46, p=.031$) and anger toward the victim ($\beta=-.72, p=.001$). Interaction probes indicated that participants at high (+1SD) levels of depression stigma blamed the victim with depression less than did participants at low (-1SD) or mean levels of depression stigma. Similarly, participants at mean or high (+1SD) levels of depression stigma had less anger toward the victim with depression than participants at low (-1SD) levels of depression stigma. Perhaps because the victim's depression was made salient in the trial summary, participants with high depression stigma were motivated to appear non-prejudiced (e.g., Sommers & Ellsworth, 2001). Finally, female participants had more sympathy toward the victim than male participants. Although our hypotheses received mixed

support, our results have implications for legal proceedings in IPV cases. We also discuss findings with regard to the criminal justice system's role in destigmatizing IPV.

Alexa Wing

Jealousy and Conflict: The Mediation Between Romantic Attachment Styles and Dating Aggression

Alexa Wing, Providence College; Charlene Collibee, Providence College

Previous research has identified that aggression is promoted by jealousy within insecure attachments (Seiffge-Krenke & Burk, 2015). Further, an indirect path from anxious attachment to IPV victimization was detected via destructive conflict resolution strategies (Bonache et. al, 2016). The current study tests whether conflict and jealousy, each, mediate the relationship between romantic attachment and dating aggression (DA).

Six waves of community-based data were collected from 120 young adults (60 females) ages 18-25, within a romantic relationship. Data collection occurred monthly, for six months. The measures used were: romantic attachment styles (Behavioral Systems Questionnaire), conflict (Networks of Relationships Inventory), jealousy (Multidimensional Jealousy Scale), and dating aggression (Reverse Conflict Tactic Scale).

Relational anxiety was significantly associated with each form of dating aggression and jealousy was related to both relational anxiety and DA. However, jealousy only partially mediated the relationship. We did not find a significant association between relational anxiety and conflict, nor relational avoidance and dating aggression.

Discussion will underscore the role of jealousy in mediating attachment and DA. Discussion will also highlight the limitations of self-report assessments of both jealousy and conflict.

Tim Woodhouse

Why do some victims of domestic abuse attempt suicide? Interviews with survivors in the UK

Tim Woodhouse, Kent County Council

This proposal is based on qualitative research conducted in the UK for the Kent and Medway Suicide Prevention Programme and follows on from a quantitative study which shows that 30% (114 out of 379) of all suspected suicides between 2019 and 2021 were related to domestic abuse.

Research aim

The aim of the qualitative research was to identify the factors, behaviours, fears and feelings relating to domestic abuse which mean that for some victims, attempting suicide becomes a reality.

Method

Semi-structured interviews were held with 12 adult victims of domestic abuse (a mix of female and male) who attempted suicide. (Inclusion and exclusion criteria were used when considering potential interviewees to ensure they were safe from their perpetrator and had ongoing access to support).

Findings

Every experience is different, no two stories were the same, but four clear themes emerged.

Some victims attempt to take their own lives to avoid being killed by their perpetrator. One survivor stated that "I knew he was going to kill me, so it wasn't a matter of choosing to die, just who was going to do it."

For others, it wasn't the physical violence that drove them to attempt suicide, it was the manipulation and coercive control tactics the perpetrator employed. A female victim explained that

"I thought I was worthless, like I didn't deserve to be alive and that everything he said was true. I was horrible and that the only way out was for me to die."

A third cohort of survivors felt so depleted, trapped, lonely and exhausted they felt suicide was the only way out. One victim said the abuse "grinds you down until you're so emotionally exhausted."

For the final cohort of survivors, the suicidal feelings long after the direct abuse stopped. "I felt broken. I felt so many emotions, shame, hurt, fear, grief... I felt like damaged goods. I was broken, I couldn't sleep at night. I was having flashbacks and he was on Tinder finding the next victims. I was a shell of myself."

Recommendations

More research should be completed with a larger sample size comparing different cohorts to explore the possible impact of gender, sexuality, age, disability, ethnicity.

The research should be repeated with perpetrators of domestic abuse who have attempted suicide.

Suicide prevention and domestic abuse training should be available for all front-line professionals who work with people impacted by domestic abuse.

Tim Woodhouse

Why do some UK victims of domestic abuse end up attempting suicide?

Tim Woodhouse, Kent County Council

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Tim Woodhouse, Kent County Council, United Kingdom

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Tian Xia

Compensation for Mental Distress and Rehabilitation Needs for Child Sexual Abuse Victims in China: A Descriptive Analysis of Judicial Verdicts and Compensation Outcomes

Tian Xia, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences in Case Western Reserve University ; Katie Russell, Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences in Case Western Reserve University

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a significant concern globally. While there is a lack of nationwide data on CSA in mainland China (Xiaoyuan et al., 2019), a meta-analysis comprising articles published between 1980 and 2016 revealed that the prevalence of CSA among boys was 10.7% and 11.7% among girls (Ma, 2018). According to the Supreme People's Procuratorate of China, between January and September 2020, public security agencies prosecuted over 12,000 criminal cases of offenses against minors, including rape and indecency (Jingxuan Gao, 2020).

Though the deleterious effect of CSA on psychological and mental health is well known, courts often overlook the need for compensation to address children's mental distress and rehabilitation needs. As of June 2023, it is stated in Article 14 of the Interpretation on the Handling of Criminal Cases of Rape and Indecency against Minors, issued by the Supreme People's Court and implemented by the Supreme People's Procuratorate, that "if a crime such as rape or indecency against a minor causes personal injury... based on appraisal opinions, medical diagnosis, and other evidence indicating the need for psychological treatment and rehabilitation for minors, the related expenses shall be deemed reasonable."

However, it's still unclear what obstacles CSA victims face when seeking this type of compensation for mental distress and rehabilitation needs in court.

This study aims to understand better the compensation outcomes for CSA victims involved in the judicial system in China and seeking mental health assistance. The research questions are: 1) How much compensation did the courts support CSA victims for mental distress or rehabilitation needs? 2) What were the reasons for the rejection of their claims?

Method of Study

China's largest legal database, Alpha-Lawyer (website: <https://alphalawyer.cn>), was used to search for all judicial verdicts between 2013 and 2020 in cases where victims sought compensation for mental distress or rehabilitation following CSA. The inclusion criteria used were: (a) the perpetrator was held criminally responsible for rape and/or indecent assault; (b) the case involved a minor victim (i.e., under the age of 18); (c) the victims sought compensation for mental distress or rehabilitation needs; and (d) the judgment was determined between January 2013 and October 2020. Five graduate-level law students reviewed judicial records. Each record was reviewed by two students, with discrepancies in information identified and compared until a consensus was reached. Data from the records included victim and perpetrator demographics, victim claims/requests, and judicial results. Descriptive statistics were then utilized.

Results

A total of 184 cases were identified, involving 199 child victims and 191 perpetrators. The findings reveal that nearly 22.7% of cases occurred in the perpetrator's home, approximately 17.7% were in an academic setting, 17.2% occurred in the child's own home, of which 2.5% were perpetrated by family members residing there, and 13.1% took place in hotels. Overall, the geographic locations of the cases spanned 87.5% of the provinces in mainland China. Children ages 14 and under accounted for 64% of the victims, with the most concentrated group being 13-15 years old. Of the 199 child victims, 98.0% were girls, and 15% had mental or intellectual developmental delays. Most victims' families hired private lawyers (50%) or were assigned legal aid lawyers (13%), though 35% had no legal representation. Most perpetrators (89.0%) were adults (i.e., older than 18). Approximately 118 perpetrators were convicted of rape (61.78%), with the remainder charged with indecent assault (34.55%) or both rape and indecent assault (3.7%).

Concerning compensation outcomes, 166 of the 199 victims requested compensation for mental distress, and only 47 asked for compensation for mental or psychological rehabilitation expenses. On average, those who requested compensation for mental distress asked for approximately 88,303 RMB (~12,267 USD) per person. However, only 57 victims (34.3%) received full or even partial support from the court, with an average compensation of about 12% of what was requested, or 10,630 RMB (~1,477 USD) per person. Of the 47 victims requesting compensation for mental or psychological rehabilitation expenses, only 10 (21.3%) received full or partial support from the court. There is a significant disparity between the average amount requested (56,892 RMB [~7,904 USD]) and the average amount received (2,794 RMB [~388 USD]), with the compensation awarded far below the requested amounts.

According to court records, the most cited reason shaping judicial determinations about compensation for mental stress was "lack of legal basis." Existing laws preclude requests for compensation in all criminal cases, including child sexual abuse cases. In a reply issued by the Supreme People's Court regarding whether victims of criminal cases should receive compensation for mental distress, issued on July 11, 2002 (Judicial Interpretation [2002] No. 17), it stipulates that "the people's courts shall not accept incidental civil lawsuits filed by victims in criminal cases for mental distress suffered as a result of the defendant's criminal acts, or civil lawsuits filed separately by victims for compensation for mental distress after the conclusion of the criminal case." The justification provided states that the judicial process holds the perpetrator criminally responsible, which is seen as adequate compensation for the mental suffering of the victim.

As for compensation for mental or psychological rehabilitation expenses, the primary reasons cited for rejecting requests include insufficient evidence (50.0%), lack of legal basis (27.3%), and that the expenses had not yet occurred (13.6%). The current law places a higher value on direct material damages that have already been identified, often neglecting any of the victim's psychological and emotional suffering, which impacts victims' ability to hold perpetrators financially liable for mental rehabilitation costs. Victims must assume the burden of proving their need for psychological and emotional rehabilitation in civil litigation. Still, child victims and their families are often unable or unaware that they should collect evidence for mental or psychological rehabilitation expenses. Further, mental or psychological rehabilitation costs are far more challenging to estimate and prove than direct material

damages. Appraisal agency staff are often not equipped to assess prospective costs for such treatment. Also, no explicit statutes or judicial interpretations provide a framework for doing so. When courts have difficulty finding a basis of support for these claims, this frequently results in the court rejecting them.

Conclusions

This study highlights significant shortcomings in China's legal system concerning compensation for child sexual assault victims' mental distress and rehabilitation needs. Addressing these issues will require a series of legal reforms, including incorporating appropriate compensation for mental distress and rehabilitation needs into relevant laws. Additionally, those in the legal system should receive training on the impact of CSA on mental health, given that the trauma itself should be evidence enough of needing mental health support. This training and a cost breakdown of mental health and rehabilitation services should also be provided to the professional appraisal institutions or staff providing cost and compensation assessments for these cases. Hence, they have the appropriate information to make those determinations. Finally, unconditional legal aid for CSA victims should be provided, allowing victims to obtain appropriate legal assistance, and mandatory reporting in academic institutions and hotels should be more strictly enforced.

Catherine Xie

Expert Witnessing in the Context of the Domestic Violence Survivors Justice Act: Three Illustrative Examples

Catherine Xie, Boston College; Lisa Goodman, Boston College

This poster presents the process, challenges, and learnings from serving as expert witnesses in cases involving an important and neglected population of intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors: those who have been incarcerated for offenses that are a direct or indirect result of their IPV-related psychological trauma. Often, these survivors contend with severe mental health consequences as a result of polyvictimization and other traumatic experiences, as well as institutional betrayal by multiple actors across the criminal legal system. Yet, these experiences are often discredited or ignored at the moment of sentencing. To address these harms, the Domestic Violence Survivors Justice Act (DVSJA) was passed in 2019 in New York state. This is a landmark piece of legislation that allows survivors to seek sentencing relief if their offenses can be directly connected to their victimization. Through a description of three cases we have worked on, this poster 1) underscores the critical role of mental health professionals in providing expert testimony in DVSJA cases; and 2) highlights what elements of an IPV survivor's life requires expert testimony to understand. We conclude with recommendations for bringing our expertise to this important arena.

Yingwei Yang

Social disadvantage on adolescents' perceptions of community safety: A mixed methods study

Yingwei Yang, Duke University

Background: Perceived safety is an indicator of community violence and crimes that impact adolescent health. Although research has identified certain physical environments (e.g., lack of basic infrastructure, abandoned houses) as risk factors that make adolescents feel unsafe, it is unclear on how social contexts influence youth's unsafe perceptions.

Purpose: This mixed methods study explored how disadvantaged social environments affected adolescents' unsafe feelings in their communities using large sample analysis (quantitative strand) and photovoice (qualitative strand).

Methods: In the quantitative strand (N= 24,356), the associations between perceived community safety and different levels (moderate versus severe) of social problems (e.g., gunshots, public drinking, drug use, drug selling, gang activities, and poverty) were examined using logistic regression models via dummy variable approach. In the qualitative strand, the photovoice method was utilized to collect photos from six adolescents, followed by photo discussions to further explore how social contexts impacted their unsafe perceptions.

Results: The quantitative results showed that adolescents exposed to severe social problems were up to 19 times more likely to consider their community as unsafe, and those exposed to moderate community issues were up to eight times more likely to have unsafe perceptions, compared with their peers without such experiences. All six examined social problems were significantly associated with perceived safety among adolescents. In the qualitative strand using photovoice, gun violence, mass shootings, gun selling, sexual violence, abduction and human trafficking, tobacco selling, and smoking behaviors were photographed and emphasized by adolescents. Through mixed methods integration, gun violence and

substance use were identified as significant social contexts that contributed to youth's unsafe perceptions in the community.

Conclusion: Findings in this mixed-methods study highlight the needs for comprehensive efforts to reduce the negative impacts of social contexts, address community issues identified by adolescents (e.g., gun violence, substance use), and enhance community safety for adolescents' well-being.

Caitlin Zarzeczny

The Role of Perceived Social Status and Severity of Abuse in Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence

Caitlin Zarzeczny, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Arthur Cantos, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley ; Maria Mondolfi, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley; Nayda Castillo, University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

The CDC noted 1 in 4 women and 1 in 9 men are victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) in the United States. Differences in perceived social rank (PSR) will be investigated with how they impact the frequency of psychological abuse and severity of physical abuse. The sample consists of 30 men on probation for IPV perpetration and 30 non-IPV men recruited via community sample residing in Hidalgo County, Texas, whose population is over 90% Hispanic. The MacArthur Scale of Subjective Social Status (2000) was used to obtain PSR. Rates of physical and psychological abuse were obtained from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2). Police offense reports were rated by 3 coders regarding severity of violence perpetrated using Goldstein et al. (2018) criteria. The hypotheses are a) IPV perpetrators will have lower PSR and perpetrate more psychological violence than non-perpetrators; b) higher PSR among IPV perpetrators will be associated with less frequent psychological abuse and less frequent and severe physical abuse; c) differences in perpetration of psychological violence between perpetrators and controls will be moderated by PSR. The results will be presented at the conference and are expected to provide a better understanding of risk factors for perpetrating certain types of IPV, thus being instrumental in formulating targeted intervention programs for perpetrators.

SECTION VI

Paper Sessions and Abstracts

Development and Implementation of Four IPV Use Interventions at the Veterans Health Administration

Galina A. Portnoy

Panel Overview Abstract

Galina A. Portnoy-VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is an issue of particular concern for military families. Factors associated with military service can increase IPV use (i.e., perpetration) risk, underscoring the critical need for a robust healthcare response. The Veterans Health Administration (VHA), the largest healthcare system in the United States, has been instrumental in responding to IPV use among Veterans. This panel features four intervention modalities for IPV use and related consequences at varying phases of development and implementation at VHA. Presentation #1 showcases findings from large-scale, national VHA implementation of Strength at Home (SAH), an evidence-based group therapy for IPV use. Presentation #2 describes development and early testing of SAH-Parents, a group-based parenting intervention that aims to improve parenting behaviors and parent-child functioning. Presentation #3 shares findings from work to adapt and pilot Fathers for Change, an individual evidence-based treatment for fathers with co-occurring IPV use and substance misuse, for Veterans. Presentation #4 describes the development of Conflict to Connection (C2C), an individual, manualized treatment to improve communication, prevent violence, and strengthen relationships. Collectively, these interventions offer a wide-ranging response to IPV use for Veterans and will enable discussion of future directions.

Casey Taft

Strength at Home Programs for Intimate Partner Violence

Casey Taft-National Center for PTSD, VA Boston, and Boston University School of Medicine

The Strength at Home program was initially developed through funding from the Department of Defense and VA Healthcare System to serve as a model for trauma-informed, evidence-based intimate partner violence (IPV) intervention for service members and Veterans. Intervention components include motivational strategies for clients in lower readiness for change, understanding the impact of trauma on core themes that may underlie abusive behavior, conflict de-escalation strategies, and communication and emotional expression skills training. The program has been empirically supported through randomized controlled trials and other clinical treatment studies of veterans and has been implemented nationally across the VA healthcare system. More recently, the program has shown efficacy in diverse court-mandated samples of civilians who reported using severe forms of IPV. The program has not only shown efficacy in reducing physical, psychological, and sexual IPV across trauma-exposed populations, but also associated trauma-related problems such as symptoms of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and alcohol use problems. This presentation will review the social information processing model for IPV that the program is based on, provide an overview of program elements, and describe the state of the current research for the program.

Suzannah Creech

Strength at Home - Parents: A Group Psychotherapy for Veterans with PTSD and Parenting Difficulties

Suzannah Creech- Dell Medical School, The University of Texas At Austin

PTSD is associated with parenting difficulties including ineffective parenting behaviors such as inconsistent discipline, decreased positive parenting, and harsh discipline and parenting practices, including physical aggression and child maltreatment. PTSD and parenting problems are also co-morbid with intimate partner violence. Unfortunately, there is a gap in accessible, trauma-informed and evidence-based parenting support interventions within VA. Strength at Home – Parents (SAHP) is a trauma-informed, brief psychotherapy group that aims to improve parenting behaviors and overall parent-child and family functioning among U.S. military veterans with PTSD symptoms. SAHP was developed for ease of use by providers while maximizing accessibility for parents. In this presentation we will review the background and pilot studies informing development and testing of the Strength at Home Parents intervention, a trauma-informed and cognitive behavioral group intervention designed for veterans with lifetime exposure to trauma and who have parent-child functioning difficulties with a child aged 3-12. We will present qualitative data, open trial and pilot findings, and finally will review the current RCT underway.

Carla Stover

Pilot Implementation of Fathers for Change within Veterans Health Care Settings

Carla Stover- Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Fathers for Change (F4C) is an individual therapy for fathers who have used violence with their partners and/or children that has been implemented within substance misuse treatment programs and community agencies. Randomized trials and community implementation studies have shown F4C to reduce IPV and child maltreatment by

increasing fathers reflective functioning and emotion regulation. F4C motivates the father by continually recognizing his desire to be a better parent and facilitating his ability to reflect on the experiences of his co-parent and children and learn skills to manage his emotions to improve outcomes for his family. Guided by the Framework for Reporting Adaptations and Modifications to Evidence-based interventions (FRAME), this presentation will outline the systematic process used to inform adaptations for F4C and its implementation to meet the needs of Veterans engaged in VA healthcare. We collected mixed methods data from six therapists across four VA medical centers who completed F4C training, participated in monthly consultation for 12 months, and provided input to inform adaptations. We will discuss findings across FRAME domains, including clinicians' perceptions of F4C appropriateness for Veterans and suggested modifications to content, format, and inclusion criteria to enhance feasibility and fit for a Veteran population.

Galina A. Portnoy **Conflict to Connection (C2C): an Innovative, Tailorable Intervention for Preventing Violence and Strengthening Relationships**
Galina A. Portnoy- VA Connecticut Healthcare System

To increase the reach, availability, and access of treatment for IPV use (i.e., perpetration) across clinical settings and patient populations, additional intervention options are needed. This talk describes the systematic development of Conflict to Connection (C2C), an innovative, individualized treatment to prevent IPV use and strengthen relationships. First, we identified 26 potential treatment components from empirical research and IPV treatment protocols. Next, we conducted an expert consensus study with subject matter experts (N = 99) to determine which components should be retained in C2C. Experts reached consensus on 15 treatment components across two intervention phases: foundational content delivered to all participants and tailored content based on participants' unique needs. Experts also provided feedback on intervention feasibility, acceptability, and implementation recommendations through open-ended responses, which were analyzed using content analysis. This multistep process resulted in a cognitive-behavioral, trauma-informed, motivational interviewing-based intervention grounded in an ecological framework for violence prevention. Discussion will highlight C2C's content and process, experts' feedback, and next steps for conducting a pragmatic pilot trial to assess feasibility, safety, acceptability, and preliminary efficacy of the intervention among Veterans.

Session B1 Monday 7/15/2024 8:30am-9:45am Ballroom

Juvenile Sex Offender

Janet Rosenzweig **What happened to the rates of juvenile sexual offenses when a state stopped putting juveniles on registries?**
Janet Rosenzweig, Institute for Human Services; Mike Nowlin, Institute for Human Services

States have been placing juveniles on sex offender registries and subjecting them to community notification for more than 20 years. In that time a growing body of research has demonstrated that youth with problematic sexual behaviors are highly amenable to treatment, that registration causes harm to the youth and their families, and that registries have little impact on the incidence of sex offenses in either a juvenile or adult population. Clearly, sex offender registries do not play a role in prevention yet continue to be utilized. In this session, we will summarize current research on youth with problematic sexual behavior from clinical and public policy perspectives, focusing on sex offender registration and notification from the framework of 'crime control theater'. We will present the results of analysis of one state's data (from the database managed by National Center for Juvenile Justice) counting the incidence of youths with sex-related charges in juvenile court 5 years before and 5 years after registration and notification were suspended, the result of a State Supreme Court decision declaring registration unconstitutional. Results show that the trends in the number of sex-related charges had been declining before registration ended. Five years after ending registration, the incidence is still below the incidence 5 years before registration was discontinued. To test the importance of registration as a predictor of the number of sex-related charges during this 10-year period, we ran a regression analysis using the dataset (adjusted for lagged cases), with a 0/1 dummy variable for the presence or absence of the registration requirement. There was no statistical significance for the registration variable when the model included the year ($t=-.624$, sig. 552) or when run as a bivariate model with registration as the dependent variable ($t=-.756$, sig=.472).

Adam Brown

Utility of Sexual Crime Typologies of Youth Who Sexually Harm

Adam Brown-Silberman School of Social Work at Hunter College, CUNY

A method used by some researchers to create typologies of youth who have sexually harmed (YSH) is latent class analysis (LCA), a person-centered and holistic approach that allows for the identification of unmeasured class memberships using observed variables (Vermunt & Magidson, 2004). These investigations (e.g. Alexander et al., 2021; Fox & Delisi, 2017) have made potentially important contributions to the study of YSH etiology by exploring new ways to classify YSH by clustering commonly identified indicators for sexual harm. However, like all etiological investigations of YSH, the utility of these typologies is challenged by the fact that YSH are a heterogeneous group with many overlapping risk factors for the commission of nonsexual delinquency (McCuish et al., 2015; McCuish et al., 2017). To-date, only one latent class analysis of YSH has identified unique classes solely based upon immutable, static, sexual crime characteristics, thereby eliminating any overlap with characteristics of nonsexual delinquency (Brown, 2019). The current study tested this classification system to determine if there are meaningful differences among the classes in three common risk indicators for sexual offending by youth.

Data were collected from males adjudicated for sexual offenses (N=573) living in five secured juvenile detention centers in a Midwestern state and one secured detention center in a mid-Atlantic state. Four unique classes were fit, Child Victims/Nonviolent (CVN; 48.6%), Female Peer Victims Only (FPVN; 20.1%), Male Child Focus (MCF; 16.5%), and Early Starter/Multiple Victims (ESMV; 14.8%). Chi-square analyses and logistic regression were used to test the relationships of mental health, family factors, and concurrent delinquency with the four classes identified. In logistic regressions, the largest class (CVN; n=323) served as the reference class. Relative to the reference class, no significant relationships were found among variables that were not significant in the Chi-square analyses. I ran subsequent logistic regression models in which significant variables from the Chi-square analyses were dropped, one or two at a time.

Class differences were observed on illegal acts by family members $\chi^2(3, N = 493) = 16.98, p < .001$, violence between parents/adults at home $\chi^2(3, N = 531) = 22.79, p < .001$, lots of moves and/or homelessness $\chi^2(3, N = 525) = 12.48, p = .006$, placed in group home $\chi^2(3, N = 525) = 7.89, p = .048$ or siblings placed in foster care $\chi^2(3, N = 530) = 12.21, p = .007$. Additionally, class differences were found among those who scored low on attachment $\chi^2(3, N = 525) = 19.50, p < .001$ but not those who scored high on attachment $\chi^2(3, N = 525) = 2.88, p = .411$. Class differences were not found on symptoms of anxiety among those who committed sexual crimes only $\chi^2(3, N = 490) = 5.46, p = .141$ but were found among those who also committed violent acts of delinquency $\chi^2(3, N = 490) = 7.83, p < .05$.

I will discuss many potential implications of this study on clinical practice, prevention, and research. In addition to a discussion of the classification system and how it might help reshape our thinking about group treatment, topics will include the role of mental health in typologies, as well as the impact of family- which had had a strong impact on classes, but not always in expected ways. Furthermore, I will discuss the influence of individual risk indicators on class membership, including victim age- a commonly used risk indicator that differentiated classes in a way that might explain inconsistencies in how this variable has performed across previous studies. Finally, I will discuss a potential risk indicator rarely discussed in the literature, the influence of family transience and homelessness.

Michelle Toews

Predicting Sexual Violence Perpetration among College Students

Michelle Toews - Kansas State University; Jessica Henault -Kansas State University;
Kristin Anders- Kansas State University

The purpose of this study was to examine how college students' attitudes and experiences with violence predicted sexual violence (SV) perpetration. A total of 1,233 students completed an online survey. The majority were White (86.3%), heterosexual (76.7%) females (61.7%) who were, on average, 22.5 years old. Of these students, 58 (4.7%) reported they had perpetrated at least one act of SV since coming to the university. Hierarchical logistic regression analyses revealed attitude toward IPV (AOR=3.73; $p < .01$) and attitude toward consent (AOR=.18; $p < .001$) were correlated with SV perpetration in the first block ($\chi^2=141.39, df=3, p < .001$, Nagelkerke $R^2=.36$), but rape myth acceptance was not. In the second block, both IPV perpetration (AOR=2.07; $p < .05$) and SV victimization (AOR=1.05; $p < .01$) were correlated with SV perpetration ($\chi^2=50.82, df=2, p < .001$). Overall, the model containing all predictor variables was significant ($\chi^2=192.20, df=5, p < .001$, Nagelkerke $R^2=.48$). For the sake of parsimony, we ran a model dropping rape myth acceptance from the analysis. We found attitude toward IPV (AOR=3.36; $p < .05$), IPV perpetration (AOR=2.06; $p < .05$), and SV victimization (AOR=1.05; $p < .001$) were correlated with SV perpetration ($\chi^2=192.16, df=4, p < .001$, Nagelkerke $R^2=.48$). Our findings suggest that SV prevention programs should strive to change attitudes toward acceptance of violence.

Session C1 Monday 7/15/2024 8:30am-9:45am Harbor's Edge

Resilience

Sherry Hamby **What's In Your Resilience Portfolio? Evidence for Key Protective Factors Across More Than 10 Studies**
Sherry Hamby, University of the South & Life Paths Research Center

Many psychosocial strengths have been studied in the positive psychology and resilience literatures. This presents a challenge for narrowing down the identity of the most helpful strengths. In this presentation, I present the findings from more than 10 studies using the resilience portfolio model as a framework. With data from the U.S. Spain, Kosovo, and Canada involving more than 10,000 participants, I examine which of more than 60 different psychosocial strengths show most promise for the specific goal of promoting wellbeing after childhood victimization and other adversities. The psychosocial strengths are in the domains of meaning making, regulatory, and interpersonal strengths. The studies also involve multiple measures of functioning, including subjective wellbeing, trauma symptoms, health-related quality of life, and posttraumatic growth. To date, sense of purpose and poly-strengths, an index of the breadth and diversity of one's resilience portfolio, have been associated with the most positive outcomes. Emotion regulation, psychological endurance, and social support also show promise. However, numerous strengths do not appear to be promising candidates for helping people overcome trauma and some are even associated with worse outcomes. This kind of research has the potential to guide future intervention efforts.

Camila Cardeal **Strategies to prevent violence among young black women in a Brazilian periphery**
Camila Cardeal, University of Ottawa; Simon Lapierre, University of Ottawa; Dr. Ludmila Ribeiro, Federal University of Minas Gerais

Brazil is a structurally unequal society, built on colonial slavery and patriarchy, with narratives based on racial and gender hierarchies. This structure leads to the exclusion and marginalization of Afro-Brazilians to this day. Young black women are particularly vulnerable to violence because they are exposed to it from an early age. Despite vulnerability, they survive and navigate through different violent contexts. This paper delves into the lives of young black women aged between 15 and 17 living in Nova Contagem, Brazil, shedding light on their resilience in the face of structural violence. Through the lens of intersectional feminism, it uncovers the strategies they employ to safeguard themselves and assert their agency. Drawing from ongoing doctoral research, which embraces an art-based Participatory Action Research (PAR) methodology, this study will present preliminary findings on the violence prevention strategies that research participants presented during the focus groups, individual interviews, and transformative art interventions. Participants' narratives offer insights into their lived experiences and innovative approaches to violence prevention, such as the importance of peer support, positive sexuality, and contextualized and collective mental health and well-being. This paper will contribute to understanding the strategies young black women use to resist, survive, and feel safe.

Chiara Sabina **Resilience Enhancing Strengths Test: A new measure of diverse strengths**
Chiara Sabina, Rutgers University; Susana Mariscal-Indiana University

In order to promote research on resilience, comprehensive measures are needed that incorporate a wide variety of protective factors as well as strengths of various ethnic groups. To this end, we developed a 30-item measure specific to Latines, called REST (Resilience Enhancing Strengths Test). The measure was developed in line with the Resilience Portfolio Model, a scoping review of resilience research in Latin America, Victor Frankl's work, and Mariscal's model of indigenous resilience. As part of a national study, two thousand Latina women from the Knowledge Panel Latino will complete the measure along with the Lifetime Trauma and Victimization History questionnaire and the Trauma Symptom Inventory. We will examine the underlying structure and reliability of the measure along with expected relationships with outcomes (e.g., depression, anxiety). Results will reveal the utility of the new measure and inform comprehensive measurement of strengths for ethnically diverse groups, identifying priority areas for prevention and intervention.

Session D1 Monday 7/15/2024 8:30am-9:45am Wentworth

Secondary Trauma

Sarah Ullman

Secondary Trauma Symptoms and Coping in Counselors Working with Sexual Assault Survivors

Sarah Ullman - University of Illinois at Chicago

This study examined interview data from a sample of female mental health counselors working with sexual assault survivors in order to better understand their experiences working with this population in various clinical settings. Method: Counselors diverse in age, education, race/ethnicity, training and years of experience working in various professional settings did semi-structured face-to-face interviews (N=31). Grounded theory and open coding analyses were conducted on verbatim transcribed interview transcripts to uncover themes regarding counselors' reactions to and coping with their experiences working with survivors, including seeking of support through clinical supervision. Counselors working with sexual assault survivors have a range of experiences with sexual assault victims. Their training and use of self-care and coping strategies also vary significantly, as does their access to specialized treatment, communal care, and administrative support in both clinical treatment settings and rape crisis centers. Resources are needed to support counselors who are experiencing vicarious trauma and secondary traumatic stress and to provide reasonable client numbers, control over one's work, time off, and healing to avoid PTSD and other psychosocial and health impacts of working with sexual assault survivors.

Lawrence Stevenson

Moving Beyond Trauma-Informed: A Guide for Frontline Workers Supporting Homicide Survivors in the Throes of Trauma

Lawrence Stevenson, RESIST Lab, Boston College; Catherine Xie-Boston College

Purpose: In 2021, the most recent year with national data available, 26,031 people died by homicide in the US, leaving countless survivors traumatized by the loss of their loved ones. However, training for frontline workers supporting survivors of homicide rarely takes into account the expertise of frontline workers themselves. This study sought to bridge the gap between academic knowledge and community wisdom by drawing on both the social science literature on trauma and the expertise of frontline workers.

Method: In partnership with the Louis D. Brown Peace Institute, an organization renowned for its expertise in violence prevention and homicide support, the researchers conducted semi-structured interviews with 8 frontline workers and 1 trauma specialist and analyzed them using qualitative thematic analysis.

Results: Our analysis revealed three themes: 1) the presentation of trauma among homicide survivors, 2) the challenges or "stuck points" that frontline workers experience due to this trauma, and 3) the strategies the frontline workers use to overcome these challenges. The researchers used these results to develop a training manual, later used to train Peace Institute staff. Conclusions: Effectively supporting survivors in the aftermath of homicide reduces the risk of retaliatory violence, making this a critical component of preventing future community violence.

Karen Rich

Justice with Aloha: Police Interviews of Rape Survivors in Hawaii

Karen Rich, Marywood University; Patrick Seffrin, Marywood University

Rape and sexual assault are widespread across the United States; and victims frequently fear reporting to police. Effective police interviews can reduce re-victimization of survivors and lead to more useful reports. Little is known about rape reporting in Hawaii, especially from the police perspective. 887 police officers from four Hawaiian islands completed a quantitative survey that measured their interview skill, rape myth acceptance, number of rape cases, collaboration with advocates and specialized training. Results showed that specialized training, rape myths, agency culture, collaboration, rank and experience with rape cases were related to interview skill. Implications for Hawaiian police officers, and the prevention of re-victimization of survivors, are explored.

Session

E1

Monday 7/15/2024

8:30am-9:45am

Woodbury

Disclosure and Response to Child Sexual Abuse

Hadas Kerem Bloemendal "It will always be wrong in my head": Constructing a meaning to sexual assault among LGBTQ+ youth.

Hadas Kerem Bloemendal-The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Dafna Tener-The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Background and objectives: There's scarcely any research about Sexual assaults of LGBTQ+ persons, even though existing research data suggests that they occur at a rate of up to twice as much as in the heterosexual population. This research aims to construct a model that explains the meaning survivors from the LGBTQ+ community attribute to their assault and presenting their insights about the meaning of the events.

Method: Qualitative thematic analysis of 16 in-depth interviews with LGBTQ+ adults who were harmed during adolescence. The participants represented the entire spectrum of sexual and gender identities to create an inclusive representation of various sexual and gender identities.

Results: The results show that the meaning LGBTQ+ sexual assault survivors attribute to their experience relies on an intrapsychic process that varies over time between accepting, understanding, and comprehending the events; and is influenced by 4 dimensions – family, the LGBTQ+ community, society, and time.

Conclusions: This study captures the personal narratives of LGBTQ+ individuals who experienced sexual assault during adolescence and organizes them into a model to provide a deeper understanding that can enable a better more inclusive and trauma sensitive healing journey.

Eleanor Craig The Importance of Realisation in Processing the Abuse and the Potential Lasting Impacts of Abuse

Eleanor Craig, University of Leeds

Current research around prevention of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) often fixates on the important information children ought to know and how safeguarders can identify and stop abuse. Yet, despite exploration around prevention and barriers to disclosure being discussed in length, very little research discusses the process of realisation in victim-survivors identifying what was done or was being done to them and how this lack of realisation can delay disclosure. In researching this topic, I conducted 16 interviews with 10 adult victim-survivors of CSA in order to better understand their experiences. The research identified specific misconceptions involved in the prevention of children's processing of their experience of CSA. Realisations regarding the facts of this experience advanced their journey to 'recovery'. In the absence of alternate information, these misconceptions, often derived from lies created by the abuser and reinforced by the wider social context surrounding the abuse, influenced the child's understanding of self. As a result, participants were less likely to recognise what they had experienced or were experiencing was 'abuse'. The results of the research went towards forming a 'Realisation Model' which identified the mechanisms preventing realisation as well as those supporting and enabling it.

Hanin Mordi Beyond the Shadows: Examining Societal Responses to Adult Survivors of CSA as Evidenced in Testimonies within the German and Israeli Inquiries

Hanin Mordi-Goethe University, Frankfurt

Purpose: Child sexual abuse (CSA) devastates millions worldwide. Survivor disclosure is crucial for healing, yet often hindered by barriers. Understanding societal responses is vital for effective interventions and support systems, breaking the silence and fostering a responsive approach to survivors' needs.

Method: Qualitative thematic analysis is conducted on 30 written narratives of adult CSA survivors submitted to German and Israeli CSA Inquiries. These narratives include single and multiple abuse cases by intrafamilial and extrafamilial offenders.

Results: The results uncover diverse societal responses to CSA and explore survivors' experiences, including Initial Silence and Isolation, Betrayal, Internalized Guilt and Self-Blame, Empowerment through Advocacy, Communities Validation and Support, and Educational and Preventative Initiatives.

Conclusion: Findings underscore societal responses vital role in addressing CSA, stressing understanding its impact and fostering survivor support. Encouraging disclosure, challenging harmful norms, and empowering survivors are vital strategies. The database promises global insights. It sheds light on profound survivor implications, urging action against injustice. Raising awareness about societal responses to CSA is crucial, involving prioritizing survivors' needs, amplifying their voices, challenging inadequate responses, promoting stakeholder awareness, and reshaping CSA policies.

Ben Mathews Advancing understandings of non-disclosure of child sexual abuse: identifying trends in prevalence and change over time, and differences by gender, abuse sub-types, and perpetrator

Ben Mathews-Queensland University of Technology; Delphine Collin Vezina-McGill University; Eva Malacova-QIMR Berghofer

Objectives: To determine prevalence of non-disclosure of child sexual abuse in Australia, and trends by victim gender, age group, abuse sub-types, and perpetrator type.

Method: We analysed representative data (n=8500 participants aged 16 and over) about experiences of four sub-types of child sexual abuse (non-contact; sexual touching; attempted forced sex; completed forced sex), perpetrators and disclosure. We generated estimates of disclosure (any; by sub-type), and compared results by victim gender and age group (16-24 years; 25-44 years; 45 years +), sub-types, and perpetrators.

Results: Child sexual abuse prevalence was 28.5% (n=2348). Overall, 45.2% of all victims had never disclosed their abuse. Non-disclosure was more common in older participants (53.8%: 45 years+; 38.1%: 25-44 years) than younger participants (29.5%: 16-24 years) and more common in men (57.8%) than women (39.7%). Overall, non-disclosure has become less frequent for women (49.9%: 45+; 30.0%: 25-44 years; 23.9%: 16-24 years) and men (62.5%: 45+; 54.8%: 25-44 years; 44.2%: 16-24 years). Non-disclosure was common across sub-types (41.8% - 52.8%) and was more frequent with known adult perpetrators (e.g., parents/familial adults 46.0%) and known adolescent perpetrators.

Conclusions: Findings are important for diverse sectors, and can inform efforts to enhance disclosure and support those receiving disclosures.

Session F1 Monday 7/15/2024 8:30am-9:45am Warner

IPV Prevention

Katherine Maurer

Preventing IPV with an experiential trauma-informed group intervention with culturally diverse cisgender men

Katherine Maurer-McGill University School of Social Work; Mert Kimyaci-McGill University; Faiza Abdul-McGill University

Interventions for people who have engaged in intimate partner violence (IPV) aim to prevent future violence. Affect regulation capacity is both affected by exposure to violence and integral to engaging in violence. Affect regulation interventions are integral to trauma-informed and culturally responsive IPV prevention. We conducted a longitudinal mixed-methods evaluation of a 14-week group intervention to prevent IPV recidivism for culturally diverse cisgender men. The experiential intervention integrates skills learning to recognize and regulate affective responses to stress, including those associated with IPV. Pre- and post-intervention assessment of the participants (N=20) showed affect dysregulation significantly decreased ($t(20) = 2.837, p = .005$) and 3-months post-intervention ($t(19) = 4.048, p < .001$), with a similar reduction in behavioral dysregulation ($t(19) = 2.416, p = .013$). Participants also demonstrated lower perceived stress ($t(20) = 2.174, p = .021$) and better psychological wellbeing ($t(20) = -2.650, p = .008$). In qualitative interviews, the participants described developing nuanced affect regulation strategies to inhibit behavioral reactivity to high stress using knowledge and skills gained in the intervention. Experiential trauma-informed affect regulation-focused group interventions show promise in preventing future IPV with culturally diverse cisgender men.

Kayleigh Zinter

Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence Among People Experiencing Homelessness: Using a Health Equity Lens to Assess the State of the Literature and Identify Next Steps for Prevention

Kayleigh Zinter-ORISE/Centers for Disease Control, NCIPC, Division of Violence Prevention; Colleen Ray-CDC; Kara Tsukerman-CDC

People experiencing homelessness (PEH) are exposed to violence, including sexual (SV) and intimate partner violence (IPV), at rates higher than the general public. Further, certain subgroups of PEH, including youth, women, and sexual/gender minorities are at disparate risk for SV and IPV. We conducted a scoping review to better understand the current state of the literature on IPV/SV prevalence and disparities among PEH and identify next steps for effective SV/IPV primary prevention efforts for this group. After conducting an extensive multi-database search, 3,788 articles were uploaded into Covidence where three screeners conducted title, abstract, and full-text review to determine which articles were eligible for inclusion. Articles included in final review were written in English, peer-reviewed, focused on experiences of SV and/or IPV experienced by youth and adult PEH located in the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, or Ireland. Preliminary results indicate extant research focuses predominantly on prevalence rates, risk factors, and disparities that are associated with various forms of SV and IPV among PEH. This presentation will focus on shared themes on violence experiences among PEH found in the final sample of included studies. Implications for primary prevention and health-equity driven interventions will be discussed.

Beth Rabinovich

Rural Domestic Violence Programs: Shelter, Services, and Prevention Programs

Beth Rabinovich-Westat; Andrea Sedlak-Self-employed; Cecilia Avison- Westat

The authors conducted evaluability assessments of two DV programs with shelters that serve rural clients. The goals were to collect information on a coordinated community network of services, including innovative prevention activities targeted to all age groups from toddlers to senior citizens and to examine the programs' readiness for a full evaluation. We also collected data on the facilitators and impediments to providing shelter in a rural context, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The methodology included: pre-site visit telephone interviews with program directors, a pre-site visit questionnaire, and two site visits, one year apart to each of the programs, which included interviews with program directors, staff, and staff of collaborating organizations (e.g., law enforcement, judges, victim advocates, and housing agencies). Because of pandemic travel limitations, the researchers conducted the second site visit by phone. We will describe the two programs (areas served, clients, staffing, housing, services, including innovative prevention activities, and client tracking systems) and will discuss the programs' theory of change, readiness for a full evaluation, and lessons learned delivering services during the pandemic, especially related to housing. Conclusions will cover recommendations for the design of a full evaluation.

Session	G1	Monday 7/15/2024	8:30am-9:45am	Amphitheater
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Trafficking

Carlos Cuevas

Health Care Utilization among Domestic Minor Victims of Sex Trafficking

Carlos Cuevas- Northeastern University; Amelia Wagner-Northeastern University; Amy Farrell-Northeastern University; Lisa Jones-University of New Hampshire; Jennifer O'Brien-University of New Hampshire; Emily Rothman-Boston University

Minor sex trafficking survivors can experience psychological and physical health consequences while also facing challenges obtaining health care, undermining their wellbeing. This study presents data collected from youth who were survivors of sex trafficking. In total, 517 youth were recruited through social media and agencies that work with survivors. Preliminary analysis of the social media sample shows the average age to be 18 years, with approximately two thirds of the sample identifying as female and 40% as LGBTQ. About 70% of the sample identified as White. Almost three-fourths of youth had a health care provider with 14% having had an inpatient hospitalization for physical health reasons in the past year. Approximately 60% had received mental health services and 47% had gotten psychiatric care, with 10% indicating that they had a psychiatric hospitalization in the past year. In contrast, of youth who reported being trafficked, almost 14% saw a doctor, 11% received emergency care, 50% received mental health services, and 40% obtained psychiatric care while being trafficked. Analyses will also compare health care utilization of individuals who were recruited via service agencies. Results suggest that there may be differing patterns of care use for youth while trafficked. Implications for health care access for trafficking survivors will be discussed.

Vanessa Voller Familial Sex Trafficking: A Qualitative Exploration of Risk-Factors, Harms and Barriers to Reporting in the Midwest

Vanessa Voller-School of Nursing, University of Minnesota; Lauren Martin- University of Minnesota

Research indicates familial sex trafficking (FST) is poorly understood and rates of FST are underestimated in the United States (US). Despite its prevalence, research on FST in the US is scarce, and information on best practices to prevent this form of commercial child sexual exploitation is limited. Between September-December 2023, a qualitative secondary analysis (QSR) of 27 interview transcripts with direct service providers, law enforcement, and lived experience experts was performed using grounded theory and an iterative coding strategy to better understand how these stakeholders describe FST and the differences and similarities they observe between FST and other forms of child abuse and exploitation. Results suggest FST is common in the Midwest, often intergenerational, and the result of individual and community-level risk factors, such as structural violence, intergenerational trauma, and poverty. Furthermore, results indicate significant barriers to detection and reporting exist. Interviewees also identified significant trauma associated with being sexually exploited by a family member. These findings hold important implications for policymakers and other anti-trafficking stakeholders. The findings complicate the term "survival sex" by shifting the unit of analysis from an individual to an entire nuclear family unit. This highlights when a family experiences economic hardship they may engage in FST to manage their financial stressors. Recognizing and addressing the structural drivers of FST in the US is critical to support families susceptible to engaging in this crime.

Nofar Mazursky

Understanding Sex Trafficking in Belize: Experiences, Risk Factors, and Implications

Nofar Mazursky-NYU

Sex trafficking is widespread in Belize due to factors such as gang violence, political instability, lack of job and education opportunities, and ineffective law enforcement. Through the lens of intersectionality and standpoint theory, this study seeks to understand the experiences of sex trafficking survivors upon entry and during their work, as well as to explore the risk factors. Employing an explanatory sequential mixed methods design and using respondent-driven sampling, the study surveyed 501 individuals and interviewed 56, aged 16-68 (M=33), who reported being trafficked in Belize. The vast majority of individuals identified as having been sex trafficked first started as minors,

aged 17 and younger (43.3%), or as young adults between the ages of 18 and 25 (41.1%). Key findings reveal that individuals often turn to sex work in search of employment and are frequently coerced by friends. Despite facing various forms of abuse, most do not seek help, and those who do receive insufficient support from friends and authorities. Risk factors identified include gender, loan repayment obligations, coercion into work, and familial pressure. The study discusses implications for practice, suggests interventions to improve job skills and support services accessibility, and advocates for social policies to enhance employment opportunities.

Session	H1	Monday 7/15/2024	8:30am-9:45am	Gardner
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Domestic Violence and Legal System Support

Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger **Survivors' engagement with the legal system: Critical assessments, considerations, and recommendations to maintain individual agency and power**
Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger-University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Laura Ting-University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Iris Cardenas-UMB; Laurie Graham- UMB

Intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors' engagement with the legal system is complex. Often, interactions leave survivors feeling disillusioned and abandoned by a system that is intended to help them. The legal system process may also exacerbate survivors' trauma and undermine their autonomy. This presentation will provide a brief overview of factors that often deter survivors from engaging with the legal system. It will also highlight the need to focus on survivors' intersectional identities and address systemic factors that shape their decision to engage with this system. For example, fear of retaliation, prior negative experiences with the legal system, collective stigma, and cultural beliefs have been shown to deter engagement with the legal system—and often, legal responses and policies undermine survivors' agency. The presenters will focus on approaches that can increase survivors' agency and power during interactions with the legal system. As people who use IPV often exploit their partner's social identities, it is imperative to use culturally responsive and trauma-informed legal approaches when working with them. Trauma-informed and healing-centered interactions, practice with attention to intersectionality, coordinated community responses, and interdisciplinary collaborations to support survivors and facilitate healing will be discussed and recommended.

Kathleen Preble **Supportive Justice System Interventions to Overcome Relationship Violence Perpetration and Victimization: Revelations from KCMO's Domestic Violence Court**
Kathleen Preble- University of Missouri- Columbia; Courtney Wachal-Kansas City Municipal Courts; Kelli Canada-University of Missouri—Columbia; Douglas Odongo-University of Missouri—Columbia; So Young Park-University of Missouri

Background and Purpose

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is an important global health problem that has negative implications on the socio-economic wellbeing of individuals and the larger societies. Though, both genders are at risk, females have however been revealed to be more vulnerable to intimate partner violence. The National Coalition Against Domestic Violence argues that over 10 million people experience intimate partner violence every year in the U.S, with a lot more left unreported. The report further reveals that 41.8% of women in Missouri experience some form of intimate partner physical violence, or intimate partner sexual violence in their lifetimes. In the past in the Kansas City Domestic Violence Court (KCMO DV Court), First time offenders have not been required to be engaged in educational or rehabilitation services when charged with domestic violence offence, hence, beliefs and behaviors about domestic violence were left unaddressed, which can lead recurring cases of abuse. Moreover, adult dating violence occurrences were also minimally addressed. In response, the KCMO DV Court created two dockets to address the needs of these justice systemic involved scenarios to improve victim safety and reduce domestic violence incidents. KCMO DV Court reached out to the researchers to evaluate an innovative approach to first time offenders and dating violence perpetrators by pioneering an age-appropriate intervention class to address recidivism in the domestic violence court, underpinned by the justice reinvestment approach.

Objective

The main objective of this project is to evaluate the efficacy of two new dockets on domestic violence. Specifically, 1. Collect and analyze data and identify the impediments/barriers to addressing domestic violence using the two dockets.

2. Engage stakeholders across the justice system (e.g., law enforcement, court, administrators, judges, jails, treatment providers) to diagnose and develop coordinated response to domestic violence challenges.

3. Test, establish and/or expand innovative ideas and evidence-based strategies to address domestic violence challenges.

Methods

The first part of the study focused on first time DV offenders (N=125) involves a 3-hour gender specific classes—Turning Point class for males and females respectively, with the aim of examining the power dynamics and triggers of abuse in a relationship and reducing violence in relationships. The second part, the Relationship and Sexual Violence Prevention docket (RSVP; N=9), includes a batterer's intervention curriculum for individuals with recurring intimate partner violence history, with the aim of helping offenders take responsibility for their actions and learning non-violent ways to address relationship issues. Included in the RSVP docket survey will be demographic, Adverse Childhood Experiences, Intimate partner violence responsibility attribution scale, conflict tactics scale (males only), Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance Scale, and the turning point self-assessment (females only). Participants in both dockets will fill out a pre and posttest survey before and after their respective classes to assess differences in thoughts, attitudes, and beliefs. The survey will consist of demographic, Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), Intimate partner violence responsibility attribution scale, and conflict tactics scale. However, participants in the RSVP docket would be resurveyed at 6mos, 12 mons, 24mo follow- up after intervention to assess effectiveness of intervention.

Analysis

The mixed methods study assesses the impact of the proposed intervention through preliminary analysis. The quantitative data is analyzed at both the descriptive and inferential level to assess socio-demographic differences across intervention and its impact; correlational attributes of the data; and its generalizability to the larger community. The qualitative data is analyzed thematically to identify emerging ideas and how they contribute to intimate partner violence. The findings from the qualitative data from Stakeholder participants (judges, probation officers, court staff, and domestic violence perpetrators and victims) corroborate findings from the quantitative data to give a holistic perspective of the findings.

Results

We hypothesized that participants would demonstrate a significant reduction in domestic violence myth acceptance, and increase in gender role equality beliefs, and a greater acceptance of the offender's role in violence perpetration over time as a result of working through the dockets. Preliminary quantitative data reveal that while participants did reduce their tendencies to blame victims, society and others for their actions, they still accepted violence in relationships. Participants' ACEs and Mental Health scores have a significant impact on their willingness to accept violence and attribute their behaviors to others rather than minimizing violence and recognizing the consequences of their actions. Participants in the First Time Offender Docket were majority cis-gender men (n=63), with 1 respondent identifying as transgender male. Examining the IPV responsibility attribution scale measures responsibility for IPV perpetration among participants on a 5-point Likert scale. Results indicated that on average (M=2.824) participants had lower victim-blaming attitudes, however, were attributing their violence to other people and things (i.e., their victim; society; the legal system). Examining the Gender Equity Scale outcomes revealed that participants had overall reduced gender role stereotypes; however, again the means indicated slightly high levels of acceptance for sexual and physical violence (M=1.745 physical violence; M=1.503 sexual violence; M=1.685 domestic chores). Qualitative data being collected currently will unpack these quantitative results. ACEs were used to assess childhood exposure to violence, system involvement, and other adverse experiences. Among these participants, the mean score was 1.633 indicating that they had experienced ACEs which could be a contributing factor in their perception toward the acceptability toward violence against women. The DSM Composite scale was used to assess current mental health among participants. Outcomes reveal a moderate level of mental health disruption among these participants (M=1.791), which could contribute to general stress and anxiety which is known to increase odds for violence perpetration. Qualitative data will reveal contextual information surrounding these quantitative results. Anticipated themes will center around participants' articulation of gender equity, beliefs, and attitudes around violence perpetration in relationships and how social determinants of health impact their ability to implement skills learned in their batterer intervention course. These results will be ready in time for the conference.

Conclusion and Implications

Ultimately, this study yields findings that will contribute to interventions aimed at addressing intimate partner violence. Placing courts at the center of supportive behavior change, rather than sources of oppression, is innovative by itself. Implications from these preliminary results indicate subtle positive movements toward reduction in violence perpetration among these participants as well as a decrease in gender stereotyping. However, these results also indicate the participants may have greater mental health needs stemming from previous abuse histories and current MH conditions that could impact their ability to fully implement skills learned in Turning Point classes. These findings serve as a foundation for future interventions to be developed and assessed at a larger scale to promote healthier relationships and safer communities.

Brenda Gill

Domestic Violence in Africa: Cultural and Legal Responses

Brenda Gill-Alabama State University; Fagdéba Bakoyéma- Alabama State University

This presentation explores the African regions' cultural and legal responses to Domestic violence against African females. Using Resource and Feminist Intersectionality theories. It explains the persistence. It answers: How can we

explain why the DV problem persists? What are the cultural and legal responses to DV in African and LAC countries? How can this highlighting the countries' responses stimulate further action? It uses publicly available existing data, reports, legal documents, and literature, to examine women's experiences with Domestic Violence (DV) in African countries. While research suggests that women and girls are disproportionately the victims (about 82 %) (UN, 2019, this is especially true for African women in 2020 and 2022 who reported the second-highest and highest rates for partner/family-related homicides respectively (UNODC, 2021 & UNODC, 2023). The African region comprises 23 of the top 25 countries for femicide globally (World Population Review, 2022). The findings suggest that DV's impact on African women and girls includes homicides, suicides, and incapacity among women, as well as several other adverse health outcomes (WHO, 2021). An examination of extant laws in the five main sub-categories of the continent reveals that though DV laws exist and some are progressive, others await ratification, are archaic, underutilized, narrowly focused, conflict with traditional culture, and often unenforced.

So Young Park

Documentation of Violence in Divorce and Its Influence on Allocation of Parental Responsibilities

So Young Park, University of Missouri; Julianne Enas- University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Jennifer Hardesty- University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

This study explores the relationship between IPV documentation and allocation of parental responsibilities through a victim empowerment lens (Cattaneo & Goodman, 2015) using administrative records of divorces filed after the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act (IMDMA) amendment. In 2015, the IMDMA, which governs most family law matters in the state of Illinois, was amended. The amendment aimed to make divorce proceedings less traumatic and faster for all parties involved (e.g., removing fault grounds, and placing a time limit for judges to finalize divorce) (Katz & Bodendorfer, 2015). The language surrounding family court interactions was also modified: the term "custody" and "visitation" were exchanged for "parental responsibilities" and "parenting time" to encourage a coparenting relationship between parents and to remove the connotation of ostracizing noncustodial parents (Katz & Bodendorfer, 2015). Although Illinois is considered a victim-friendly state (Richards et al., 2018), the amendment included no statutory change to strengthen the consideration of IPV in divorce.

In a study that examined the impact of IPV documentation on custody outcomes using mothers' self-reports and administrative court records before the IMDMA amendment, Ogolsky et al. (2022) found that self-reports of IPV were generally undocumented and if they were through civil protection orders (PO) or criminal record outside of divorce, only half were referenced in divorce to affect child custody outcomes. This study uses PO records and criminal records related to violence between divorcing parents as a proxy for IPV documentation. Using administrative data, this study examines the influence of IPV documentation on allocation of parental responsibilities with the following questions: 1) Is IPV-associated civil protective orders or criminal records documented in the divorce case file (i.e., does history or indicators of IPV make it into the divorce case)? 2) Does allocation of parental responsibilities differ by whether IPV is documented in the divorce case? 3) Does the association between documented IPV and allocation of parental responsibilities differ by whether the allocation was contested or whether there was third-party intervention? Methods:

Following IRB approval, we collected data from publicly available divorce, OP, and criminal records in a metropolitan county in Illinois. Using a case review approach, staff reviewed and extracted data from both the docket sheet and case files at the courthouse which contained copies of all documents in chronological order. We randomly selected 151 divorce cases (approximately 30-40 each year) between different gender parents involving at least one minor child from divorces filed from July 2016 and November 2019 in a large metropolitan county in Illinois. IPV Documentation was measured dichotomously (0 = undocumented; 1 = documented) based on whether an IPV-related prior criminal record (e.g., arrest or charge) or civil domestic violence protective order filed against the other partner was referenced in the divorce case. Allocation of parental responsibilities consisted of significant decision-making responsibility and parenting time. Significant decision-making responsibility (previously, legal custody) was measured dichotomously (0 = sole; 1 = joint). Parenting time (previously, physical custody) was measured as a continuous variable based on the number of overnight and day visits on a biweekly basis. Cases were coded as contested if each parent's request for allocation of parental responsibilities differed and involving third-party intervention if they had a trial or outside intervention (e.g., mediation, custody evaluation).

Analysis Plan:

To test our first and second research question, we used nonparametric chi-square tests, accompanying Phi coefficients, and applied the Yates correction in analyses that did not have adequate sample size per cell ($n = 5$). To test our third question, using binary logistic regression, we regressed allocation of parental responsibilities on whether IPV was documented as well as the interactions testing differences by whether allocation of parental responsibilities was contested or there was third-party intervention.

Implications:

Many survivors who experienced IPV in their marriages feel revictimized by the system when contesting custody in court (Gutowksi, 2019). Their stories are often discounted, resulting in them with long-term distress. By examining if post-separation parenting arrangements differ by past PO filings, IPV-related criminal history, and documentation during divorce, we shed light to issues of safety risk for IPV survivors who have no choice but to coparent their

children with their abusers. Our study findings that compare policy expectations in paper and policy outcomes in practice will present future directions for family policies in empowering the voices of IPV survivors going through divorce.

Session I1 Monday 7/15/2024 8:30am-9:45am Lear

Societal Influences on Victimization

Kara Tsukerman **Human Trafficking Trends in Hotels and Motels: Details from the National Human Trafficking Hotline (2016-2021)**
Kara Tsukerman- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Background: Hotels and motels (referred to as motels henceforth) play an integral role in human trafficking experiences and organized trafficking operations. However, little research has been published about motels as sites for human trafficking, including sex and labor trafficking. Incident data gathered by a national hotline may provide a more comprehensive understanding of victim/survivor characteristics to inform violence prevention efforts. Methods: We examined 2016-2021 data from the National Human Trafficking Hotline to study the prevalence and incidence of trafficking in motels. Results: Of 271,143 signals (calls, text, Webchat, online tip reports, or emails), over 12,600 reported human trafficking in motels across the six years. Reported survivors of sex trafficking were overwhelmingly White, female, and adolescents. Reported survivors of labor trafficking were most often other race/ethnicity, young adults, with a more even sex breakdown (28% male/32% female/40% other or unknown). Victim self-report was most common in cases of labor trafficking, while in cases of sex trafficking, hotline contacts mainly had direct contact with the potential victim. Conclusion: This research helps describe reported human trafficking in motels, an identified space for exploitation. Bystander programs and motel staff training may help identify victims and prevent further exploitation.

Nichole Michaels **Homicide deaths among people recently released from incarcerated**
Nichole Michaels, Center for Injury Research and Policy at Nationwide Children's Hospital; Saroj Bista-Center for Injury Research and Policy at Nationwide Children's Hospital; Jacob Holycross-Center for Injury Research and Policy at Nationwide Children's Hospital; Natalie Vargas- Center for Injury Research and Policy at Nationwide Children's Hospital

Purpose

This study utilizes US National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) data to describe homicides among people recently released from incarceration.

Methods

NVDRS data from 2013-2021 were used to identify individuals who died by homicide within one month of release from jail, prison, detention facility, or supervised residential facility not related to substance use treatment. Circumstances and risk factors of homicides were compared among individuals with (n=867) and without (n=101,409) recent release history using chi-square tests, with $p < 0.05$ indicating significance.

Results

Recently released decedents' median age was 31 yrs (range: 13-78 yrs), 93.3% were male, and 52.6% were Black/African American, non-Hispanic. Most deaths involved firearms (82.4%). Among the recently released group, 8.6% had a current mental health problem, 7.5% had an alcohol problem, and 31.2% had a substance use problem. These were less common among the comparison group ($p < 0.0001$). Deaths among the recently released group were attributed to gang activity more often ($p < 0.0001$). Among 846 perpetrators, most were 18-39 yrs (72.6%), male (91.5%), and 38.5% were Black/African American, non-Hispanic.

Conclusions

Individuals who were recently incarcerated are at increased risk for mortality, but are often overlooked. This study contributes vital information that can help prevent these deaths.

Reeve Kennedy **What does this mean for bullying? A Meta-Analysis of Bullying Victimization Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic**
Reeve Kennedy-East Carolina University; Kaylee Dendy-East Carolina University

The purpose of this study was to use meta-analysis to assess the rates of bullying victimization in the United States (US) before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Using a systematic search of academic databases and a previous meta-analysis database, we collected studies published between 1995 to 2023. Included studies used United States-based data and reported on bullying involvement rates among children/adolescents across a minimum of two data points (years), where one year had to be from 2020 to 2023. Data were extracted by type of bullying, gender, race, grade level, as well as numerous study level features. Analyses included random effects meta-analyses, meta-

regressions, and moderator analysis. Findings across the 79 studies and 19,033 effect sizes indicate that reported rates of traditional bullying victimization were significantly lower during the COVID pandemic years of 2020 to 2022 compared to the pre-pandemic years (23% vs. 19%). This pattern was reflected across gender, grade, and most racial/ethnic groups examined. Overall, rates of cyberbullying victimization remained generally the same pre-pandemic vs. during COVID (16% vs. 17%). However, for boys, American Indian/Alaska Native youth, Asian, multi-racial, and White youth rates of cyberbullying victimization were significantly higher during COVID compared to the pre-pandemic period, while rates were significantly lower for transgender/non-binary youth during COVID (39% vs 25%). In addition, we conducted a moderator analysis and used meta-analysis to calculate pooled rates by year. Findings inform the current state of bullying involvement in the US and have implications for school-based bullying prevention practices and policies.

Allison Brachmann **Differences in faculty experiences of workplace mistreatment by tenure status**
Allison Brachmann-Rutgers University; Sarah McMahon-Rutgers University

This study examined differences in experiences of workplace incivility (WI), sexual harassment (SH), and (non)reporting between tenured, tenure-track but not-yet-tenured (NYT), and non-tenure-track (NTT) faculty. Data came from a large, multi-campus, mid-Atlantic, public university in Fall 2022. The sample (n=1,325) consisted of 57.1% NTT faculty, 33.7% tenured faculty, and 9.2% NYT faculty. Logistic regression was used to estimate the differences in prevalence of WI and SH, controlling for gender, full-time or part-time status, years of employment, and age.

Tenured faculty had greater odds of having experienced any WI compared to NYT faculty since working at the university ($p = .05$). Tenured faculty also had greater odds of having experienced any SH since working at the university relative to NTT ($p < .001$) and NYT faculty ($p < .05$). Among faculty who had experienced SH since working at the university, NYT and NTT faculty had greater odds of indicating that they did not report for fear of professional consequences relative to tenured faculty ($p < .05$).

These results emphasize the complicated, hierarchical power structure of academia that might foster workplace mistreatment for tenure track faculty, with tenured faculty experiencing the highest incidence of mistreatment. These results also highlight nuanced differences between the experiences of NTT and tenure-track faculty.

Session **J1** **Monday 7/15/2024** **8:30am-9:45am** **Prescott**

Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting: Results from a Randomized Controlled Trial

Joan E. Durrant **Panel Overview Abstract**
Joan E. Durant, University of Manitoba

Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) is a primary violence prevention program. Based on child rights principles and developmental research, PDEP aims to transform parents' view of "discipline" from punishment to mentorship. This interactive 8-week program takes parents through development from birth to adolescence, helping them see conflict through children's eyes. Parents learn a simple framework for problem-solving applicable in a wide range of situations. The first randomized control trial of PDEP is nearing completion in Canada. This panel will present preliminary findings from the trial. Paper 1 will provide an overview of the program and its objectives. Paper 2 will present quantitative comparisons between treatment and wait-list control groups to assess PDEP's impact on parenting practices and the influencing role of parental cognitive and emotional variables. Paper 3 will present parents' responses to hypothetical challenging scenarios with their children to examine potential differences between parents who completed and did not complete PDEP. Paper 4 will present the results of parent interviews about the way PDEP has created change in their parenting and in their relationships with their children, as well as parents' feedback on PDEP and their experiences in a group-based program.

Joan Durrant **Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting: An Overview**
Joan E. Durant, University of Manitoba

Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) was created as a response to the United Nations Secretary General's Global Study of Violence against Children, which revealed the high prevalence of punitive violence in children's everyday lives. Long considered to be acceptable all over the world, physical and emotional punishment are being redefined as violence and a violation of children's fundamental human rights, as well as risk factors in children's development. PDEP developed out of a partnership between Save the Children Sweden and a developmental psychologist, with the goal of transforming parents' views of their role from control, coercion and punishment to teaching, guidance and mentorship. PDEP is unique among parenting programs in two ways. First, it

explicitly promotes children's rights to protection from physical and emotional punishment, to dignity, and to participation in their learning. Second, it was designed to be relevant across cultures, through its focus on universal developmental themes and through delivery adaptations for a range of contexts. PDEP aims to help parents understand children's perspectives and encourages them to resolve conflict collaboratively. This paper will provide an overview of PDEP and its primary objectives.

Elisa Romano **Changes in Parenting Practices Between Parents Who Completed PDEP and a Wait-list Control**

Elisa Romano, University of Ottawa, Ece Yilmaz, University of Ottawa

The Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) program aims to reduce parental use of punishment-based strategies and increase positive disciplinary practices. It is posited that these changes in parenting practices occur by way of shifts in underlying cognitive (e.g., parenting self-efficacy, attitudes) and emotional (e.g., parenting stress, emotion regulation) processes. Data from a quasi-experimental 5-year study were used to examine changes in self-reported parenting practices (e.g., punishment, support) between approximately 100 parents who completed PDEP (experimental group) and approximately 60 parents in a wait-list control. Using a subset of parents, preliminary findings from a repeated measures analysis of variance indicated decreases in the use of non-physical punishment and increases in the use of both supportive and proactive parenting from pre- to post-PDEP in the experimental versus wait-list group. To examine cognitive and emotional factors that may contribute to changes in parenting practices, we will conduct multiple regressions. The findings from this study will add to the research base on the efficacy of the PDEP program in changing parenting practices and on potential cognitive and emotional contributing factors.

Ghislaine Niyonkuru **Examining the Efficacy of Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) in Shifting Parental Practices from Punitive to Positive Discipline**

Ghislaine Niyonkuru, University of Ottawa, Heather Saunders, University of Ottawa, Elisa Romano, University of Ottawa

Despite evidence indicating the harmful impacts of punitive parenting on both child development and the parent-child relationship, these approaches continue to be widespread. Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) is a program designed to help parents transition from punitive discipline towards more positive disciplinary methods. This study examines parents' responses to three common challenging parenting scenarios with children aged 2-6 years. Using a quasi-experimental design, the data are from a multi-year study examining PDEP outcomes. For this study, we will compare changes in scenario responses between parents who participated in PDEP (n = 24) and those in a wait-list control group (n = 9). Responses were audio-recorded, transcribed, and coded to capture the frequencies of punitive responses (physical and non-physical punishment) and positive disciplinary responses (identifying long-term goals, warmth, structure, understanding of the child's developmental stage, parent self-regulation). Analyses of variance (ANOVA) will be conducted to assess for any significant changes in responses from pre- to post-PDEP between the two groups of parents. The findings will enhance the research literature on PDEP's effectiveness in diminishing parents' reported use of punishment-based strategies and promoting positive discipline.

Cathy Broussard **Parental Perspectives on the Impact of the Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting Program**

Cathy Broussard, University of Ottawa; Janelle Nicole Vasquez Quinones, University of Ottawa, Christine Ateah, Research Affiliate, Manitoba Centre for Nursing and Health Research; George Holden, Southern Methodist University, Elisa Romano, University of Ottawa

Despite the growing research showing the negative impacts associated with both physical and non-physical punishment on children's development, this practice remains common within families. Positive Discipline in Everyday Parenting (PDEP) is a group-based program that aims to shift parenting disciplinary practices from punishment towards the use of positive discipline. The current study examines the perspectives of 33 Canadian parents (with a child between the ages of 2 and 6 years) who completed the program. Parents participated in a semi-structured interview on the various changes they may have experienced as a result of program completion. Thematic analysis and the NVivo software will be used to examine the audio recorded and transcribed parental interviews conducted post-PDEP. The focus will be specifically on what has changed for them as parents and for their child, as well as what has changed in the relationship with their child. We will consider parental feedback about topics which would have been helpful to address and their experiences with a group format. Data were collected from 2019-2023, with preliminary results for 10 parents indicating improvements in the child-parent relationship and in child development. The results will contribute to understanding the specific ways in which the PDEP program impacted parental and child well-being as well as the child-parent relationship.

Session **A2** **Monday 7/15/2024** **10:00am-11:15am** **Riverwatch**

Domestic Violence and Children

Michèle Frenette **Enhancing a care-oriented approach to research with children in shelters: Insights and reflections from an ethnographic perspective**
Michèle Frenette, University of Ottawa;

Although there has been a significant evolution in the roles of children within shelters for women and children who have experienced violence, contemporary studies that investigate children's experiences in shelters remain scarce. Additionally, the literature indicates that very few studies have prioritized research methods that highlight children's voices. Thus, ethnography proves to be a relevant method in research involving children, offering participatory immersion to fully grasp their experience within a given context (Prout & James, 2015). Using an ethnographic approach, this study, stemming from doctoral research in social work, aims to document the experiences and perspectives of children in two shelters for women and children who have experienced violence in Quebec (Canada). Drawing on the feminist theory of care (Gilligan, 2008; Paperman, 2015), it underscores the ethical importance of investing in various relationships within these environments, including those with children, mothers, sheltered women, and workers. Implications for research and practice with children will also be discussed.

Catherine Xie **"Trying To Be There for Her, Knowing I'm Mentally Breaking Myself": Mothers' Responses to Their Adult Children's Experiences of IPV**
Catherine Xie- Boston College; Lisa Goodman- Boston College; Deborah Epstein - Georgetown University Law Center; Emily Zhang- Boston College; Jasmine Mueller-Hsia- Boston College; Allison Slocum -Boston College

Most survivors seek help from people they know before, during, after, and sometimes instead of formal support. Chief among their preferred sources of support are their mothers. But what about mothers' own subjective experiences in this role, and the interpersonal and contextual factors that shape their responses? Without such knowledge, we cannot effectively support those who are, in turn, so central to IPV survivors' safety and healing. This study explored these issues through a qualitative study of mothers' own subjective experience of the IPV in their adult children's lives, with a particular focus on Black mothers, who are especially likely to turn to family in the face of IPV.

Method: We employed a qualitative descriptive methodology to interview 12 cisgender, straight mothers of adult IPV survivors. We analyzed the interview data using inductive qualitative content analysis.

Results: Findings converged to reveal how deeply survivors' IPV experiences affect their own mothers, who feel an ongoing duty to parent their adult children; how mothers' own relationship histories, especially prior interpersonal trauma, shape their responses; and how controlling images about the nature of motherhood in the United States and in the Black community in particular create key pressures on mothers as they grapple with how to respond to their adult children in crisis.

Conclusion: These findings expand our understanding of what it means to support survivors, demonstrating that the people survivors are most likely to turn to for help are likely, in turn, to need support themselves.

Katherine Maurer **Family violence prevention opportunities at the intersection of IPV and youth protection: An analysis of Québec incidence data**
Katherine Maurer, McGill University School of Social Work; Mert Kimyaci- McGill University

When intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs, both criminal justice and child protection systems (CPS) can be involved. In contrast to criminal intervention, CPS can provide support services to the whole family to prevent future IPV. We analyzed the Étude d'incidence québécoise sur les situations évaluées en protection de la jeunesse en 2014 (ÉIQ) data set (N= 31,529), a pan-Québec youth protection detailed survey of CPS referrals collected during a 3-month period in 2014. We created a subset (N= 5,218) of reported IPV incidents. Data were collected with a primary parental figure (88% female) and 54% of cases included a secondary parental figure (90% male). In 47% of incidents reported IPV was physical, with 40% psychological, 13% both, and 31% reported that the IPV was bidirectional. Most (70%) of the IPV reported was not an isolated incident and longer-duration IPV increased likelihood of the case being retained ($r(5,216) = .604, p < .001$). Yet only 8% of the IPV-involved families were referred for IPV-specific services. This lack of IPV referrals and second person involvement suggests opportunities to prevent future IPV through increasing services for families that are better integrated with CPS. We will present data from a separate study to

support the need for family- and community-focused services that include all who may be impacted when IPV has occurred within a family.

Session C2 Monday 7/15/2024 10:00am-11:15am Harbor's Edge

Improving the Screening and Response for Intimate Partner Violence Use and Experience in Healthcare Settings

Mark Relyea

Panel Overview Abstract

Mark Relyea, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Candice Presseau, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Yale School of Medicine, Carla Stover- Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Julie Yeterian, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Intimate partner violence (IPV) impacts a third of women and a fourth of men in the United States. Although screening for IPV has become more routine in United States healthcare settings, implementation varies, tends to focus on women, and focuses predominantly on IPV experience (i.e., victimization) and not use (i.e., perpetration). This panel presents five projects focused on improving IPV screening and response in healthcare settings. Presentation 1 reports qualitative data from Veteran Health Administration (VHA) clinicians involved in a bidirectional IPV screening initiative, including reported impact of screening on patients, clinicians, and healthcare systems. Presentation 2 describes the development of clinical practice guidelines for responding to IPV use disclosures. Presentation 3 provides guidelines for assessment of risk related to joint/coparent interventions when IPV is disclosed. Presentation 4 provides baseline findings from a longitudinal evaluation of screening for IPV experiences in VHA. Presentation 5 reports on the process and impact of a national program evaluation on systems for monitoring and responding to IPV at VHA. Together, these presentations describe lessons learned from clinicians, an expert panel, research, and program evaluation for enhancing IPV screening and response across healthcare settings.

Mark Relyea

Evaluating the Implementation of National IPV Screening in the Veterans Health Administration: Baseline Findings

Mark Relyea, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Candice Presseau, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Melissa Skanderson, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Melissa Dichter, Temple University, Katherine Iverson, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Cynthia Brandt, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Steve Martino, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

The Veterans Health Administration (VHA), the largest integrated healthcare system in the United States, in Fiscal Year 2023 began rolling out version 3 of a standardized clinical reminder, note template, and protocol for intimate partner violence (IPV) screening with a goal of expanding reach to all patients. Guided by the Reach, Effectiveness, Adoption, Implementation, and Maintenance (RE-AIM) framework, we examined baseline findings from the fiscal year prior to implementation of the updated screener using data from electronic medical records. Results showed that 24% (1,575,285) of patients accessing VHA care were screened for IPV and 57,570 (5.3%) reported experiencing past-year IPV. Screening rates were highest among patients who were women, above age 44, non-Hispanic, White, married, service-connected, or not marginally housed or homeless. Screening rates across 138 facilities varied from 0 to 79.6%. Screening increased over the year from 80K per month to 105K per month. With less than a quarter of patients screened at baseline, expanding and improving IPV screening implementation across VHA has the potential to identify four times as many patients experiencing IPV who could benefit from supportive education, resources, and referrals for services and thus reduce IPV and improve patient outcomes.

Galina Portnoy

Development of Clinical Practice Guidelines for Responding to IPV Use Disclosures in Healthcare Settings

Galina Portnoy, IPV Center for Implementation, Research, and Evaluation (IPV-CIRE), VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Carla Stover, Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Candice Presseau, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Yale School of Medicine, Aliya Webermann, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Steve Martino, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Christopher Murphy, UMBC

The healthcare system plays a critical public health role in intimate partner violence (IPV) detection and response. Many healthcare agencies conduct routine screening for IPV victimization. However, few if any guidelines exist for

identifying those who use violence in relationships. Healthcare providers across clinical settings often feel unprepared to screen for IPV use or to manage potential risk following disclosures, resulting in limited implementation of IPV use screening and response across the healthcare system. We used a multi-phased exploratory sequential mixed methods approach to develop clinical practice guidelines for responding to IPV use disclosures in healthcare settings. First, we collected qualitative data from panel discussions with IPV experts (n = 26) and conducted content analysis to determine expert recommendations. Next, we conducted an expert consensus survey within an expanded pool of experts (n = 36) to evaluate agreement across recommendations. This process resulted in the development of nine clinical practice guidelines for responding to and managing risk following IPV use disclosures in the healthcare setting. The guidelines developed through this work can facilitate greater preparedness and competence among providers with potential to increase identification of patients who IPV use, connect them to needed resources, and reduce future violence.

Candice Presseau **Developing and Executing a National, Multi-Phase Program Evaluation for Intimate Partner Violence in the Veterans Health Administration: Strategies, Challenges, and Lessons Learned**

Candice Presseau, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Yale School of Medicine, Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Mark Relyea, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Melissa Skanderson, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Diondra Parkes, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, LeAnn Bruce, Veterans Health Administration, Intimate Partner Violence Assistance Program

The Intimate Partner Violence Assistance Program (IPVAP) was launched in 2014 with a mission to provide comprehensive support for veterans, their families, and Veterans Health Administration (VHA) employees impacted by intimate partner violence (IPV). As the program expanded immensely over the last decade, the need to systematically evaluate its reach, adoption, effectiveness, and impact across the largest health care system in the nation has become an imperative. Toward this aim, the Intimate Partner Violence Center for Implementation, Research, and Evaluation (IPV-CIRE) was selected to serve as external program evaluators to develop and conduct ongoing program evaluation for IPVAP. Guided by the Center for Disease Control (CDC) program evaluation process (CDC, 1999) and the RE-AIM framework (Glasgow et al., 1999), the IPV-CIRE developed and executed a phased approach to comprehensive program evaluation. This presentation will discuss lessons learned from the initial phase including: a) the application of identified frameworks; b) the development of evaluation tools (e.g., PowerBi dashboard, logic model) and metrics (e.g., electronic health records database) to enhance evaluation capacities; c) findings; and d) recommendations. We will discuss the collaborative efforts used to develop an actionable plan for implementing recommendations to improve the national program and better understand its role in IPV prevention within the largest integrated healthcare system in the United States.

Carla Stover **Screening and Selection of Couples for Coparenting Intervention when IPV is Identified**

Carla Stover, Yale University of Medicine, James McHale, University of South Florida

Most programs that deliver couples or coparenting interventions exclude partners if IPV is detected. This can result in new parents not receiving needed coparenting interventions that may help them improve their communication and interactions for the health of their babies. This presentation will review the protocol used in a randomized controlled trial of a coparenting intervention for unmarried African American couples expected their first child together called Figuring it Out for the Child (FIOC) to assess for IPV and select cases where IPV is occurring that could still benefit from a coparenting intervention. The assessment protocol for fathers and mothers, progression from screening to full assessment, measures and questions used, stop rules, and safety procedures employed will be explained with examples provided. Out of 149 families assessed for the study, 54% reported some form of IPV behaviors in the last 12 months on the Conflict Tactics Scale Revised. But only 11 (7.4% of the total sample and 16% of those who disclosed IPV) were excluded due to IPV from participation in the conjoint coparenting sessions. Delivery of FIOC resulted in significant reductions in psychological IPV compared to the resource and referral control group. Guidelines for case selection for coparenting intervention when IPV is present will be presented considering these findings.

Julie Yeterian **Screening for IPV Use and Experience Concurrently: Clinicians' Decision-Making and Clinical Impacts**

Julie Yeterian, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Sarah Walls, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Skye Oraziotti, IPV Center for Implementation, Research, and Evaluation (IPV-CIRE), VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Galina Portnoy, IPV Center for Implementation, Research, and Evaluation (IPV-CIRE), VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Compared to screening for intimate partner violence (IPV) experience in healthcare settings, screening for IPV use or IPV use and experience concurrently (i.e., bidirectional IPV) is less common, with less known about how clinicians approach concurrent screening. This qualitative study analyzed semi-structured interviews from 19 clinicians who participated in a bidirectional IPV screening implementation pilot at six VA Healthcare System medical centers to determine how they made choices about screening for IPV use and experience concurrently and the impact screening had on Veterans, clinicians, and healthcare settings. Transcribed interviews were coded using thematic analysis in an iterative, team-based approach. We identified 19 codes across several broader themes. Findings suggest that while many clinicians intended to screen universally, they ultimately screened selectively based on perceived relevance, competing priorities, logistical barriers, and their own feelings. Clinicians described positive (e.g., early detection; screening as psychoeducation), negative (e.g., negative reactions from patients), and mixed (e.g., screening increasing referrals to treatment services) impacts of screening. Findings were largely consistent with research on IPV experience screening, while also being among the first to address decision-making and impacts of screening for bidirectional IPV.

Session **D2** **Monday 7/15/2024** **10:00am-11:15am** **Wentworth**

Intergenerational Transmission of Child Abuse/Neglect

Clifton Emery **Intergenerational Mental Health Effects of Traumatic Victimization in Nepal: A 3-D Theory Study**
Clifton Emery- University of Hong Kong;

Background. Intergenerational transmission of trauma is a major focus of international research. Epigenetic, complex-trauma, and intergenerational abuse pattern transmission theoretical explanations all have existing empirical support. Three-D theory argues that in addition to trauma victimization severity, victimization invasiveness and exploitativeness have important independent effects. Moreover, 3-D theory claims that a positive 3-way interaction occurs between trauma victimization invasiveness, exploitativeness, and severity. This study examines the 3-D hypotheses in the context of intergenerational trauma effects on adolescent depression symptoms and suicidal ideation in generation two. Three-D theory may play a particularly important role in intergenerational trauma effects for female victims in the context of conservative South Asian sex role norms.

Objective. Test for main effects, two-way, and three-way interaction effects of invasiveness, exploitativeness, and severity of traumatic victimization on intergenerational transmission to adolescent depression and suicidal ideation in generation two. Pathways from maternal depression and borderline personality symptoms as well as physical and sexual abuse and neglect of the adolescent child were also tested.

Participants and setting. Participants were a nationally representative, random, multi-stage cluster sample of 1,089 Nepali mothers and their 15-17 year old adolescent children.

Methods. Regression models with adjustments for clustering within municipality were used to test the hypotheses.

Results. A three-way interaction effect between maternal trauma invasiveness, exploitativeness, and severity was positively associated with adolescent depression symptoms. A two-way interaction effect between exploitativeness and severity of maternal trauma was positively associated with adolescent suicidal ideation. Maternal depression, BPD symptoms, and very severe physical abuse of the adolescent were also associated with adolescent depression symptoms.

Conclusion. Further research is needed to measure and investigate invasiveness, exploitativeness, and severity of traumatic victimization as they bear on intergenerational transmission of trauma. Examination of intergenerational transmission of self-concept as a potential vector is recommended.

Keywords: intergenerational transmission of trauma; 3-D theory; invasiveness; exploitativeness; adolescent depression and suicide.

Ada Talmon

Inherited wounds: intergenerational transmission of posttraumatic orientation to bodily signals following child maltreatment

Ada Talmon- Tel-Aviv University; Dr. Noga Tsur- Tel-Aviv University

Objective: Child maltreatment (CM) may impact individuals' body perception, leading to a posttraumatic orientation to bodily signals (POBS). It's hypothesized that POBS is intergenerationally transmitted due to bodily and interpersonal experiences. Two studies aimed to investigate this scarcely researched phenomenon.

Methods: Study 1 included 445 participants, and tested the association between CM and POBS, as mediated by Posttraumatic Stress symptoms (PTSS) and attachment. Study 2 examined the intergenerational transmission of POBS among 393 parent-young adult offspring dyads. Participants completed self-report questionnaires. Results: Study 1 found an association between POBS and CM, as mediated by PTSS (indirect effect=0.15; $p=0.005$), and insecure attachment (indirect effects 0.132- 1.44, $p<0.006$). Study 2 found two pathways of intergenerational transmission; the first showed indirect paths between parents' CM and offspring's POBS, via parents' reaction to CM (PTSS, attachment, and POBS; indirect effects 0.006–0.013, $p<0.039$). The second pathway revealed indirect links through parents' CM and offspring's POBS, via parents' and offspring's reaction to CM (indirect effects 0.006–0.56, $p<0.015$).

Conclusions: These findings support POBS as a significant implication of CM, and illuminate intergenerational transmission of a POBS following parental CM, and underlying mechanisms.

Christine Forke

Exploring Supportive Adult Connections in Relation to the Intergenerational Transmission of Childhood Adversity

Christine Forke, University of Pennsylvania; Peter Cronholm, University of Pennsylvania; Joel Fein, Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

Background: Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) of parents and their children are related; it is unclear whether social supports can mitigate risk for intergenerational transmission of adversity.

Objective: Examine whether intergenerational transmission of adversity between parents and their children is modified by their child's connections with supportive adults.

Methods: Representative households ($N=7,501$) participated in the 2018 Southeastern Pennsylvania Household Health Survey; we analyzed 1,059/1,296 (81.7%) parent-child dyads, with their adversities measured and tallied separately. Child connections with supportive adults were classified as low (<5 , median) or high (>5). Stratified on low/high supports to test for effect modification, weighted ordinal regression models predicted child adversity from parent ACE burden. Confounders: county, adult race/ethnicity, marital status, employment, poverty level, home ownership, and total children in the home.

Results: With low supports, children had higher odds of adversity ($OR=4.7$; 95%CI: 1.4, 15.9) when their parents had >4 ACEs (vs none), but with high supports, children did not have higher odds of adversity at any level of parent ACE exposure ($p<0.05$).

Conclusions: The intergenerational transmission of childhood adversity from parent to child appears to be disrupted in the presence of supportive adult relationships in childhood.

Sereena Pigeon

The intergenerational continuity of child maltreatment and its associations with the quality of the mother-offspring relationship and emerging adult romantic attachment

Sereena Pigeon-McGill University; Audrey Brassard- University of Sherbrooke; Rachel Langevin- McGill University

Child maltreatment (CM; sexual and physical abuse, emotional maltreatment, neglect, and exposure to domestic violence) can severely impact a child's development and remains a widespread public health problem. CM has been found to recur in families. Attachment-related factors are known to contribute to the intergenerational continuity of CM and represent an important target for prevention. This study explored associations between mothers' CM history and their emerging adult's romantic attachment insecurity, through emerging adult's CM history and mother-offspring relationship quality. Mother-emerging adult dyads ($n = 139$) completed a survey of their CM history, attachment, and relationship quality, and a sequential mediation model was tested. An indirect association with mother's CM history was found for emerging adult attachment anxiety, through emerging adult's CM history and mother-emerging adult relationship quality ($\beta = .02$, $p = 0.036$), and for attachment avoidance through emerging adult CM history ($\beta = .03$, $p = .047$). Results suggest that mothers with a CM history tended to have offspring with a CM history, their relationship quality tended to be lower, and the emerging adult had higher attachment insecurity. Policies improving access to attachment-based therapies for emerging adults with CM histories are needed to build their attachment security and prevent CM continuity.

Session E2 Monday 7/15/2024 10:00am-11:15am Woodbury

Sexual Experiences Survey Revised: Conceptualization, Content, Psychometrics, and Data

Mary P. Koss Panel Overview Abstract

The Sexual Experiences Survey [SES] is considered the gold standard measurement of sexual exploitation. This panel introduces a new victimization version [SES-V] by a multidisciplinary collaboration, the first revision since 2007. We offer a preview of the special issue to appear shortly in *The Journal of Sex Research*. Notable revisions include extension to a broadened construct of sexual exploitation, adoption of a freely given permission standard for non-consent, introduction of new tactics and acts including made to perform or to penetrate another person's body, tactics-first wording order, and emphasis on gender inclusivity. The SES-V is modularized to allow whole or partial administration. Modules include Technology-facilitated, Non-contact, Illegal (largely penetrative), and Verbally pressured sexual exploitation. The presentations focus on conceptualization, content, prevalence, and preliminary psychometrics within each module, using national student, adult, and LGBTQ+ samples. Attendees will learn the content of the SES-V, initial prevalence data, how to access the SES-V through the Open Science platform (<https://osf.io/hxpsk/>), including both English and Spanish languages, programming for on-line/mobile phone administration, scoring rules, follow-up questioning, specific incident report, and demographics.

Martie Thompson Technology-facilitated sexual exploitation module of the SES-V: Prevalence and differential vulnerability across two national samples
Martie Thompson, Appalachian State University, Robin Kowalski, Clemson University, Zoe Peterson, Indiana University, RaeAnn Anderson, University of North Dakota

Purpose: Given the increase in digital technology and social media usage, sexual exploitation via these modalities has also increased. This presentation will provide an overview of the 10-item technology-facilitated sexual exploitation (TFSE) module of the SES-V and provide data on (a) the prevalence of TFSE across two national samples, (b) increased risk for TFSE among different demographic groups, and (c) the overlap of TFSE with other forms of sexual exploitation.

Methods: Self-reported data were collected from two national samples: an adult sample (N = 347) and a college student sample (N = 460). Both samples were recruited via Prolific Academic. The adult sample had an average age of 45.42 years (SD = 15.52; range = 18-83) and the college student sample had an average age of 24.17 years (SD = 4.70; range = 18-49). Both samples were evenly divided by gender, predominately white (78%, 66%), and heterosexual (77%, 67%).

Results: The average score on the TFSE module (possible range 0 - 100) was 11.71 (SD = 17.04) in the adult sample and 16.75 (SD = 19.47) in the college sample. The prevalence of experiencing any type of TFSE at least once since the age of 14 was 67% and 83% respectively. In both samples, males and those identifying as heterosexuals reported less TFSE than their respective counterparts. Data will also be presented on the characteristics of the TFSE experiences as well as overlap with other forms of sexual exploitation measured by the SES-V.

Conclusions. We found high rates of TFSE, particularly in the college student sample. Although all demographic groups experienced relatively high prevalence of TFSE, women and those not identifying as heterosexual were more likely to experience TFSE than their respective counterparts. Future research with the SES-V should examine shared and unique risk factors and consequences for TFSE and other forms of sexual exploitation.

Zoe Peterson The Illegal Sexual Exploitation Module of the SES-V: An overview of new content and preliminary research findings
Zoe Peterson, Indiana University, Heather Littleton, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, RaeAnn Anderson, University of North Dakota, Mary Koss, University of Arizona

Purpose: This presentation will discuss the development of and preliminary findings from the Illegal Sexual Exploitation Module of the SES-V, which measures experiences of nonconsensual exploitation resulting in sexual contact and which is designed to correspond to legal definitions. Changes to the illegal items in the SES-V as compared to prior versions of the SES include a new operationalization of non-consent and an expansion of sexual acts and exploitative tactics.

Methods: To examine prevalence of victimization reported on the new Illegal Module, we recruited a nationally representative sample of adults (N = 347) from Prolific Academic to complete the SES-V in its entirety.
Results: A total of 78% of women and 46% of men endorsed at least one item on the Illegal Module. Additionally, 60% of women and 29% of men endorsed an act that would fit with the FBI definition of “rape.” The study also provided preliminary evidence that the new sexual acts and exploitative tactics on the SES-V demonstrated utility (i.e., they identified victims that would have been missed by prior versions of the SES) and validity (i.e., they were correlated with other items on the module).
Conclusions. These findings offer preliminary support for the validity and functionality of the module. The future directions in evaluating the validity of the Illegal Module will be discussed.

Taren McGray **Examination of sexual exploitation among LGBTQ+ individuals in the U.S. using the Sexual Experiences Survey-Victimization (SES-V)**
Taren McGray, University of Arizona, Brian Dodge, University of Arizona, Mary Koss, University of Arizona

Purpose: LGBTQ+ individuals have been identified as being at elevated risk of sexual exploitation in multiple surveys. However, despite using large samples, the number of LGBTQ+ individuals in most surveillance data sets remains small and precludes disaggregating gender identity and sexual orientation from one another. Most published studies create a cisgender and heteronormative lens that effectively marginalizes LGBTQ+ experiences and service needs.
Methods: This research used the Sexual Experiences Survey-Victimization (SES-V) and follow-up questions (Koss et al., 2024) to quantify multiple forms of sexual exploitation (SE). This presentation focuses on a sample (N=560) recruited through the Prolific Academic Platform composed of individuals who identify as sexual and gender minorities. Logistic regression was used to assess the association between sexual orientation and each SE type, with gender as the effect moderator.
Results: Stratified by sexuality, questioning participants consistently reported the highest prevalence across all SE types (100.0%). Bisexual participants reported the second highest prevalence of noncontact SE (84.2%) and technology-facilitated SE (86.3%) while queer individuals reported the second highest prevalence of sexual pressure (72.0%) compared to other sexual orientations. Illegal acts were reported by all participants (100.0%). Stratified by gender, women reported the highest prevalence of noncontact SE (88.99%) and sexual pressure (73.6%), and transwomen reported the highest prevalence of technology-facilitated SE (100.0%). Gender was observed to significantly affect the association between sexual orientation and SE. Asexual and gay/lesbian women had significantly lower odds of sexual pressure SE compared to bisexual women. All other associations were insignificant. Small cell sizes for genderqueer, transmen, transwomen, or other gendered individuals made regression estimates not possible at this level of analysis. Post-hoc analysis used three gender categories: cismen, ciswomen, and other genders. In this comparison, other gendered gay/lesbian individuals were not significantly different in their odds of experiencing noncontact, technology-facilitated, and sexual pressure SE, though all estimates were higher in magnitude.
Conclusions: High SE prevalence across genders and sexualities are alarming. These trends provide evidence for the need to further investigate LGBTQ+ SE. Better understanding how SE is experienced across sexual and gender identities is important for increasing the ability to recognize LGBTQ+ SE, as well as to inform focused prevention and treatment services for LGBTQ+ individuals.

RaeAnn Anderson **Revising and Testing the Verbal Pressure Module of the new SES-V: A brief review and application to college student data**
RaeAnn Anderson, University of North Dakota, Zoe Peterson, Indiana University, Sasha Canan, University of North Carolina Wilmington, Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University, Heather McCauley, Michigan State University, Lindsay Orchowksi, Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Lisa Fedina, University of Michigan, Heather Littleton, University of Colorado Colorado Springs, Mary Koss, The University of Arizona

Purpose: Prior research has suggested that verbal pressure tactics (ie verbal coercion) are some of the most difficult to accurately measure. The existing research was reviewed and a taxonomy constructed to guide the development of the Verbal Pressure Module in the SES-V. **Methods:** Literature review identified 16 existing questionnaires that were analyzed to develop the theorized 6 domain taxonomy. Items were drafted and revised via a purposeful collaborative, feminist process. A sample of 460 college students recruited via Prolific were administered the Verbal Pressure Module from the SES-V and the 2007 SES-SFV. **Results:** Results suggest that the SES-V Verbal Pressure module identifies 3.4X as many participants reporting verbal pressure as the SES-SFV, 62.4 vs. 18.3% overall, respectively. Almost all participants who reported verbal pressure on the SES-SFV also reported Verbal Pressure on the SES-V (99.9%). Items from the Verbal Pressure Module of the SES-V and SES-SFV were correlated (ϕ) for women (.66), men (.70), and trans and gender nonbinary participants (.54). **Conclusions:** Results suggest good validity for the SES-

V Verbal Pressure module. Findings also suggest that the incidents disclosed on the SES-V represent experiences of Verbal Pressure that would have been otherwise not disclosed.

Mary P. Koss

Conclusions and Dialogue

Purpose: This presentation highlights the influence of survey item content and findings on establishing an issue as a societal problem, educating respondents, and promoting sharing of sexual victimization stories by the population at large. Most importantly, the presenter will facilitate audience dialogue with the entire panel.

RaeAnn Anderson

Psychometric and Scoring considerations with the new SES-V

RaeAnn Anderson, University of North Dakota, Zoe Peterson, Indiana University, Mary Koss, The University of Arizona, Antonia Abbey, Wayne State University, Lindsay Orchowski, Alpert Medical School of Brown University, Martie Thompson, Appalachian State University, Robin Kowalski, Clemson University, Heather Littleton, University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Purpose: Prior research has suggested a wide range of scoring methods for the SES and this continues in the new SES-V. Module and ordinal scoring prevalence estimates are compared across three samples to illustrate the strengths and weaknesses of each approach.

Methods: Three samples were recruited from Prolific Academic Platform: two samples of college students and one nationally representative sample to complete the SES-V. The college sample also completed the 2007 SES-SFV.

Results: Considering different scoring approaches, using a sample of N = 460 college students as an example, the prevalences by module were: non-victimimized, 6.1%, non-contact, 85.0%, technology-facilitated, 83.3%, verbal pressure, 62.4%, and illegal 57.2%. Using the traditional ordinal variable as explained in Koss et al., (2007) the corresponding rates would be: non-victimimized, 6.1%, non-contact, 5.7%, technology-facilitated 16.1%, verbal pressure, 15.0%, illegal, 57.2%. In a nationally representative sample, the prevalence rates by module were non-victimimized 10.4%, non-contact 72.3%, technology-facilitated 66.9%, verbal pressure 53.9%, illegal, 63.1%. Using an ordinal score prevalence rates would be non-victimimized 10.4%, non-contact, 4.9%, technology-facilitated, 14.4%, verbal pressure, 7.2%, illegal, 63.1%. Correlations

between ordinals scores and other indicators of severity such as number of incidents and frequency varied and were in the range of $r = .3$. Findings suggest ordinal scores vastly under-estimate prevalence rates for non-illegal behaviors; thus, ordinal scores would be inappropriate for descriptive statistics but may be useful for regression models as a proxy of severity of victimization.

Session	F2	Monday 7/15/2024	10:00am-11:15am	Warner
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IPV Dynamics

Florence Léonard

Cybervictimization within young adult couples: Associations with anticipation and negative emotions during conflicts via text messages

Florence Léonard- Université de Montréal; Sarafina Métellus- Université de Montréal; Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel- Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Audrey Brassard- University of Sherbrooke; Daspe Marie-Ève-University of Montreal

Between 40% and 73% of young adults report having experienced cybervictimization (CV; e.g., receiving nonconsensual sexual pictures) within a romantic relationship. Although conflicts over text messages are frequent in romantic relationships, the link between CV and the quality of text-based conflictual interactions remains unknown. Better understanding links between CV and text-based conflict resolution could help develop relevant prevention and intervention targets. This study examined the associations between CV and negative emotions during a text-based conflictual discussion with a romantic partner, as well as the role of negative anticipation in these links. A community sample of 102 young adult couples completed self-report questionnaires to measure CV and engaged in a 15-minute text-based conflictual interaction with their partner. Negative anticipation of the discussion was assessed prior to the interaction, and negative emotions were assessed immediately after. Results showed that one's CV was linked to their higher negative anticipation, which in turn was linked to their own and their partner's higher negative emotions. Findings suggest the importance of promoting healthy mediated conflict management skills to counter cycles of negative communication and CV in young adult couples.

Ana Uribe

Discrepancies in Conceptualizations of Violence in IPV Exposed Women

Ana Uribe- University of Massachusetts Amherst; Minji Lee, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Kristin Howell, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Julia Breen, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Colin Mahoney, University of Colorado Colorado Springs; Maria Galano, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Intimate partner violence (IPV), a prevalent and potentially traumatic event (Smith et al., 2018). IPV is conceptualized as physical, psychological, and sexual abuse inflicted by a current or former partner or spouse (CDC, 2020). However, whether women experiencing IPV describe their experiences or partners as violent has not fully been examined. Furthermore, women's conceptualization of violence (i.e., what constitutes violence, perceived violence) may be related to their own experiences of IPV. 249 women (Mage= 20.20, SDage = 2.37) with histories of past year IPV were selected from a larger online longitudinal study. A series of chi-square tests of independence found that the proportion of women experiencing minor tactics of psychological IPV, did not differ based on whether they described their partners as violent ($X^2(1, n=249) = 1.90, p = .168$). However, women reporting having at least one violent partner were more likely to report past year histories of severe psychological violence and other types of IPV on the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2; Straus 1990; X^2 Severe Psychological = 1.90, $p = .002$; X^2 Minor Physical = 19.67, $p < .001$; X^2 Severe Physical = 17.67, $p < .001$; X^2 Minor Sexual = 17.67, $p < .001$; X^2 Severe Sexual = 17.67, $p < .001$). Future research must continue to explore the differing ways in which women experience and define relational violence, specifically psychological IPV, and its influence on psychological adjustment following IPV exposure.

Rene Drumm

"He called me 'slut,' but is that violence"?: How Victim-survivors Define Intimate Partner Violence

Rene Drumm- Andrews University

Purpose

This presentation offers a rare glimpse into how victim/survivors define intimate partner violence. Gaining a clearer understanding of the perspective of those most harmed by violence enables researchers and practitioners to choose language that resonates with victim/survivors.

Methods

This analysis comes from 42 in-depth interviews with female victim/survivors of IPV. The participants were recruited using snowball and purposive sampling approaches and self-identified as IPV survivors. Through qualitative analysis using the constant comparative method and thematic analysis, we examined both the overt and the covert answers to the question of how participants define domestic violence.

Results

Victim/survivors varied in their perceptions about how to define IPV. The categories of violence identified by the participants included physical, emotional, spiritual, financial, verbal, sexual, and issues of power and control. As participants reflected on the question, they made distinctions between what "most" people think, what they, themselves used to believe, and what they now have come to believe about how to define domestic violence. For example, one participant shared: "Well, I guess for years, I had a different definition from what it was because I accepted so much violence as part of the commitment I made when I got married." One strong theme in the data was the centrality of verbal and emotional abuse and its long-lasting effects. Even among those who nearly died of physical injuries, participants emphasized the destructive force of verbal assaults. One such victim/survivor noted: "I think what many people don't understand are the scars that the emotional violence has on women because they're not visible."

Conclusions

It is important to specifically refer to emotional and verbal abuse as part of a pattern of violence when working with IPV victim/survivors. The language we use to talk and think about violence provides important implications for intervention and prevention efforts.

Sebastian Kay

Sleep Patterns in Relation to Interpersonal Violence and Mental Health in Adolescent Girls

Sebastian Kay, McGill University; Rachel Langevin, McGill University; Teresa Pirro, McGill University; Malka Hershon, McGill University; Marie-Hélène Pennestri, McGill University; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal

Youth interpersonal violence victimization (IVV) has far-reaching impacts on behavioral, mental, and physical wellness. Abundant research has also linked IVV to a hindered sleep quality. Yet, limited work has examined the interplay between sleep, IVV, and transdiagnostic mental health outcomes (dissociation, emotion regulation) in adolescent girls, a population particularly vulnerable to both IVV and sleep difficulties. Clarifying these links would have crucial implications for trauma-informed clinical interventions. Purpose. This study sought to identify sleep profiles in adolescent girls and their relations to IVV and dissociation and emotion regulation. Method. 776 adolescent girls (14-18 y.o.) completed an online survey. Latent Class Analysis were conducted. Results. Three classes of sleep were identified: Poor, Moderate, and High-Quality Sleep. Controlling for post-traumatic stress disorder, classes

differed in rates of childhood sexual abuse, community violence, and emotional abuse. Only girls in the Poor-Quality Sleep class showed an association between community violence and dissociation levels, demonstrating a moderating effect of sleep. Conclusions. Our study's findings highlight the relationship between experiences of IVV and compromised sleep quality, indicating that sleep may play a crucial role in influencing how such victimization impacts mental health.

Session G2 Monday 7/15/2024 10:00am-11:15am Amphitheater

Child Sex Trafficking Prevention in Kentucky Middle Schools

Ann Coker Panel Overview Abstract

All presentations describe elements of this CDC funded bystander-informed randomized controlled trial (RCT). These four presentations will describe 1) the multi-module online training for middle school staff to change knowledge, attitudes, and actions to reduce CST risk, 2) the See It To Stop It Indicator (SITSII) tool designed to detect students at risk for CST, 3) the study teams' recruitment strategies and successes and the survey's psychometric properties to measure changes in CST knowledge and attitudes toward CST, and 4) our evaluation of the statewide mass media intervention to increase awareness of CST.

Michael Brienzo School recruitment strategies and pretraining survey psychometrics
Michael Brienzo, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

CSTOP Now! is a randomized controlled trial (RCT) designed to rigorously test the effectiveness of an engaged-bystander training for middle school staff across Kentucky. In this presentation, we present the school-level recruitment strategies for the 50 counties randomized to the intervention or attention control conditions. All training and evaluation is delivered electronically to consenting participants in the recruited middle schools. We hypothesize greater changes in participants knowledge, attitudes and bystander behaviors among those in the intervention relative to control conditions over time. We found few existing surveys focused on child sex trafficking thus our team created or adapted measures addressing adult sex or human trafficking. Preliminary findings will describe the survey constructs and psychometric analyses. To date over 200 pre-training surveys have been completed. We will present measures of internal consistency (Coefficient α , β , ICC, MCAR) within the adapted measures of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of participating middle school staff. We created child sex trafficking KAB measures from existing measures of human trafficking. To our knowledge, this is the first psychometric evaluation of child sex trafficking KAB measures.

Annelise Mennicke Overview of online Child Sex Trafficking prevention training
Annelise Mennicke, University of North Carolina Charlotte, Ginny Sprang, University of Kentucky, Ann Coker, University of Kentucky, Jessica Willard, University of North Carolina Charlotte

This presentation provides an overview of the online training program to prevent child sex trafficking among middle schoolers, called CSTOP Now!. This program uses tenets of bystander intervention, andragogical learning principles, learning taxonomies, and eLearning instructional design. Our application of online violence prevention training was selected because evidence-based in-person bystander training models exist and can serve as a content model for online adaptation. Specifically, we review how our interventions appeal to adult learners' needs and motivations (andragogical learning principles), organize learning outcomes according to a range of cognitive processes (learning taxonomies), and create engaging digital learning products (eLearning instructional design). Further, we discuss how to promote knowledge retention and skills acquisition through cognitive and behavioral interactivity, role play demonstrations, real-time assessment, and simulation-based learning. We describe critical components of the online training, including technological considerations, creative elements, vendor selection, web content accessibility compliance, and optimizing data capture. By exploring new directions in online interventions for violence research, we seek to bridge existing gaps in training delivered in-person and in digital settings.

Ginny Sprang A Bystander Approach to Identifying Risk of Child Sex Trafficking (See It To Stop It)
Ginny Sprang, University of Kentucky, Annelise Mennicke, UNC Charlotte, Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Children involved in sex trafficking may not engage in help-seeking behavior due to fear, stigma, and lack of awareness about resources available to them. Likewise, professionals who provide services to these youth may have

little guidance on how to identify risk or respond when trafficking concerns are detected (Greenbaum et al., 2018). A Randomized Control Trial of a bystander intervention to prevent and address child sex trafficking conducted by the presenters involved development of an empirically-informed See It to Stop It Indicator Tool (SITSII). This tool identifies three tiers of concerns that map onto bystander informed actions designed to prevent or address child sex trafficking. This session will present data on tool development, the final item set, and evidence-based action steps tied to each tier of concern. Attendees will review the item set, and action steps and walk away with an inventory of risk factors and ways to decide, directly Intervene, disrupt, delegate, and document their response to child sex trafficking.

Jessica Willard

Evaluating A Mass Media Intervention to Prevent Child Sex Trafficking in Kentucky: See It To Stop It. Learn How @ CSTOPNOW.ORG

Jessica Willard, University of Kentucky, Emily Clear, University of Kentucky; Ginny Sprang, University of Kentucky, Annelise Mennicke, UNC Charlotte, Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Child sex trafficking (CST) is a significant concern in Kentucky due to our high child abuse and neglect rates and the significant impact of the opioid epidemic. Kentucky ranks 4th nationally for overdose deaths and the COVID-19 pandemic has only exacerbated the impact of substance use on child abuse and neglect. Given the link between substance use and familial CST, our research team has developed a mass media campaign, 'See It To Stop It!', focused on preventing CST by increasing awareness of the link between substance use and CST (Aim 1). Our CDC funded randomized controlled trial, in 50 Kentucky counties, focuses on reducing CST by increasing awareness, knowledge, and skills to recognize CST risk in communities (Aim 1) and within Kentucky middle schools (Aim 2). The billboard campaign was launched in early 2023 in 25 intervention counties across Kentucky. Our evaluation centers around traffic to and engagement with the CSTOP Now! website, along with news media impressions and reach. Surveys of consenting middle school staff will provide additional data to measure awareness of the 'See It To Stop It' campaign. Community-level engagement with the project website will be provided as will temporal changes in Kentucky's child sexual abuse and trafficking reports.

Session H2 Monday 7/15/2024 10:00am-11:15am Gardner

Intimate Partner Violence Across the Family System

Caitlin Rancher Panel Overview Abstract

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant public health concern that affects both partners and children exposed to the violence. This panel examines IPV across the family system, including considerations of multigenerational abuse and measurement of bidirectional IPV. First, we examine the associations between adult histories of experiencing child abuse and dysfunctional attributions of partners' behavior during conflict (Daly) and the provision of emotional support following child sexual abuse among mothers' who have experienced IPV (Rancher). This panel further addresses the dearth of research examining both partners' experiences of IPV in a scoping review of the prevalence and measurement of bidirectional IPV (Krauss) as well as research examining the differences between mothers' and fathers' experiences of physical IPV and the circumstances in which IPV leads to supportive parenting (Jouriles). Altogether, results from this panel highlight the need to assess for experiences of IPV across both partners and among families who may be referred for services for child abuse. We offer nuanced discussion on how the context of IPV may influence parent-child and partner-partner relationships, which has important implications for prevention efforts and interventions targeting the deleterious effects of IPV.

Caitlin Rancher

Mothers' experiences of violence and emotional support following child sexual abuse

Caitlin Rancher, Medical University of South Carolina, Daniel Smith, National Mass Violence Center

Purpose: Emotional support from a non-offending caregiver, often the child's mother, is theorized to buffer children from the consequences of child sexual abuse (CSA). However, CSA frequently occurs in families that have experienced other types of violence, which may impair mothers' abilities to provide emotional support. This study examined the prevalence and influence of mothers' experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) and child abuse on emotional support following CSA disclosure.

Method: Mothers (N = 120) and their children (aged 7-17), recruited from a child advocacy center, completed convergent measures of emotional support. Mothers completed semi-structured interviews assessing their

experiences of IPV and child abuse.

Results: Most mothers had experienced IPV (68%) and child physical abuse (87%). Nearly half (49%) had experienced child sexual abuse. Regression analyses indicated mothers' experiences of child sexual abuse were negatively associated with mother-report of emotional support (partial $\eta^2 = .05$); however, mothers' experiences of IPV and child physical abuse were positively associated with child-report of emotional support (IPV, partial $\eta^2 = .06$; physical abuse, partial $\eta^2 = .09$).

Conclusions: Results highlight the importance of assessing for mothers' experiences of violence to best support families seeking services for child sexual abuse.

Ernest Jouriles **Mothers' and fathers' experiences of intimate partner violence and their supportive parenting**

Ernest Jouriles, Southern Methodist University, Caitlin Rancher, Medical University of South Carolina, Alison Krauss, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Renee McDonald, Southern Methodist University

Purpose: Supportive parenting can protect children exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) from developing adjustment problems. Most research on IPV and parenting focuses on mothers and suggests that some mothers engage in supportive parenting after IPV, presumably to protect their children. There is virtually no research that examines fathers' experiences of IPV and supportive parenting, or the circumstances where IPV leads to supportive parenting for either mothers or fathers. The present research addresses these gaps.

Method: Participants ($N = 794$; $n = 397$ mothers and fathers) reported on their IPV experiences, adverse consequences from IPV (injury and fear), and supportive parenting.

Results: Mothers reported experiencing more IPV ($M = 1.43$) than fathers ($M = 0.86$), $p = .02$, $d = .10$. Mothers were also more likely than fathers to report adverse consequences from IPV (9% vs. 4%, respectively), $p < .01$. Adverse consequences moderated the association between IPV and supportive parenting for both mothers and fathers; when mothers and fathers reported adverse consequences, experiencing IPV was positively associated with their own supportive parenting.

Conclusions: The current study underscores the complex relations between IPV and supportive parenting and suggests that both mothers' and fathers' adverse experiences from IPV may lead to increases in supportive parenting.

Alison Krauss **Scoping Review of Bidirectional Intimate Partner Violence Using Dyadic Data**

Alison Krauss, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Carla Stover, Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Julie Yeterian, Yale University School of Medicine, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Lauren DeMoss, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Melissa Funaro, Yale University School of Medicine, Aliya Webermann, VA Connecticut Healthcare System, Candice Presseau, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Yale School of Medicine, Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Though intimate partner violence (IPV) has historically been considered a unidirectional phenomenon, recent debate highlights the prevalence of bidirectional IPV, where both partners in a couple use and experience IPV. The current literature lacks consensus on how to identify bidirectional IPV when using dyadic data. This scoping review identifies rates of bidirectional IPV and different methods of identifying bidirectional IPV. Across 34 included studies with dyadic data, rates of bidirectional IPV varied significantly from 10% to 97% (median = 35.0%). Most studies defined bidirectional IPV as either partner reported using or experiencing IPV; if partners disagreed, the higher or positive score was used. Rates derived from this method ranged from 14 – 97%. Six studies required both partners to endorse bidirectional IPV; rates ranged from 88 – 90% for psychological IPV and 17 – 28% for physical IPV. Three studies used latent class analysis to identify a group characterized by bidirectional IPV, yielding relatively low estimates (4 – 5%) compared to other methods. Overall, most studies relied on the highest report of IPV within a couple to define bidirectional IPV, a method that is least conservative in estimating IPV. Further research is needed to inform the ideal method for defining bidirectional IPV, especially when partners disagree in their reports.

Kelly Daly **Does Context Matter? Considering Attributional Biases in Couple Conflict**

Kelly Daly, New York University, Amy Slep, New York University

Children growing up in violent homes often develop social-cognitive faculties that are protective in threat-laden environments. However, persistent aberrations in encoding, interpreting, and responding to social stimuli can facilitate aggressive behavior. Research suggests the relations among child maltreatment, social information processing deficits, and adult-partner aggression, are complex and potentially context-dependent. We examined real-time attributions partners make for each other's behavior during conflict, and their putative associations with prior violence exposure, perpetration, and relationship functioning. A sample of mixed-sex couples ($N = 233$) with (40%) and without

(60%) histories of physical intimate partner violence (IPV) participated in an observational paradigm where they discussed two subjects of contention in their relationships. Using video-mediated recall, we elicited real-time attributions individuals made for their partners' behavior during conflict. All attributions were transcribed verbatim and trained coders rated them on several metrics (e.g., stability, intentionality [Finn's R .78 to .90]). Dysfunctional attributions and negative attribution biases were examined relative to couples' IPV status and histories of child maltreatment. We further explored whether these associations varied based on relationship satisfaction and conflict themes.

Session	I2	Monday 7/15/2024	10:00am-11:15am	Lear
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Cultural Perspectives on Gender based Violence

Titilola Vivour Adeniyi **Reshaping Male Masculinity to Combat Gender-Based Violence and Foster Gender Equality in West Africa: A Case Study of the Lagos State Domestic and Sexual Violence Agency Kings Club**
Titilola Vivour Adeniyi, Lagos State Domestic and Sexual Violence Agency; Oluwatoyosi Abikoye, Universidade Nova de Lisboa, Portugal

Gender-based violence has persistently been an enduring epidemic rooted in various homes and cultures worldwide throughout history. Despite numerous multifaceted approaches aiming to eliminate gender disparity by empowering girls with independent, survival, or entrepreneurial skills, positive transformation efforts for boys are often neglected. This gap, particularly in West Africa, hinders the reshaping of generational perceptions of men's roles in eradicating all forms of violence against women, creating an imbalance in providing holistic sustainable solutions in our society. In response to this, the Lagos State Domestic and Sexual Violence Agency established the Kings Club in 2018 in Lagos, Nigeria, aligning with UN SDG 5 on 'gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.' This initiative aims to debunk socio-cultural misconceptions, educate on sexual legal issues, and promote positive masculinity among schoolboys. The objective is to foster a balance in the behavioural and attitudinal mindsets of young boys, contributing to the success of an equitable society for all in the eradication of gender disparity. The ongoing project demonstrates an annual 89% success rate in behavioural and attitudinal mindset shifts among schoolboys by employing qualitative assessments of participants aged 10–17. The paper uses data from 161 secondary school students drawn from 15 schools in Lagos State Education District 6, exposed to modules on Sexual and Reproductive Rights and Health, Masculinity, Sexual and Gender-Based Violence, Anger Management, and transitioning from boy to man in a 6-week program, with observations and feedback analyses. The paper evaluates changes in attitudes, behaviours, and gender role perceptions among the boys who are now pioneers of the Kings' Club in their respective schools, serving as positive influencers among their peers in schools and at home. The paper's findings provide a nuanced understanding of cultural dynamics shaping male masculinity in West Africa and offer valuable insights into the effectiveness of innovative interventions to end all forms of violence against women. In conclusion, by intentionally reshaping young boys alongside girls, who represent the future, we stand a chance to create culturally sensitive societal norms that bridge the gap of gender inequity and end all forms of violence against women. The paper posits that its outcomes hold research significance, providing targeted interventions in male masculinity in patriarchal societies.

Chiara Sabina **Honor norms, attitudes towards violence, and sexism**
Chiara Sabina, Rutgers University; Malak Al-Rasheed

Honor-based violence is "a form of gender-based violence involving restoration of a family's honor through punishment of a family member, or a family members romantic partner, that has brought shame to the family by violating sexual boundaries" (Mayeda & Vijaykumar, 2016). The value placed on honor can be linked to attitudes towards violence, sexist attitudes, and gender roles in a number of ways. Transgressions of the norms around femininity can be interpreted as a threat to masculinity, creating the drive to restore honor via violence. This study assessed college students' valuing of honor, social norms and beliefs about gender-based violence, cultural norms, attitudes towards violence, and sexist attitudes using validated scales. To date 100 graduate students have participated in this study and results show that permissive attitudes towards dating violence are linked with norms and belief about GBV, adherence to honor norms, and both hostile and benevolent sexism. It is important

Session **A3** **Monday 7/15/2024** **1:00pm-2:15pm** **Riverwatch**

Adolescent Dating Violence

Gillian Mason **Coping and resilience of adolescents involved in abusive intimate relationships: Reports from young Jamaican adults**
Gillian Mason-University of the West Indies, Mona;

Scant attention, including research, has been paid to the social issue of intimate partner violence in adolescent relationships (ADV) in Jamaica and the Caribbean. It is therefore not surprising that there are also limited formal resources available for victims of this type of violence. However, many survivors of ADV are able to navigate and even thrive despite their often-harrowing experiences. It can be argued that individual and community (social and geographical) resilience contribute greatly to facilitate this survival, and getting such information from survivors may be invaluable in identifying the most effective and appropriate formal-type resources which should be developed to serve this population. This knowledge can help in future endeavours to prevent adolescents from being so victimised. The current qualitative study sought to understand the nature of ADV relationships within the Jamaican context, and to understand how survivors of these relationships coped and managed their experiences including identifying what resources (tangible or intangible) most benefited them. A descriptive phenomenological format was used and individual interviews with 15 young adult Jamaicans (maximum age of 20 years) who are or were in a heterosexual adolescent abusive intimate relationship were conducted. The resilience theory (Greene et al., 2004) and the social-ecological community resilience approach (Berkes and Ross (2013) guided the study. Preliminary analyses indicate that survivors relied greatly on extended family members, adolescent friends, and key school personnel in navigating the violence in their relationships.

Rebecca Weston **Changes in IPV Experiences After Relationship Education Intervention: Preliminary Outcomes among Youth Transitioning from Foster Care**
Rebecca Weston-The University of Texas at San Antonio; Megan Piel- University of Texas at San Antonio; Deaven Greenberg- University of Texas at San Antonio; Kaitlin Grelle- University of Texas at San Antonio; Sarah Vacek- Kendall County Women's Shelter; University of Texas at San Antonio; Francheska Garcia - University of Texas at San Antonio; Christopher Huang- University of Texas at San Antonio

Limited research suggests youth with experiences of foster care and transitioning to adulthood from the foster care system are at a higher risk for experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV; e.g., Courtney et al., 2011; Katz et al., 2023). We examined the effect of a relationship education program on IPV among youth transitioning from foster care. We expected decreases in IPV post-intervention among youth who participated in the Love Notes curriculum (Pearson, 2016).

To date, 97 youth have completed both the baseline and one-month follow up surveys. Of those, 51 were in relationships at both waves and attended at least 25% of the Love Notes programming; data from these 51 youth were analyzed. Most youth (73%) are female, 53% had left foster care 6+ months ago, and were 19.8 years old on average.

At baseline, youth indicated whether they and/or their partner had ever perpetrated any of the 25 items from Wolfe et al.'s (2001) Conflict in Adolescent Dating Relationships Inventory (CADRI). One-month post-program, IPV was again assessed with the CADRI. For both waves, items were summed to reflect total behaviors perpetrated by participants and by partners. Repeated measures MANOVAs revealed significant decreases in the number of behaviors perpetrated by partners but no difference over time in perpetration by participants. Implications for policy and practice will be discussed.

Qing Li **Nurse home visiting augmented with comprehensive relationship education decreases dating violence among 15- to 17-year-old adolescent mothers**
Qing Li, Tulane University School of Public Health 7 tropical Medicine; Michelle Toews, Kansas State University; Elias Provencio-Vasquez, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus College of Nursing/ Zhiying You, University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus Schools of Medicine and Public Health

Through the Maternal and Child Health Bureau and the Administration for Children and Families, the federal government has funded community-based home visiting programs for expectant parents and relationship education programs for couples and youth separately. The purpose of this study was to conduct secondary data analyses of a

randomized controlled trial (RCT) to evaluate if integrating both programs prevented dating violence (DV) among first-time, low-income adolescent mothers. In the Nurse-Family Partnership program in Oregon, 238 adolescent and adult mothers were recruited and randomized into a standard program and an augmented program where trained nurses taught them one-on-one the adapted Within My Reach relationship education curriculum along with intimate partner violence screening and referral during pregnancy. In mixed effects models of 123 mothers aged 15-19, the augmented program was not associated with reduced DV at 1-year or 2-year follow-up but was associated with reduced DV at 1-year follow-up among 37 of 63 mothers aged 15-17. Larger trans-disciplinary studies are needed to delineate mechanisms of change, integrate strategies (e.g., relationship education, improve coparenting), apply prevention science, and improve real-world home visiting models to prevent DV among adolescent parents of all ages.

Katie Russell Exploring the Link between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration and Victimization: An Integrative Review

Katie Russell- Jack, Joseph and Morton Mandel School of Applied Social Sciences in Case Western Reserve University; Ashley Withrow- Case Western Reserve University; Laura Voith -Case Western Reserve University

Background and Purpose:

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), defined as potentially traumatic events occurring in childhood, have been linked with multiple adverse outcomes, including adolescent dating violence (ADV). ADV, which includes threatening, stalking, and aggression (physical, sexual, and psychological) between adolescent romantic partners, is a serious issue, with U.S. reporting rates ranging from 6.4% to 73% for victimization and 11% to 77% for perpetration. Given the high prevalence of ADV and the frequent link found between ACEs and ADV, it is crucial to understand the relation between the two to apply the findings to potential prevention and intervention efforts. However, to date, there are no known reviews synthesizing the link between ACEs and ADV nor exploring which ACEs are included across the literature.

Methods:

To address these gaps, this study included three comprehensive searches to identify the following: 1) the measurement tools used across studies linking ACEs and ADV (i.e., which ACEs were included); 2) the individual ACEs significantly linked with ADV; and 3) the risk and protective factors considered in the relation between ACEs and ADV. Studies were excluded if they did not explore the link between ACEs and ADV, utilized adult retrospective report, or were not available in English or published in a non-peer-reviewed source.

Results:

Following screening and exclusion, 34 studies were included. Across studies, there were 24 different assessment tools used to measure ACEs with adolescents. The number of ACEs included ranged from one to 93, and most of the measurement tools (n= 13) were self-report. Response types varied, including “yes” or “no” responses, frequency of each ACE, a count of ACEs experienced, and circling the “worst” ACE experienced. All but one study found at least one ACE to be significantly linked to ADV perpetration and/or victimization, which included victimization ACEs (i.e., child abuse, neglect, discrimination, bullying), witnessing violence ACEs (i.e., school, home, or community violence), and family/household dysfunction ACEs (i.e., substance abuse or mental illness in home, parental unemployment, severe illness or disability of parent or child). No studies examined the link between loss/separation ACEs (i.e., foster care, deportation, incarceration of family member). Factors considered in the relation between ACEs and ADV included maternal warmth, self-regulation, externalizing behaviors, parental mental health issues, emotional distress, gender, attachment style, social support, parental monitoring, school belonging, and academic achievement.

Conclusions/Implications:

Overall, the findings from this study make two things clear. First, the measurement of ACEs in the literature is inconsistent, which makes findings difficult to synthesize and compare across studies. Second, despite the inconsistency in measurement, the majority of the included studies have found that at least one type of ACE is related to the occurrence of ADV. However, with most of the studies evaluating the types of ACEs typically considered “traditional” (child abuse, neglect, & witness IPV), more research is warranted examining the additional types of ACEs, such as those included in the loss/separation and family/household dysfunction categories (e.g., death of a parent, deportation, parental substance abuse, etc.) before any type of statement can be made about the link between all ACEs and ADV.

Session C3 Monday 7/15/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Harbor’s Edge

Violence Intervention Programs

Maria Cañas Miguel The Incredible Years Parenting and Child Treatment Programs: A Randomized Controlled Trial in a Child Welfare Setting in Spain

Maria Cañas Miguel, UC Davis CAARE Center, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital; Ignacia Arruabarrena - Universidad del País Vasco UPV/EHU; Joaquín De Paúl- Universidad del País Vasco UPV/EHU

Incredible Years (IY) is a well-established multicomponent group-based program designed to promote young children's emotional and social competence, to prevent and treat child behavioral and emotional problems, and to improve parenting practices and the parent-child relationship. This study presents the first randomized controlled trial carried out in Spain to test the effectiveness of the Incredible Years Basic Parenting and Small Group Dinosaur Programs in a sample of families involved in child welfare due to substantiated or risk for child maltreatment. One hundred and eleven families with 4- to 8-year-old children were randomly allocated to IY or to a control group who received standard services. Baseline, post-intervention, and 12-month follow-up assessments were compared. Results showed that compared to the control group, the IY intervention made a significant positive difference in parents' observed and reported use of praise, and a significant reduction in reported use of inconsistent discipline, parenting stress, depressive symptomatology, and perception of child behavior problems. A full serial mediation effect was found between participation in IY, changes in parenting practices, subsequent parenting stress reduction, and both final child abuse potential reduction and perception of child behavior problems. No moderating influence on IY effects was found. Findings provide evidence that transporting the IY Basic Parenting and the Small Group Dinosaur Programs with fidelity is feasible in Child Welfare Services in Spain.

Elizabeth Moschella-Smith Evaluating a Single-Session Adolescent Healthy Relationship Program: The One Love Foundation's Behind the Post
Elizabeth Moschella-Smith - University of New Hampshire; Sharyn Potter - University of New Hampshire Prevention Innovations Research Center; Victoria Mason- University of New Hampshire

This paper sought to evaluate the efficacy of Behind the Post, a single-session workshop developed by the One Love Foundation, to shift adolescents' knowledge, attitudes, and behavior related to healthy and unhealthy relationship dynamics. We surveyed high school students (N=368) from one public and one private high school in California on their attitudes and knowledge of healthy relationship behaviors, willingness to communicate boundaries, knowledge of safety planning, and intent to intervene in a friend's unhealthy relationships, before (pretest) and six weeks after (posttest) participating in the Behind the Post workshop. Results showed that participation in the workshop was effective at changing girls' – but not boys' – relationship knowledge, attitudes, and behavioral intentions. Boys demonstrated significant improvements in their knowledge of safety planning but exhibited worse attitudes towards healthy relationships at posttest (i.e., backlash effects). The workshop may have promise as a brief, primary prevention educational program for girls. Findings reveal important programmatic concerns regarding the nature of single-session prevention curricula.

Anna Paden McCormick A systematic review and meta-analysis of community-based interventions to address and prevent intimate partner violence in India
Mona Mittal- University of Maryland; Anna Paden McCormick- University of Maryland; Manjushree Palit-Jindal Global University, India; Nicole Trabold- Rochester Institute of Technology; Chelsea Spencer- Kansas State University

Purpose: Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a common and pervasive problem in India. However, far less is known about community-based approaches and interventions to address and prevent IPV.
Method of Study: Peer-reviewed, English-language articles published between January 2000 and September 2022 were identified by searching 9 databases. Ten studies met inclusion criteria for the systematic review and 8 for the meta-analysis. Eligible studies assessed the efficacy/effectiveness of community-based interventions to reduce and prevent IPV.
Results: Five of 10 studies achieved statistically significant IPV reductions. Results of the meta-analysis show significant reductions in all forms of female IPV victimization after participation in a community program (OR=0.61, 95% CI=0.48-0.79, p<0.001) but not for sexual IPV victimization (OR=0.58, 95% CI=0.27–1.25, p=0.164). Participants were less likely to report female physical IPV victimization (OR=0.50, 95% CI=0.31–0.80, p=0.004), female psychological IPV victimization (OR=0.42, 95% CI=0.24–0.75, p=0.003), and approving of IPV after participating in the community program (OR=0.63, 95% CI=0.44–0.89, p=0.009). Notable interventions included an individual or couples counseling component and involved young adult populations.
Conclusion: These findings have implications for researchers, practitioners (community health workers, clinicians, and social workers), and policymakers seeking to address IPV. Community programming may be timely for young adults, presenting potentially an optimal population for IPV primary-prevention interventions.

Logan Paluch Engagement of Families with parental Substance Use Disorder into a Wraparound Program

Logan Paluch, Dartmouth Health; Erin Barnett, Dartmouth Trauma Interventions Research Center; Rebecca Butcher, Dartmouth University

Approximately 12% of children in the United States have at least one parent with a substance use disorder (SUD). Parental SUD (pSUD) can result in a higher risk of child welfare involvement, including removal from the home. The Wraparound model uses a strengths-based, family-centered approach coupled with natural supports over 12-15 months which we adapted to support pSUD recovery and improve child well-being and permanency. As part of a larger Wraparound outcomes study for families affected by pSUD, we explored factors most important for engaging and retaining families. We conducted semi-structured interviews with parents at program midpoint (11) and exit (8), and with referral partners (14). We triangulated data with contact notes recorded throughout the study. Of the 291 families referred to Wraparound, 133 met inclusion criteria, 56 enrolled, and 16 sustained participation for at least 6-months. Early feelings of trust in Wraparound Coordinators, support from referral sources, flexible meetings, and open communication with a family-driven approach emerged as vital for initial engagement. The biggest barriers to engagement were the lack of housing and transportation, competing family priorities, and societal stigma. By identifying facilitators and barriers to engagement, Wraparound will be able to better serve families with pSUD to keep children in their homes when possible.

Session D3 Monday 7/15/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Wentworth

Male survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and trajectories in different populations

Natacha Godbout Panel Overview Abstract

Although research showed that childhood interpersonal trauma (CIT) is related to a host of negative effects, male victims remain understudied. An increased understanding of the reality of male victims and the variables associated to negative outcomes is needed to foster healing and prevent further violence. This panel features five empirical studies. First, Dr. Gewirtz-Maydan will discuss the association between a history of childhood sexual abuse in male victims and sexual dysfunction in adulthood, based on a literature review and data from the International Sex Survey across 42 countries. Then, two papers present data based on a sample of men seeking help for the CIT they endured. Ledoux-Labelle et al. will examine the links between CIT, romantic attachment and complex posttraumatic stress symptoms, while Lebeau et al. examine links between CIT, masculinity and emotion regulation. The last papers target men seeking help in the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). Audet et al. will discuss CIT, personality traits, emotion dysregulation and perpetration of sexual IPV, while Claing et al. will present the links between CIT, personality traits, empathy, and perpetrated IPV. These findings provide a rich multi-layered analysis on the effects of CIT in male adult survivors and provide precious insights to guide intervention and violence prevention initiatives.

Natacha Godbout Male survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and trajectories in different populations
Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal, Ateret Gewirtz-Maydan, University of Haifa, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke

Childhood interpersonal trauma (CIT) often leads to negative effects in adulthood, affecting the ability to cultivate positive couple and parenting experiences. It is crucial to gain a deeper understanding of the risk factors, mechanisms, and experiences of survivors to inform intervention strategies. This panel presents five research studies. Vaillancourt et al. discuss the protective role of romantic attachment in the link between CIT and couple satisfaction in male survivors seeking help. Lassance et al. examine negative attributions as a mechanism explaining the link between conflict management strategies adopted by parental couples and their own history of childhood exposure to interparental conflict. Dassylva et al. examine the protective role of coping flexibility in the link between CIT and psychological distress in a representative sample of Quebec mothers. Lessard et al. explore childhood sexual abuse and attachment to understand dysfunctional conflict resolution strategies in first-time parents. Finally, Villeneuve et al. discuss the role of prementalizing modes in the link between co-parents' CIT and their child's internalized and externalized difficulties, in a representative sample of parents. These findings provide clinical insights to promote the well-being of victims and their families, and to mitigate the risk of intergenerational trauma transmission.

Ariane Audet Childhood trauma, affect dysregulation, dark triad, and sexual coercion perpetrated by men entering treatment

Ariane Audet, Université de Sherbrooke, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke, Caroline Dugal, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Claudia Savard, Laval University, Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal, Daspe Marie-Ève, University of Montreal, Marie-France Lafontaine, Université d'Ottawa, Ateret Gewirtz-Meydan, University of Haifa

Despite its high prevalence, sexual coercion (minor or severe) remains the least studied form of intimate partner violence (IPV) in the scientific literature. Therefore, understanding the mechanisms underlying the perpetration of sexual coercion is crucial, particularly among men entering treatment for IPV perpetration. Childhood trauma is particularly prevalent in this population and has been linked to more sexual coercion. As not all childhood trauma survivors will perpetrate sexual coercion in adulthood, other factors should be considered. The aim of the present study was to examine the explanatory role of affect dysregulation (AD; difficulty to tolerate negative affects) and dark triad (psychopathy, machiavellianism, narcissism) in the links between cumulative childhood trauma and the perpetration of minor and severe sexual coercion in men entering treatment for IPV perpetration. Online questionnaires were completed by 1151 adult Canadian men upon admission to a specialized IPV resource. A path analysis model revealed the explanatory role of AD in the link between childhood trauma and minor sexual coercion. Although childhood trauma is related to all dark triad traits, it is only related to the perpetration of severe sexual coercion through narcissism. While AD would lead men to insist on having sex, the presence of narcissistic traits may be necessary for the use of force.

Aurélie Claing

Being a survivor and now a perpetrator of violence: Explanatory paths of this trajectory.

Aurélie Claing, University of Sherbrooke, Caroline Dugal, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Claudia Savard, Laval University, Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal, Katherine Péloquin, University of Montreal, Marie-France Lafontaine, Université d'Ottawa, Daspe Marie-Ève, University of Montreal, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke

The consequences of intimate partner violence (IPV) are devastating. Men are most likely than women to perpetrate physical, psychological, and sexual IPV, and coercive control, making it essential to examine risk factors for such behaviors among men. Cumulative childhood trauma is a robust distal risk factor for perpetrating IPV. However, not all survivors of CCT perpetrate IPV, necessitating the study of proximal explanatory factors for the CCT – IPV link. Perpetrators' undesirable personality traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy) and empathy deficits (cognitive, affective resonance, affective dissonance) are promising risk factors due to their links with CCT and IPV. This research aimed to study the sequential explanatory role of undesirable personality traits and empathy in the CCT-IPV trajectory. A sample of 1,418 Canadian men completed questionnaires upon entering an IPV resource. Results of path analyses suggest that higher CCT is associated with perpetrated IPV (psychological, coercive control), through higher levels of personality traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy), then a greater predisposition to feel contradictory emotions towards others (affective dissonance). CCT is also associated with physical IPV through psychopathy. These findings highlight the relevance of studying risk factors among men seeking help to tailor intervention.

Rose Lebeau

Exploring the role of masculine discrepancy stress in the link between cumulative childhood trauma and emotion dysregulation in men seeking help from community organizations

Rose Lebeau, Université du Québec à Montréal, Marie-Jeanne Ledoux Labelle, Unité de recherche et d'intervention sur le TRAUMA et le Couple, Shalie-Emma Vaillancourt, Université du Québec à Montréal, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke, Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal, Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal, Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal,

Cumulative childhood trauma (CCT; accumulation of different types of childhood traumas) is highly prevalent and associated with higher emotion dysregulation in adulthood. Although emotion dysregulation is at the heart of many issues affecting men (e.g., interpersonal violence, addiction), no study has examined the link between CCT and emotion dysregulation in male survivors. Moreover, the mechanisms underlying this relationship remain unknown. One mechanism specific to male survivors could be masculine discrepancy stress, i.e. stress related to the perception of not fitting with the social norms associated with masculinity. The present study examines the explanatory role of masculine discrepancy stress in the relationship between CCT and emotion dysregulation in 351 men seeking help from community organizations. Men completed validated questionnaires upon admission. Results of path analysis indicate an indirect relationship between CCT and higher emotion dysregulation through higher masculinity discrepancy stress. Results support the importance of integrating a trauma-sensitive approach to

interventions offered to men who consult community organizations. Findings also underscore the relevance of targeting emotional regulation as well as the masculine discrepancy stress with this clientele.

Marie-Jeanne Ledoux Labelle **Cumulative Childhood Trauma, Insecure Attachment and Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Male Victims**

Marie-Jeanne Ledoux Labelle, Unité de recherche et d'intervention sur le TRAuma et le Couple, Rose Lebeau, Université du Québec à Montréal, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke, Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières, Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal, Jean-Martin Deslauriers, Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal

Past studies have shown that cumulative childhood trauma (CCT; the simultaneous exposure to various forms of interpersonal traumas before the age of 18) leads to more complex and devastating consequences than single victimization. However, studies on male victims of CCT remain sparse, despite the high prevalence of this phenomenon in this population. Research suggests that CCT is a major risk factor for the development of Complex Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (C-PTSD), a diagnosis involving symptoms related to emotional regulation, identity, and interpersonal relationships, in addition to classic post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms (i.e., intrusion, avoidance, hyperarousal). Since CCT is experienced in the context of relationships, often with significant attachment figures, attachment representations could be a key mechanism to explain the link between CCT and C-PTSD symptoms. This study examined the role of insecure attachment (attachment anxiety and avoidance) in the link between CCT and C-PTSD symptoms, in 330 men seeking help. The results of path analyses indicated that an increase in CCT was associated with more attachment anxiety, which in turn, was linked to increased C-PTSD symptoms. These findings suggest that a better understanding of factors related to C-PTSD in men might enhance its recognition, thereby facilitating access to diagnosis and offering cues to guide interventions tailored to the needs of victims.

Session E3 Monday 7/15/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Woodbury

Exploring Sexual Behaviors in the Context of Child Abuse

Csenge Bodi **Implementation and Evaluation of WhatsOK – A Helpline for Youth With Questions About Their Sexual Interests and Behaviors**

Csenge Bodi, Center for Violence Prevention Research; Melissa Brigh, Center for Violence Prevention Research

Purpose

Stop it Now!, a non-profit child sexual abuse (CSA) prevention organization launched WhatsOK, the first helpline service for youth with questions about their sexual interests and behaviors. In this paper, we describe the development of the resource, strategies to reach youth through social media, and characteristics of users during an 18.5 month study period.

Method of Study

We conducted a retrospective review of social media advertisement reach and impact, website traffic, and transcripts from 557 helpline contacts during the study period.

Results

During the study period, the social media advertisements were viewed over 4.6 million times by nearly two million youth and young adults, approximately 62,316 users accessed the WhatsOK.org website, and 557 helpline contacts were made. Most helpline contacts were under the age of 21 years (60.5%) and chose not to identify a gender (51.5%). The primary reason for contacting the helpline (54.6%) was an individual asking questions or concerns who had or were at risk to cause harm, whereas questions about healthy sexual development being the second most common reason (17.4%). Of the 304 individuals who harmed or were at risk to harm, the majority (28.6%) were adults who were at risk for sexually harming.

Conclusion

Our social media advertisements raised awareness of WhatsOK services and increased help-seeking among youth. To our knowledge, this is the first analysis of help-seeking behavior among youth with questions about their sexual interests and behaviors.

Cloe Canivet **Does childhood sexual trauma impact the imagination? An exploration of the experience of sexual fantasies in survivors**

Cloe Canivet -UQAM; Natacha Godbout- University of Quebec at Montreal; David Lafortune-Sgambato-UQAM

Sexual fantasies play a vital role in sexual functioning and childhood sexual abuse (CSA) is believed to impact fantasies. Existing literature is mitigated on whether certain fantasies (e.g., violent) are associated to shame and anxiety in survivors and are experienced as rigid and negative. Yet a broad heterogeneity is observed in survivors' fantasy experiences highlighting the need to explore potential profiles among survivors and non-victims. An online survey which measured CSA, sexual fantasies related to submission domination and violence, as well as rigidity (necessity of fantasy for arousal), shame and anxiety related to fantasies, was completed by 383 survivors and 1101 non-victims. Latent class analyses (LCA) explored profiles of fantasy experiences. Results of LCA revealed 4 profiles: Unbothered, unfazed, undaunted (n=1268); Rigid reluctant subs (n=94); Flexible fantasy explorers (n=85) and Stiff ashamed doms (n=41). CSA survivors were most prevalent in the second and fourth profiles (36% each), characterized by high rigidity, shame, and anxiety toward fantasies. Profile 2 had a high prevalence of submissive and victim fantasies, while Profile 4 featured dominant and perpetrator fantasies. Findings indicate that survivors exhibit more negative fantasy experiences in adulthood marked by rigidity, shame, and anxiety, potentially contributing to impaired sexual function.

Rachel Hasson **Exploring Sexual Fantasy Structure and Ramifications on Child Maltreatment Survivors' Subjectivity: A Relational Perspective**
Rachel Hasson- Tel Aviv University

Objective: The relational approach suggests that the most destructive element of child maltreatment (CM) is the violent penetration of the child, which gives the aggressor authority to control the child's reality. One possible outcome of CM is the assimilation of the aggressor's reality to the point of erasing the self and dismissing the subjective experience. This may damage the survivor's ability to dwell in the potential space and affect the ability to fantasize. Sexual fantasy, existing between fiction and reality, serves as an internal creative game for overcoming obstacles while also potentially reflecting internal conflicts and traumatic events.
Methods: 650 participants aged 20-40 filled out a battery of self-report questionnaires assessing CM and questionnaires on different aspects of sexuality.
Results: the five components of sexual fantasy, playfulness, functionality, intrusiveness, shame, and limitlessness, were differentially associated with CM. In addition, sexual fantasy was found to mediate the relationship between CM and sexual assertiveness.
Conclusions: The presentation will discuss the ramifications of CM on these components of sexual fantasies and their implications on the survivors' sexuality.

Jane Silovsky **Culturally Responsive Care for Youth with Problematic Sexual Behavior**
Jane Silovsky, Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Apryl Alexander - UNC Charlotte; Cierra Henson - Center on Child Abuse & Neglect; Kimberly Lopez-Center on Child Abuse & Neglect

Culturally responsive care requires that professionals see and value clients for all aspects of their identity, background, and experiences. Challenges to culturally responsive care overall are multifaceted, site-specific, and found at individual, family, provider, agency, community, systems, and policy levels (Beidas & Kendall, 2010; Elliot & Milhaic, 2004). Biased decisions and barriers to culturally responsive care for youth with problematic sexual behavior (PSB) are heightened due to the emotional charge of the sensitive topic, common misconceptions regarding these youth and their responsiveness to treatment, and likelihood of complex legal, child welfare, and clinical management (Chaffin, 2008; Hunter et al., 2004; Masson & Hackett, 2004; Silovsky & Swisher, 2008). To examine culturally responsive care for youth with PSB, we conducted a series of ten focus groups to capture the voices of broad and critical groups (caregivers, youth, key professions as well as rural, tribal, and military members). Thematic qualitative analyses will be conducted to examine overall as well as group-specific themes on qualities, barriers, and supports of culturally responsive care. Results and implications for practice across multiple professional groups will be shared.

Session F3 Monday 7/15/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Warner

Multi-college bystander efficacy evaluation to reduce violence and grow researchers

Ann Coker Panel Overview Abstract

All presentations within this panel will describe the methodology and findings for this CDC funded multi-college evaluation of bystander training to reduce sexual violence. Specific findings include the efficacy of bystander training to reduce sexual violence, the sociopolitical events sexual violence on college campuses (2015-2017), and the

attributes of the mentoring mcBEE program to support and grow the next generation of violence intervention and prevention researchers and academician.

Ann Coker

Bystander Program Adoption & Efficacy to Reduce Sexual Violence Victimization and Perpetration in College Communities.

Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Purpose: Campus Sexual Violence Elimination Act required American colleges to implement bystander training to reduce sexual violence (SV). Our team investigated whether campuses with greater bystander programming coverage and skill-building scores had lower SV perpetration and victimization rates. Methods: Key informants charged with selecting and implementing bystander programming were surveyed and interviewed. Their responses were used to create bystander programming coverage and skill building scores. Key informant data suggested that campuses with higher SV rates required students to complete bystander training. E-surveys sent to undergraduates (2017-2019) were used to annually measure bystander training coverage and SV rates. Results: Of 100,846 surveys completed across 17 campuses, SV rates measuring physically forced sex ranged from 2.3-2.8% for victimization and 0.2% for perpetration. SV rates measuring drug or alcohol facilitated sex victimization ranged from 2.5-2.9% and 0.5-0.8% for perpetration. Using linear regression, greater bystander training coverage and skill building scores were not associated with lower SV rates. When data were analysed within commuter (n=6) and residential (n=11) campuses, higher bystander skill-building scores were associated with slightly lower SV perpetration rates (p-value = .06) only for commuter campuses.

Emily Clear

A Methodology Report of Multi-College Bystander Efficacy Evaluation

Emily Clear, University of Kentucky, Heather Bush, University of Kentucky, Candace Brancato, University of Kentucky, Danielle Davidov, WVU School of Public Health, Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Research Question: 'What bystander intervention components were associated with a reduction in SV when programming was compared across multiple public college campuses'? Methods: Key informant surveys and interviews described components of bystander programs at each campus. Student surveys measured student attitudes toward violence, bystander self-efficacy and actions, and disclosure of violence.

Results: Of 72 eligible campuses, 17 provided survey data (Spring 2017-2019). Key informants were recruited, and surveys (n=74) and interviews (n=68) were conducted to determine which bystander programs were present on campus and how programs were implemented. Electronic student surveys were administered to 858,388 students and 100,306 completed surveys (response rate: 11.7%, range across 17 campuses: 3-23%). One-third of surveyed students received bystander training. Psychometric properties of students' responses were acceptable to good: for scenario-based bystander actions ($\alpha=0.50$) to violence measures ($\alpha=0.74-0.86$). Averaged rates of SV disclosed by students were 0.6% for perpetration and 5.0% for victimization. Data from key informants and students provided reliable descriptions of bystander programming and student-level measures of bystander efficacy and violence frequency to support this evaluation of bystander efficacy evaluation.

Danielle Davidov

Evaluating a National Academic Mentorship Program to Grow the Next Generation of Gender-based Violence Intervention and Prevention (VIP) Researchers

Danielle Davidov, WVU School of Public Health, Emily Clear, University of Kentucky, Heather Bush, University of Kentucky, Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Although much violence intervention and prevention work occurs within academia, there is currently no coordinated workforce development approach to recruiting, training, and supporting the next generation of faculty focused on gender-based violence. Here we present an evaluation of mentoring mcBEE, a mentorship and professional development program for early career faculty (fellows) from a range of disciplines across the USA. Before and after the mentoring program (2017-2019) and at least once during each academic term, fellows completed Redcap surveys to assess improvements in faculty skills, work life balance, job satisfaction, and research productivity. Surveys also included open-ended questions gauging fellows' training and development needs and the value and limitations of the program. Data were analyzed using conventional content analysis with open-coding of free-text survey responses. Greater participation in this academic program significantly increased the size and support of participants' networks, enhanced professorship skills, improved symptoms of poorer mental health, and increased academic productivity. Ensuring the educational and financial support needed to create and maintain the academic workforce needed to investigate novel intervention and prevention strategies reach the goal of a 'future without violence'.

Caterina DeFazio

A Blessing and a Curse": The Impact of Sociopolitical Events and National Discourse Surrounding Sexual Violence on College Campuses

Danielle Davidov, WVU School of Public Health, Caterina DeFazio, West Virginia University, Desiree Williford, Cincinnati Children's Hospital Medical Center, Heather Bush,

High profile sociopolitical events, such as US presidential elections, the #MeToo movement, changes in Title IX legislation and regulations have elevated public discourse surrounding sexual violence on college campuses. In this presentation we provide findings from a secondary qualitative analysis of the impacts of national and local events on the dialogue surrounding violence prevention and response on 19 US college campuses. Key informants (KI; n=68) in college administrative roles or connected to violence prevention programming efforts completed 60-minute telephone interviews between 2017 and 2019. KI revealed that high-profile sexual assault cases increased dialogue about violence prevention and response on some campuses, while others noted increased activism and advocacy surrounding sexual assault, including greater accountability and response from campus leadership. Some participants connected national political discourse to increases in violence perpetration and decreased reporting and help-seeking behaviors after sexual assault. Sociopolitical events and shifts in national dialogue surrounding violence may affect perceptions and behaviors among students, faculty, staff, and entire college campus communities. Identifying potential impacts of national events can inform future prevention and response efforts at the local level.

Session G3 Monday 7/15/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Amphitheater

Commercial sexual exploitation among vulnerable populations of children and youth: Considerations for research and practice

Jennifer O'Brien Panel Overview Abstract

The paper's presented in this panel will all address commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) among vulnerable populations of children and youth including justice involved youth, sexual and gender minority youth, and youth in high-risk communities/schools. Studies use qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods to address the primary and tertiary prevention of CSE. Recommendations for practice based on results will be discussed in the context of each individual presentation, as well as holistically and across the panel.

Jennifer O'Brien Presented by Cindy Fraga Rizzo **Commercial sexual Exploitation Among Sexual and Gender Minority Youth- Unique Experiences, Service Provision, and Help-Seeking Experiences**
Jennifer O'Brien, University of New Hampshire, Kathleen Preble, University of Missouri Columbia, Cindy Fraga Rizo, UNC - Chapel Hill, Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire, Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire

Background and Purpose: Evidence-informed understandings about the commercial sexual exploitation of children and youth (also known as Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking [DMST]; Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children [CSEC]) in the United States has grown enormously over the last two decades; both in rigor and in scope. Unfortunately, this growth of knowledge has not included nuanced understandings around the disproportionate victimization of minoritized youth, such as sexual and gender minority youth. Instead, much of the scholarship around CSEC has focused on cis-gender female identifying survivors, thereby underrepresenting, or ignoring male identifying survivors and gender and sexual minority survivors who share similar lived experiences. The failure to be inclusive of minoritized identities has meant that policies, programs, and outreach strategies have been based upon cisgender, heteronormative, and ethnocentric understandings of CSEC survivorship. Given that sexual and gender minority youth represent a significant portion of identified CSEC survivors, it is incumbent on researchers, advocates, and scholars to increase attention on the unique needs of these minoritized populations, highlighting their unique experiences of victimization, help-seeking, and service provision.

To respond to this need, the current mixed-methods study uses social systems and intersectionality frameworks to examine the unique needs, services provision, and systemic responses for sexual and gender minority youth who have experienced CSEC victimization as understood by the professionals working closely with them at the time of their identification and through service provision (i.e., social service; law enforcement). The over-arching question for this study was: What are the unique needs of sexual and gender minority children and youth who are survivors of commercial sexual exploitation? Within the purview of this broad question, we also sought to explore unique experiences of victimization among sexual and gender minority youth, their access to services, and systemic responses that may be particularly pertinent to their care.

Methods: The current study reports on quantitative and qualitative data collected from 18 law enforcement and 62 service providers from 11 different cities across the United States. Cities were purposively drawn from communities with varying geographic regions, sizes, and scores on Shared Hope International's 2018 Protected Innocence Challenge (PIC). Participants were asked to complete a brief demographic survey and community needs assessment

pertaining to service needs and access for CSEC survivors of varying identities. The survey included both availability (e.g., This service exists in my community) and accessibility (e.g., This service is accessible in my community). Participants were then prompted to schedule a qualitative interview via zoom with the study team. Though survey completion was not mandatory for study participation, the majority of participants did complete the survey (86.25%; n=69). Upon completion of the qualitative interview, participants were provided a \$25 Amazon Gift Card in appreciation of their time.

Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour, with an average length of 44.33 minutes. Data collection and analysis occurred concurrently so that analyzed data could guide subsequent data collection efforts. Semi-structured interview guides were used to conduct individual interviews. Interviews were transcribed verbatim, checked for accuracy, and imported into a qualitative data analysis program. Initially, interviews were coded independently by two members of the research team using a grounded theory approach. Participants' references to sexual and gender minority youth were coded holistically as "SGM." Subsequently, all qualitative data that has been initially coded as "SGM" were reviewed and re-coded using a content analysis approach which centered on the health care utilization model. Methods to enhance the rigor of the research included regular debriefing and obtaining consultation from research experts on the semi-structured interview guide, and the use of detailed case notes capturing nonverbal participant cues.

Results: Results are presented in the context of the Health Care Utilization model, which has historically been used to help contextualize help-seeking experience among marginalized and otherwise oppressed populations, including children and youth. The model has three distinct phases that are discussed using mixed methods results: (1) Problem recognition; (2) Decision to seek help; and (3) Service Receipt. Each theme is mutually exclusive and includes participant quotes inclusive of law enforcement and service providers. In cases where the manifestation of the theme differed by professional identify, these differences are noted and contextualized using participant quotes and descriptions. Further, some results highlight regional difference in systemic response (e.g., state-level legislation restricting identification of some sexual and/or gender identities, particularly among youth). This is contextualized in the results around the process of seeking services and service receipt.

Conclusions and Implications: Findings from the current review offer practical implications for law enforcement and service providers who work with youth who have experienced- or are at high risk of experiencing- CSEC victimization. Results highlight the unique experiences of sexual and gender minority youth both in terms of their identification of the problem, as well as their processes of both seeking and receiving help. Interestingly, results highlight the parallel help seeking processes of many sexual and gender minority youth in that such youth may identify issues such as homelessness, substance use, or their gender identity as primary areas around which to seek help, rather than their experiences of CSEC. Such findings highlight the importance of sexual and gender identity in the overall experience of CSEC victimization, as well as the innovative ways youth find to get their needs met in the context of limited supports and/or systemic recognition. Future research should integrate survivor perspectives as well as the long-term outcomes associated with tangential help-seeking on future exploitation and well-being.

Kathleen Preble

Survival Sex Engagement Among Sexual and Gender Minority (SGM) Young Adults Experiencing Homelessness: A Social Network Analysis

Kathleen Preble, University of Missouri Columbia, Hsun-Ta Hsu, University of North Carolina Chapel Hill

Survival sex (i.e., trading sex for survival needs) among young adults experiencing homelessness (YAEH) is a critical social and public health issue. With as many as 40% of the 4.2 million homeless youth in the U.S. potentially relying on survival sex to meet sustenance needs and as much as 40% of these youth also identifying as a gender and/or sexual minority (GSM), this already vulnerable population faces increased risks for STI, substance misuse, and physical and sexual trauma. However, nuanced scholarship on this intersection is limited.

Methods:

This study examined the correlates of survival sex involvement among self-identified GSM-YAEH (N=425) as influenced by initiation to homelessness, system involvement, history of mental health, ACES, and their social network composition.

Results:

Results suggest that there was high survival sex involvement among these participants. Running away from home, mental health and street victimization were associated with survival sex involvement. Romantic partners and street peers were associated with survival sex, whereas more pro-adaptive peers did not show significant associations with these participants.

Conclusion:

Implications and recommendations are discussed.

Kimberly Mitchell

Law enforcement agency practices and policies for the investigation of child sex trafficking: Are agencies using a victim-centered approach?

Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire, Jennifer O'Brien, University of New Hampshire, Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire, Alli Puchlopek-Adams, University of New Hampshire

Purpose: Law enforcement agencies are being urged or required to use victim-centered approaches that provide child sex trafficking (CST) victims with support and services. However, we have little information about the utilization and effectiveness of policies, practices and training programs related to CST.

Method: The National Law Enforcement Agency Child Sex Trafficking is a national survey of law enforcement agencies across the U.S. The current study reports on data collected from 1,306 agencies that provided feedback on the use of nine victim-centered approaches to CST at their agency. Data also included whether each agency investigated at least one case of CST in the year 2021.

Results: Almost all agencies (97.5%) said they used or had access to at least one victim-centered approach to CST investigations, with larger agencies reporting a greater number of approaches. Two policies were significantly related to a greater likelihood of investigating at least one case of CST in 2021: Access to a CST-specific task force and access to a CST-specific victim service agency.

Conclusions: Findings document a growing orientation to these cases by law enforcement that recognizes youth victimization, with innovative approaches to identification and support. Community collaboration appears to be critical to helping to identify, support and provide justice to CST victims.

Jennifer O'Brien Importance of Trust in the Identification and Prevention of Commercial Sexual Exploitation Among Children and Youth

Jennifer O'Brien, University of New Hampshire, Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire

Background and Purpose: The commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) occurs when individuals under the age of 18 exchange sex/sexual acts for goods, services, drugs or money. Despite growing awareness of CSEC being particularly prevalent among vulnerable children and youth, identification and service provisions has proved challenging. It is important to note that most youth who are identified as being either at risk for- or survivors of- CSEC have experienced additional forms of violence and victimization. This, in addition to the trauma inherent to the crime of CSEC- may complicate initial efforts to facilitate service provision and candor. The current study explored service provider and law enforcement strategies for building trust and rapport with children and youth who were either known or suspected to have experienced CSEC victimization.

Qualitative interviews were conducted with law enforcement professionals and service providers across the United States to explore their strategies for promoting comfort and candor with children and youth they believe or are certain have experienced CSEC victimization. The primary research question guiding this study was, "What are some of the specific methods or strategies you use to help promote comfort and candor among youth who have experienced- or are at high risk of experiencing- commercial sexual exploitation?" Related to this question, we also asked participants to explore how these strategies may be similar or different from strategies used with other youth who may have similar risk factors, but are not suspected to have experienced (or be at high risk of experiencing) CSEC victimization.

Methods: Qualitative data were collected from 18 law enforcement and 62 service providers from 11 different cities across the United States. Cities were purposively drawn from communities with varying geographic regions, sizes, and scores on Shared Hope International's 2018 Protected Innocence Challenge (PIC). Semi-structured interview guides were used to conduct individual interviews. All participants were provided a \$25 Amazon Gift Card in appreciation of their time. Interviews lasted approximately 1 hour, with an average length of 44.33 minutes. Data collection and analysis occurred concurrently so that analyzed data could guide subsequent data collection efforts. Interviews were transcribed verbatim, checked for accuracy, imported into a qualitative data analysis software, and then coded independently by two members of the research team using a grounded theory approach. Methods to enhance the rigor of the research included regular debriefing and obtaining consultation from research experts on the semi-structured interview guide, and the use of detailed case notes capturing nonverbal participant cues.

Results: Analysis revealed three main themes regarding the facilitation of trust building: (1) Clear communication; (2) Humanization of experience; and (3) Firm boundaries/limits. Each theme is mutually exclusive. Presentation of themes will include participant quotes inclusive of law enforcement and service providers. In cases where the manifestation of the theme differed by professional identify, these difference are noted and contextualized using quotes and descriptions.

Conclusions and Implications: Findings from the current study offer practical implications for law enforcement and service providers who are interested in facilitating rapport with CSEC-impacted youth in the interest of primary and tertiary prevention. Of note, perhaps the most pressing implication is the need for trainings about the impact of trauma on youth and the reframing that children and youth's reticence to trust is protective rather than oppositional. This reframing aids in the interpretation of results and is specifically noted by both service providers and law

enforcement as a key factor in maintaining patience and empathy throughout all survivor interactions. Future research should focus on survivor perspectives of these approaches, to explore how law enforcement and provider intentions are experienced the populations they purport to serve.

Lisa Jones

Title: Risks and Protective Factors for Indirect Exposure to Commercial Sexual Exploitation for a Sample of High School Youth

Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire, Jennifer O'Brien, University of New Hampshire

Background and Purpose: Commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) disproportionately affects youth who experience other harms (e.g. poverty, racism, sexism, out of placement) (Martin et al., 2021; Williamson & Flood, 2021). While research has documented a range of risk factors that create increased vulnerability for youth to CSE, most research to date has come from clinical samples of youth or system-involved youth. It is helpful to understand how risk and resilience relate to increased CSE risk for youth from general populations. The current study examines the relationship between social determinants of health (SDOHs), prior victimization experiences, risk behaviors, resiliency factors, demographic variables on indirect CSE exposure in a large sample of high school students.

Methods: Self-report survey data were collected from youth participants in two Houston area high schools as a part of a quasi-experimental evaluation of a school-based trafficking prevention program. Pre-test data were collected from 572 youth in two Houston area high schools. Bivariate and multivariate relationships between recent indirect CSE exposure (suspected family or friends of CSE victimization) and a several risk factors (e.g., alcohol abuse, depressive symptoms, food insecurity, unsafe neighborhood, dating violence history) and protective factors (school connectedness, family support, sense of purpose) were examined.

Results: Analyses identified that among the risk and resilience measured through analyses, food insecurity and unsafe neighborhoods represented the greatest risk of indirect CSE exposure, with school connectedness serving as a protective factor.

Conclusions and Implications: Findings highlight the critical role that food insecurity and safe neighborhoods plays in increased risk for CSE. Policy-makers who aim to reduce CSE should focus energy on addressing these SDOH. It will be important for future research to expand on these findings with larger samples that are able to examine risk and protective factors for CSE victimization in general populations. Findings have important implications for improving screening and prevention initiatives.

Session	H3	Monday 7/15/2024	1:00pm-2:15pm	Gardner
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Domestic Violence Interventions

Colleen Ray

Home Visiting Programs and Physical Intimate Partner Violence: Exploring Infant and Maternal Health Outcomes Using CDC Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS)

Colleen Ray, CDC; Jesse Coe ; Meghna Ravi, CDC; Sarah Huber-Krum, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; Denise D'Angelo, CDC

Home visitation (HV) programs aim to optimize maternal and child health during and following pregnancy. One population prioritized for program receipt are those experiencing physical intimate partner violence (PIPV), which may include adverse implications for mothers and children. This study uses cross-sectional data from PRAMS Phases 7 (2012-2015) and 8 (2016-2022; n=134,792) to assess whether receipt of HV was more likely among women who experienced PIPV. We assessed whether receipt of HV was associated with poor infant health outcomes and maternal postpartum depression, and if this association differed based on PIPV experiences. Bivariate results showed that the proportion of women who received HV was about double for those who reported PIPV before or during pregnancy compared to women who did not experience PIPV during those times. Compared to all women who did not experience PIPV, those who experienced PIPV before or during pregnancy were significantly ($p < .05$) more likely to report premature birth, NICU admission, and postpartum depression. HV was not significantly associated with lower likelihood of poor infant health outcomes or postpartum depression for any women. HV may be reaching mothers experiencing PIPV, but future work is needed to understand how to enhance the protective potential of HV for maternal and child health outcomes in this population and beyond.

Audrey Brassard

Predictors of Therapeutic Alliance and Treatment Discontinuation among Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A partnership research

Audrey Brassard- University of Sherbrooke; Fanny Desbiens Fanny- Université de Sherbrooke; Laurie Arseneault-University of Sherbrooke; Daspe Marie-Ève - University of Montreal; Katherine Péroquin- University of Montreal

Claudia Savard -Laval University; Natacha Godbout- University of Quebec at Montreal; Marie-France Lafontaine-Université d'Ottawa; Caroline Dugal- Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

A notable proportion of intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators prematurely end treatment, which can hinder therapeutic efficacy and increase the risk of recidivism. A strong therapeutic alliance (TA) could increase treatment completion, but others factors may either benefit or interfere with both TA and treatment completion. As part of a larger ongoing partnership research program, this study aimed to examine the predictive roles of individual and treatment-related factors in predicting TA and treatment discontinuation in perpetrators of IPV. A sample of 356 Canadian men completed questionnaires upon entering treatment in an IPV specialized resource, and their therapists assessed the quality of TA and treatment completion status upon termination. Results of multiple regression and survival analyses revealed the key roles of sociodemographic characteristics (e.g., income, education), judicial status (e.g., court-order referral), and intrapersonal factors (e.g., past suicidal attempts, childhood interpersonal trauma, insecure attachment) in predicting TA and/or treatment discontinuation. This study contributes to documenting predictors of TA and treatment discontinuation and offers recommendations for tailored interventions aiming to foster TA and engagement in therapy.

Lisa Young Larance

Survivor Perspectives on Battering Intervention and CLS Responses

Lisa Young Larance, Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research of Bryn Mawr College; Richard Tolman, University of Michigan School of Social Work; Morgan Simpson, University of Michigan; Mary Florence Sullivan, Graduate School of Social Work and Social Research at Bryn Mawr College

Purpose:

Men's violence against women poses a global crisis. The effectiveness of the criminal legal system (CLS) response—usually arrest, probation and referral to battering intervention—remains in question, including in its potential to undermine survivor autonomy and safety. This study centers survivor perspectives to identify and reimagine effective CLS responses to intimate partner violence and inform innovative prevention work.

Method of Study:

The researchers conducted in-depth semi-structured interviews with 26 cisgender women about their experience of the CLS' response to violence by their current or former male partners. The team open coded the transcripts, iteratively developing deductive and inductive codes around evolving themes.

Results:

The women described multiple factors that could contribute to their autonomy and safety; 1) the exchange of information between them and the CLS to empower their decision-making; 2) CLS and social service actors' efforts to validate and demonstrate care toward them; and 3) the types of court-ordered sanctions sought, among others.

Conclusion:

Centering survivor perspectives provides a deeper understanding of how women who have survived men's intimate harm define and seek autonomy and safety. Amplifying their voices contributes to policy, practice, and research innovations.

Session 13 Monday 7/15/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Lear

Building Awareness and Addressing Sibling Aggression and Abuse

Corinna Tucker

Panel Overview Abstract

Corinna Tucker, University of New Hampshire

The presentations in this session focus on conceptualizing and addressing sibling aggression and abuse (SAA), as well as the role that parents play in shaping and responding to SAA. Despite its prevalence, SAA has been marginalized in research and is under-conceptualized. Additionally, research has consistently found associations between parenting characteristics and SAA; however, parent education programs generally do not address it. Meyers' presentation introduces the session, illustrating the long-term impacts of sibling abuse on well-being, self-image, and interpersonal relatedness to argue that sibling abuse should be considered a complex trauma. Relva and colleagues explore the relationship between negative parenting styles, psychopathic traits, and sibling violence perpetration, showing the interplay between personality and parenting in SAA. Whitworth and colleagues' presentation demonstrates the lack of attention to SAA in parent education programming and advocates for including SAA in existing programs. Finally, Kramer and Devarajan evaluate the prevention vs. intervention functions of the new online version of the More Fun with Sisters and Brothers Program for Parents. All the papers in this session conclude by calling for increased attention to SAA and the development of prevention and intervention programs for SAA.

Amy Meyers

Sibling Abuse as a Complex Trauma
Amy Meyers, Molloy University

Identifying sibling abuse is critical towards efforts to protect children from physical and psychological trauma. Parent-child relationships are often the focus of assessment and sibling relationships are underexplored. Targets of sibling abuse in childhood carry the burden of the outcomes into adulthood. Experiencing sibling abuse presents challenges in self-image and subsequent perceptions of others and how one will be received. It poses a threat to healthy interpersonal relatedness and its outcomes create disturbances in intimacy. Research has now demonstrated that sibling abuse is a traumatic experience for the survivor. However, it has not yet been determined that sibling abuse may be considered a complex trauma. This presentation will focus on a qualitative research study and case studies of survivors highlighting the manifestations of sibling abuse for the target during childhood and for the survivor during adulthood. Understanding the short-term and long-term repercussions through a family systems and objects relations lens will allow for the consideration of sibling abuse as a complex trauma. With this understanding, we can further awareness of sibling abuse and garner the advocacy, support, assessment, and intervention gravely needed in our communities.

Dafna Tener

Siblings Sexual Abuse: Seven studies, seven insights
Dafna Tener, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Background and objectives: Limited research about Sibling sexual abuse fails to capture its extensive impact on individuals and families across childhood and adulthood and presents intricate challenges for professionals. This presentation aims to explore sibling sexual abuse, delving into its meanings, consequences, and implications for treatment and policy.

Method: The presentation reviews seven qualitative research projects between 2013-2020 on sibling sexual abuse utilizing various data collection methods. These insights aimed to illuminate the issue's complexity from the perspectives of siblings, parents, and professionals.

Results: The insights address the need for research-practice relationships, understanding subjective experiences of siblings and parents during childhood as well as the experiences of adult survivors of sibling sexual abuse, disclosure's importance, intervention complexities, and impacts on professionals' lives.

Conclusions: Sibling sexual abuse necessitates heightened attention in research and practice, urging deeper understanding, practical tools, and tailored policy approaches. Acknowledging these complexities is crucial to enhance the lives of those affected. Professionals must navigate blurred boundaries between normative to abusive and grasp the profound impact on their work.

Tanya Whitworth

Parent Education is an Opportunity to Address the Most Common Form of Family Violence – Sibling Aggression

Purpose: Sibling aggression is the most common form of family violence that youth experience or witness. Many parents and professionals, however, believe that aggressive sibling behaviors are harmless and a normal part of growing up. Although some forms of sibling conflict present an opportunity to develop social skills, aggressive and abusive sibling behaviors are associated with negative impacts on health and interpersonal relationships. Research shows that parents are key to preventing and stopping sibling aggression. Thus, this study investigated whether sibling aggression and abuse are included in parent education programming.

Method: Leading evidence-based parent education programs (e.g., Triple P and The Incredible Years) were reviewed to determine whether they addressed sibling rivalry, conflict, aggression, or abuse. Additionally, existing research on parent education and intervention techniques for sibling conflict, aggression, or abuse was reviewed. Finally, best practice recommendations for parent education were prepared based on the existing evidence base.

Results and Conclusions: Given the prevalence and impacts of sibling aggression, parenting education is needed. Yet, evidence-based parent education programs generally do not address it. This represents an opportunity for parenting education. We propose how such information could be infused into existing programs.

Laurie Kramer

Prevention vs. Intervention Functions of an Online Program to Strengthen Children's Sibling Relationships

Laurie Kramer, Northeastern University, Reshika Sai Devarajan, Northeastern University

Addressing a gap in evidence-based resources for helping siblings reduce aggression (Tucker & Finkelhor, 2017), the new online More Fun with Sisters and Brothers Program for Parents (MFWBSB-P) has been shown, using RCT methods, to be effective in strengthening sibling relationships and child and parent emotion regulation (Ravindran et al., 2015). As families seek help for different reasons, this project examined if the program is differentially effective for families reporting the existence vs. absence of sibling strife. Based on their applications to join the study, 86 mothers of two children aged 4- to 8-years were classified as either seeking prevention (n=38) or intervention (n=48) services.

Repeated measures MANOVAs revealed that, following MFWSB-P, the intervention-seeking group perceived greater gains in sibling warmth [$F(1,84) = 13.30, p < .001$], and reduced agonism [$F(1,84) = 20.08, p = <.001$] and rivalry [$F(1,84) = 17.23, p < .001$]. The intervention-seeking group also reported less personal emotional reactivity [$F(1,84) = 6.73, p = .01$] and more cognitive reappraisal [$F(1,84) = 3.99, p = .05$]. Results highlight the utility of MFWSB-P for increasing sibling warmth, reducing conflict, and promoting maternal emotional regulation for families seeking intervention. The results also stress the importance of designing programs in accord with families' diverse objectives.

Session **A4** **Monday 7/15/2024** **2:30pm-3:45pm** **Riverwatch**

Domestic Violence and Coping Strategies

Tami Sullivan **Elucidating Daily Use of Safety Strategies: Findings from a 90-day Study of Firearm Threat among Community Women Experiencing IPV**
Tami Sullivan, Yale School of Medicine; Ashley Clayton, Yale Department of Psychiatry; Melissa Schick, Yale University; Laura Callinan, Yale University; Christopher Maxwell, Michigan State University

The purpose of this study is to elucidate the use of safety strategies at the day level among community women experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV). Women (N = 258) experiencing physical or repeated psychological IPV in the past 3 months were recruited from the community to participate in a 90-day micro-longitudinal study (i.e., data collection once daily for 90 days). Daily surveys assessed IPV, firearm threat, and related experiences, such as women's use of strategies to "stop, prevent or escape" the conflict in their relationship. Safety strategies were categorized into the following domains: criminal justice, creating distance, preparing to leave, weapons-related, domestic violence services, placating, and prayer. Results revealed that 79% of participants used a safety strategy at least once in the daily data collection period and that 37.7% of daily surveys (n = 6,065) were characterized by use of a safety strategy. The safety strategies used most often and by most participants included placating (67.5% and 22.5% of participants and surveys), prayer (58.4% and 25.0% of participants and surveys), and preparing to leave (39.5% and 17.0% of participants and surveys). Strategies are differentially associated with IPV type (physical, psychological and sexual IPV) at the day level. Findings are considered in the context of understanding and promoting safety planning.

Bella Klebanov **Silent Others: Unveiling the Layers of Coping in the Shadow of Intrafamilial Abuse**
Bella Klebanov- Tel Aviv University

This lecture presents an examination of the nuanced impacts of others' presence on individuals who undergo intrafamilial child abuse through the lens of four distinct qualitative studies. The investigation delves into the core of IFCA experiences, highlighting how significant others within the familial context influence both the immediate trauma and its prolonged aftermath. The research comprises forensic interviews with children (24 and 26 interviews), submissions to an Israeli public inquiry (16 testimonies), and retrospective discussions with adults (17 interviews). Employing triangulated analysis and Denzin's methodological approach, the analysis identifies four pivotal coping layers: family dynamics, the awareness and acknowledgment of others' presence, disclosure to these individuals, and an overarching sense of loneliness. The matter of testimony is explored as a theoretical contribution, enriching the understanding of the complex interplay between abuse, familial relationships, and resilience. These aspects provide insights into how survivors navigate their paths from childhood through adulthood, influenced by the silent roles of family members. Thus, this talk aims to illuminate the intricate ways in which the acknowledgment or denial of abuse by significant others shapes life trajectories, offering valuable perspectives for professionals, survivors, and advocates.

Melissa Schick **Alcohol-Involved Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration and Survivor's Use of Safety Strategies: Findings from a Daily Diary Study**
Melissa Schick, Yale University; Christopher Maxwell, Michigan State University; Tami Sullivan, Yale School of Medicine

Women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) actively work to protect themselves using various safety strategies (i.e., strategies used to stop, prevent, or escape conflict in their relationship). Acute alcohol intoxication is a robust correlate of IPV perpetration. This study examines whether women's use of various safety strategies is related to experiences of IPV victimization when a woman's partner was (vs. was not) using alcohol. Women (N=243) experiencing physical or repeated psychological IPV were recruited from the community and completed daily app-based surveys for 90 days. Most participants (79%) used at least one safety strategy (i.e., criminal justice, creating distance, preparing to leave, weapons-related, DV services, placating, prayer) during the 90-day period. Correlations revealed differential associations between use of safety strategies and experiences of IPV when women's partners were (vs were not) using alcohol on the day IPV occurred (e.g., creating distance was related to IPV victimization only when women's partners drank alcohol that day, whereas prayer was related to psychological threat and sexual IPV only when women's partners did not drink that day). Research is needed to explore reasons for differential use of safety strategies, and to explore differences in the helpfulness of safety strategies in the context of partner's alcohol use.

Session **B4** **Monday 7/15/2024** **2:30pm-3:45pm** **Ballroom**

Child Abuse and Disability

Geneviève Paquette **Unveiling Complexity: Latent Classes of Disabilities in Maltreated Youth and their Individual, Family and Social Correlates**

Geneviève Paquette, Université de Sherbrooke; Chloé Sirois- Université de Sherbrooke; Jacinthe Dion-Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Alexa Martin-Storey-Université de Sherbrooke; Sonia Hélie-Institut Universitaire Jeunes en Difficulté

Children with disabilities, especially co-occurring disabilities, experience higher levels of maltreatment, and consequences of maltreatment. Purpose. To identify individual, family and social risk factors associated with different disabilities profiles among maltreated children (including intellectual disability [ID] and autism spectrum disorder [ASD]). Methods. The sample consisted of 1410 victims of substantiated maltreatment as defined by the Quebec Youth Protection Act (M = 10.8 years, 51.2% of boys). Latent class analyses were used to define disability profiles and polynomial logistic regression analysis were used to identify risk factors associated with each profile. Results. Five profiles were identified: three were composed of children with disabilities: 1- with ID; 2- with ASD and ID; 3- with ADHD, and two (profiles 4 and 5) were composed of children with few disabilities. Profiles 1, 2 and 3 are distinguished by presenting inappropriate sexual, aggressive and self-destructive behaviors, attachment difficulties, ID in the parent, and lack of family social support significantly more often than profiles 4 or 5. Conclusion. These results suggest that a proper assessment of the disabilities presented by maltreated children and the difficulties that affect them should be carried out to better tailor the child protection intervention offered.

Jacinthe Dion **Do children with intellectual disabilities suffer heightened consequences of maltreatment compared to other children?**

Jacinthe Dion- Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Geneviève Paquette- Université de Sherbrooke; Karine N. Tremblay-UQAC; Isabelle Daigneault- Université de Montréal; Alexa Martin-Storey- Université de Sherbrooke; Mireille Cyr-Université de Montréal

Children with intellectual disabilities (ID) are not only more susceptible to maltreatment but also experience a spectrum of adverse consequences from such violence. However, significant gaps persist in understanding the nuanced impact of maltreatment on children with ID. Purpose. This study aimed to examine behavioral and emotional difficulties whether children have ID and a history of maltreatment or not. Method. Parents or caregivers were recruited (91.4% women) to establish four distinct comparison groups comprising children (42.1% girls) with 1) ID and maltreatment (n = 74), 2) ID and no maltreatment (n = 70), 3) no-ID and maltreatment (71), and 4) no ID and no maltreatment (n = 77). They completed the Behavior Assessment System for Children 3rd (BASC-3). Results. Results of ANOVAs, controlling for gender and age, revealed that maltreatment was associated with heightened levels of anxiety, depression, aggression, and problem behaviors. Additionally, ID was associated with increased attention problems, hyperactivity, and withdrawal. Conclusions. Overall, these findings underscore different and complex patterns of behavioral and emotional difficulties from maltreatment and the presence of ID. Therefore, resources and interventions should be tailored to address the unique needs of these vulnerable populations.

Amanda Bennett **Disability-Specific Requirements for Foster Care Across States**

Amanda Bennett- University of Florida; Sarah Kim- University of Florida; Alex Clement- University of Florida; Emily Lund- University of Alabama; Joy Gabrielli- University of Florida

Youth with disabilities make up over 30% of the foster care population. Given the unique developmental and physical needs with which disabled youth present, prior findings suggest an increased risk of maltreatment when compared to peers without disabilities. Proof of concept studies have provided preliminary evidence for disability-related maltreatment as a distinct construct. While medical foster care provides some guidelines around what children require in out-of-home placements, states vary in their definitions of children with medically complex needs and in training for foster caregivers of these children. Moreover, given the high rates of maltreatment within this subpopulation and the potential for unique disability-related maltreatment experiences, training on disability-related maltreatment and how to prevent it should likely be a part of foster licensing. Despite this, little is known about how states compare in approach to definitions, trainings, and licensure in support of services for youth with disabilities and/or medical complexity. Thus, the purpose of this study is to provide an overview and analysis of the definitions of disability/medical complexity across states as well as a description of licensing requirements and training provided in relation to disability-related maltreatment. Implications for research, policy, and practice will be discussed.

Session C4 Monday 7/15/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Harbor's Edge

Development, Implementation, and Evaluation of a First Year College Seminar to Prevent Gender-Based Harms

Christopher Murphy Panel Overview Abstract

Gender-based harms (GBH; e.g., sexual coercion and assault, relationship abuse, sexual harassment) remain highly prevalent on university campuses. Brief awareness and education programs comply with federal mandates, yet have limited efficacy in preventing GBH. Our team of faculty, staff, and graduate students created a first-year seminar designed to reduce risk for perpetration and experience of GBH. Students participate in a 12-session, 15-hour experiential prevention program embedded within a 3-credit course with multi-disciplinary academic content on GBH. The experiential prevention program integrates evidence-based strategies to reduce risk by promoting values-based action in romantic and sexual relationships, enhancing interpersonal communication, developing intimacy-related consent skills, learning bystander intervention skills, and encouraging community engagement to transform rape culture. The first presentation provides a detailed description of the prevention program and academic course content. The second highlights contextual challenges and lessons learned during implementation. The third presents qualitative data from focus groups and interviews with students who completed the course. The fourth presents initial quantitative outcome data from a quasi-experimental evaluation using a comparison group of students who took other first-year seminars.

Christopher Murphy Promoting Sexual Citizenship through a First-Year Seminar: Initial Quantitative Findings

Christopher Murphy, UMBC, Amelia Meman, Women's Center at UMBC, Danielle Locke, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Laura Ting, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger, UMBC, Ellia Khan, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Lauren Allen, Women's Center at UMBC, Jodi Kelber-Kaye, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

This presentation reports initial quantitative findings. Of 60 students enrolled in the first 3 class sections, 45 provided research consent and were sent measures of sexual consent, sexual assertiveness, relational competence, bystander efficacy and intentions, values alignment in romantic and sexual relationships, and emotional, physical, and sexual relationship abuse at pre and post-semester and 3-month follow-up. From pre- to post-semester, prevention class students displayed significant improvements in sexual consent and alignment of their sexual and romantic relationships with personal values, marginally significant improvement in interpersonal competence with relationship partners, and no significant change in sexual assertiveness, bystander efficacy, or bystander intentions. A control group enrolled in other first year seminars (n=56) displayed marginally significant improvements in relational competence and bystander efficacy, with no notable pre-post change in other proximal outcomes. At 3-month follow-up, prevention class students reported lower perpetration and victimization for emotional, physical, and sexual relationship abuse than controls, with small-to-medium effects (Cohen's d from .21 to .47) that were not statistically significant in this small sample. These initial findings encourage further refinement and evaluation of this novel prevention approach.

Danielle Locke

Contextual factors and lessons learned in classroom-based gender based harm prevention programming

Danielle Locke, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger, UMBC, Jodi Kelber-Kaye, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Christopher Murphy, UMBC, Amelia Meman, Women's Center at UMBC, Laura Ting, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Lauren Allen, Women's Center at UMBC, Ellia Khan, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

A possible solution to gender-based harm (GBH) prevention on college campuses is to utilize the classroom to increase program delivery and access. As such, we established a team of faculty, staff, and graduate students to develop and implement a 3-credit academic course to help prevent GBH on our campus. This presentation will discuss the course's logistics at our institution, in hopes of providing a helpful roadmap for others interested in implementing classroom-based prevention strategies. Examples include course staffing and funding, what department houses the course, and strategies for scaling up. Additionally we will discuss complexities in implementing prevention programming in a classroom setting using examples from three years in the development and early implementation phases, highlighting the lessons we have learned along the way. Challenges include: tensions navigating Title IX reporting and compliance while effectively creating brave spaces for student discussions; collaborating across departments and with administrative partners; identifying and preparing instructors; and sustaining and growing the university's capacity for the course. Ultimately, we aim to address the education community at large about what it means to build and refine classroom-based GBH prevention efforts, expanding the capacity for universities to provide effective prevention.

Amelia Meman

What did students learn? Qualitative and focus group results from university students who completed a gender-based harm prevention course

Amelia Meman, Women's Center at UMBC, Laura Ting, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Vunnathi Ankem, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Christopher Murphy, UMBC, Danielle Locke, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger, UMBC, Jodi Kelber-Kaye, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Lauren Allen, Women's Center at UMBC, Ellia Khan, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

This third panel presentation focuses on the qualitative results gathered so far from 13 university students who completed the 3-credit gender-based harm (GBH) prevention course and participated in interviews and a focus group. The main purposes were to identify what aspects of the course effectively facilitated learning and to understand in-depth how students characterized their experience in the course. Data were transcribed and coded using Taguette, a collaborative qualitative data analysis tool, following the steps of thematic analysis. The major themes emerged from students' appraisals of their experience and their suggestions for improvements. The themes were: Developing a strong sense of community; acquiring skills and confidence; and integrating knowledge into everyday life. Participants reported the course provided a unique opportunity to connect with others and expand their perspectives; the activities allowed them to reflect, raise their awareness, integrate skills, and feel more empowered as sexual citizens to maintain healthy relationships. Participants made recommendations such as rearranging the schedule of content and adjusting activities. Discussion will consider how students' experiences may be similar to, and different from, other GBH prevention programs. Future research should recruit a more diverse sample and explore long-term impacts on campus culture.

Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger- Rated R for Relationships: Sex, Power, and Creating a Culture of Respect" – the development of an innovative gender-based harms prevention course.

Marcela Sarmiento Mellinger, UMBC, Jodi Kelber-Kaye, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Christopher Murphy, UMBC, Danielle Locke, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Amelia Meman, Women's Center at UMBC, Lauren Allen, Women's Center at UMBC, Laura Ting, University of Maryland, Baltimore County, Ellia Khan, University of Maryland, Baltimore County

Gender-based harms (GBH; e.g., sexual coercion and assault, partner abuse, harassment) are a public health concern; because of their prevalence on college campuses a broad response is needed. To respond to this issue, we developed the Rated R for Relationships: Sex, Power, and Creating a Culture of Respect course for first year students. This presentation will briefly highlight what led the team to a multidisciplinary collaboration to create and offer the course. The focus of the presentation will be on the course's content, comprising academic and experiential components. The academic portion utilizes a multidisciplinary framework to address the complexity of GBH by exploring the cultural and systemic roots of the issue. Students engage with scholarship on the forms, causes, and consequence of GBH that spans the arts, humanities, and the social, behavioral, natural, and engineering sciences. The embedded experiential component leads students through a prevention program where they engage in value exploration, personal risk assessment, bystander intervention training, relationship communication development, and

consent education. The goal is to learn strategies to reduce engagement in, and exposure to GBH. Additional aims of the course include advancing a culture of safety and respect on campus and enhancing students' engagement in campus activities focused on GBH prevention.

Session D4 Monday 7/15/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Wentworth

Pathways for prevention and intervention efforts for Black women and men across the diaspora

Bernadine Y. Waller Panel Overview Abstract

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a pressing public health concern with Black women and men, globally, experiencing the most deleterious outcomes (WHO, 2021; Violence Policy Center, 2023); yet there is a dearth of culturally tailored approaches. Fundamental to developing effective, multitiered prevention and early interventions is understanding their nuanced needs. This panel discussion explicates the experiences of both Black women survivors and male perpetrators in multiple countries, including Kenya, Mozambique, Nigeria, and the United States (US). In the US, we identify gaps within the domestic violence service provision system and the experiences of rural African American women. We then illuminate Black pregnant women navigating a unique cultural context in Mozambique as an initial step toward intervention development. Among men, we interrogate their role in violence prevention in Nigeria before traversing to Kenya to share a proof-of-concept trial to reduce violence among perpetrators with co-occurring mental health and substance use. Findings from each of these studies provide pathways for developing prevention and intervention efforts designed to reduce GBV among Black women and men.

Bernadine Waller “I thought I was going to die”: US Black women identify gaps in the domestic violence service provision system

Bernadine Waller, Columbia University Irving Medical Center, Karen A. Johnson, Yhe University of Alabama, Dawn Goddard-Eckrich, Columbia University, Whittni Holland, Howard University School of Social Work, Michelle Ridley, Kansas University School of Social Welfare, Alicia M. Wilson, Adelphi University School of Social Work, Chiamaka Chide, Teachers College, Columbia University, Temiloluwa Adeyemo, Stanford University Amanda Taffy, Yale University, Tricia B. Bent-Goodley, Howard University

Despite US Black women reflecting higher incidence of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Leemis et al., 2022), systems of care have yet to be tailored for Black women (Goddard-Eckrich et al., 2022). Fundamental to doing so is understanding the experiences of Black women survivors attempting to access services across systems of care (Waller et al., 2023). We conducted 30-indepth, semi-structured interviews with women help-seeking within the domestic violence service provision system in a large urban area in the northeast. Data was triangulated via demographic data and field notes. A matrix system for rapid analysis (Stefancic et al., 2022) was used to explicate the gaps in service that Black women identified during their IPV help-seeking with formal systems of support. Results highlight the ways that survivors' intersections of race, class, and gender frame options that are available to them. Specifically, findings reflect the adversities Black women experienced obtaining formal services within the criminal legal, child welfare, shelter, health, and mental health care systems. Pronounced structural inequities contribute to unique barriers that Black survivors face while accessing appropriate services and supports for IPV. Addressing the profound impact of systemic racism is a critical for delivering comprehensive culturally responsive services.

Ali Giusto Breaking the Cycle: Exploring the Impact of a Father-Focused Intervention on Intimate Partner Violence in Kenya

Ali Giusto, Columbia University Irving Medical Center/New York State Psychiatric Institute, Florence Jaguga, Mercy Korir, Wilter Rono

Men's mental health and alcohol use drive intimate partner violence (IPV). This pattern particularly pronounced in sub-Saharan Africa and Kenya. When taking a multi-target lens, intervening with men's mental health and alcohol use within the context of their families may be one strategy for reducing IPV.

We discuss a proof-of-concept trial of an intervention targeting father mental health, alcohol use, and positive family engagement in Kenya focusing specifically on potential influences of the treatment on their partner and children's reported experiences of harsh treatment. This was explored with pre-post (1-month) quantitative surveys as well as 1-month post treatment qualitative interviews. Data were analyzed using Wilcoxon signed ranked tests and thematic content analysis, respectively. Women and men's quantitative baseline reports of IPV measure with the conflict tactics scale were close to zero and remained the same following treatment.

Harsh discipline by fathers as reported by youth showed a significant reduction from baseline to post-treatment. Qualitative findings from women did indicate reductions in physical harsh treatment as well as reduced controlling behaviors. Three women reported these reductions as well as increased freedom and understanding from men to look for work or leave the home. Youth also reported improvements in harsh treatment at home and overall, less fear.

Although preliminary, results support further exploration of interventions for men's mental health and alcohol use as a supplementary approach to supporting reductions in IPV.

Whittni Holland **Rural African American women's experiences with intimate partner violence: A scoping review**

Whittni Holland, Howard University School of Social Work

African American (AA) women disproportionately bear the brunt of intimate partner violence (IPV) consequences (Waller et al., 2024), and AA women residing in rural areas at particular risk (Valandra et al., 2023). Yet, a dearth of evidence identifies their experiences and subsequent needs. IPV in rural communities is more lethal, frequent, and severe than victimization than in urban communities (AbiNader, 2023). Survivors have less access to services and supports, and increased isolation (Valandra et al., 2019). This is particularly devastating for AA survivors who are already bereft of a range of culturally responsive services (Gillum, 2021). Fundamental to implementing a range of evidence-based interventions is understanding their experiences. An intersectional lens was employed to systematically examine the experiences of AA women IPV survivors residing in rural communities, specifically, interrogating the interlocking oppressions that AA women IPV survivors endure at the intersection of race, gender, and geography. This analysis is a critical contribution to the literature, providing directions for future research to develop intersectional interventions that are culturally and geographically responsive to rural AA women's needs.

Korede Yusuf **Perpetrators' insights on domestic violence prevention in Nigeria**

Korede Yusuf, Adelphi University, Comfort Olorunsaiye, Arcadia University, Hannah Degge, Coventry University, Bernadine Waller, Columbia University Irving Medical Center

Purpose: Domestic violence (DV), a public health problem, affects approximately 35% of Nigerian women. The determinants of DV have been examined extensively; however, a dearth of scholarship interrogates DV prevention. Men play a crucial role in reducing violence against women. We explored male perpetrators' insights on DV prevention.

Methods: Eligible participants were: 1) men accused of perpetrating physical DV, 2) at least 21 years old, 3) married, and 4) residents of Lagos State, Nigeria. Participants were purposively recruited from a DV service-providing center. The social-ecological model informed the interview protocol and analysis. Nine individual semi-structured interviews were conducted in English. A grounded approach to thematic analysis was employed for data analysis.

Results: Key findings include identifying triggering events, and the need for support networks, inclusive of extended family and older married friends. Additional findings explicate DV prevention techniques, as well as barriers and facilitators to help-seeking.

Session E4 Monday 7/15/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Woodbury

Intimate Partner Violence, Parenting, and Mental Health during the Perinatal Period: Insights for Prevention

Inês Jongenelen Panel Overview Abstract

International prevalence studies estimate that one in every four women are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) during the perinatal period. Exposure to IPV during pregnancy and postpartum is associated with increased risk to women's physical, psychological, and social health, as well as developmental trajectories of infants. However, despite the growing recognition of the prevalence and detrimental effects of IPV during the perinatal period, there remains a critical gap in understanding the underlying factors that explain the increased risk of detrimental consequences of IPV during this life stage.

The general aim of this panel is to comprehensively examine the multifaceted relationship between IPV and various dimensions of perinatal well-being, encompassing maternal mental health, parenting dynamics, and help-seeking behaviors. Through a synthesis of empirical research and systematic reviews, this panel will elucidate the moderating, mediating, and correlational pathways linking IPV exposure to adverse perinatal outcomes. Specifically, our objective is to investigate the role of adult attachment styles, marital satisfaction, prenatal depressive symptoms,

and parental reflective functioning in shaping the impact of IPV on maternal mental health and parenting behaviors during pregnancy and the postpartum period. Furthermore, this panel seeks to identify barriers, facilitators, and determinants influencing help-seeking and disclosure behaviors among IPV-exposed women during the perinatal period. By addressing these objectives, our panel aims to inform evidence-based prevention, intervention, and support strategies tailored to mitigate the adverse effects of IPV on maternal and infant well-being, ultimately contributing to the advancement of violence prevention efforts within perinatal healthcare contexts.

Inês Jongenelen

Prenatal depressive symptoms mediate the association between intimate partner violence and parental reflective functioning during the postpartum period

Inês Jongenelen, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Matilde Sousa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Ana Morais, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Daniela Fidalgo, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Francisca Alves, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Tiago Miguel Pinto, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Raquel Costa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Diogo Lamela, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major adverse life experience that affects 25% of women and has been associated with perinatal mental health problems and lower parental reflective functioning (PRF). Exploring the role of mental health problems in the association between IPV exposure and PRF may contribute to understanding the impact of IPV on parenting.

Objectives: To analyze the mediation role of prenatal depressive symptoms in the association between IPV exposure and PRF during the postpartum period.

Methods: The sample comprised 155 women (39 reported IPV exposure; 116 reported no IPV exposure). At the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, women reported on sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics and on depressive symptoms (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale). At 2 months postpartum, women reported on lifetime IPV exposure (Violence Against Women Instrument) and on PRF (Parental Reflective Functioning Questionnaire). IPV exposure was considered if women reported at least one lifetime IPV experience (physical, psychological, or sexual). We conducted mediation models with three dimensions of PRF - pre-mentalizing, certainty about mental states, and interest and curiosity in mental states - as dependent variables, IPV as independent variable and depressive symptoms as mediator.

Results: Participants were mainly Portuguese (81.8%) and self-identified as Caucasian (88.7%). IPV exposure was associated with both higher depressive symptom severity at the 3rd trimester and lower interest and curiosity in infant mental states at 2 months postpartum. Depressive symptom severity at the 3rd trimester was associated with lower interest and curiosity in infant mental states at 2 months and mediated the association between IPV exposure and interest and curiosity in infant mental states at 2 months.

Conclusion: IPV exposure may negatively interfere with parental mentalizing processes in mothers during the postpartum period. Exposure to this adversity can increase the risk of developing depressive symptoms, which, due to maladaptive cognitions, can decrease mother's ability to mentalize about infant's needs and behaviors. Findings evidence the importance of screening and intervening with IPV-exposed women to promote their mental health during the transition to parenthood.

Raquel Costa

Exposure to intimate partner violence and postnatal depressive symptoms: the mediator role of prenatal marital satisfaction

Raquel Costa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Daniela Fidalgo, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Matilde Sousa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Ana Morais, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Francisca Alves, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Tiago Miguel Pinto, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Diogo Lamela, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Inês Jongenelen, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant adverse life experience that can have a detrimental effect on both mother's mental health and marital outcomes (encompass the overall state or result of the relationship, including its various dimensions and dynamics) during the perinatal period. Marital satisfaction refers to the overall happiness and contentment within a romantic relationship, encompassing factors such as communication and conflict resolution. The association between low marital satisfaction and increased mental health problems in cases of IPV underscores the urgency for targeted interventions and further research to better understand the underlying mechanisms and improve support strategies for affected individuals.

Objectives: To analyze the mediation role of prenatal marital satisfaction perception of women's on the association between IPV exposure and postnatal depressive symptoms.

Methods: This study comprises 165 women's that reported on sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics and completed self-reported measures to assess IPV exposure (Violence Against Women Instrument), marital satisfaction (Couple Satisfaction Index) at the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, and to assess depressive symptoms (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale) at 2 months postpartum. Participants were considered to be exposed to IPV if they reported at least one IPV experience ever in life (physical, psychological, or sexual). A mediation model was tested

using PROCESS macro, with depressive symptoms as dependent variable, IPV exposure as independent variable and marital satisfaction as mediator.

Results: Participants were mainly Portuguese (82.6%) and self-identified as Caucasian (89.1%), 6.3% experienced severe obstetric complications and more than half were free from fetal (89.6%) complications. Higher IPV exposure was associated with both lower prenatal marital satisfaction and higher severity of postnatal depression symptoms. Prenatal marital satisfaction mediated the association between mother's IPV exposure and postnatal depressive symptoms. This suggests that when prenatal marital satisfaction is low, the negative impact of IPV exposure on postnatal depressive symptoms is heightened.

Conclusion: The association between IPV exposure and depressive symptoms is partially explained by the quality of the marital satisfaction, suggesting that IPV exposure negatively impacts the quality of the marital relationship and can subsequently lead to depressive symptoms. These findings underscore the importance of addressing IPV in perinatal mental health care warranting appropriate attention and intervention, prioritizing the implementation of primary, secondary, or tertiary prevention measures to improve outcomes in postnatal mental health.

Diogo Lamela

Barriers, facilitators and factors influencing help-seeking and disclosure of intimate partner violence during the perinatal period: A systematic review and recommendations for prevention

Diogo Lamela, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Tiago Miguel Pinto, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Carla Antunes, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Raquel Costa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Célia Ferreira, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Rita Pasion, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Inês Jongenelen, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University

Background: The perinatal period represents an increased risk for the impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) on women and children's well-being. Given the greater access of women to health services during pregnancy and postpartum, compared to other life stages, this timeframe may serve as a facilitator for disclosing IPV and seeking assistance from healthcare and social professionals or within social networks.

Objective: We conducted a systematic review to analyze barriers, facilitators, and determinants linked with help-seeking and disclosure behaviors concerning IPV among women during this period.

Method: We systematically searched four international databases for primary empirical studies, without language restrictions. Two authors independently screened and reviewed identified literature. Thematic analysis was employed to synthesize findings.

Results: A total of 12 studies addressing barriers and facilitators were identified. Common barriers encompassed concerns regarding negative consequences of disclosure, shame, protection of family privacy, mental health-related barriers, practical barriers, and perceived cultural and systemic barriers. Facilitators included maternal self-efficacy and the existence of formal and informal support networks.

Conclusions: The implications of our findings for informing preventative initiatives targeting women, professionals, and stakeholders will be discussed, with the aim of enhancing ecological conditions that promote help-seeking behaviors, bolstering support systems, and improving access to resources.

Rita Pasion

Intimate partner violence and women's prenatal mental health problems: A network analysis

Rita Pasion, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Ana Morais, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Matilde Sousa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Daniela Fidalgo, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Francisca Alves, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Tiago Miguel Pinto, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Raquel Costa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Diogo Lamela, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Inês Jongenelen, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major adverse life experience that affects millions of women worldwide. It can occur in multiple ways, including physical violence, psychological aggression, and sexual violence, and the co-occurrence of multiple types of violence is also common. Literature also evidences that there is a significant association between IPV exposure and women's perinatal mental health problems. However, little is known in understanding how the co-occurrence of exposure to different patterns of violence could influence perinatal mental health.

Objective: Provide a comprehensive picture of the interplay between physical, psychological, and sexual violence, in terms of their co-occurrence patterns, and their relation to depression and post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD) symptoms in pregnant women.

Methods: At the 3rd trimester of pregnancy, 173 pregnant women reported on sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics, IPV exposure (Violence Against Women Instrument), depressive symptoms (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale: EPDS provides information on symptoms of depression, categorized as symptoms of anhedonia, depression, and anxiety), and on PTSD symptoms (PTSD Checklist for DSM-5: PCL-5 provides information on symptoms of intrusions, avoidance, negative alterations in cognition and mood, alterations in arousal and reactivity). Exposure to IPV was considered if women reported at least one IPV experience ever in life (physical, psychological,

or sexual). Of the 173 pregnant women, 31 reported psychological IPV exposure, 17 reported physical IPV exposure, and 10 reported sexual IPV exposure. Using a cross-sectional design, we employed correlational network analysis to explore the nomological network of different types of IPV exposure and each dimension of EPDS and PCL-5 during pregnancy.

Results: The results highlight that of the 43 connections out of 45, returned non-zero values, demonstrating the correlation for the different types of IPV and each dimension of EPDS and PCL-5 when the influence of all other variables is controlled (with partials). Results indicated a stronger association between the co-occurrence of psychological violence and physical violence. Additionally, the most central variables to the model were sexual violence and negative alterations in cognition and mood symptoms.

Conclusion: Our results provide preliminary evidence that the differential associations between the types of IPV and specific groups of psychological symptoms. This evidence highlights the importance of delineate tailored preventive efforts to address how specific patterns of IPV exposure are linked to specific psychological symptoms during pregnancy.

Tiago Miguel Pinto

Adult attachment moderates the association between intimate partner violence exposure and prenatal depressive symptoms

Tiago Miguel Pinto, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Matilde Sousa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Ana Morais, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Daniela Fidalgo, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Francisca Alves, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Raquel Costa, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Diogo Lamela, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University, Inês Jongenelen, HEI-Lab, Lusófona University

Background: Exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) is a risk factor for mental health problems. Understanding the role of adult attachment in the association between IPV exposure and mental health problems may be relevant to understanding women's differential vulnerability to IPV exposure.

Objectives: To analyze the moderation role of women's adult attachment (anxiety and avoidance) in the association between IPV exposure ever in life and depressive symptoms during pregnancy.

Methods: The sample comprised 154 women (39 reported IPV exposure; 115 reported no IPV exposure). At the 3rd trimester of pregnancy and two days postpartum, women reported on sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics. Women reported on IPV (Violence Against Women Instrument), depressive symptoms (Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale) and on the anxiety and avoidance dimensions of adult attachment (Experiences in close relationship). IPV exposure was considered if women reported at least one IPV experience (physical, psychological, or sexual). We conducted moderation models with anxiety and avoidance dimensions of adult attachment as moderators, IPV as independent variable and depressive symptoms as dependent variable.

Results: Participants were mainly Portuguese (79.4%) and self-identified as Caucasian (85.4%). More than half have higher education (63.2%), medium income (67.4%), and were primiparous (59.0%). Higher IPV exposure was associated with higher depressive symptoms severity at the 3rd trimester of pregnancy. The interaction between IPV exposure and attachment anxiety was marginally significant ($\beta=0.41$, $t=0.89$, 95%IC -0.64, 0.90). Conditional effects reveal that the association between IPV exposure and depressive symptoms was significant only in women who reported high attachment anxiety (one standard deviation above the mean; $\beta=0.57$, 95% IC 0.14,0.99).

Conclusion: Given that higher levels of attachment anxiety reflect hyperactivation of emotion regulation strategies to cope with fear of rejection and abandonment in the close romantic relationship, our results suggested that women with high attachment anxiety might be more vulnerable to the impact of IPV exposure on mental health. This evidence highlights the importance of considering women's exposure to IPV and the adult attachment in maternal healthcare protocols to promote perinatal mental health.

Session F4 Monday 7/15/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Warner

Innovations, challenges, and future opportunities for bystander intervention training in academia

Sarah McMahon

Panel Overview Abstract

Bystander intervention strategies are increasingly used as a prevention tool to help reduce interpersonal violence. This approach frames violence as a community issue, where all members have a role to play in interrupting and disrupting harmful behavior. Bystander intervention work has focused largely on the experience of students related to sexual and dating violence, but in recent years has been applied to other populations (e.g., employees) and other types of interpersonal violence and harm (e.g., harassment, bias and discrimination). As models for bystander intervention expand and evolve, additional work is needed to understand critical issues such as how to address power dynamics among employees and in institutions, the need to consider diverse, intersectional identities and

experience, and to recognize the interconnectedness of various types of violence and harm. Measurement, program development and delivery, and evaluation require nuanced understandings of bystander intervention and how it fits with other prevention efforts across the social ecology. As such, the purpose of this panel is to present cutting-edge research related to innovative approaches to bystander intervention. Presenters will all highlight key issues needing attention over the next decade related to bystander intervention.

Sarah McMahon **Faculty and Staff perspectives on bystander action to address sexual harassment in academia**

Sarah McMahon, Rutgers University, Lauren Manley, Rutgers university. Enoch Amponsah, Rutgers university

This study explores the experiences of bystanders during instances of sexual harassment (SH) within academic workplace settings, along with the implications these experiences carry for training and education. The study shares the results of individual interviews with a diverse group of 25 faculty and staff from colleges and universities throughout the United States. The study shed light on factors that facilitate or hinder bystander action in academia. Several barriers to bystander action were identified, including fears of retaliation against bystanders and victims, the complexities of power dynamics and hierarchical structures within academia, and impacts on safety, career advancement, and tenure. Additionally, positionality and social identity were discussed as further inhibiting bystander actions. Conversely, facilitators of action included knowledge of SH, prior victimization, and feelings of legal, institutional, or moral responsibility. Various types of bystander action were discussed, primarily focused on “delayed” responses to mitigate the fear of retaliation. Findings underscore the critical need for bystander intervention programs tailored to address the nuanced challenges inherent to academia and suggest bystander strategies alone may be insufficient. Instead, they may need to be situated within a larger, organizationally-lead prevention approach.

Mide Power **The LIBRA project: “I feel like there was a door that just opened up in my head today...”: Creating a simulation-based education programme to empower student leaders with skills to enhance gender equality**

Mide Power, Trinity College Dublin, Ireland, Michelle Scott, Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland

Purpose: The LIBRA (balance) training programme was designed to build the capacity of future leaders to strengthen gender equality across organisations.

Methods: A needs assessment exploring current practices, expert insights and student attitudes concerning gender equality enhancement was completed. The results informed the development of a Knowledge, Desires & Attributes framework. The framework was employed to design LIBRA: an immersive programme enabling student leaders to develop the relevant knowledge and skills to promote gender equality and address/prevent inequality and harm as active bystanders through experiential learning. LIBRA was piloted in two Higher Education Institutions (HEIs).

Results: Students’ confidence in their ability to communicate and be actively aware of gender equality, and to challenge inequalities increased post-intervention. They found the programme engaging, accessible and relevant, and felt comfortable participating. Students felt that feedback provided to them was useful to empower them to promote diversity and inclusion. They recommended including more intersectional examples in future iterations of LIBRA.

Conclusions: This programme can create a co-operative simulated learning experience to build the capacity of future leaders to strengthen diversity and inclusion across HEIs and can be shared and adapted for use globally in other settings.

Additional authors: Dr Siobhán Lucey (University College Cork); Dr Siobhán Lucey (University College Cork); Dr Claire Condon (Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland)

Nada Elias-Lambert **Development of the Bystander Attitude and Behavior Scales for Gender-Based and Oppressive Violence with University Faculty**

Nada Elias-Lambert, Texas Christian University

The purpose of this study was to develop and explore the factor structure of university faculty-focused bystander attitude and behavior measures regarding gender-based violence and to expand on the inclusion of oppressive behaviors in these measures. An online survey was administered to a convenience sample of 167 faculty from a university in the US. Based on a process evaluation and focus groups, two scales, Faculty Bystander Attitude Scale (FBAS) and Faculty Bystander Behavior Scale (FBBS), were developed to assess faculty bystander attitudes and behaviors. After exploratory factor analysis, the 27-item FBBS successfully loaded on three factors and, after eliminating two items, the 25-item FBAS successfully loaded on three factors. The documented connection between sexual violence and other forms of oppression, such as racism and sexism, has facilitated the need for more inclusive prevention programming. Bystander intervention skills can be applied to address and prevent all forms of oppressive behavior. Faculty specific bystander attitude and behavior scales are necessary to assess the efficacy of more

inclusive violence prevention programming for faculty. These scales can also be incorporated into campus climate surveys to determine faculty's willingness to intervene when they witness behaviors along the continuum of violence.

Annelise Mennicke **Bystander Intervention for Microaggressions on College Campuses: A Exploration of Feasibility and Acceptability of an Intervention**

Annelise Mennicke, University of North Carolina Charlotte, Michael Brienzo, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Erika Montanaro, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Sasha Zabelski, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Robert Cramer, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Brandon Wolfe, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, Nikki Kawalec, University of North Carolina at Charlotte

Purpose: Microaggressions permeate workplaces, often leading to negative mental health. Bystander intervention has been used to combat other forms of interpersonal violence, that may be useful to prevent microaggressions. The purpose of this investigation was to develop a bystander intervention for microaggressions program for university faculty and staff, and examine its feasibility and acceptability.

Method of Study: Working with community partners, a 60-minute, interactive, in-person workshop was developed for university faculty and staff. The program teaches learners how to notice microaggressions, provides bystander actions, discusses barriers to bystander action, and gives an overview of reporting procedures. To examine the program's feasibility and acceptability, three workshops were delivered to faculty and staff (n=25). Participants completed a brief survey, including both qualitative and quantitative questions.

Results and Conclusions: The majority of participants found the program to be appropriate, including the content (72%), activities (64%), examples (52%), length (56%), size of the group (52%), and facilitators (72%). Most (64%) found the training to be useful, and 84% reported they would recommend the training. Overall, participants had positive qualitative reviews of the training. Feedback from the surveys will be incorporated to improve the training.

Session **G4** **Monday 7/15/2024** **2:30pm-3:45pm** **Amphitheater**

Working with Youth in Foster and Residential Care

Heather Taussig **Fostering Healthy Futures for Young People with Child Welfare Involvement: An Innovative and Effective Violence Prevention Program**

Heather Taussig, University of Denver and University of Colorado School of Medicine

Purpose: Youth with child welfare involvement are significantly more likely than their same-age peers to engage in both self- and other-directed violent behaviors, likely due to the fact that these youth are at the center of a constellation of empirically-supported risk factors, including experiences of maltreatment and trauma, caregiver and school instability, and holding other marginalized identities.

Method: Fostering Healthy Futures (FHF) is an innovative, preventive intervention designed to promote prosocial development, and to reduce problem behaviors, for youth with current or previous child welfare involvement. FHF employs a positive youth development (PYD) approach consisting of one-on-one mentoring and skills training over 9 months. It has been tested in three rigorous randomized controlled trials with high recruitment and retention rates.

Results: FHF has demonstrated a long-term reduction in violent and delinquent behaviors (using both self-reports and court records) as well as a reduction in suicidality for those at high risk.

Conclusion: There are few evidence-based preventive interventions for youth with child welfare involvement that have been shown to reduce violent outcomes. Given the high rates of morbidity among youth with child welfare involvement, it is important to identify innovative, engaging, and impactful programming.

Maria Canas Miguel **The Family Culture Worksheet: Increasing Foster Parents' Awareness of Children's Routines**

Maria Canas Miguel- UC Davis CAARE Diagnostic and Treatment Center & UNIVERSITY OF THE BASQUE COUNTRY UPV/EHU; Susan Timmer, UC Davis CAARE Center, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital; Brandi Hawk, UC Davis CAARE Center, Department of Pediatrics, Children's Hospital

Purpose:

To increase awareness of family routines and cultural differences, and promote understanding and nurturing relationships between foster parents and newly placed children.

Methods:

To facilitate discussions around family routines and values, we developed the Family Culture Worksheet (FCW), a structured interview for foster parents. The FCW assesses caregivers' routines across 8 areas of family life and their awareness of their foster child's former routines. We administered the FCW to 224 foster parents of 1 to 5-year-old children during the intake process for PC-CARE, a 7-session, 50-minute dyadic treatment designed to improve parent-child relationships, parenting skills, child behavior, and children's recovery from trauma.

Results:

71% of resource parents were unaware of their foster children's regular routines, and over half had no knowledge of the child's TV, music, or game preferences. Approximately 40% reported that the child sometimes to never behaved appropriately during specified routine times. Our results indicated a statistically significant interaction between foster parents' baseline knowledge of children's routines and the improvement in observed positive parenting behaviors after receiving PC-CARE. Specifically, foster parents with greater initial awareness exhibited steeper increases in positive parenting skills.

Denise Brend

Residential childcare worker perceptions of work-related achievement and pride

Denise Brend, Université Laval; Oyeniyi Samuel Olaniyan, Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences; Delphine Collin Vezina, McGill University

Research focus: Multiple risk and protective factors influence the well-being and retention of child protective and youth justice professionals (Edmonds, 2019; Russ et al., 2019; Sage et al., 2018; Salloum et al., 2019). Less attention has been given to empirically understand how residential childcare workers (RCW) experience these factors. A sense of pride and of achievement may be related to competence and satisfaction, which has been identified as a protective factor against staff turnover (Strolin-Goltzman et al., 2020). The objective of this study was to describe RCW accounts of achievement or pride resulting from experiences working with individual children or youth in child protective and youth justice contexts.

Method: Responses to the Secure Base Interview Protocol (Schofield & Beek, 2018) question "What aspects of caring for (name of child in their care) have given you the greatest sense of pride or achievement?" were extracted from 81 individual interview transcripts from Canadian RCWs and analyzed using the Interpretive Description methodology (Thorne, 2016). Themes were aggregated using the thematic analysis technique (Braun et al., 2019) to create descriptions of RCW pride and achievement.

Findings: While caring for children and youth in residential treatment contexts these RCWs identified many experiences of work-related pride and achievement. These positive experiences were described to occur contingent on the level of mutuality and trust in the helping relationship shared between the RCW and child or youth in their care.

Conclusions: RCWs are often the professionals with the longest relational connections with many children and youth in care. The power of early-life relational connection on human development and wellbeing is quickly amassing (Isobel et al., 2019; Justice et al., 2019; Schulteis et al., 2019; Slade et al., 2020). The reciprocal nature of the conditions described by RCWs to give rise to their felt sense of pride and accomplishment is a novel finding. Future work is indicated to better understand how protective factors related to RCW wellbeing may indeed be relationally constructed and dependent.

Session

H4

Monday 7/15/2024

2:30pm-3:45pm

Gardner

IPV and Risk Factors

Tara Black

Screening reports about intimate partner violence in Ontario, Canada

Tara Black, University of Toronto, Barbara Fallon, University of Toronto

According to the Ontario Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (OIS), referrals about intimate partner violence (IPV) are the leading cause of an investigation in Ontario, Canada; most of these referrals come from the police. While the child welfare sector cannot control the referrals coming to their door, they can control what gets investigated. The screening of reports about IPV needs more accuracy, then we get target scarce child welfare resources for the families who need our help the most. Risk assessments for IPV are completed by police, and by the Crown Attorney; however, at the child welfare level, we do not discern between types of concerns coming to the attention of child protection and have generic safety and risk assessments for families coming to the attention of child welfare organizations. IPV cases need their own screener with specialized intake teams to assess referrals, and safety assessments need to be updated to be more specific for IPV cases (e.g., including threats such as firearms and increases in violence). We conducted multivariate analyses using the OIS-2018 data to explore what variables of IPV cases predict transfers to ongoing child welfare services. We can start to use these variables as well as other variables collected by collaterals (e.g., police and Crown) to screen the IPV reports at the referral stage; therefore, reducing re-victimization for non-offending IPV survivors and hopefully accuracy for those who need resources the most.

Edoardo Modanesi **Predicting Psychological versus Physical IPV Victimization: Exploring Risk Factors among Expectant Parents**
Edoardo Modanesi- Old Dominion University; Christina Rodriguez- Old Dominion University

The visible, less subtle nature of physical intimate partner violence (IPV) garners more attention, yet the aftermath of psychological abuse can be equally devastating. Limited research has explored differential contributors to physical versus psychological IPV victimization while recognizing their overlap. The current study utilized data from a study of expectant first-time mothers (N=203) and their partners (N=151). Participants completed self-report measures related to distal, emotion management, psychopathology risk factors, and potential resources (egalitarian gender roles beliefs, couple satisfaction, social satisfaction). To identify unique predictors of physical versus psychological IPV, MPlus was used to conduct multiple regression that modeled for covariance between physical and psychological IPV victimization. Findings identified several differential predictors. For example, child abuse history predicted psychological victimization for fathers but physical victimization for mothers. Elements of psychopathology predicted both psychological and physical IPV victimization among mothers and fathers. Specific lower resources predicted physical IPV in fathers. For mothers, poor emotion management predicted both psychological and physical IPV. Hence, findings emphasize the importance of more personalized interventions attuned to the multifaceted nature of IPV.

Alba Aguila-Otero **Understanding Sexual Victimization among Spanish Adolescents: Risk factors and Implications.**
Alba Aguila-Otero-University of Barcelona; Noemí Pereda- University of Barcelona

Sexual violence against children and adolescents profoundly impacts their physical and mental well-being, constituting a major public health problem. This study aims to analyze the experiences of sexual victimization in a representative sample of Spanish adolescents and identify potential associated risk factors. A total of 4,024 adolescents, aged 14 to 17 participated in this research, with 51.2% being girls. Participants completed an online questionnaire providing information on (a) sociodemographic; (b) risky behaviors (alcohol consumption, porn use, and running away); (c) sexual victimization experiences in the last year (physical contact sexual victimization, electronic sexual victimization, and sexual exploitation). Of the total sample, 17.8% reported experiencing some form of sexual victimization, with electronic sexual victimization being the most prevalent. The prevalence of sexual victimization was higher among girls. Victimized groups also exhibited a higher prevalence of risk behaviors. The study sheds light on the expansion of sexual violence against children and adolescents into new contexts, particularly the internet and social media. The findings emphasize practical implications for prevention, detection, and intervention. The study offers recommendations for working with adolescents, their families, and professionals in contact with them.

Sheetal Choudhary **Risk Markers for Intimate Partner Violence Victimization During the COVID-19 Pandemic**
Sheetal Choudhary-Kansas State University; Chelsea Spencer- Kansas State University; Michelle Toews-Kansas State University

The purpose of this meta-analysis was to identify risk markers for intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization during the COVID-19 pandemic. A total of 272 studies were located using database searches from March 2020 to February 2023. We included studies if they examined risk markers for IPV, were written in English, and included statistics that allowed us to calculate at least one bivariate effect size. We found a total of 33 studies, yielding 556 unique effect sizes, which met our inclusion criteria. We found loneliness was the strongest risk marker for IPV during the pandemic (OR = 7.86), succeeded by low socioeconomic status (OR = 2.51), substance use (OR = 1.97), stress (OR = 1.91), and rural residency (OR = 1.77). Additional significant markers included anxiety (OR = 1.58), religiosity (OR = 1.86), and depression (OR = 1.28). We found employment stress, COVID-19 impact, education, income, and parenting were not significantly related to IPV during the pandemic. Our findings suggest that prevention and intervention programs should target individuals who are more likely to experience isolation, stress, and mental health challenges in order to reduce IPV, particularly during the pandemic. It is also important to note that some of these risk markers might be outcomes from IPV victimization rather than antecedents.

Session I4 Monday 7/15/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Lear

Challenges to Help-Seeking and Professional Response to Sibling Aggression and Abuse

Corinna Tucker Panel Overview Abstract

The presentations in this session highlight the lack of awareness of sibling aggression and abuse (SAA) and how this limits help-seeking by harmed children and their parents, professional responses, and available resources. Given the prevalence of SAA and its harmful impacts on well-being and interpersonal relationships, it is critical to identify barriers that keep SAA invisible. Tucker and colleagues' presentation anchors the symposium by describing the primary barrier to recognizing SAA: the mislabeling of aggressive and abusive behaviors as rivalry. This phenomenon has impeded critical steps to raising awareness and changing policy, practices, and professional training. Stutey's qualitative study of guidance counselors, often the first professionals to have contact with harmed children, shows the importance of their limited awareness and perceptions of SAA when responding to these children. Kelecom and Tucker's presentation of a survey of healthcare, social, and justice professionals demonstrates the range of professions that are important to recognizing and responding to SAA and their limited responses to harmed children. Caspi's presentation closes the session by exploring the implications of rising levels of anxiety for the prevalence, impacts, and need for professional responses to sibling aggression.

Corinna Tucker **Barriers to Help-Seeking and Provision of Help for Sibling Aggression and Abuse**
Corinna Tucker, University of New Hampshire, Tanya Whitworth, University of New Hampshire, David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

Purpose: Sibling aggression and abuse (SSA) are common and are associated with negative impacts on mental and physical health across the lifespan. Yet, SSA remains largely invisible, garnering little societal or professional attention, even as other types of interpersonal violence are now recognized as public health concerns. The invisibility of SSA has created barriers to help-seeking and help-provision, many of which overlap with historical and current barriers that survivors of intimate partner violence and sexual violence face, like perceived normalcy and victim-blaming.

Method and Results: Synthesizing the research literature on SSA from diverse fields, we identify that a primary barrier to help is the lack of a useful definitional framework for SSA. Then, we describe barriers for the harmed child to help-seeking and provision of help by parents and professionals that flow from the lack of shared understanding about sibling aggression and abuse.

Conclusions: Large numbers of children experience SAA, but few currently receive supportive and evidence-based interventions. SAA's associations with mental and physical health and interpersonal relationship difficulties suggest a substantial impact on public health. We propose policy and practice solutions to reduce existing barriers while improving awareness of and effective responses to sibling aggression and abuse.

Diane Stutey **Exploring Sibling Abuse: A Phenomenological Study of Counselors' Attitudes and Beliefs**
Diane Stutey, University of Colorado Colorado Springs

Purpose: Sibling abuse can cause long-term psychological damage. School counselors are often the first to hear about abuse between siblings but often have little to no training on how to respond. In this study, the author explored school counselors' attitudes and beliefs about sibling abuse.

Methodology: This qualitative study was conducted with school counselors across all three grade levels. Phenomenology was utilized as participant information was gathered, transcribed, and analyzed.

Results: There were seven themes that emerged and fit into two overarching categories. The first category was responding to sibling abuse and was supported by four themes: keeping students safe, defining the line, multiple needs and victims, and awareness and education. The second category was factors contributing to sibling abuse and was supported by four themes: education and awareness, sibling bond, learned violence, and systemic barriers.

Conclusion: Findings suggested school counselors perceived sibling abuse is happening more often than it is recognized or reported. Participants in this study felt unprepared to address and intervene with sibling abuse and emphasized the need for more training in order to advocate for youth. The results of this study support the need for more prevention, intervention, and postvention for youth experiencing violence or abuse by a sibling.

Eva Van Kelecom **Addressing Sibling Violence: Perspectives from Health Care, Social and Judicial Professionals**
Eva Van Kelecom, Leuven Institute of Criminology (KU Leuven), Corinna Tucker, University of New Hampshire

Research on how to address physical and emotional sibling violence is still in its infancy. Sibling violence often stays under the radar of child welfare, social service providers, and mental health practitioners. Even if sibling violence comes to their attention, many professionals have limited guidance on how to assess and address the violence. This paper highlights the perspective of professionals in health care, social and judicial services. It contributes to the

knowledge of what happens when signals of physical and/or emotional sibling violence are detected, and the challenges professionals encounter in addressing the violence.

Using an online survey, data has been collected in a varied group of health care, social and judicial professionals in Flanders (Belgium). The survey entails quantitative questions, followed by open text fields in which respondents can provide further explanation. On February 14th, 135 professionals completed the survey and 82 professionals partially completed the survey. Data collection ends at the end of February. Quantitative and qualitative data are analysed by means of SPSS and Nvivo respectively. Conducting this study, we aim to raise awareness about sibling violence among professionals, offer insight into families' paths through various services, and identify professionals' needs to address sibling violence effectively.

Jonathan Caspi

Does Anxiety Exacerbate Sibling Aggression? Considerations for Research and Professional Response

Jonathan Caspi, Montclair State University

The past decade has seen a sharp rise in the national rates of anxiety, frequently explained by the rise of social media, and the impact of COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, this phenomenon is often characterized as a "mental health crisis," particularly for children and adolescents. Evidence suggests that anxiety is linked to aggressive behavior. As anxiety rates have sharply increased, so have the rates of most forms of interpersonal violence. However, the role anxiety plays as a factor in hostile sibling behavior has received scant attention. This paper explores this connection and highlights the ways in which anxiety likely exacerbates sibling aggression, a prevalent form of interpersonal violence. Anxiety is associated with lower tolerance for frustration, poor emotional regulation, and higher reactivity. It can amplify patterns and perceptions of parental favoritism, a common factor linked with sibling antagonism. Anxious children often require greater parental attention, which can foster increased sibling resentment. Anxiety in adults increases co-parenting and spousal conflict, which is linked to sibling discord. These and other potential mechanisms are considered, and implications for research, practice and professional response are offered.

Session

J4

Monday 7/15/2024

2:30pm-3:45pm

Prescott

Rigorous Evaluation of Programs and Policies to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (Part A)

Maggie Ingram

Panel Overview Abstract

In this two-part panel presentation, Dr. Maggie Ingram will provide a brief overview of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Violence Prevention (DVP)'s nine funded research cooperative agreements that are rigorously evaluating programs and policies for their effectiveness in the primary prevention of child sexual abuse (CSA). Following this introduction, Dr. Ingram will moderate a panel with investigators from six of the cooperative agreements. The investigators will present their research projects and address any questions. In Part A, the audience will learn about four projects evaluating CSA prevention in various contexts and using different approaches. In Part B, the audience will learn about two projects focused specifically on preventing commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

Part A: Rigorous Evaluation of Programs and Policies to Prevent Child Sexual Abuse (CSA)

- Virginia Commonwealth University will present on their evaluation of the Praesidium Safety Equation, focused on preventing sexual misconduct among educators.
- Northeastern University will present on their evaluation of the Healthy Relationships program, focused on preventing CSA among children in kindergarten through 5th grade.
- Center for Violence Prevention Research will present on their evaluation of Circles of Safety with the goal of preventing CSA within USA Football.
- Prevent Child Abuse America will present on their evaluation of state-level CSA prevention policies (e.g., mandatory reporting, CSA prevention education).

Melissa Bright

Rigorously Evaluating Circles of Safety® for the Primary Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse

Melissa Bright, Center for Violence Prevention Research, Alyssa Amendola, Center for Violence Prevention Research, David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

Although most athletes will not be sexually abused in the context of their sport, some aspects of sports/athletics do create unique risk for child sexual abuse (CSA). In the current study, we conduct one of the first randomized trials of a CSA primary prevention strategy in the context of youth sport. We partnered with Stop it Now!, the creator of primary prevention program Circles of Safety®, and USA Football (USAF), a national governing body for amateur football.

Circles of Safety® is a CSA primary prevention program that provides direct education to organization leaders and adults who interact with youth, tailored website content for organizations that serve youth, and helpline services for all individuals affected by CSA including not only victims and their families but also individuals who think they may have or will sexually abuse a child.

In this presentation, we discuss our experience developing a Research Advisory Board of community partners and stakeholders and pilot testing strategies for recruitment. We will describe the cluster RCT to be conducted evaluating Circles of Safety®. Primary outcomes include CSA among youth-athletes served as well as protective and inappropriate behaviors from coaches & league leaders. Secondary outcomes include changes in knowledge of CSA, perceived self-efficacy in identifying and addressing CSA, and resource seeking behavior.

**Charol Shakeshaft
Presented by Abigail
Conley**

Preventing School Employee Sexual Misconduct

Charol Shakeshaft, Virginia Commonwealth University, Kellie Carlyle, Virginia Commonwealth University, Emiola Oyefuga, Virginia Commonwealth University, Abigail Conley, Virginia Commonwealth University, Niloofar Ramezani, Virginia Commonwealth University, Andrew Ortiz, ChildUSA, Stacie Lefeavers, Virginia Commonwealth University, Julie Russo, Virginia Commonwealth University, Emily Kitching, Virginia Commonwealth University, Amelia Anderson, Virginia Commonwealth University

Studies show that between 13 and 17% of students report being the target of school employee sexual misconduct. 1 This abuse occurs in all types of schools: large and small, rural and urban, public and private, predominantly white and predominantly non-white and everything in between.

This proposed paper shares results from 3 years of a four-year study on preventing school employee sexual misconduct. The framework for our study is based upon a theory of change informed by Finkelhor and Araj's (1986) four preconditions that facilitate adult perpetrator CSA: (1) internal inhibitors, (2) external inhibitors, (3) opportunity to engage in sexual activity, and (4) overcoming the child's resistance. To sexually abuse a student, school employees, like other individuals who sexually abuse young children, must cross boundaries. Our framework examines the effectiveness of prevention approaches that focus on boundary-crossing behavior.

For this presentation, we will share findings from our study's examination of the awareness of the "normalized" grooming behaviors of school employee sexual perpetrators, the level of internal and external inhibitors in respondents, the likelihood of reporting boundary-crossing behaviors, and the relationships among internal inhibitors, external inhibitors, opportunities for sexual misconduct, and respondent reports of the existence of actual boundary crossing and other sexual misconduct by colleagues or themselves.

In addition, we collected data on policies, reporting, and administrative infrastructure, which provide insights into staff and student expectations and the extent to which these expectations are known and followed.

Study Design and Methodology

This is a multi-case design of schools to identify the effectiveness of three prevention components to increase awareness and intent to intervene and act to prevent the sexual abuse of students by school employees:

1. Policies related to preventing school employee misconduct, including hiring, supervising, reporting, and specific policies on school employee misconduct.
2. School practices and culture are in place to encourage reporting boundary-crossing behavior.
3. Training program for prevention: Praesidium

Sample: The sample for this study was drawn from 24 schools in eight school districts and 3 independent schools. Both public and independent schools are in the sample. The sample is representative of K12 administrators, teachers, and staff proportionate by gender, race/ethnicity, age, and SES of school equivalent to the national population.

Data Collection: Schools in the sample agreed to complete a pre-survey, participate in Praesidium's Safety Equation® training, an immediate post-survey and another several months later. They also agreed to participate in interviews with school administrators and share their school policies and other training materials for review.

Interview. In each district, interviews were conducted with the superintendent, assistant superintendents, principals, Title IX coordinators, and other personnel. Two independent coders transcribed and coded the interviews using a framework developed for this study.

Survey. The survey instrument was developed using a Qualtrics sample (n = 223). Survey questions were developed based upon the Social-Ecology of Schools as the Locus of Prevention model and Tanner and Blake's grooming template to identify the adult attitudes and behaviors that help form the school prevention culture. We used items from several bystander and school employee sexual experiences surveys and created items aligning with the integrated model of behavioral prediction. The survey contained questions assessing (1) knowledge and perceptions of school employee sexual misconduct practices and grooming, (2) knowledge of reporting responsibilities and procedures, (3) attitudes toward reporting, (4) confidence in the ability to recognize school employee sexual misconduct; (5) normative beliefs about what other staff members would do; (6) self-efficacy in responding, intervening and reporting; (7) barriers and facilitators in reporting; (8) behaviors witnessed from other school employees; and (9) assessments of school culture.

Survey Administration. The instrument was administered at different time points during the study: pre-intervention survey (15-20 minutes) administered before Praesidium's Safety Equation training intervention which is self-paced and takes between 20 to 40 minutes. Once the training is completed, participants immediately respond to a 10-question post-intervention survey. The second post-intervention survey, also 15-20 minutes, is administered 2-3 months after school employees complete the Safety Equation training.

Preliminary Findings

School policies and student/other training: Analysis of school policies, although not complete, indicates that schools and districts are deficient in areas that would prevent school employee sexual misconduct, including training, hiring, and supervision. Training for students on adult boundary-crossing behaviors does not exist, and many administrators confuse mandated reporting training with school employee sexual misconduct training.

Administrator knowledge and actions to prevent school employee sexual misconduct. The administrators interviewed acknowledge that school employee sexual misconduct might occur but doubt it will occur in their school/district. They are unaware of the extent of boundary-crossing behavior in their organization and don't generally supervise school employees in closed classrooms, give rides to students, or use social media.

Praesidium Training. Although we have not completed our analysis of the data, preliminary analysis as documented shows that although most respondents have internal barriers that would keep them from abusing, their pre-training responses indicate they are not aware of the red flags and patterns of abuse that would alert them to others who might be grooming or abusing children.

Before training, respondents reported a lack of knowledge and clarity about their reporting responsibilities and indicated they were reluctant to report a colleague's boundary-crossing. Post-training data for employees who have completed a 2 to 3-month post-training survey show growth in knowledge and increased willingness to report boundary crossing.

Our final analysis for this conference will include comparing all pre- and post-survey data to determine the effect of the training program on school employees' awareness of grooming behaviors and the likelihood of reporting boundary-crossing behaviors. We will also examine relationships among and between internal and external inhibitors, opportunities for sexual misconduct, and respondent reports of actual boundary-crossing.

Scientific or scholarly significance of the study

As educational leaders, we are tasked with examining and engaging with issues that may be uncomfortable in society. Child sexual abuse and sexual misconduct in schools by educators is one such issue. The findings from this study present an opportunity to review policies and practices surrounding CSA in school districts in the U.S. The training program provides essential knowledge on grooming and boundary-crossing behaviors that would help educators be more vigilant and sensitive to preventing opportunities to offend. Analyzing a training program, policies, and practices can provide a better understanding of how educator attitudes and behaviors about school employee sexual misconduct can be changed.

Beth Molnar

Implementation of a school-based child sexual abuse prevention program: Lessons learned from a pilot of the CDC-funded evaluation study of the Healthy Relationships Project

Beth Molnar, Northeastern University, Chloe Bennett, Northeastern University, Daphney Mirand, Northeastern University, Bianca Ejiofor, Safe Shores, Sheryldine Samuel, Safe Shores

Background/Purpose: Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a significant issue worldwide, with rigorous evidence of its magnitude and impacts on social, emotional, and physical health. Schools have emerged as the center of prevention programs aimed at reducing CSA, and school-based programming has also seen increases in disclosure of CSA victimization by students. However, rigorous evaluation studies of CSA prevention efforts are scarce. The Healthy Relationships Project (HRP) created, modified, and run by Prevent Child Abuse Vermont, consists of fully manualized, developmentally appropriate curricula delivered since 1990 with implementation across 30 U.S. States, including statewide in Vermont. Studying factors that facilitate or hinder program implementation offers insights into designing, adapting, and sustaining effective prevention strategies within school settings.

Methods: The HRP is currently being evaluated via a stepped wedge randomized controlled trial among public and public-charter Pre-K-5th grade schools in high-need wards of Washington, D.C., funded by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention's Injury Prevention branch. To date, fifteen schools have agreed to participate and have on average 18 classrooms each receiving the HRP intervention. A train-the-trainer model of implementation is being utilized, with a mix of social workers, teachers, and staff from our implementation partner leading the six classroom lessons. Three caregiver workshops are held in the evenings. This trial's design includes using key stakeholder interviews to inform implementation at each unique school. Stakeholder interviews, guided by Diffusion of Innovation theory (Rogers, 1962), are conducted prior to and after program implementation. Data from pre-implementation interviews are used to adjust implementation to suit a school's needs. Post-implementation data are used to evaluate the success of the implementation and inform subsequent schools about implementation experiences. This study reports on data from stakeholder interviews (n=4) and one focus group conducted with staff, faculty, and caregivers

from a pilot school in January and July 2023. Data were coded using deductive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Themes related to challenges and successes were identified

This study reports on the first phase, using analysis of qualitative data from stakeholder interviews (N=4) and one focus group (N=4) conducted with staff, faculty, and caregivers from a pilot school. Our community-based implementation partner agency contributes to interpretation of the emerging themes, and results were reviewed with our community-based implementation partner agency, which contributed to the interpretation of emerging themes as well.

Results/Outcomes: Themes related to promoting a successful implementation included the significance of staff and caregiver engagement, tactics for ensuring program fidelity, and appreciation for the program curricula. Challenges included navigating logistical challenges, competing priorities, and the unforeseen, lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings provide valuable lessons for optimizing implementation of CSA prevention programs in public, urban, educational settings, the implementation of CSA prevention programs in public, urban, and educational settings and provide strategies for teaching about sensitive topics in similar contexts.

Conclusions: We highlight key insights from the pilot phase of HRP's implementation and detail early lessons learned about taking a multifaceted approach for successful implementation in a complex school environment.

Catherine Murphy **Evaluation of the effects of child sexual abuse prevention policies on adult perpetrated child sexual abuse**

Catherine Murphy, Prevent Child Abuse America, Melissa Merrick, Prevent Child Abuse America, J. Bart Klika, Prevent Child Abuse America, Claire Helpingstine, Prevent Child Abuse America, Wade Fickler, National Conference of State Legislatures, Jetta Bernier, MassKids

Purpose: Evaluate the effectiveness of U.S. state child sexual abuse (CSA) prevention policies aimed at reducing adult-perpetrated CSA.

Objective: Overview PCA America's CDC funded project evaluating the effects of U.S. state CSA prevention policies. The current project aims include creating a research-practice-policy partnership (RPPP), conducting a state policy landscape assessment, and completing a scoping review focused on three school-based CSA prevention policies.

Methods: The state policy landscape assessment reviewed U.S. policy data from 2006-2022 focused on 1. CSA prevention education; 2. prohibiting aiding and abetting; 3. criminalizing sexual misconduct. The scoping review follows Joanna Briggs Institute methodology and is reported according to the PRISMA-ScR Checklist. Articles were included if the content focused on CSA prevention policies and the effects.

Results: We will summarize information gathered from the CSA prevention policy landscape assessment and share results from the scoping review. Only three eligible studies focused on CSA prevention policies and the effects of the policies on CSA reports and substantiation rates were mixed.

Conclusions: Little is known about the effectiveness of CSA prevention policies enacted across the U.S. Our work highlights the need for continued research to ensure enacted policies keep children safe.

Session **A5** **Monday 7/15/2024** **4:00pm-5:15pm** **Riverwatch**

Childhood Exposure to Domestic Violence

Megan Haselschwerdt **Does Domestic Violence Context Matter? Examining the Coping Strategy Utilization Experiences of Young Adults Exposed to Childhood Domestic Violence**

Megan Haselschwerdt- University of Tennessee; Kristen Ravi-University of Tennessee; Caterina Obenauf- University of Tennessee; Amie Allen- Georgia State Policy Center

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between childhood exposure to domestic violence (CEDV) context (e.g., physical violence, coercive control exposure) on young adults' proximal and distal behavioral coping strategy usage and the extent to which they perceived these strategies as helpful.

Methods: Data for this study comes from the second phase of a multi-methods study examining the lived experiences of young adults living in the Southeastern United States who were exposed to father-to-mother-perpetrated domestic violence while they were growing up. One hundred participants completed an online survey on their CEDV experiences, including the extent to which they were exposed to coercive control and the frequency of physical violence exposure, along with how they coped and managed over time. The young adults also reported the extent to which the distal coping strategies they utilized were helpful to them. The sample comprises predominately White women with at least some higher education beyond college.

Results: Distancing and intervening were the most utilized proximal strategies, and self-distracting, distancing, and informal support-seeking were the most utilized distal strategies. The most helpful, specific distal strategies included listening to music, playing a musical instrument, playing a sport or exercising, and avoiding home by spending extra

time at school and extracurricular activities. Though CEDV context impacted some coping strategy results, there was not enough variability within the data to detect many substantive differences.

Conclusions: Utilizing coping strategies is common, demonstrating the agentic ways in which youth with CEDV try to help themselves in the face of adversity. These results have implications for professionals helping families victimized by violence and for all adults (e.g., coaches, teachers), as engaging in hobbies and immersing oneself in academic and extracurricular activities were particularly helpful for these youth.

Sunny Mathew

Shields amidst the storm: Exploring protective factors for positive functioning in adolescents exposed to family violence and maltreatment.

Sunny Mathew- Stockton University - Galloway, NJ;

The aim of this study is to identify protective factors in family and social environments that support positive functioning in adolescents, even in the face of maltreatment and exposure to interparental violence at various developmental stages. The study analyzed the associations between positive adolescent functioning and exposure to interparental violence and maltreatment, categorizing them as occurring in a single year of early or middle childhood (e.g., at ages 3, 5, or 9) or across multiple years. Positive functioning in adolescents was assessed through measures of engagement, perseverance, optimism, connectedness, and happiness, collectively referred to as EPOCH. The study also examined the protective roles of parent-child closeness, school connectedness, neighborhood efficacy, and extracurricular involvement with EPOCH. The study applied multiple regression analysis to data from 3,444 parent and adolescent pairs from the nationally representative Future of Families and Child Wellbeing Study (FFCWS), examining childhood maltreatment, family and school bonds, neighborhood environment, and adolescent well-being. The FFCWS tracks over 4,898 families from 20 large U.S. cities since 1998-2001.

The multiple regression analysis supported five hypotheses. First, maltreatment and violence experienced during later developmental stages were found to reduce EPOCH scores in adolescence. Second, repeated experiences of maltreatment and violence, regardless of whether they began early or later, predicted lower EPOCH scores. Third, a strong school connection at the age of 9 was linked to enhanced EPOCH scores during adolescence. Fourth, neighborhood efficacy beliefs among adolescents predicted higher EPOCH scores. Fifth, extracurricular involvement was associated with increased EPOCH scores. This study highlights the significance of the timing of maltreatment and the impact of external family environments in the context of violent family dynamics.

Regression analysis indicates school connection, neighborhood efficacy, and extracurricular activities are significant in promoting positive adolescent functioning, more so than family ties. The effects of maltreatment on adolescent well-being are nuanced; while isolated early incidents do not greatly impair development, repeated or later exposure has a significant negative impact. The data shows that Black or Hispanic adolescents report higher EPOCH scores, suggesting resilience or unaccounted supportive factors, whereas female adolescents report lower scores, highlighting potential areas for intervention. Contrary to expectations, poverty did not significantly predict adolescent functioning, suggesting that other social determinants may play a more critical role.

In conclusion, the benefits of external social structures and community engagement are crucial for adolescent development, often outweighing familial connections. Early life adversities' impact on development underscores the need for early intervention. The higher EPOCH scores in Black and Hispanic adolescents call for an exploration of the cultural and community dynamics behind these outcomes. The lower scores among females point to the necessity of gender-sensitive support strategies. Poverty's lack of predictive power on functioning suggests that social relationships and community support may have a greater direct impact on positive outcomes. These findings highlight the complexity of adolescent growth and the opportunity for policies and programs designed to enhance resilience and development.

Naomi Abrahams

Including Youth with Lived Experience in Advisory Committees - Insights from a Study on Child Participation in Custody Cases

Naomi Abrahams, University of Ottawa

Historically, youth have been largely absent from research, as participants & even more so, as consultants. However, there are many benefits to youth integration in research, as it challenges stereotypes of incapacity, and simultaneously renders their experiences & perspectives increasingly visible (Thomas, 2017). As part of a doctoral study examining how family justice professionals respond to child participation in custody cases, a youth advisory committee was established. The committee, created to foster collaboration from those with lived experience, consisted of youth aged 12-17 in Ontario, Canada. Members originated from various ethnic-cultural backgrounds, had been exposed to domestic violence & had participated to varying degrees in their custody cases. Engagement activities included the development of an interview guide & formulating key recommendations regarding participation practices & professional practices. Youth expressed feeling a sense of community & being able to effectuate change. In this paper, I will share the development, methods, & findings of the committee. The goal is to underscore the

critical role of incorporating youth advisory committees in research centered around them, while also emphasizing the advantages of involving youth in research processes & encouraging their active participation in shaping policies & practices that directly affect them.

Session B5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Ballroom

MDT Responses to Child Abuse/Neglect

Marla Brassard **Effective interventions when parents engage in sub-optimal parenting: A qualitative study of human service professionals**

Marla Brassard, Teachers College, Columbia University; Roslyn Murov-New York Foundling; Amy Baker- Vincent J Fontana Center for Child Protection of the New York Foundling; Janet Rosenzweig-Institute for Human Services

Background: Human Service Professionals (HSP; child welfare, education, health) have many opportunities to directly observe sub-optimal parenting in their work and are socially sanctioned to intervene with guidance if their concern rises to a certain level of threat to the child. However, in a recent survey of a large sample of child abuse professionals from a variety of disciplines, Baker, Brassard, and Rosenzweig (2022) found that most did not believe that parents valued or heeded their parenting advice. In fact, only 8% reported that they believed that parents were either very likely or extremely likely to heed their advice. That study did not examine in close detail the elements of these interactions that result in professionals experiencing them as futile, perhaps even counter-productive, and only occasionally successful.

Objective: To better understand the context and dynamics of when HSP intervened when observing sub-optimal parenting, we interviewed HSP and asked them to describe two occasions when they chose to intervene after observing sub-optimal parenting: one when they intervened and did not regret it and one where they intervened and did regret it. Since few participants regretted intervening when they did but instead wished they had used a different intervention approach we coded answers to both scenarios in order to answer two questions: a) When they chose to intervene what strategies did HSP find to be effective and b) When they intervened, what do they wish they had done differently/would do differently in the future in a similar situation in order to make their intervention more effective?

Participants and Setting: Twenty-four HSP, all English speaking mandated reporters over the age of 18, were recruited from the large mailing list of a child welfare agency that is a national provider of professional development programming. Most were female (83.3%) and well educated (about half had bachelor's degrees and the rest postgraduate degrees). Ages ranged from 25 to 77 years (M= 43, SD=13) covering all levels of experience. Participants were interviewed for one hour over zoom.

Procedures and Codebook: After obtaining consent, participants were interviewed about "certain moments when you have the opportunity to observe/realize that a parent is engaging in harsh and/or inappropriate parenting towards a child and that if the parent's behavior were severe or persistent – it would be maltreatment but isn't necessarily in that moment—it is just sub-optimal in a worrying way. We are interested in these moments, specifically, what they feel like for you, what you consider doing, what you actually do, how the parent responded, and how you felt about how the interaction went." Participants were sequentially asked about four scenarios: Set#1) when they chose not to intervene and looking back did not regret the choice, Set#2) when they chose not to intervene and did regret it, Set#3) when they did intervene and did not regret the choice, and Set#4) when they did intervene and now regret it. This paper focuses on scenarios Sets #3 and 4, when participants chose to intervene.

Codes were developed deductively by a review of the literature on effective micro-interventions with parents interacting harshly with their children and inductively by having the first two authors read and independently identify strategies that were effective responses to observed sub-optimal parenting. This resulted in an agreed upon a codebook with 5 themes of effective micro-intervention strategies and 4 themes of what they would employ to improve micro-intervention effectiveness if they could do it over again or do differently in the future. The first coding team created a data file of the 36 selected examples and the relevant theme for each example. The second team of coders then read each of these 36 selected examples and, without knowledge of how the original team assigned themes, independently assigned each example to a relevant theme. To establish interrater reliability (kappa) the original coding team's assignment of examples to themes and subthemes was compared with that of second team's.

Results. Effective micro-interventions were reflected in 6 themes that stressed 1) careful timing of the intervention, 2) de-escalation efforts unrelated to sub-optimal parenting, 3) direct micro-interventions to modify parental behavior in the moment (the largest category), 4) leaving the scene or terminating the session when the intervention had been or was likely to be unsuccessful or unsafe, 5) calling in help, and 6) follow-up with the parent or to provide services after the event. The 4 themes on what HSP wished they had done differently in the moment were to 1) act sooner to address the problematic parenting (with 8 subthemes), 2) confronting non-judgmentally, 3) waiting to intervene when the moment right, and 4) after the event, setting up for procedures in their work setting to maximize successful

outcomes in the future. Quantitatively, HSPs reported “a little “to “some” training in how to intervene when observing sub-optimal parenting. All but one participant personally wanted much more training in this area.

Discussion and Conclusions: HSP have acquired many effective strategies for addressing suboptimal parenting that they observe in their work through trial and error and suggestions and modeling by supervisors. They reported a high personal desire for more training in this area. The findings provide guidance for training content in how to respond to sub-optimal parenting and a number of participants volunteered suggestions on how best to implement such training and ongoing supervision in their setting.

Hadas Kerem Bloemendal **“They're painting themselves with this brush, they feel that the whole world's looking at them” - professionals' perspectives and experiences with LGBTQ+ CSA**

Hadas Kerem Bloemendal, Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Abbie Newman-Mission Kids Child Advocacy Center; Dafna Tener- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Elizabeth Evans-Mission Kids Child Advocacy Center

Objectives: This research examines perceptions and experiences of professionals on child sexual abuse multidisciplinary teams (MDT) who worked with LGBTQ+ children throughout the response process. The presentation will highlight the unique barriers and facilitators during disclosure of the events; the interactions between the children and professionals; and the insights of the professionals working with this population.

Method: Five focus groups with a total of 36 child advocacy center (CAC) MDT members from Pennsylvania were conducted virtually. The perspectives shared by police, CAC staff, prosecutorial, mental health, and medical professionals were then analyzed using a thematic approach.

Results: The results show that there are both barriers and facilitators to a trauma informed process when responding to the unique needs of LGBTQ+ children, including barriers to the medical forensic examination; personal pronouns being used differently throughout various parts of the response process; familial complexities; and closet aspects that define how a child discusses their experiences.

Conclusions: This study underscores the vital importance of providing a trauma informed, LGBTQ+ focused response. The results suggest that for the best prosecution and positive experience for children specific guidelines need to be created, taught, and followed to best serve this population.

Veronica Leva **The Value of Transdisciplinary Teams in Addressing and Preventing Child Abuse Presented by Catherine and Neglect**

Cerulli

Veronica Leva, Mt. Hope Family Center; Catherine Cerulli; University of Rochester

Transdisciplinary teams involve individuals from various disciplines working together to co-construct meaning and access those within the desired field as well as the diverse audiences the work reaches. To address and prevent child abuse and neglect (CAN), representatives from myriad systems must be present from organizations a family and child may touch. The TRANSFORM Research Center Community Engagement Core (NICHD P50HD096698) follows a transdisciplinary framework to address CAN. Currently, we focus our efforts in four areas: law enforcement, courts, pediatrics, and the education system. Through collaborative transdisciplinary work, we are addressing the short and long-term impacts of CAN, understanding transdisciplinary practitioners and policy makers can be preventionists, and how communities can respond to - and support - children and families impacted by abuse and neglect. Our team is working to co-create project aims to help providers foster trust and reliability among children and families they serve. These efforts support healthy communities by addressing the CAN social determinants of health impacts and save state and federal funding as a result of decreased involvement in various systems of care. There is value in transdisciplinary teams within the field of CAN prevention and intervention. We will share case studies from our project to show the importance and effectiveness of these collaborations.

Wendy Walsh **Caregiver Feedback on Services in Children's Advocacy Centers: Spanish-speaking Caregivers Differ from English-speaking Caregivers**

Wendy Walsh, National Children's Alliance & CCRC, University of New Hampshire; Theodore Cross -University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign; Erin Casey-National Children's Alliance

Objective: Children's Advocacy Centers (CACs) offer mental health services to thousands of children every year. Yet few studies have examined whether minority language caregivers differ in service referral and use. The purpose of this study is to examine differences between Spanish and English-speaking caregivers on receiving referral information, using services, and wanting additional services.

Method: This study conducted a secondary analysis of data collected at 260 CACs using a standardized consumer survey, including 1,518 caregivers who completed the survey in English and 69 caregivers who completed the survey in Spanish.

Results: Caregivers who completed the survey in Spanish were significantly more likely to receive referral information for themselves as compared to those who completed it in English (85% vs. 64%), to have children use the services (70% vs. 49%), to use the services themselves (56% vs. 27%), to want additional services for their child (13% vs. 5%) and to believe CAC staff could have done something else to help their child (13% vs. 5%).
Conclusions: Our finding that 50% of children referred for therapy start therapy highlights the need to address barriers to engagement. Our findings suggest CACs are important gateway providers for Spanish-speaking caregivers and that CACs should explore ways to ensure that Spanish-speaking families' needs are being met.

Session C5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Harbor's Edge

Community Approaches to Prevention

Allison Brachmann A Latent Class Analysis of College Sexual Violence Survivors' Campus Service Barriers
Allison Brachmann- Rutgers University

Secondary prevention is a key component of a thorough approach to institutional violence prevention, yet researchers have identified many barriers hindering college sexual violence survivors from contacting campus services. Little is known, however, about how these barriers co-occur. This study investigated patterns in college sexual violence survivors' barriers to accessing campus resources and which barriers survivors select together.

This study analyzed data from the Association of American Universities' 2019 Campus Climate Survey. With a sample of over 20,000 survivors, latent class analysis revealed groups of survivors according to patterns in their endorsed service barriers.

The analysis produced two classes of survivors. 81% of the sample, dubbed isolated minimization, mostly selected barriers, "I did not think it was serious enough" and "I could handle it myself." The second class, 19% of the sample and called multilevel concerns, endorsed more varied combinations of barriers across individual, interpersonal, and institutional levels.

These results suggest that there is an important group of survivors whose barriers are influenced by institutional, interpersonal, and individual factors. There might be opportunity for institutional-level intervention to address these survivors' concerns about campus resources.

Eleanor Craig Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Books for Children: Safeguarding Through Children's Books
Eleanor Craig- University of Leeds

Despite Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) prevention books having been around for over four decades, little research has explored the content of these books to assess whether they are in line with professional and academic recommendations concerning safety information children ought to be taught.

With children's charities advocating for the use of these books at home and in schools, it is necessary to explore the content they include. 44 readily available CSA prevention books for children were selected for a content analysis. A thematic framework from previous research was used to explore the books' content, based on a ten-marker framework informed by professionals' and academics' recommendations around child safety information.

The findings identified only 7 of the 44 books containing 70% or more of the information recommended and only 4 of the books used anatomically correct names for body parts, despite the well documented importance of children having this information. Most of the books contained at least some of the recommended child safety information but there were a few books which were actually found to contain potentially harmful messages.

The overall conclusion from the research identified that multiple carefully selected books would be necessary to cover all the important safety skills information it is recommended that children be taught.

Trisha Rao AI for a Safer World - Enabling non-profits to scale their impact with AI
Trisha Rao- Sahas Foundation; Sid Thakur- Sahas Foundation; Sumana Rao-Sahas Foundation; Nishka Thakur-Sahas Foundation; Riya Suraneni- Sahas Foundation

Purpose: This paper explores how AI technologies can empower non-profit organizations to overcome challenges and scale impact in combating the major societal issue of child sexual abuse (CSA) in India and globally.

Method: We conducted research with the Indian non-profit Sahas Foundation (safetyclub.org), interviewing AI experts, employees, reviewing AI tools, evaluating applications in fundraising, content creation, collaboration, and analyzing how AI can enhance efficiency, outreach and protection.

Results: Our findings demonstrate that AI tools like machine translation, generative AI, and predictive analytics can help nonprofits cost-effectively generate multilingual educational materials; optimize fundraising campaigns; facilitate partnerships to extend reach; and preempt abuse risks.

Conclusions: AI has immense potential to accelerate progress for non-profits against CSA by automating workflows and scaling impact. However, an ethical, transparent and human-centric approach is necessary to address AI limitations including biases and privacy concerns. Small incremental AI adoption coupled with compassionate oversight can empower these organizations to maximize benefits while mitigating risks.

Session D5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Wentworth

Intergenerational Cycles of Abuse

Carolyn Pickering Long-term Effects of Child Maltreatment Victimization on Family Caregiving and Elder Mistreatment in Later-life

Carolyn Pickering- UTHealth Houston Cizik School of Nursing; Tami Sullivan- Yale School of Medicine; Christopher Maxwell- Michigan State University; Maria Yefimova- University of California San Francisco; Mustafa Yildiz- University of Texas Health Houston

Child maltreatment influences the life-course trajectory of families and impacts how people provide care to aged family members. There are over 15 million caregivers providing care to a family member with dementia, most report having no choice in taking on this role, and over half self-report engaging in elder mistreatment towards their care recipient. While it is known that experiences of child maltreatment victimization increase likelihood of engaging in elder mistreatment later, the process by which this occurs is not yet understood. This study aims to further our understanding of the dynamics and mechanisms of the intergenerational transmission of violence behind elder mistreatment in the context of dementia family caregiving through a test of the social-emotion information processing theory. During a 12-month longitudinal study, N=457 family caregivers to person with dementia completed online surveys at enrollment, 6- and 12-month follow up (n=1085). Through a multi-level multiple mediation model, we tested the hypothesis that the role of past child maltreatment on present-day elder mistreatment would be mediated by cognitive processes (i.e., hostile attribution biases about the care recipient's behaviors) and emotional processes (i.e., caregivers emotion regulation skills). We found support for our hypotheses, and results show the effects of history of child maltreatment on present day elder mistreatment is fully mediated by hostile attribution bias and emotion regulation. This model explained 33.8% of the variance in the outcome present day elder mistreatment. To our knowledge, this is the first application of the social information processing theory to understand aggression among an older population. Therefore, these findings are highly significant as they show the enduring nature of cognitive schemas and emotional processes formed from early-life experiences on behavioral responses over time, and the lasting impacts of child maltreatment on family dynamics later in life. Moreover, a major contribution of these findings is demonstrating a mechanism for the intergenerational transmission of violence as applied to elder mistreatment. Interventions such as cognitive reframing to attenuate the impact of hostile attribution biases and training to promote adaptive emotion regulation skills are promising areas for future research on the prevention of elder mistreatment in family caregiving.

Rachel Langevin Intergenerational Cycles of Child Maltreatment: Vulnerabilities and Opportunities of the Perinatal Period

Rachel Langevin, McGill University; Alesha Frederickson, McGill University; Teresa Pirro, McGill University; Audrey Kern, McGill University

A parent's history of child maltreatment (CM) increases the risk of CM in their children. The perinatal period, a transitional period sometimes marked by increasing difficulties for maltreated individuals, may be particularly relevant to the prevention CM. Purpose. This presentation aims to summarize research conducted in the ReACT Lab in the past years to highlight vulnerabilities and opportunities of the perinatal period for the prevention of intergenerational cycles of CM. Methods. Systematic reviews, meta-analyses, and an empirical study following individuals from pregnancy to 3 months post-partum (N=88) were conducted. Results. Our body of work shows that pregnant individuals with a history of CM are at increased risk of adopting risky behaviors during their pregnancy (e.g., substance use, delaying prenatal care), of perinatal complications (e.g., gestational diabetes, preterm births), of (re)experiencing post-traumatic stress and dissociative symptoms, and of early bonding difficulties. They also report

lower romantic satisfaction than non-maltreated individuals. Conclusions. While the perinatal period involves many vulnerabilities for maltreated individuals, it is also an exceptional window of opportunity for prevention and intervention partly because of regular contacts with the health systems. Trauma-informed perinatal care may contribute to breaking cycles of CM.

Mengtong Chen **Exploring the Complexities: The Impact of Grandparental Caregiving on Child Victimization in Rural and Urban Regions of China**
Mengtong Chen- The Chinese University of Hong Kong

Grandparents in China play an important role. They fill the parenting gap as supplementary caregivers and even become custodial caregivers when the parents are incapable of providing childcare due to death, drug addiction, or incarceration. Grandparents' involvement is expected to provide children with a safe family environment. Drawing on three studies conducted in different economic regions, I explored the influences of grandparenting on child victimization. Study 1, based on an urban sample of grandparents, shows that an alarming percentage of grandparents involved in intensive childcare used psychological aggression and corporal punishment, which were associated with their mental and physical health issues. Study 2, based on an urban grandparent-parent dyad sample, shows that grandparents tended to use harsh discipline as much as the parents did, which was positively associated with children's externalizing behavior problems. Despite the negative grandparenting mentioned above, Study 3, based on a sample of grandparents of rural children in the welfare system, shows that among children with the same levels of (poly)victimization, those taken care of by grandparents had a higher level of quality of life compared to those taken care of by parents. We need to provide more respite and community childcare services to reduce the childcare burden for parents and grandparents.

Session **E5** **Monday 7/15/2024** **4:00pm-5:15pm** **Woodbury**

Abuse and Prevention in Youth Service Organizations

Amie Myrick **Engaging Survivors of Sexual Abuse by Religious and Institutional Authorities in Prevention Resource Development through Participatory Research**
Amie Myrick- New Phase Counseling & Consulting, LLC/Change the Conversation; Jillian Henry- Change the Conversation; Susan Hansell

There are countless benefits to positive relationships between children and non-parent adults, such as coaches, clergy, teachers, or mentors. However, when adults in these roles take advantage of their power and connection by sexually abusing children, those children's lives and futures can be irrevocably changed. The research is clear on the possible negative emotional, physical, and psychological impacts for survivors and their supports. What's more, such cases often make headlines in the local, state, or even national news, impacting not only the families involved in that case but also reaching other past and present survivors of sexual abuse through multiple media channels.

This subset of childhood sexual abuse, sexual abuse by religious and institutional authorities (SARIA), has been defined as "the inappropriate use of power and authority, including the potential to harm a child's well-being and development, regardless of setting" (Wolfe et al., 2003, p. 181). SARIA includes abuse by religious authorities, sports coaches and professionals, educators and school staff, medical professionals, and staff or leaders in youth-serving groups or organizations. Research suggests that SARIA is common and impacts not only the individual survivor but those in the survivor's support network as well.

Some resources currently exist for survivors of SARIA in the immediate aftermath of their abuse or decision to disclose/report abuse, including general guidance on viewing media coverage related to traumatic events (U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, 2022). Yet, there are virtually no resources specifically written to provide support, guidance, and resources to survivors after they learn of new cases of SARIA at the local, state, or national level. Further compounding this issue, few guidelines for appropriate reporting of childhood sexual abuse are available. Given the very public and often sensationalized reporting of SARIA, tertiary violence prevention efforts must consider a greater level of support and guidance to survivors of this subset of childhood sexual abuse.

Change the Conversation (CTC), a Maryland-based nonprofit organization dedicated to the prevention of childhood sexual abuse, recently developed an accessible and trauma-informed resource to support survivors of SARIA. The intent of the product was to provide information about trauma and its impacts, validate survivor experiences, and provide hopeful messaging including tangible steps to care for themselves and others following news related to SARIA. CTC employed its deep understanding of trauma-informed and trauma-responsive approaches to the development process. Specifically, the advisory group identified relevant research questions to guide an expansive environmental scan and engaged survivors and professionals in multiple sectors through focus groups. CTC further

collaborated with survivors throughout the development and finalization of the resource, prioritizing approaches that fostered feelings of empowerment, safety, trust and avoiding potentially retraumatizing practices. The proposed paper session will describe CTC's success in developing a downloadable resource for anyone impacted by SARIA cases. While our work focused on resources for Maryland survivors, the methodology can be readily adapted. Methods included (1) environmental scanning, coding, and thematic analysis, (2) qualitative research via focus groups, and (3) feedback mechanisms for those with lived experience to participate in resource development at all phases of the project.

The objectives of this paper session are to

- Outline the methods utilized to complete the environmental scan and focus group thematic analyses.
- Discuss considerations for incorporating trauma-informed and trauma-responsive principles into data collection and resource development.
- Briefly summarize the findings from the environmental scan and focus groups.
- Describe the process of resource development and incorporation of feedback from those with lived experience.

Alyssa Amendola

Abuse Prevention in Youth Football: Current Norms and Future Opportunities

Alyssa Amendola- Center for Violence Prevention Research; Melissa Bright- Center for Violence Prevention Research; David Finkelhor - Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

High profile cases have illuminated athletics as a potential “danger zone” for child sexual abuse (CSA). Youth athletes often a) form deep, trusting relationships with coaches b) spend extensive time with coaches and teammates, c) accept their coaches as authorities, d) maintain a desire to please their coach, e) accept physical contact from other athletes and coaches as the norm, and f) experience cultures of toxic masculinity. There are limited data, however, on the prevalence of abuse in youth sports or the strategies used to protect athletes, particularly in predominately male samples.

In this study, we survey 250 youth football coaches across the US to explore these risk posing norms and protective behaviors. We measure a) knowledge of CSA (e.g. signs of victimization, characteristics of perpetrators), b) perceived norms on prevention in youth sports c) self-efficacy in identifying, intervening, and reporting CSA, and d) intervention behaviors that they have engaged in.

In this presentation, we share findings on risk posing and protective behaviors among youth football coaches. We discuss the study's novel implications for developing CSA prevention strategies in a predominately male sample. Finally, we share the strategies used to maximize the relationship with our partner organization, including the development of and contributions from our research advisory board.

Session F5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Warner

Military and Campus Response to Sexual Violence

Molly Driessen

Title IX Coordinators' Experiences of Navigating Changing Social and Political Climates: The Impact on Campus Sexual Misconduct

Molly Driessen- Providence College; Lynette Renner -University of Minnesota

Purpose: Given the prevalence of sexual misconduct on campuses, knowledge of how universities comply, resist, and interpret Title IX is needed. The purpose of this study was to hear from Title IX coordinators with respect to how they navigate multiple, changing social and political climates and what impacts these have on their institutional roles and responsibilities.

Method: Data were collected through a web-based survey that included a mix of project-specific, closed, and open-ended questions. Topics included demographics and institutional context, perceptions of Title IX on campus, Title IX policies, the evolving political landscape, and navigating the COVID-19 pandemic. Data were collected between October 2023 and May 2024, in collaboration with the Association of Title IX Administrators.

Results: Data analyses are ongoing and include both quantitative and qualitative methodologies. The current sample includes 69 survey responses. The researchers will thematically analyze the qualitative responses and perform univariate and bivariate statistical analyses with the quantitative responses.

Conclusions: Increasing our understanding of how Title IX coordinators experience their roles and responsibilities within a changing landscape has the potential to increase our understanding of how to better protect students and entire campuses in preventing sexual misconduct.

Justin Benzer

Organizational Capacity for Sexual Assault Prevention within a U.S. Army Installation

Justin Benzer, University of Austin; Abigail Hazlett, University of Texas at Austin; Matthew Chinman, RAND; Joie Acosta, RAND; Suzannah Creech, Dell Medical School, The University of Texas At Austin; Demietrice Pittman, U.S. Army

Building prevention capacity could strengthen the impact of sexual assault prevention programs and improve outcomes. The present study assesses implementation knowledge and skills currently possessed by sexual assault prevention personnel in one U.S. Army installation with the goal of identifying preexisting proficiencies and potential gaps. The study uses the Prevention Evaluation Framework (PEF) organizational-level domains to identify capacities that could be improved. Fifteen participants were recruited for individual interviews from one U.S. Army installation. A semi-structured interview guide assessed knowledge and skills. Applied thematic analysis guided data coding and analysis. Prevention capacities included the prevention workforce, comprehensive approach, leadership capacity, and collaborative relationships. Proficiencies included skill in tailoring training, including victim advocates, and training across leadership levels. Gaps included confidence and skill in program evaluation and improvement, cultural norms, lack of trust, leader investment, logistical difficulty working with leaders, and comfort engaging with leaders. Findings indicate training in program implementation knowledge and skills could be useful for improving the quality of program activities, particularly if paired with sufficient prevention infrastructure at the organizational level.

Nicole Conroy

A Power-Conscious, Trauma-Informed Analysis of the Army's Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention Program

Nicole Conroy, University of Vermont; Sarah Griffin, University of Vermont

Sexual harassment and sexual assault, referred to collectively as sexual misconduct in this paper, remain a pervasive problem in the United States military, especially (but not only) for female Soldiers in the US Army. In this paper, we apply Linder's power-conscious framework and the principles of Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's trauma-informed approach to critically analyze the US Army's prevention and response efforts regarding sexual misconduct, specifically its Sexual Harassment/Assault Response and Prevention program and related resources and communications. Our analysis prioritizes ways to minimize harm in both prevention and intervention efforts and necessitates attending to the institutional history and current practices of the US Army as an institution, such as the uniquely gendered and hierarchical nature of the Army, that may undermine such efforts. In doing so, we adopt a survivor-centered and contextual approach to addressing sexual misconduct that emphasizes primary prevention and trauma-informed response. While a large body of scholarly literature has examined sexual misconduct in the US Army, we provide a novel critical analysis of how power dynamics intersect with experiences of trauma within the military context to identify strengths and areas for improvement regarding specific Army prevention and response efforts.

Session G5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Amphitheater

The role of friends and family in preventing or mitigating IPV and its harms

Kelly Coyne

Panel Overview Abstract

Lisa Goodman, Boston College

A growing body of research shows that informal social networks are critical to DV survivors' safety, functioning, and well-being. However, while many culturally specific DV programs prioritize engagement with survivors' support networks, mainstream service providers still often do not. This panel presents research on how family and friends can prevent ongoing IPV and address its harms, and how DV program policy changes could facilitate this process. The first paper, *Who Do You Call When You Don't Call the Police? Survivors' Help-Seeking in Moments of Danger* explores how, why, and to what extent survivors turn to informal support networks in moments of acute and even potentially lethal danger. The second paper, *"I Don't Trust Myself, But I Trust My Friends": The Impact of Social Support on Gaslighting in IPV* describes how family and friends can mitigate or exacerbate the effects of gaslighting—a pervasive form of psychological abuse that undermines survivors' self-trust. The third paper, *From Isolation to Connection: The Practices and Promise of Open Domestic Violence Shelters*, describes how nonconcealed shelters promote ongoing informal support involvement with survivors. Kelly Coyne, Chief Operations Officer at Safe Horizon in NYC, will respond to these presentations and make recommendations for deepening community capacity to respond more effectively to survivors.

Lisa Goodman

Who do you call when you don't call the police? Survivors' help-seeking in moments of danger

Lisa Goodman, Boston College, Deborah Epstein, Georgetown University Law Center, Nkiru Nnawulez, University of Maryland, Baltimore, Emily Zhang, Boston College, Helen Hailes, VA Bedford Health Care, Allison Slocum, Boston College

Momentum is building for alternative, community-based responses to intimate partner violence (IPV). But to build effective alternatives, we must know what survivors already do in moments of acute danger when they do not call the police. This study sought to explore these moments from an ecological perspective

Method: Using a qualitative descriptive methodology, we conducted 25 interviews with a diverse sample of IPV survivors. Each described the first, the worst, and the most recent IPV incident they experienced, whom they reached out to and why, the outcomes of their help-seeking efforts, and the individual, interpersonal, and psychosocial factors that influenced the process.

Results: Even in the face of severe violence, what participants most wanted was someone who would listen without judgment. Direct interpersonal factors that influenced their help-seeking included their partner's controlling behavior, as well as their network members' capacities, perspectives on IPV, and feelings about the survivor. Broader influential factors included the radiating effects of IPV and other forms of trauma in survivors' networks. Participants offered recommendations on how domestic violence (DV) programs could both strengthen survivors' networks and provide targeted community support in moments of grave danger.

Conclusion: As we continue to develop community-based supports, DV programs have a critical opportunity to build on survivors' own recommendations. This process must address the ongoing effects of trauma that hamper the ability of so many network members to support survivors in crisis.

Deborah Epstein

From Isolation to Connection: The Practices and Promise of Open Domestic Violence Shelters

Deborah Epstein, Georgetown University Law Center, Lisa Goodman, Boston College, Helen Hailes, VA Bedford Health Care, Kelly Coyne, Safe Horizon, Allison Slocum, Boston College, Jonathan Wolff, Boston College, Amy McCraney, Safe Horizon

Antidomestic violence advocates have begun to question two essential policies that have long defined domestic violence (DV) shelters—strict secrecy regarding shelter location and prohibitions on shelter access to all except staff and residents—both of which serve to increase survivors' social isolation and entail coercive rules that resonate painfully with broader oppressive dynamics in survivors' lives. In response, a growing number of communities have begun experimenting with open shelters, which break from tradition by making their locations public and/or allowing visitors. Although this innovation is a sharp departure from tradition, virtually no research exists to explore its philosophical underpinnings, benefits, and challenges. Using a qualitative, descriptive design, this study explored the experiences and perspectives of open shelter directors across the U.S.

Method: We interviewed 14 open shelter directors from 11 states and used a qualitative descriptive approach to code and analyze the interviews.

Results: Findings suggest that open shelters improve survivor outcomes, including a decreased sense of shame; improved advocacy relationships; increased access to services and community involvement in shelter life; and deepened relationships with network members.

Conclusion: These findings suggest a new path for shelters interested in promoting survivor safety and healing in the context of a web of meaningful relationships. Open shelters may increase survivors' prospects for physical and psychological well-being long after survivors' shelter stays are over.

Helen Hailes

"I don't trust myself, but I trust my friends": The impact of social support on gaslighting in IPV

Helen Hailes, VA Bedford Healthcare System, Lisa Goodman, Boston College

Gaslighting is an understudied form of psychological abuse that specifically targets an individual's sense of trust in their own knowing abilities. In the context of intimate partner violence (IPV), gaslighting can cause a survivor to experience profound mistrust or confusion about their fundamental memories, perceptions, and judgments, often making them feel "crazy." While scholarship on gaslighting has begun to emerge in recent years, no research has yet explored the influence of social support on survivor experiences of this uniquely epistemic form of abuse. This study addressed this gap, examining the impacts of social support on self-trust in the face of gaslighting.

Method: We interviewed 14 IPV survivors about their experiences of social support in the context of gaslighting and used a qualitative descriptive approach to code and analyze the interviews.

Results: Participants described the ways that harming partners isolated them or convinced them that they were alone, as part of the gaslighting process. They shared that friends and family sometimes went along with gaslighting narratives, but other times provide valuable counter-narratives. Participants also highlighted the importance of being believed and of shared experience with other survivors for re-establishing self-trust in the face of gaslighting.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that social support can play a critical role in preventing, minimizing harms, and promoting healing from gaslighting in IPV. Friends and family can support survivors by validating and trusting their perceptions, judgments, and memories. Peer support groups are also a promising avenue for regaining self-trust.

Session H5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Gardner

Impact of Domestic Violence

Janet Fanslow

Exploring gender differences in the health impacts of intimate partner violence at the population level.

Janet Fanslow- University of Auckland; Brooklyn Mellar- University of Auckland; Pauline Gulliver- University of Auckland; Tracey McIntosh- University of Auckland

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is increasingly recognized as a contributing factor for long-term health problems; however, few studies have assessed these health impacts using consistent and comprehensive IPV measures, or representative population-based samples. Furthermore, most studies lack the ability to assess for gender differences.

Objective: To examine associations between women's and men's lifetime IPV exposure and self-reported health outcomes.

Design: The cross-sectional and retrospective 2019 New Zealand Family Violence Study, adapted from the World Health Organization's Multi-Country Study on Violence Against Women.

Setting: New Zealand population-based, representative sample.

Participants: 1,413 ever-partnered women and 1,355 ever-partnered men.

Exposures: Lifetime IPV, by types (physical [severe/any], sexual, psychological, controlling behaviors, economic abuse), any (at least one type) IPV, and number of IPV types.

Main outcomes and measures: Poor general health, recent pain or discomfort, recent pain medication usage, frequent pain medication usage, recent healthcare consultation, any diagnosed physical health condition, and any diagnosed mental health condition.

Findings related to the associations between women's and men's IPV exposure and health outcomes will be presented and explored. For women, findings suggest a cumulative or dose-response association, as women who experienced multiple IPV types were more likely to report poorer health outcomes. For men, IPV can adversely affect health but is not consistently a factor in men's poor health at the population level.

Conclusions and Relevance: Findings have relevance for mobilizing healthcare systems to address IPV as a priority health issue, and inform the discussion of gender asymmetry in IPV.

Ayse Guler

The Impacts of Lifetime Violence on Women's Current Sexual Health

Ayse Guler, University of Kentucky; Megan K. Maas, Human Development & Family Studies, Michigan State University; Kristen P. Mark, Department of Family Medicine and Community Health, University of Minnesota; Nurlan Kussainov, University of Kentucky; Katie Schill, University of Kentucky; Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Background: Intimate partner violence (IPV), non-partner sexual violence (SV), child sexual and physical abuse, and neglect have detrimental impacts on women's reproductive and sexual health. More empirical studies are needed to investigate the negative impacts of lifetime violence, including physical or sexual child abuse, non-partner SV, physical, sexual, and psychological IPV on women's sexual health to better understand long-term impacts from IPV and physical or sexual child abuse.

Materials and Methods: We used data from Wellness, Health and You, an ongoing health registry. A total of 1,213 women were included in data analysis. Our aim was to investigate the associations between lifetime IPV, non-partner SV, child abuse, and women's current sexual health defined using Patient-Reported Outcomes Measurement Information System, measures of sexual health (e.g., sexual satisfaction, interest, and functioning), sexual assertiveness, female sexual subjectivity, and use of online resources to address sexual needs. Multivariate analysis of covariance was used to investigate demographic factors (e.g., age and current relationship) as potential correlates of current sexual health.

Results: Women with lifetime experiences of physical, sexual, or psychological IPV, non-partner SV, and child physical or sexual abuse reported lower sexual satisfaction compared to women with no history of lifetime violence ($p < 0.0001$). However, lifetime violence was not correlated with sexual interest, sexual functioning, sexual subjectivity, nor sexual assertiveness.

Conclusion: Lifetime experiences of violence (i.e., IPV, non-partner SV, child abuse) are associated with poorer sexual health. Asking questions about past sexual and physical violence/abuse in ways that support disclosure is

important toward improving women's physical and sexual health and wellbeing. Additional research is needed to investigate the effects of interpersonal violence on positive sexuality and sexual assertiveness among people who are from diverse socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds.

Hannah Grigorian

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Intimate Partner Violence: The Interacting Effects of Sleep Problems and Alcohol Use Among Veterans

Hannah Grigorian, VA Bedford Healthcare System; Aimee Kroll-Desrosiers, VA Central Western Massachusetts Healthcare System; Mark Relyea, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Cynthia Brandt, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Yale School of Medicine; Sally Haskell, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Yale School of Medicine; Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Intimate partner violence (IPV) affects over 10 million people per year, with repeated calls for improved understanding of contributing factors. United States military veterans present with distinct vulnerabilities to IPV use (i.e., perpetration), such as elevated rates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), alcohol misuse, and sleep problems. These conditions may increase IPV use via increased threat perception, impelling factors for IPV (e.g., negative affect), and disinhibition. Concerningly, when examined as dual-diagnoses, PTSD, alcohol misuse, and sleep problems frequently co-occur in veteran samples and demonstrate compounding risk for IPV use, underscoring the importance of including these factors in integrated research models. This study aimed to examine the association between IPV use, PTSD, alcohol use, and sleep problems, as well as their interactions, in a large, random sample of men and voluntary sample of women veterans (N = 843). In adjusted logistic regression models, PTSD was positively associated with past year IPV use (odds ratio: 1.02; 95% confidence interval: 1.00-1.03) while interacting effects of PTSD, alcohol use, and/or sleep problems were nonsignificant (p>0.05). Findings underline the role of PTSD symptoms in IPV use, warranting further study as an area for intervention in samples with co-occurring conditions.

Sinjini Das

Associations between intimate partner violence and poor health outcomes among parents in Massachusetts

Sinjini Das, Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH); Alexandra Toups, Massachusetts Department of Public Health; Nealia Khan, Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Vera Mouradian, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pressing public health concern in the United States, with severe physical and mental health outcomes for survivors and their children. IPV has effects on the survivor's health that may affect their children's well-being, whether or not they have directly witnessed the violence. This study explored the association of IPV in the past year with the physical and mental health of parents in comparison to parents who have not experienced IPV. Methods: Using data from the Massachusetts Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (MA BRFSS) 2021-2022 (combined years), domain analyses were conducted to estimate weighted demographic statistics, and the prevalence of IPV and health outcomes, and multivariate logistic regressions were used to assess associations between IPV and physical and mental health outcomes. Analyses were performed using SAS Studio. Physical health outcomes examined included perceived health status, amount of sleep, hypertension, asthma, and the number of physically healthy days. Mental health outcomes included suicidality, substance use (smoking and alcohol), and the number of mentally healthy days. Results & Conclusions: Results will be discussed in light of their implications for children's well-being and IPV prevention and intervention for survivors, children, and perpetrators.

Session	I5	Monday 7/15/2024	4:00pm-5:15pm	Lear
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Inter-familial Abuse

Wesley Browning

Differential impacts of baseline and daily family conflict on daily risk of abuse and neglect in dementia family caregivers: A GLMM Approach

Wesley Browning, UTHHealth Cizik School of Nursing; Carolyn Pickering, UTHHealth Cizik School of Nursing

Purpose

Over half of dementia family caregivers report engaging in abusive and neglectful (EAN) behaviors towards their care recipient. Family conflict is disagreement among family members about a relative with dementia's care needs, financial needs and distribution of care responsibilities. This study evaluates how family conflict impacts the primary caregivers' likelihood of engaging in EAN behaviors towards their care recipient.

Methods

In a 21-day microlongitudinal study (N=453 caregivers), we investigated the impact of general level of family conflict (measured at baseline) and daily reported stress due to family conflict on daily odds of EAN (n=9,513 days). EAN was measured with three types of EAN behaviors, neglect, psychological aggression, and physical aggression.

Results

Multi-level models reveal that higher baseline family conflict is linked to increased daily odds of neglect and psychological aggression. Elevated stress from family conflict on a particular day correlates with a higher likelihood of neglect, psychological aggression, and physical aggression on that same day.

Conclusions

This study is novel for employing an ecological approach to elucidate a modifiable non-dyadic risk factor for EAN behaviors in dementia family caregiving. Findings highlight the significant role the family context has in elder mistreatment, an important area for future research.

Eli Buchbinder Positive and Negative Encounters with Social Workers Following Intrafamilial Child Sexual Abuse Disclosure

Eli Buchbinder - University of Haifa

Disclosure of a father's child sexual abuse within the family is an existential crisis for the survivors. The aim of the presentation is to describe the experiences and meanings that adult women ascribed to their relationships with social workers and their interventions following disclosure of sexual abuse in adolescence.

This qualitative research was based on 20 in-depth interviews with women, aged 20–50 years, survivors of intrafamilial CSA from childhood to adolescence, which was the stage at which they disclosed the abuse. The analysis of the interviews revealed a dichotomy in the women's experiences. On the positive pole, the interviewees described social workers who understood their situation and its implications for their lives; as showing authentic interest, as empowering them, and even as rescuers. On the negative pole, the social workers were experienced as detached, patronizing, helpless, and unprofessional regarding their understanding of the implications of the disclosure for their psychological state and their behavior. The interviewees experienced loneliness, disappointment, insult, anger at being abandoned and betrayed by the social workers, and some of them even described a feeling of mental abuse.

The discussion will focus on understanding the implications of aiding CSA survivors based on the narrative approach.

Abbie Newman A love story, but not a happy story: professional perceptions on love in families with child sexual abuse

Abbie Newman- Mission Kids Child Advocacy Center; Dafna Tener-The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Professionals working on familial child sexual abuse (FCSA) cases regularly face dilemmas related to family fractures produced in these situations, yet studies on survivors' conflicting feelings towards perpetrators and family members are scarce. Also crucial to informing best practices are professionals' insights into the nuances and implications of love in the context of FCSA.

The PURPOSE of the research is to explore how professionals perceive the meaning of love between family members in the context of FCSA and how their perceptions affect interventions.

METHOD Findings are based on qualitative thematic analysis of 5 focus group interviews of 35 multidisciplinary professionals from 2 US mid-Atlantic Child Advocacy Centers (CACs), including police, prosecutors, CAC staff, and medical, mental health, and child protection services professionals.

RESULTS revealed 3 key themes: professionals' definitions of child-parent love; professionals' perceptions of expressions of love in families with FCSA; and professionals' perceptions on the need for love in their own personal and professional lives.

CONCLUSION Recognizing and embracing love bonds in FCSA cases can inform proactive intervention strategies and decisions regarding child placement and visitations after disclosure to more holistically support the needs of the survivor during the recovery process and prevent revictimization.

Dafna Tener “And I Let It All Out”: Survivors’ Sibling Sexual Abuse Disclosures

Dafna Tener- The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Background and objectives: In recent years, there has been growing research in sibling sexual abuse, which is the least studied form of intrafamilial child sexual abuse. This study was aimed to examine narratives of adults who disclosed the abuse and discussed it with reference to the perceived role of disclosure recipients—including perpetrating siblings, parents, and professionals.

Method: Qualitative thematic analysis of 25 in-depth interviews adults who were sexually abused by a sibling during childhood or adolescence. The participants ages ranged from 19-45 years, and their age when the first incident took place ranged 10-18.

Results: The results highlighted the significance of disclosure for survivors, as well as the central roles played by significant others in the process, including the offending and nonoffending siblings, parents, and professionals.

Conclusions: This research points to the need of all actors taking part in the disclosure itself, as well as in the survivors' lives post-disclosure, to become "better" disclosure recipients by acknowledging survivors' needs. This in turn would also empower survivors to disclose their stories and cope with the potential familial and societal ramifications of their disclosure.

Session J5 Monday 7/15/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Prescott

Rigorous Evaluation of Programs to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (Part B)

Maggie Ingram Panel Overview Abstract

In this two-part panel presentation, Dr. Maggie Ingram will provide a brief overview of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Division of Violence Prevention (DVP)'s nine funded research cooperative agreements that are rigorously evaluating programs and policies for their effectiveness in the primary prevention of child sexual abuse (CSA). Following this introduction, Dr. Ingram will moderate a panel with investigators from six of the cooperative agreements. The investigators will present their research projects and address any questions. In Part A, the audience will learn about four projects evaluating CSA prevention in various contexts and using different approaches. In Part B, the audience will learn about two projects focused specifically on preventing commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC).

Part B: Rigorous Evaluation of Programs to Prevent Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

- University of Kentucky will present on their evaluation of a mass media campaign and prevention training focused on preventing CSEC.
- University of New Hampshire will present on their evaluation of the Not a Number trafficking prevention program.

Lisa Jones Jennifer O'Brien
Measuring the impact of prevention education for commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) of children and youth: Preparing for a rigorous evaluation of the Not a Number prevention program

Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire, Jennifer O'Brien, University of New Hampshire
Lauren Martin, University of Minnesota, Amanda Davis, University of Minnesota

The significant negative physical and emotional consequences for youth exposed to commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) have been well-documented. The U.S. government has recognized the need for improved youth CSE prevention. However, there is little evaluation research to guide communities on how to effectively approach prevention for this area of victimization. A collaborative team of researchers from University of New Hampshire and University of Minnesota have received funding from the Centers for Disease Control (CDC) to plan a randomized controlled trial evaluation of the Not a Number (NAN) trafficking prevention program for youth in Minnesota. A key focus of the planning phase has been to define the intended outcomes of the NAN program and CSE prevention education in general. In this presentation we will share findings from four research approaches that the team has used to plan the evaluation: 1) The development of a logic model and measurement model for NAN using a community-based participatory research approach; 2) Process evaluation research that included analysis of pre- and post-program data collected by NAN (N=10,915); 3) Focus group data from youth who participated in the NAN program; and 4) A scoping review of research on help-seeking by youth exposed to or at-risk for CSE. Presenters will discuss the implications of this work for evaluating CSE prevention programs.

Ginny Sprang Ann Coker
A Randomized Control Trial of CSTOP NOW! to Prevent Child Sex Trafficking in Kentucky Middle Schools

Ginny Sprang, University of Kentucky, Ann Coker, University of Kentucky, Annelise Mennicke, University of North Carolina Charlotte

The purpose of this CDC funded project is to evaluate the effectiveness of a multi-level intervention to reduce child sex trafficking (hereafter, CST) in Kentucky. Middle school children are at high risk for CST particularly if family members experience substance use disorders. Therefore, our intervention focuses middle school staff across Kentucky. Engaged-bystander theory informed the intervention training and its evaluation. The identified outcomes of

this project are to evaluate the effectiveness of the CSTOP NOW! intervention to change staff's knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors toward the ultimate goal of reducing CST over time, as well as the impact of a community-level mass media campaign. This study includes a randomized controlled trial (RCT) design, with both county and school-level interventions. Fifty Kentucky counties were selected based on the presence of at least two middle schools in the county. Among the 25 counties randomized to the intervention condition, a bystander-informed CST prevention training is offered. Middle schools in 25 Kentucky counties randomized to the attention control are offered online training on CST intervention resources, referrals, and reporting requirements, without the bystander directed approach or actions. In the second aim of the study, a mass media campaign to increase community awareness was launched in the intervention condition only. Prospective data collection with middle school staff in participating Kentucky counties is ongoing. This presentation will share preliminary data on recruitment, retention, and implementation.

Session A6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Riverwatch

Interpersonal Violence and Military Personnel/Veterans

Alison Krauss **Overlap and Shared Correlates of Intimate Partner Violence and General Aggression Among Veterans**

Alison Krauss, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Central TX Veterans Health; Suzannah Creech, VA VISN 17 Center of Excellence for Research on Returning War Veterans, Central TX Veterans Health; Casey Taft, National Center for PTSD

Veterans are at higher risk for using intimate partner violence (IPV) and general aggression compared to civilians. Though IPV and general aggression share many of the same risk factors, there is a scarcity of work examining the overlap between IPV and aggression among veterans. The current study examines correlates of IPV and general aggression among a sample of veteran men referred to Strength at Home, a cognitive-behavioral group intervention targeting IPV. Veterans (N = 135) completed measures of IPV and general aggression use frequency in the past 3-months, PTSD symptoms, depression, and anger. Psychological IPV and physical IPV were more common than general psychological aggression and general physical aggression, respectively; IPV and general aggression were not correlated. General psychological aggression was correlated with PTSD symptoms, depression symptoms, state and trait anger, and anger expression, while general physical aggression was related to PTSD hyperarousal symptoms, trait anger, and anger expression. IPV was not correlated with any clinical variables. General aggression decreased in both the Strength at Home and treatment as usual conditions; there was no significant treatment by time effect. Findings highlight the distinction between IPV and general aggression among veterans and hold important implications for prevention and treatment of aggression.

Gillian Pinchevsky **Co-Location of Victimization Response Personnel: A Pilot Test of A Department of the Air Force Initiative**

Gillian Pinchevsky, Department of the Air Force; Lucas Keefer, Department of the Air Force; Elizabeth Blair, Department of the Air Force; Leah Pound, Department of the Air Force; Brian Demer, Department of the Air Force; Nadina Anderson, Department of the Air Force

Interpersonal violence experienced by civilian and uniformed members of the U.S. military continues to receive national attention. The 2021 Independent Review Commission (IRC) on Sexual Assault in the Military report directed changes across the military to improve sexual violence prevention and response. One recommendation was the co-location of victim services to optimize survivor care. In response, the Department of the Air Force (DAF) launched a six-month pilot to study the effects of co-locating advocates and other personnel responding to survivors of sexual assault, sexual harassment, domestic violence, stalking, and cyber harassment. Pilot installations co-located their response personnel, while control installations kept them separate. We assessed the impact of this change through survey data and service utilization reports. Findings suggest that in co-located installations, survivors had more positive experiences, there was a shorter time between incident and the initial report, and reports increased over time. The findings suggest that co-location may positively serve survivors and has implications for a DAF-wide implementation of co-location.

Candice Presseau **Growth, Resilience, Insight, and Togetherness (GRIT): Developing a Retreat-based Suicide Prevention Program for Violence-exposed Women Veterans**

Candice Presseau, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Yale School of Medicine; Sarah Walls, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Nichole Swank-Murray; Galina Portnoy-VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Suzanne Decker-VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Aimee Kroll-Desrosiers-VA Central Western Massachusetts Healthcare System; Steve Martino, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Women veterans who have experienced interpersonal violence are at heightened risk for mental health problems and suicidal thoughts and behaviors and thus in need of suicide prevention. To expand gender-sensitive Veteran Health Administration (VHA) suicide prevention care options, we developed a retreat-based program to foster healing through enhanced connection with other women veterans in a non-clinical environment. The program's development included three focus groups with violence-exposed women veterans (n = 15) and semi-structured interviews with interdisciplinary experts (n = 13). Rapid qualitative analyses determined emergent themes including interest and appeal, concerns about program execution, and program preferences. The participants considered the retreat format to be a promising and a welcomed prevention strategy that could reduce suicide risk. Further, they emphasized the need for trauma-informed programming with trained VHA facilitators. This presentation will provide a) a review of the literature about potential benefits of retreats for violence-exposed veteran women, b) description of study methods and findings, c) an overview of the developed program, and d) discussion of plans to study the feasibility and acceptability of the program for women veterans with interpersonal violence histories.

Elizabeth Coppola Identifying Risk for Lethality Following Intimate Partner Violence Disclosure During Screening

Elizabeth Coppola, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Galina Portnoy, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Mark Relyea, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Melissa Skanderson, VA Connecticut Healthcare System; Cynthia Brandt, VA Connecticut Healthcare System

Intimate partner homicide (IPH) is a significant problem, representing 14% of all homicides in the United States. Among risk factors for IPH, a history of intimate partner violence (IPV) has the greatest predictive power for future IPH. However, most research on high-risk IPV has been on women, leaving knowledge gaps with respect to the characteristics of men experiencing high-risk IPV and gender differences in high-risk IPV.

The Danger Assessment (DA) tool was developed to identify those at risk for IPV-related lethality. Drawing on electronic health record data from the Veterans Health Administration, we examined DA results from a national sample of Veterans screened for IPV over one year. Preliminary results showed that among 57,570 Veterans who reported experiencing IPV in 2022, 13.11% (n = 7,552) screened positive on the DA for high-risk IPV, among which included 15.69% of women and 12.08% of men. We will present data on potential gender differences in demographic and diagnostic correlates of high-risk IPV. These findings can inform best practices for targeted screening efforts. They may also inform approaches to developing innovations to prevent high-risk IPV and connect those at risk to services in a gender- and culturally-competent manner.

Session B6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Ballroom

Child Welfare Challenges and Responses

Michel Rousseau Relationship Between Territorial Characteristics and Rates of Children Reported to Child Protective Services in Montreal, Canada: Comparison of Ethnocultural Majority and Ethnocultural Minority Children

Michel Rousseau, Universite du Quebec a Trois-Rivieres; Chantal Lavergne, Institut universitaire JED, CIUSSS Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal; Sarah Dufour, Université de Montréal

Ethnocultural minority children are increasingly represented among users of child protective services (CPS) in Montreal, to the point that certain groups, such as Black children, are overrepresented in reports relative to their representation in the population. Studying the risk of child maltreatment with an ecological approach can provide critical insights into the risk and protective factors associated with structural inequalities. The sectors with higher rates are often clustered around similar sectors, so the analysis should consider a spatial perspective. This communication focuses on findings of a study regarding 1) the geographic distribution of CPS reporting in Montreal by ethno-cultural groups (ethno-cultural minorities vs. majority) and 2) the association of different territorial characteristics with reporting rates in each group. The 520 Montreal census tracts with complete data were included in the study. The reported rates of children and territorial characteristics, as an index of material and social deprivation, were analyzed. A series of maps will show the variation in reporting rates between census tracts and ethnocultural groups.

Geographically weighted regression was used to predict reporting rates from area characteristics. The analysis shows that the relationship between neighborhood characteristics and reporting rates has different associations that vary by ethnocultural group. The implications of the results will be discussed.

Melissa Wells

Trauma-informed supervision and support: Considerations in staff retention within child welfare agency

Melissa Wells, University of New Hampshire; Linda Linda Jonsson, Marie Cederschiöld University, Department of Social Sciences, Stockholm, Sweden; Mackenzie Keefe, Oliverian School; Fiona Oates, The Cairns Institute, James Cook University, Australia

Retaining employees in child welfare agencies can provide children, youth, and families with continuity of services, which can amplify well-being for communities. This presentation examines ways that child welfare supervisors can foster employee retention in child welfare agencies, with a focus on trauma-informed supervision. This presentation uses data collected from child welfare professionals in three USA states (N= 543). Results from an anonymous Qualtrics survey provide insights into factors that impact employee retention including staff characteristics, use of technology, and reflections on supervisory support. While child welfare agencies increasingly engage in trauma-informed practice with families, those practices may not extend to supervision of child welfare staff. Child welfare professionals' responses in this study highlight a need for supervisors to consider trauma-informed factors including worker support, empowerment, safety, collaborative practice, and trust. This study included an exploratory factor analysis of workers' perceptions of supervisor characteristics that suggested a two-factor model, with subscales that demonstrate good internal consistency. The first factor reflected supervision characteristics that could be considered components of trauma-focused supervision and the second factor reflected a more compliance-focused supervision approach. Those professionals endorsing supervision with characteristics of trauma-informed practice were significantly more likely to report an intention to stay in child welfare practice, satisfaction with their position, and satisfaction with their salary. Child welfare staff were also asked to provide qualitative examples of supervisory strategies that both enhance and deter retention. These responses suggest a range of trauma-informed solutions and strategies for utilizing child welfare supervision to enhance employee satisfaction and staff retention in child welfare. These results provide an opportunity to consider trauma-informed supervision with an awareness of anti-oppressive supervision strategies and evidence-based practice within child welfare agencies.

Sarah Dufour

Comparison of psychosocial difficulties and family environments of children reported or not to youth protection, according to their immigration status

Sarah Dufour, Université de Montréal; Chantal Lavergne, -Institut universitaire JED, CIUSSS Centre-Sud-de-l'Île-de-Montréal; Isabelle Archambault, University of Montreal

Immigrant children are more likely to be reported to child protection services (CPS), even if subsequent investigations do not indicate increased risk. What distinguishes CPS-reported children from their counterparts within the same groups who have never been reported? By linking child protection data with a population-based survey conducted among 12-year-old children, we compared the situation of 217 children who had been reported at least once in their lives to CPS with two other never-reported groups of children: matched children and randomly selected children (immigration status known in each group). According to ANOVA and chi-square tests, CPS-reported children have fewer social skills and more mental health problems than their peers. The children are similar in terms of victimization and aggression. There is no difference in those psychosocial difficulties based on immigration status. The family profile is less favorable for reported children and for immigrants. Non-immigrant families with a CPS-reported child have lower incomes than others. The results contribute to a broader understanding of vulnerability beyond individual interpretation of difficulties. By adding an analysis of living conditions, the research provides a comprehensive and nuanced understanding of the challenges faced by CPS-reported children and their families, whether they are immigrants or not.

Nico Trocme

Uncovering physical harm in cases of reported child maltreatment

Nico Trocme- McGill University; Barbara Fallon- University of Toronto; Nicolette Joh-Carnella, University of Toronto; Kristin Denault, Dalhousie University

Purpose: Child protection statutes are designed to protect children from harm, yet there is surprisingly limited information available about injuries or other forms of harm documented in cases of reported child maltreatment. Our objective was to examine trends in the rate of substantiated child maltreatment investigations in Canada involving physical harm over a twenty-year period.

Method: Data from the Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect (CIS) were used. The CIS is a cyclical study which uses a file review methodology to collect information about child maltreatment-related investigations from child welfare workers across Canada. Each cycle of the CIS used a multi-stage sampling design to produce a national estimate of child maltreatment-related investigations conducted in Canada during the year the study took place. We conducted secondary analysis of data from three cycles of the CIS (1998, 2008, and 2019).

Because information on physical harm was not available from Quebec during the 2019 cycle, we limited the analyses to the rest of Canada, excluding the province of Quebec. The study's standardized data collection instrument includes a section that asks workers about physical harm to the child including the type of physical harm noted (i.e., bruises, cuts or scrapes, broken bones, burns and scalds, head trauma, fatal, or health condition) and whether medical treatment was required. Workers completing the data collection instrument were also asked to include information about several service decisions made during routine child welfare investigations including substantiation, provision of referrals to the family for external services, transfer to ongoing services with the agency, and placement in out-of-home care. The study definition of substantiated maltreatment is that, in the clinical opinion of the investigating worker, the balance of evidence suggests that the child was a victim of abuse or neglect; workers were asked to indicate if the alleged maltreatment was substantiated, suspected, or unfounded. Descriptive statistics were conducted documenting the incidence and nature of substantiated child maltreatment investigations with physical harm noted to the investigated child. Bivariate analyses were conducted using the CIS-2019 to examine the proportion of substantiated maltreatment investigations with physical harm requiring medical treatment by child age. Results: The rate of child maltreatment-related investigations conducted in Canada has more than doubled between 1998 and 2019 from 24.53 to 56.03 investigations per 1,000 children. Rates of substantiated maltreatment have also increased (from 10.21 to 17.56 investigations per 1,000 children), while the rate of substantiated investigations involving documented physical harm has decreased (from 1.81 to 0.79 investigations per 1,000 children). Most (78%) substantiated maltreatment investigations in 2019 where harm was noted involved bruises, cuts, or scrapes. Thirty percent of substantiated child maltreatment investigations in 2019 with noted harm to the investigated child involved harm severe enough to require medical treatment. Although noted for children of all ages, rates of substantiated investigations involving physical harm were higher for older children (1.05 per 1,000 12-15 year olds) compared to younger children (0.65 per 1,000 0-3 year olds). That said, harm was more likely to require medical treatment in substantiated investigations involving younger children (94% of substantiated investigations involving physical harm noted to infants required medical treatment). Conclusion: Child protection agencies in Canada are identifying less physical harm than they were two decades ago although the overall rate of investigations has increased in the same time period. As protecting children from harm is a paramount purpose of child welfare statutes across the country, further information on the types of harm as well as characteristics of children and their families involved in these investigations is needed to understand whether the duty protect is being met.

Session C6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Harbor's Edge

Dating Violence Prevention

Tatiana Sanhueza **Exploring barriers to seeking help in adolescent immigrant girls to prevent teen dating violence in a culturally diverse neighborhood of Montréal.**
 Tatiana Sanhueza, Centre InterActions/École nationale d'administration publique; Sonia Michaelsen, Université de Montréal; Lourdes Rodriguez del Barrio, Université de Montréal; Nassera Touati, École Nationale d'administration publique

Purpose: Teen dating violence (TDV) is a serious public health issue in Canada (Exner-Cortens, 2021). A hard migratory pathway can make it difficult to request help and prevent it. There are few studies that explore the intersection between social exclusion, immigration and TDV in Canada (Sanhueza et al., 2023). Methods: Using a community-based participatory approach, 11 immigrant or refugee adolescent girls participated in 3 focus groups. Participants lived in Montreal-North, a culturally diverse and socio-economically disadvantaged neighborhood (Montreal). The perception of healthy and unhealthy romantic relationships and their challenges and needs as ethnic minority immigrant girls were discussed. Findings were analyzed according to Bronfenbrenner's socio-ecological model. Results: Participants identified barriers to receiving support and building healthy romantic relationships. Macro-system: gender and cultural stereotypes. Exo-system: Community-level insecurity, which can normalize violence. Little-known and poorly adapted services. Micro-system: Weak support system, generational and cultural differences with parents, and jealousy and competition among friends. Individual level: Low self-esteem. Conclusion: A multilevel approach aimed at different groups and taking into account the migratory experience and living conditions of the target population is key for TDV prevention.

Victoria Bryan **Innovative Perspectives on Breakup Education in Teen Dating Violence Prevention and Intervention**
 Victoria Bryan, University of New Hampshire Prevention Innovations Research Center; Sharyn Potter, University of New Hampshire Prevention Innovations Research Center; Tyler Jamison, University of New Hampshire

Ending a romantic relationship is one of the most challenging and critical decisions for victims of teen dating violence (TDV) and is associated with heightened adverse physical outcomes, including violence escalation and homicide. Despite these dangers, breakups, as well as the impact of breakup management skills on dating violence, have received little attention in the TDV prevention literature. The current paper sought to investigate the scope of breakup-related educational content in existing TDV prevention programming. To do so, we systematically reviewed the curriculum of 10 of the most widely employed TDV programs, attending to whether the program (1) included breakup-related education, (2) addressed relationship dissolution in unhealthy relationships, and (3) employed a skills- or knowledge-based approach to address breakups. Results reveal significant gaps in the degree to which existing programs address relationship dissolution. Implications for programming are discussed.

Genevieve Brodeur 'It's not that I don't want to, it's just too much " Promoting the transfer of learning from SPARX online training among school staff members

Genevieve Brodeur, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Roxanne Guyon, Université Laval

Despite the scarcity of training programs for school staff regarding dating violence prevention, understanding the barriers and facilitators to learning transfer is pivotal for gauging training efficacy. This mixed-method study had two objectives. First, it aimed to explore how transfer culture and perceived social support from colleagues and principals influence staff members' intent to transfer learning post SPARX training. In total, 101 staff completed an online survey, and a regression analysis was conducted to predict transfer intentions. Second, we sought to identify barriers and facilitators to learning transfer via three qualitative case studies involving school staff. Results revealed that colleagues' support and skill utilization opportunities boosted transfer intentions, while mutual support for collective learning had the opposite effect. Key barriers included perceived sole responsibility for implementation and lack of time and resources, while facilitators included access to human, financial, and material resources. Findings underscore the importance of environmental factors, particularly perceived colleagues' support, in fostering learning transfer within schools. Implementing a transfer culture that encourages shared responsibilities, offers turnkey activities, and allocates dedicated time for learning transfer is imperative.

Maruzella Valdivia-Peralta UdeConsentido: a prevention program of intimate relationships violence aimed at university students in Concepción, Chile.

**Presented by
Tatiana Sanhueza**

MARUZZELLA VALDIVIA-PERALTA, University of Concepción; Tatiana Sanhueza, University of Concepcion

Purpose: In Chile, after a movement of students denouncing sexual harassment in universities, the law 21,369 (2021) proposed that university policies adopt with a preventive and comprehensive approach and must contemplate 2 models (prevention & investigation/sanction). In 2023, with a participative approach the University of Concepción (UdeC) designed a prevention program called UdeConsentido (UdeC with sens). It operates from a gender and ecological perspective and considers several prevention strategies: workshops, awareness campaign, and intimate relationships violence (IRV) training.

Methods: Using qualitative research, 22 students participated in 6 focus groups. The perception of IRV and suggestions for prevention were discussed. Focus groups discussion was tape-recorded, transcribed verbatim and coded thematically using a manual method. Prevention strategies were evaluated using questionnaires (pre & post-test).

Results: The participants identify generational differences in their romantic relationships, the influence of social networks and suggest preventing different types of violence and control. Pre & post-workshop tests show changes in participants' attitudes.

Conclusions: The participation of the entire university community is essential in the prevention program. Knowledge in university contexts in the southern hemisphere is limited, more research is needed.

Session D6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Wentworth

Child Maltreatment Dynamics

Amy Baker Parents engaging in psychological maltreating behaviors on TikTok: A qualitative study of viewer comments

Amy Baker, Vincent J. Fontana Center, New York Foundling; Marla Brassard, Teachers College, Columbia University; Julia Kagan, Teachers College; Naomi Chandler-Ofuya, New York Foundling; Bri Stormer, Illinois Action for Children; Janet Rosenzweig, Institute for Human Studies

Sharenting of children on social media is a complex parenting behavior that poses many potential risks to children (Barnes & Potter, 2001). More recently, it has been found that parents are even posting TikTok videos of themselves engaging in psychologically maltreating behaviors (PMB) of their children (Stormer et al., 2023). These videos are hugely popular even compared to videos posted by the same creators. The current study aimed to build on this knowledge by examining whether viewers challenge the parents who are engaging in these behaviors and, if so, how the creators respond to such challenges. That is, we aimed to understand the kinds of feedback parents are receiving and how they are responding to the feedback, in order to identify how parents and their online social network view the psychological maltreatment of children. Such information can be used to develop greater insight into the thought process of these parents and can be used to inform intervention efforts.

The sample consisted of 57 algorithmically-identified TikTok videos of English-speaking parents engaging in one of two specific types of psychological maltreatment behaviors: hostile rejection of the child (i.e., spurning) and/or intentionally frightening the child (i.e., terrorizing). The data was comprised of over 2,000 comments posted in response to these videos. A codebook was created to systematically study the comments which focused on the following six topics: (1) How do commenters respond to the parent engaging in spurning and/or terrorizing, (2) How do the parents react when criticized, (3) How do other commenters respond when a comment is critical of the parent, (4) Are any commenters influenced by criticism of a parent, (5) How do commenters respond to the child (as opposed to the parent), (6) Do any commenters identify as parenting professionals and/or offer parenting resources. Each of these topics has several possible sub-topics/themes. Two coders examined the full set of comments to identify 10 exemplars of each topic/theme and two additional researchers coded the selected comments without knowing the original team's coding. The comments that achieved consensus by both teams were included in the final dataset. Results are organized according to the topics and themes with examples of each in order to bring to light the kinds of responses that are elicited in response to the videos of parents engaging in psychologically maltreating behaviors. In general, it was found that few parents are criticized when engaging in psychologically maltreating behaviors and when they are, the parents are dismissive of such criticisms and often attack the person making the critical comment. Parents generally justify their actions by minimizing the harm they are causing their children, claiming to be doing it as a joke, or saying that their child deserved such treatment. These insights lead to suggestions for intervention focusing on increasing parental empathy for their children and offering alternative means of disciplining their children when they are perceived to be misbehaving.

Ludmila Ribeiro
Presented by
Camila Cardeal

Child abuse and the misuse of parental alienation: challenges to guaranteeing children's protection in Brazil

Ludmila Ribeiro, Federal University of Minas Gerais; Camila Cardeal, University of Ottawa; Alessandra Costa, Federal University of Minas Gerais; Mariana Avelar, Federal University of Minas Gerais; Alessandra Mendes, Federal University of Minas Gerais; Glória Ribeiro, Federal University of Minas Gerais

Brazil stands as the sole country with specific legislation on Parental Alienation (PA), and the misuse of such laws presents some challenges in safeguarding children's welfare. PA is the interference in a child's psychological development by one of the parents to make the child reject the other parent. This paper aims to analyze what happens when, in addition to PA allegations, a parent also accuses the other parent of child abuse. Reporting child abuse can be considered PA, which makes the abuse claim false. This paper analyzes 275 PA cases judged between 2010 and 2022 by the Minas Gerais Court of Justice. Although legislation is part of the children's protection network, the justice system has been using it to place children at risk rather than protecting them. In more than 30% of the cases, the accusation of child abuse is deemed as a false claim made by the mother to manipulate children. In about 25% of cases, fathers claim that children are being abused by their mothers. Differently from mothers' claims, fathers' reports tend to be taken more seriously, leading to a reduction in mother-child contact. In only 14% of cases reported by mothers, reports of child abuse are taken seriously and assessed beyond the conflict between parents. This paper contributes to the discussion about how legal interventions should emphasize strategies for preventing family violence within contentious parental relationships, fostering environments conducive to healthy child development.

Laetitia Melissande Amedee

Diversity of Self-Regulation Among Sexually Abused Children: Exploring Associations with Behavior Problems

Laetitia Melissande Amedee, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Chantal Cyr, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal

This study aimed to delineate profiles of self-regulation among sexually abused children and their association with behavior problems. A sample of 223 children aged 6 to 12, their parents, and teachers were recruited in specialized intervention centers. Parents and teachers completed questionnaires evaluating children's emotion regulation, executive functioning, and behavior problems. Children completed executive functioning tasks. Latent profiles analysis revealed four profiles: 1) Dysregulated, 2) Inhibited, 3) Flexibly Regulated, and 4) Parent Perceived Self-Regulation. As expected, children from the Flexibly Regulated profile showed relatively low behavior problems, and

children from the Dysregulated profile had high levels of behavior problems. Children from the Parent Perceived Self-Regulation profile showed overall good adaptation, although teachers reported higher behavior problems than parents. Children from the Inhibited profile, characterized by the highest level of inhibition but very low emotion regulation competencies, showed the highest level of internalizing behavior, indicating that high inhibition does not necessarily translate to better adaptation. This study underscores the complexity of self-regulation in sexually abused children and supports the need to adopt a multi-method and multi-informant approach when assessing these children.

Session E6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Woodbury

Implementing No Hit Zones: Guidelines and Preliminary Evidence from a Pilot Study in Preschools

Christina Rodriguez **Panel Overview Abstract**
Christina Rodriguez, Old Dominion University

This panel will provide an overview of the principles and components of No Hit Zones, a primary prevention model intended to reduce the likelihood of violence toward children at the institutional level. Results of a pilot study delivering No Hit Zone training to school staff across three preschools in a quasi-experimental design will be presented, along with findings from parents whose children attend those schools and findings from the qualitative comments provided by school staff after they received No Hit Zone training.

Viola Vaughan-Eden **No Hit Zones: Current Status and Guidelines for Implementation**
Viola Vaughan-Eden, Norfolk State University; Stacie LeBlanc, The UP Institute

No Hit Zones (NHZs) have attracted growing international interest as a means to reduce a key risk factor of physical child abuse and preventing violence against children—parental use of hitting as discipline—in a variety of settings, including hospitals, schools, advocacy centers, home visiting programs, youth serving agencies, and public spaces. This first presentation will review the empirical research to date that supports the need for child abuse prevention, highlight training components that have been evaluated as effective, and describe how the use of NHZs can be an effective means of prevention by reducing the behaviors and attitudes that lead to violence against children. Participants will be able to summarize the research demonstrating how corporal punishment of children is harmful and ineffective; describe how NHZs target behaviors and attitudes about hitting; and be able to access resources to implement NHZs in their institutions or communities. Attendees will be given access to a toolkit, materials, and solutions to common barriers encountered by the early pioneers of No Hit Zones.

Kirsten Swedburg Eriksen **Evaluating Effectiveness of No Hit Zone Training in Preschools: A Quasi-Experimental Pilot Study**
Christina Rodriguez, Old Dominion University, Kirsten Swedburg Eriksen, Norfolk State University; Viola Vaughan-Eden, Norfolk State University; Stacie LeBlanc, The UP Institute
Breshell Jackson-Nevels, Norfolk State University

This presentation presents findings from a pilot study that examined the effectiveness of NHZ training delivered to preschools, aiming to determine whether staff attitudes toward physical discipline and at-risk parenting beliefs would change after receiving NHZ training. Using a quasi-experimental pretest-posttest with switching replication design, three preschools received the NHZ training staggered 3 weeks apart across nine weeks. We confirmed schools were comparable at baseline and tested whether delivery of the NHZ training was the trigger for change in school staffs' attitudes and at-risk beliefs. 24 school personnel participated across the three schools. Findings indicate that attitudes approving of physical discipline as well as at-risk parenting beliefs decreased relative to baseline immediately after the NHZ training. Furthermore, school personnel attitudes approving of physical discipline and at-risk parenting beliefs were significantly lower averaging across their respective post-NHZ intervention period relative to their averaged pre-test scores. Receiving the NHZ appeared to improve attitudes toward physical discipline and at-risk parenting compared to those who had not yet received the intervention, suggesting change was attributable to the NHZ training, with some maintenance of effects 9 weeks later. Thus, institutions like preschools that implement a NHZ can create a setting where physical violence is not accepted, potentially shifting the social norms of acceptable discipline toward children.

Stacie LeBlanc **Supporting Evidence from No Hit Zone Training in Preschools: Parents and Qualitative Findings**

Christina Rodriguez, Old Dominion University; Viola Vaughan-Eden, Norfolk State University; Stacie LeBlanc, The UP Institute

During the pilot study, parents at each preschool were asked to report on their attitudes toward physical discipline and their at-risk parenting beliefs, concurrent with the timing of the assessments delivered to the school staff, although they were not the direct targets of the prevention program. Findings from the parents also suggest that their attitudes toward hitting children and their at-risk parenting beliefs shifted following the NHZ training session provided to the staff. Furthermore, school staff were asked to provide anonymous written feedback following the NHZ training session. These qualitative findings from the staff comments provide additional support for the potential effectiveness of NHZs in institutional settings. Thus, this panel will provide preliminary empirical support from quantitative and qualitative data and from direct and indirect targets of NHZ to bolster the evidence base for the utility of change at the policy level with No Hit Zones.

Session F6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Warner

IPV Interventions

Mona Mittal
Presented by Ann
Paden McCormick

Acceptability and feasibility of an integrated HIV, violence, and substance use intervention for African American heterosexual couples

Mona Mittal, University of Maryland; Anna Paden McCormick, University of Maryland; Rodman Turpin, George Mason University; Norman Epstein, University of Maryland

Background: Traumatic stress across the life course and synergistic interactions between substance use and violence (SAVA syndemic) are linked with HIV acquisition among African Americans (AA). We developed a SAVA syndemic and traumatic stress informed HIV risk reduction intervention for heterosexual AA couples in the United States.

Methods: Ten AA couples attended eight cognitive behavioral couple therapy sessions over zoom. They completed surveys at baseline, post-intervention, and participated in an exit interview.

Results: The intervention was feasible and demonstrated high acceptability. Participants especially noted the session structure and racial and gender matching of therapists and clients. They reported high perceived usefulness of intervention content and exercises, and strengthened ability to have non-threatening, affirming communication.

Cochran-Armitage test of trend results indicate participants had a significant decrease ($p < .05$) in mean frequency of condomless vaginal intercourse, and men had a significant reduction ($p < .05$) in frequency of substance use other than alcohol before sex. Participants had a significant increase in proportion of PrEP awareness ($p < .05$) and men in HIV testing discussions ($p < .05$) using a Fisher Exact test. Participants reported significant increase in relationship satisfaction.

Conclusions: Results show strong intervention acceptance and initial effect in reducing condomless vaginal sex, substance use before sex, and in improving relationship satisfaction.

Julia Babcock

Which Battering Interventions Work? An Updated Meta-analysis

Julia Babcock, University of Houston; Matthew Gallagher, University of Houston; Angela Richardson-University of Texas San Antonio; Andrew Godfrey- University of Utah; Victoria Reeves, V.A.

This meta-analytic review is an update to the first meta-analysis of battering interventions (Babcock, Green & Robie, 2004) and includes 59 studies that evaluated treatment efficacy for domestically violent men and women. The outcome literature of controlled quasi-experimental and experimental studies was reviewed to test the relative impact of Duluth, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), and novel types of treatment on subsequent recidivism of violence. The first model examines studies comparing interventions to no treatment control conditions. The second model compares novel interventions to treatment as usual (i.e., the Duluth curriculum). Study design and type of treatment were tested as moderators in both models. Consistent with previous meta-analyses, effect sizes were in the small range, smaller in true experiments as compared to quasi-experimental designs when recidivism was based on partner or police reports. However, new experiments comparing novel treatments to the Duluth curriculum reveal effect sizes comparable to when comparing novel interventions to an untreated comparison group. Novel interventions, including Acceptance and Commitment Therapy and Circles of Peace had the largest effect sizes when put head-to-head with Duluth control groups. Future research directions include testing moderators and mechanisms of change of the battering interventions that work. Implications for evidence-based practice in criminal justice include broader implementation and continued testing of these novel interventions with demonstrated efficacy in stopping intimate partner violence.

Session **G6** **Tuesday 7/16/2024** **8:30am-9:45am** **Amphitheater**

Firearms

Qing Li **Intimate partner violence, firearm use, and protective orders among pregnancy-associated homicide, the National Violent Death Reporting System in the United States, 2018 to 2021**
Qing Li, Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine

Aims. To analyze comprehensively the circumstances surrounding recent pregnancy-associated homicides.

Methods. This cross-sectional study used data from the National Violent Death Reporting System to assess homicides during pregnancy or within 1 year postpartum among women from 34 states, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico occurring 2018 to 2021. The circumstances were from death certificates, the toxicology report, and the reports from coroner examiner and law enforcement. We performed McNemar's tests and Chi-square tests and reviewed narratives.

Results. Among 424 homicides, 77% involved firearm use, 50% IPV, and 38% both firearm use and IPV, compared to 6% mental health conditions, 10 % substance use, and 4% protective order (p values <0.01). IPV-related homicides were more likely to occur at the victim's home (61% vs. 30%, p<0.01) and Black suspects (64% vs. 30%, p<0.01), compared to homicides without IPV. Common themes of protective orders include multiple complaints, substance use, and expiration of the order.

Conclusions. Among pregnancy-associated homicide, IPV and/or firearm use were surrounding circumstances in the majority and protective orders were recorded for only a small minority. Policies and programs to promptly address IPV early before pregnancy, as well as research to understand and promote how protective orders can be more effective, may be beneficial.

Yingwei Yang **Firearm carriage among US adolescents: The moderating role of sex and the cumulative effects of violence experiences, substance use behaviors, and safety concerns**
Yingwei Yang- Duke University

Background: Youth firearm carriage is a long-lasting public health issue in the United States (US) that significantly contributes to firearm-related injuries (e.g., nonfatal assaults or self-harm injuries from a gun) and deaths (e.g., firearm homicide and suicide). Firearm carriage is more prevalent among adolescents with violence victimization, safety concern, and substance use behaviors. However, patterns and pathways from these predictors to youth firearm carriage remain unclear.

Objectives: This study applied the multi-group structural equation modeling to assess the sex-specific patterns and the pathways from violence experiences, safety concerns, and substance use behaviors to youth firearm carriage.

Methods: Data were collected by Youth Risk Behavior Survey from a nationally representative sample (N=13,526). The outcome variable was youth firearm carriage in the past year. The correlations and pathways of violence experiences (weapon threats, physical fights, and sexual violence), safety concerns, and substance use behaviors (cigarette, electronic vapor, alcohol, marijuana, and prescription opioid) were assessed and compared between females and males.

Results: About one in fifty females and one in fifteen males reported firearm carriage in the past year. Sex-specific patterns existed. Among female adolescents, firearm carriage was strongly correlated with violence experiences (standardized coefficient (β)=0.77, p<0.001), but no direct connection was observed with substance use behaviors. Among males, both violence experiences (β =0.56, p <0.001) and substances use behaviors (β =0.26, p<0.001) were significantly correlated with firearm carriage. Although safety concerns did not show a direct effect on firearm carriage, a significant indirect effect was observed via the pathway of violence experiences. Collectively, the three clusters of predictors explained about 59.9% of variance in firearm carriage among females and 54.6% of variance among males.

Conclusions: Violence experiences have a robust impact on youth firearm carriage. Effective violence prevention programs and sex-specific strategies (e.g., substance use intervention for males) are needed to reduce youth firearm carriage.

Baqar Husain **Examining the Association of Adverse Childhood Experiences with Weapons-Carrying Among Massachusetts High School Youth**
Baqar Husain, Massachusetts Department of Public Health; Vera Mouradian, Massachusetts Department of Public Health; Lindsey Sagasta, Massachusetts Department of Public Health

Introduction: The majority of firearm assault injuries and deaths occur in community settings and are disproportionately borne by young men of color. Firearm carriage among youth is motivated by a perceived need for protection despite its linkage to higher exposure to violence, severe injury, death, and injuring others (Oliphant et al., 2019). Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic childhood events that are linked to increased risk-taking behaviors and poor health outcomes. ACEs encompass experiences such as physical and emotional abuse, household dysfunction, racism, witnessing community violence, and bullying, among others. Methods: In this study, recent Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey data will be used to examine the association of household and community-level ACEs with weapons-carrying among high school youth using multivariate logistic regression, controlling for demographic characteristics. Prevalence estimates will be generated through domain analyses. Results and Discussion: Because marginalized youth experience a higher burden of ACEs and minority stress, and are thus more likely to carry weapons to protect themselves, results will be discussed in light of minority stress theory (Streed et al., 2022). Implications for the development of trauma-informed, anti-racist, and inclusive violence prevention research and advocacy work will be discussed.

Session H6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Gardner

Dynamics of Domestic Violence

Kristen Ravi “He was Afraid I Wouldn’t Come Back”: Experiences of Transportation Coercion Among Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence.

Kristen Ravi, University of Tennessee; Sarah Leat, University of Memphis; Katherine Montgomery, University of Tennessee; Ishita Kapur, University of Tennessee

Controlling a survivor’s access to transportation is one way that abusive partners exert power in their relationships. Transportation coercion, defined as controlling a survivor’s access to transportation, is a unique tactic that abusive partners utilize to establish, build, and maintain power and control in their relationship. The purpose of this study was to explore survivors’ experiences with transportation coercion using descriptive phenomenology. Participants (N=20) were recruited from three intimate partner violence (IPV) shelters in the southern United States. Over half (55%) of the participants were women or transwomen of color (n=11). The researchers identified three themes within the study data that included. 1) types of transportation coercion, which included physical and psychological transportation coercion; 2) the impact of transportation coercion on survivors and their children, which highlighted the isolation and the negative impact on their health and access to services; and 3) strategies to maintain autonomy and resilience to access basic needs, medical care, and safety. Future research is needed to explore transportation coercion in other parts of the U.S. and internationally with diverse samples.

Simon Lapierre The impacts of “parental alienation” allegations on abused women’s relationships with their children

Simon Lapierre, University of Ottawa; Naomi Abrahams, University of Ottawa; Raheleh Sazgar, University of Ottawa; Tanishka Sharma, University of Ottawa

Even though the work on “parental alienation” has been highly controversial, evidence shows that professionals involved in child custody and child protection proceedings still mobilize this concept (Barnett, 2020; Lapierre et al., 2020). Evidence also shows that allegations of “parental alienation” can be made against women who have experienced domestic violence, and this can be an effective strategy for perpetrators who wish to shift the focus away from their behaviours and silence women and children (Lapierre et al., 2023). This paper presents findings from a multi-method study that investigated “parental alienation” and domestic violence in Canada, using a feminist critical discourse analysis framework. Drawing upon 23 case studies conducted with women who had experienced domestic violence and who had been seen as “alienating” mothers, it focuses on the impacts of “parental alienation” allegations on these women’s relationships with their children. Overall, the research findings reveal that these allegations had made mother-child relationships and communication more complicated and challenging, but most women had nonetheless remained an important source of protection and support for their children.

Alexandria Winstead Unique Vulnerabilities of Unhoused Intimate Partner Violence Victims Seeking a Protective Order

Alexandria Winstead, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Margaret Stevenson, Kenyon College; Stephanie D. Block, University of Massachusetts Lowell

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a leading cause of housing instability (Baker et al., 2010). Unhoused women are more likely to experience IPV (Breiding et al., 2017) and unhoused IPV victims are at an increased risk of experiencing negative health outcomes (Rollins et al., 2012). Compounding these risks, unhoused IPV victims experience resource barriers due to limited finances, stigma, and revictimization (Campbell et al., 2015). In this study, we explore vulnerabilities associated with unhoused IPV victims seeking protective orders. We hypothesized that unhoused IPV victims compared to housed IPV victims would be more likely to have a disability, more dangerous perpetrator, and child protective services involvement (CPS) – factors that ought to be associated with an increased likelihood of receiving a protective order. We analyzed data collected from a U.S. Protection Order Assistance Office of victims (N = 490) who filed a protective order against an IPV perpetrator. A series of chi-squares revealed that compared to housed IPV victims, unhoused IPV victims were more likely to have a disability, CPS involvement, and a perpetrator who uses illegal substances and owns a weapon. Thus, unhoused IPV victims were at greater risk in several ways. Despite their greater vulnerability, unhoused IPV victims were no more likely to be granted a protective order than housed IPV victims.

Session 16 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Lear

Toward A Basic Science of Healing: Reflections on the Field

Sherry Hamby

Panel Overview Abstract

Sherry Hamby, University of the South & Life Paths Research Center

Early research on victimization and other forms of trauma tended to emphasize rates, risk factors, and consequences. Perhaps some of the most impactful social science ever conducted, the documentation of the high frequency and profound impact of numerous forms of trauma (domestic violence, child abuse, sexual assault, bullying, etc.) has transformed policy, practice, and science. However, a strange gap has emerged—we know relatively little about how survivors achieve healing and safety. As a result, our prevention and intervention programs often have little basic science to draw from in terms of strengths and protective factors. This symposium will present reflections on how to advance the science of healing from three senior Panel Paper # 1teams, using an interactive format with ample time for discussion.

Martine Hébert

Looking back and moving forward: Preventing interpersonal violence and promoting resilience in youth

Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal

While research conducted over the past three decades has significantly advanced our understanding of the myriad negative consequences associated with interpersonal violence, there remains a notable dearth in the literature concerning the protective factors that sustain resilience in affected youth. Addressing this gap necessitates the adoption of person-oriented approaches, which not only enable the identification of distinct profiles but also highlight the potential strengths that facilitate positive adaptation in the face of adversity. Moreover, these approaches provide valuable insights for tailoring interventions to enhance their efficacy for survivors. Qualitative methodologies can further elucidate the key components that contribute to healing pathways for survivors of interpersonal trauma. Drawing on our research projects, we will review some of our findings addressing these issues. Additionally, we will discuss how youth and community based-research can furnish vital information for the development of prevention and intervention strategies. These collaborative approaches play a pivotal role in translating research insights into practical applications tailored to specific populations in diverse contexts. Engaging youth and community members as partners in the research process ensures that interventions are culturally relevant and responsive to their needs. This approach increases the likelihood of acceptance and adoption, and ultimately may enhance the impact and sustainability of the intervention.

Lisa Goodman

Directions for the Future: Expanding Social Networks for Survivors of IPV

Lisa Goodman, Boston College; Deborah Epstein, Georgetown University Law Center

Over the past 50 years, the anti-domestic violence movement has made enormous strides in assessing the social, legal, and psychological resources survivors need. But there is more work to be done, particularly in the area of how to include survivors' family, friends, and communities in the effort to achieve healing, safety, and security. Despite extensive data on the powerful role that can be played by some sources of informal support, mainstream domestic violence (DV) service providers (in contrast to culturally specific programs) rarely engage the members of a survivor's community, or help survivors do so themselves. Some of our work over the last eight years has aimed to capture the ways in which informal networks succeed (and sometimes fail) to support survivors, and how mainstream programs

can build on these practices to expand the web of support available to survivors. In this presentation, we will briefly review some of these efforts, focusing particularly on the role of loneliness in survivors' experience; how family and friends succeed and fail to help survivors through moments of acute danger; and what stands in the way of informal network members' ability to be there for survivors. We hope to facilitate a robust discussion on this topic, with particular reference to the role of informal supporters for marginalized survivors.

Sherry Hamby

A Basic Science of Healing: An Assessment of Current Status & Ideas for Moving Forward

Sherry Hamby, University of the South & Life Paths Research Center, Susan Yoon, Ohio State University

Extensive evidence shows that most people overcome exposure to violence or other trauma—in other words, they are resilient. However, we know surprisingly little about the assets and resources that help people overcome trauma. We examined all 629 articles published in *Psychology of Violence* since its inception to November 2023. We found that only 106 articles (16.85% of all published articles) provided new data on the associations of psychosocial strengths or protective factors with violence or victimization. Further, most of those focused on identifying precursors to violence. Only 42 articles (6.68% of total) included data on pathways to healing. That is only 1 out of every 15 articles (approximately). Other major limitations of this work include a limited knowledge of healing processes in diverse cultural settings around the world, with most existing research based in North America or Western Europe. The lack of investment in a science of healing has also impeded progress in intervention, with many programs only loosely tied to what we know helps people overcome exposure to violence. We need to not only invest in a science of healing but also shift our methods to more equitable and collaborative efforts with communities. More investment in understanding pathways to healing after violence holds substantial promise for reducing the burden of trauma. We offer several suggestions for promoting the basic science of healing.

Session J6 Tuesday 7/16/2024 8:30am-9:45am Prescott

Community Level Violence Prevention

Rebecca Beebe

Strengthening the Connections to Opportunities for Prevention Engagement

Rebecca Beebe, CT Children's Injury Prevention Center; Kevin Borrup, Connecticut Children's Medical Center; Sharon Smith, Connecticut Children's Medical Center

Strengthening Connections to Opportunities for Prevention Engagement (SCOPE) seeks to promote community connections for youth with high levels of violence exposure. Research demonstrates youth engaged in community programs are at significantly less risk for violence exposure than their unengaged peers (Culyba et al., 2019., Tucker et al., 2019). The SCOPE project creates and provides support along pathways for children and families from the City of Hartford, which is experiencing increased shots fired and homicide, to community partners, including COMPASS Youth Collaborative and The Boys & Girls Clubs. Eligible and consenting patients ages 8-17 seeking services at Connecticut Children's Medical Center's Emergency Department are randomized into intervention and treatment as usual groups. Using a propensity score matched case control study design to evaluate SCOPE, the outcomes of interest, reduced violence exposure and increased resilience, are being measured using The Violence Prevention Emergency Tool (VPET), which both assesses and predicts violence exposure (Struyk et al., 2020) and the Child and Youth Resilience Measure-Revised (CYRM-R) (Unger and Liebenberg, 2011). We will present preliminary findings from the evaluation including frequency of positive VPET scores, as well as between and within group variation on scores and demographic variables.

Rachel Jackson-Gordon Implementation and sustainability of violence prevention programs: Addressing gaps to advance violence prevention program research and practice

Rachel Jackson-Gordon, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Annelise Mennicke, UNC Charlotte

Purpose

Implementation research and dissemination can bridge the gap between effective programs and practice but are currently lacking among reports of violence prevention programs. This presentation highlights the importance of implementation research on violence prevention programs and develops recommendations from several studies of these programs.

Method

The authors draw from four research and evaluation projects on sexual or firearm violence prevention programs: a randomized control trial of an interpersonal violence bystander intervention program, a mixed methods study of sexual violence prevention sustainability, a firearm violence prevention program evaluation, and a scoping review of sexual violence prevention program literature.

Results & conclusions

These studies offer learnings from projects using implementation science frameworks. The RCT identified core components of a bystander training program; the mixed methods study highlighted the need for strong coalitions and networks to sustain programming; the firearm violence prevention program evaluation showed tension between local adaptations and fidelity to the program model; and the scoping review revealed minimal inclusion of implementation outcomes or constructs when reporting program evaluations. Opportunities for advancing violence prevention program implementation research and practice are discussed.

Session A7 Tuesday 7/16/2024 10:00am-11:15am Riverwatch

System Response to Violence

Emily Douglas “I Need to Give Up My Baby:” A Study of Safe Haven Infant Relinquishments in the United States

Emily Douglas, Montclair State University; Ana Hernandez; Edelen McWilliams

Purpose: Infant abandonment is an important social, public health, and child welfare issue. For the past 25 years, state-level safe haven laws have provided the option for new parents who are unable to parent, to relinquish their infants at designated locations, without fear of criminal charges. To date, there has been no research which examined the relinquishment process or outcomes.

Method of Study: This presentation will address a new study which examines 97 call logs of a helpline that supports parents seeking to surrender an infant. Between 2018-2022, 77 parents sought help to relinquish an infant from the National Safe Haven Alliance helpline. An additional 20 sought help to reclaim a relinquished infant. Content analysis was used to code the data, RR=78.35%. Data is presented using descriptive statistics.

Results/Conclusions: About two-third (62.5%) report trying to relinquish a newborn infant; 28% were born in a medical setting; 7% mentioned having other children. Common reasons that new parents gave for relinquishment include: not being able to do it (14.5%), financial reasons (9%), mental health (5%), domestic violence (5%), lack of family support (5%). The study will also present on the experiences with the relinquishment site, the support and services provided by the helpline staff, and the gaps in the laws that are revealed as part of the relinquishment process.

Tasseli McKay Family Violence and Contact with Public Institutions in a Time of Mass Incarceration

Tasseli McKay- Duke University

Families living in heavily policed and incarcerated communities bear a disproportionate burden of family violence, but little is known about how mass incarceration-era contacts with public institutions affect vulnerable families' willingness or ability to engage such institutions when they face danger or harm in the home. This study uses longitudinal data from the Future of Families and Child Well-being study (N=4,074) to examine the bidirectional relationship between families' experiences with family violence and their contact with public institutions in a time of racially targeted mass incarceration. Auto-regressive cross-lagged modeling is used to examine mutual influences between child maltreatment and intimate partner violence in families and those families' contacts with a range of public agencies, from punitive to supportive. The extent to which different local policy contexts moderate these relationships is also assessed. Results shed light on how contemporary public policies, from criminal legal system policy to social welfare, may affect family violence experiences and families' willingness to seek help when they need it most.

Abenaa Jones The Role of Child Maltreatment and Reoccurring Trauma on Substance Use Trajectories among Women Involved in the Criminal Justice System

Abenaa Jones- Penn State University

This study explored the mechanisms underlying the relationship between trauma in childhood and adulthood and substance use initiation and recovery from opioid use disorder (OUD) among women involved in the justice system. We triangulated the perspectives of 10 women with current OUD who previously terminated a drug treatment program, 10 women in recovery from OUD, 10 criminal justice professionals, and 12 drug treatment professionals to assess the role of child maltreatment and adult victimization on substance use outcomes. First, study participants detailed the long-term effects of unaddressed childhood trauma, spanning two dimensions: direct/indirect and chronic/acute. Second, participants discussed lifetime exposure to trauma, including traumatic experiences throughout adulthood. Being exposed to family- and partner-based trauma across the life course, as well as experiencing sexual abuse or assault, comprised the main subthemes within this category. Third, while these two themes point to past traumas as influences for substance use initiation and relapse during recovery, opioid use also perpetuated exposure to further traumatic events. Emergent subthemes centered around the loss of child custody, justice involvement, and sexual exploitation while using opioids or pursuing recovery from OUD. Our findings highlighted the unique trauma-related needs of women who use drugs and are involved in the criminal justice system. Approaches to care that are gender-specific, person-centered, and trauma-informed would facilitate retention in drug treatment programs. Addressing these gaps in drug treatment and associated mental health services is crucial for enhancing our comprehension of revictimization and developing more targeted intervention strategies for trauma and substance use.

Michaela Ramsey

The Role of Corroborative Information in Case Progression from Intake through Prosecution in Child Sexual Abuse

Michaela Ramsey, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Stephanie D. Block, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Joseph E. Gonzales, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Hannah M. Johnson-, niversity of Massachusetts Lowell; Alexandria P. Winstead, University of Massachusetts Lowell; Linda M. Williams, Wellesley Centers for Women

Less than 25% of child sexual abuse (CSA) cases are prosecuted (Block et al., 2023). Though there are many barriers associated with prosecution—insufficient corroborative information is the focus of this research. We examined 325 randomly selected CSA cases from prosecutors’ offices across one Northeastern state. The study aimed to (1) identify the types of corroborative information available; and (2) determine how corroborative information predicts case progression to prosecution. Thirteen unique types of corroborative information were identified. Results indicated that 71% of cases had a count of 3-5 types of potential corroborative information present with the most frequent being corroboration from a collateral witness (97%), the alleged victim (91%), a caretaker (67%), and from the alleged perpetrator (61%). Multinomial regression analyses revealed that case progression from intake to investigation was significantly more likely when there was digital corroboration and an additional report against the perpetrator. In contrast, case progression from investigation to prosecution was significantly more likely when there was substantial forensic corroboration, substantial digital corroboration, and corroboration from the perpetrator. Implications will address how potential corroborative information available in these cases inform various stages of the prosecutorial process.

Session C7 Tuesday 7/16/2024 10:00am-11:15am Harbor’s Edge

Longer term impact of Green Dot bystander training to reduce SV and related outcomes [Life’s Snapshot]

Ann Coker

Panel Overview Abstract

Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

The first presentation within this panel will describe the methodology for the NIH/NICHHD funded prospective cohort study, Life’s Snapshot, designed to evaluate the longer term efficacy of the Green Dot RCT found to reduce sexual violence perpetration and victimization in Kentucky high schools. Three additional presentations will report findings of the prospective cohort study to change rates of violence victimization and perpetration, alcohol and other substance use disorders, and adolescent pregnancy rates among high school students followed into young adulthood.

Emily Clear

A Methodology Report for the Life's Snapshot Cohort Study to Investigate the Long-Term Efficacy of a Violence Intervention

Ann L Coker, University of Kentucky, Heather M Bush, University of Kentucky, Candace Brancato, University of Kentucky, Zhengyan Huang, University of Kentucky; Emily R Clear University of Kentucky; Diane R Follingstad, University of Kentucky

Engaged bystander interventions are recognized as "promising" programming to reduce sexual violence (SV), yet little is known of the long-term (>12-month) impact of programming on SV and related forms of gender-based violence. Funded by NIH as a prospective cohort study, Life's Snapshot recruited and followed three waves of high school seniors who had participated in a large high-school cluster-randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of the Green Dot bystander intervention. This report provides the study design, recruitment methodology, recruitment and retention rates, survey items, and psychometric properties of measures included in the initial and annual electronic surveys with 24-48 months follow-up.

Ann Coker

After the cluster-randomized controlled trial, longer-term efficacy of a bystander program to reduce violence perpetration and victimization in a prospective cohort

Ann L. Coker, University of Kentucky; Zhengyan Huang, University of Kentucky; Xue Ding, University of Kentucky; Candace J. Brancato, University of Kentucky; Emily R Clear, University of Kentucky; Diane R. Follingstad, University of Kentucky; Heather M. Bush, University of Kentucky

Findings from a large high-school based cluster-randomized controlled trial indicated significant reductions (17-21%, $p < .001$) in sexual violence (SV) associated with full implementation of the Green Dot bystander intervention. Methods: This prospective cohort study, based on a cluster-randomized controlled trial conducted in 26 high schools between 2010-2014, evaluated the longer-term efficacy of this bystander intervention to reduce interpersonal violence. Primary outcomes were individual-level sexual violence (SV) and dating violence (DV) rates (%), for the past 12 months (incidence), with up to 4 years follow up. 3,389 Kentucky high school seniors were recruited from intervention and control schools that participated in the RCT in 3 waves during fall 2013-2015. Results: Rates of SV perpetration were significantly lower in those from intervention versus control schools among males (aRR=.61; 95% CI: .46-.81) at follow up one and among all participants (n=1986; aRR=.62; 95% CI: .48-.81) at final follow up. SV victimization rates were lower among males attending intervention versus control schools at follow up year 2 (aRR=.69; 95% CI: .55-.86). No intervention-associated reductions DV were observed across follow up. Conclusions: As implemented in a cluster-RCT, Green Dot continued to reduce SV perpetration, yet this intervention had no effect on DV across follow up.

Jordyn Tipword

Longer-term efficacy of a violence prevention intervention to reduce rates of alcohol and other substance use disorders among a prospective cohort of emerging adults

Christal Badour, University of Kentucky; Jordyn Tipword, University of Kentucky; Candace Brancato, University of Kentucky; Heather M. Bush, University of Kentucky; Emily R. Clear, University of Kentucky; Ann L. Coker, University of Kentucky

Bystander interventions have shown promise to reduce interpersonal violence. Because substance use can co-occur with violence, bystander training that reduces violence may additionally reduce substance use. Methods: A large, prospective cohort study was based on an existing (2010-2014) cluster-randomized controlled trial to evaluate the effectiveness of Green Dot bystander intervention to reduce sexual violence. Kentucky high school seniors (n=3,377) were recruited and surveyed annually. Results: Alcohol and other substance use disorders (AUD & SUD; DSM-5 criteria) rates were measured over 4 years. At 12-month follow-up, AUD rates were significantly lower in those receiving bystander intervention (6.8%) versus control (9.2%) condition (adjusted rate ratio (aRR) = 0.73; $p < .001$, n = 2,077). Receipt of bystander training in and after high school was associated with lower SUD rates at 12-month (n=2078; $p = .004$) and final 4-year follow-up (n=1896; $p = .001$) relative to those receiving no training. This pattern held for both sexes and among those attending 4-year colleges. The reduction in AUD rates associated with bystander training was most evident among those attending 4-yr colleges (n=1,197; aRR=0.70; $p < .001$). Conclusions: Bystander training designed to reduce sexual violence may additionally reduce AUD and SUD rates. Rigorous replications are encouraged.

Ayse Guler

Effect of Green Dot sexual violence prevention bystander programming on reducing pregnancy among high school students (

Hartley Feld, University of Kentucky; Emily R. Clear, University of Kentucky; Ann L. Coker, University of Kentucky

Experiencing sexual violence (SV) is associated with a significant increase in adolescent pregnancy. The Green Dot bystander intervention was effective in reducing SV in a large high school-based randomized control trial (RCT). Here, the efficacy of Green Dot training to reduce pregnancy rates was measured among female and male students participating in this RCT. Methods: Across this 4-year intervention evaluation, 63,320 students completed annual surveys. As anticipated, students' reports of being or causing pregnancy in the past 12 months (4.0%; n= 2,560) were 5 to 7-fold higher for those disclosing SV victimization or perpetration, respectively. 'As randomized' and 'as reported'

analyses were conducted. Results: When Green Dot was fully implemented, this intervention was associated with a modest yet not significant reduction in pregnancy rates ('as randomized': adjusted rate ratio (aRR)=.89; 95% CI: .77-1.03). For 'as reported' analyses, Green Dot training was associated with a 33% reduction in pregnancy rates (aRR=.77; p=.01); this pattern was most pronounced in the RCT's last 2 years (aRR=.68; p<.001). Conclusion: Reported receipt of Green Dot training, found to reduce SV rates, additionally reduces pregnancy rates among high school students.

Session D7 Tuesday 7/16/2024 10:00am-11:15am Wentworth

Data and Reporting in Child Well-Being

Claudia Cappa **Nine years after the adoption of the SDGs on VAC: Where do countries stand on addressing their data gaps?**
Claudia Cappa, -Senior Advisor, UNICEF

In 2015, with the launch of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the global community made a commitment to end all forms of violence against children by 2030. The SDGs include a specific target for measuring progress towards ending violence against children: Target 16.2, "End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture of children".

Although the inclusion of this target drew much needed attention to the importance of preventing and responding to violence, the availability of comparable data to track progress remains limited. The presentation will provide an overview of current data availability, discuss bottlenecks and opportunities, and assess where countries stand on meeting the goal of ending all forms of violence against children by 2030.

Claudia Cappa **Presentation of the International Classification of Violence against Children**
Claudia Cappa, Senior Adviser, UNICEF

The availability of comparable data to monitor violence against children remains limited, due among other reasons to definitional issues. Different definitions have at times been used in surveys and other data collection efforts, which has hampered the international consistency and comparability of statistics on violence against children. To address this gap, UNICEF in collaboration of several experts and stakeholders developed a statistical classification of violence against children (ICVAC). The development of the ICVAC responds to a fundamental need to have internationally agreed operational concepts, definitions and principles as to ensure that there is a standardized and consistent approach to collect and collate data on violence against children.

ICVAC also aims at contributing to enhance consistency and comparability across sectors within countries. Ultimately, more solid and reliable statistics on violence against children will enhance the capacity of national government to develop better evidence-based policies and evaluate their impact over time.

The presentation will provide an overview of the process followed to develop the ICVAC and illustrate its content.

Tamara Taillieu **Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Mental and Physical Health among Adolescent Boys and Girls in Ontario, Canada: Results from the Ontario Child Health Survey**
Tamara Taillieu, University of Manitoba; Ashley Stewart-Tufescu, University of Manitoba; Janique Fortier, University of Manitoba; Samantha Salmon, University of Manitoba; Tracie Afifi, University of Manitoba

Purpose: To examine the association between Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and mental and physical health outcomes in a sample of adolescents from Ontario, Canada.

Methods: Data were from the Ontario Child Health Survey collected in 2014/15 (N=10,802 children 4 to 17 years from 6,537 dwellings; response rate=50.8%). The subsample used in the current analysis included adolescents aged 14 to 17 years. ACEs included child maltreatment, household challenge, and peer victimization ACEs.

Results: All types of ACEs were associated with mental and physical health conditions, suicide ideation, unhealthy eating behaviours, and substance use (adjusted odds ratios ranged from 1.16 to 9.65). Population attributable fractions indicated that if ACEs did not occur, substantial decreases would be noted in all health and substance use outcomes (reductions in prevalence ranged from 3.5% to 47.8%).

Conclusion: Preventing exposure to ACEs remains an important public health priority.

Session E7 Tuesday 7/16/2024 10:00am-11:15am Woodbury

Social Support and IPV

Christina Dardis

Perceptions of Support and Social Reactions in Response to Intimate Partner Stalking Disclosure

Christina Dardis, Towson University; Anastassia Sorokina, University of Maryland, Baltimore County; Cameron Piper, Towson University; Macy Dowla, Towson University

Turning against reactions (e.g., blame, stigma) to victims' disclosures have shown negative effects on recovery, while positive (e.g., support, aid) and unsupportive acknowledgment reactions (e.g., control, distraction) show mixed effects. Yet, as survivors' perceptions of these reactions may vary, the mechanism linking reactions to outcomes may be overall perceptions of support. Among undergraduate survivors of intimate partner stalking (N = 154), the present study sought to factor analyze a new measure of disclosure perceptions and explore whether perceptions mediate associations between social reactions and PTSD symptoms. Exploratory factor analysis resulted in 3 subscales: (1) satisfaction, (2) dissatisfaction, and (3) regret/plans to discontinue disclosure ("regret"), with evidence of convergent validity through bivariate associations with social reactions in expected directions. In a mediation model (R² = .232), only regret (but no other social reactions or perceptions of support) was directly associated with PTSD symptoms. There were also significant indirect effects of positive and turning against social reactions on PTSD symptoms through disclosure regret. Unsatisfying acknowledgment demonstrated no direct or indirect effects. Results imply that, rather than specific reactions or satisfaction levels, changes to beliefs about/use of social support may affect distress.

Maria Galano

IPV Victimization and Perpetration in Young Adult Women: Associations with Social Support Types and Sources

Maria Galano, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Minji Lee, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Ana Uribe, University of Massachusetts Amherst; Kristin Howell, University of Massachusetts Amherst

Young adult (ages 18-25) women are at high risk for intimate partner violence (IPV), including bidirectional IPV (i.e., both victimization and perpetration). Social ecological frameworks highlight the protective role of social support. However, more research is needed to understand how different aspects of social support relate to IPV as this can better guide prevention and intervention efforts. The current study therefore examined how types and sources of social support relate to IPV victimization and perpetration. Data were drawn from a small (N=61) community-based pilot study of young adult women's IPV experiences. Regression analyses examined associations between support type (instrumental, emotional), and source (friends, family, community) with IPV victimization and perpetration frequency. Greater family support was protective for psychological (B=-3.87, p=.025), physical (B=-2.41, p=.046), and digital IPV victimization (B=-4.36, p=.022), as well as IPV perpetration (B=-0.12, p=.012). Community support was uniquely associated with less IPV perpetration (B=-0.04, p=.018), while greater emotional support was associated with more IPV perpetration (B=0.11, p=.011). No aspects of social support were associated with economic or sexual IPV victimization. These findings highlight the potential importance of family and community factors to violence prevention in young adult women.

Julia O'Connor

Social Connections a Protective Factor for Sexual Violence-Related Attitudes

Julia O'Connor, University of Utah; Jill Hoxmeier, Oregon State University; Alison Cares, University of Central Florida; Jacqueline Woerner, University of Central Florida

Purpose: Endorsing problematic sexual violence-related attitudes including rape myth acceptance (RMA), hostile sexism, and disapproval of sexual consent is associated with negative outcomes, including the perpetration of sexual violence. It is important to understand how to limit these attitudes from developing in individuals. This study examined social connections as a protective factor for sexual violence-related attitudes. Methods: Data for this study come from The Michigan Sexual Violence Prevention Survey, which was conducted by the Michigan Public Health Institute with a sample of 770 participants. Regression models were conducted for social connections on sexual-violence-related attitudes, while controlling for demographic factors, for the full sample, men, and women. Results: In the full sample, connections to a workplace were protective for RMA and hostile sexism while family connections were protective for disapproval of sexual consent, RMA, and hostile sexism. Additionally, having any connection, as opposed to no connections, is protective of some sexual violence-related attitudes. Patterns of other social connections differed in separate models for men and women. Conclusions: Sexual violence prevention and intervention strategies that target these social connections may help protect against these sexual violence-related attitudes and associated behaviors.

Session

F7

Tuesday 7/16/2024

10:00am-11:15am

Warner

Prevention of sexual violence across different developmental stages: An overview of recently developed programs in Quebec

Martine Hébert & Mylène Fernet Panel Overview Abstract

Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal

Sexual violence is a major public health issue, not only because of its high prevalence, but also because of the many associated mental and physical health consequences. While the social movements of recent years have given us a better grasp of the importance of this issue, research is still in its infancy into the various contexts in which sexual violence occurs and especially into the approaches best suited to help prevent it. This symposium will provide an opportunity to discuss the different contexts in which sexual violence occurs and to present prevention approaches aimed at curbing this phenomenon. P. Allard-Cobetto's first presentation will focus on an innovative approach to preventing sexual violence in preschool children. Next, M. Hébert will discuss the various components of the SPARX program aimed at promoting positive relationships and preventing violence in teenage relationships. M. Fernet will present the steps taken to develop the Constellation program aimed at preventing violence in intimate relationships among young adults in college. Finally, I. Daigneault will address sexual violence in the university environment, describing an evidence-based approach to countering this phenomenon and the effectiveness of prevention messages.

Martine Hébert

Preventing teen dating violence: Outcomes following the SPARX program

Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Members of the SPARX Team labomartinehebert@uqam.ca

Purpose: Teen dating violence (TDV) affects more than 1 in 3 adolescents (Exner-Cortens et al., 2021). Being victimized in adolescence increases the risk of revictimization in adulthood (Exner-Cortens et al., 2013), hence the importance of offering prevention in adolescence. This study aimed to evaluate the effects of SPARX, a multi-component program that actively engages adolescents, as well as important players in their communities, such as parents, peers, school staff and other significant adults. Method: The youth component (in-class workshops) was evaluated in a pre/post-test design (experimental group n = 1481; control group n = 1293) of teenagers. Knowledge and sense of self-efficacy were assessed for the caregiver component (7 informative videos; n = 75) and the school staff component (asynchronous online training; n = 89). Results: Results suggest that youth showed gains in knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. Members of the school personnel reported greater self-efficacy in addressing TDV with their students after the online training. Viewing the videos was associated with significant gains for caregivers; they reported feeling better equipped to tackle the issues of healthy relationships and TDV with their teenager. Conclusion: In sum, the multi-component SPARX program represents a promising avenue to promote healthy relationships in adolescence and prevent TDV.

Pénélope Allard-Cobetto Exploring the impact of the Lantern program, a sexual violence prevention initiative for early childhood

Pénélope Allard-Cobetto, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal

Purpose: Child sexual abuse (CSA) has far-reaching consequences on health and revictimization risk (Papalia et al., 2021). Thus, various prevention programs aim to protect children by implementing workshops delivered by educators. However, evaluations of such initiatives remain sparse, particularly concerning their implications for professionals. This study investigated the impact of the Lantern program, a CSA prevention initiative for early childhood, on educators through a mixed-method evaluation. Method: Participants completed online questionnaires (pre/post n = 141, follow-up n = 55), and semi-structured interviews (n = 13). Results: Results illuminated several key findings: a) Educators valued the structured training and the dedicated time to address concerns; b) Participants' knowledge, attitudes and self-efficacy regarding sexual education and CSA prevention improved; c) Educators reported feeling better prepared and equipped to deliver sexual education and conduct interventions related to sexual violence; and d) Participants developed a newfound perspective on CSA prevention and sexual education which enhanced both their workplace and personal endeavors towards the well-being of children. Conclusion: This research underscores the importance of support and training for early childhood professionals in tackling the complexities of CSA prevention and sexual education.

Isabelle Daigneault

Cumulative effects of exposure to preventive messages among first-year female university students

Isabelle Daigneault, Université du Québec à Montréal; Gelymar Sanchez, Université de Montréal; Sarah McMahon, Rutgers University; Ihssane Fethi, Université de Montréal; Karine Baril, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Manon Bergeron, Université du Québec

à Montréal; Christian Dagenais, Université du Québec à Montréal; Jacinthe Dion, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Geneviève Paquette, Université de Sherbrooke; Sylvie Parent, Laval Université, Marie-Andrée Pelland, marie-andree.pelland@umoncton.ca; Lise Savoie, lise.savoie@umoncton.ca; Charlene Senn, University of Windsor

Purpose: This study aims to document the association between exposure to prevention messages before and during the first year of university with sexual violence victimization and with factors associated with reductions in sexual violence victimization from the EAAA prevention program.

Method: Representative data for first-year undergraduate female students enable to describe the degree of exposure to prevention messages as well as their cumulative association with sexual violence experienced, adherence to myths, victim-blaming, perception of one's risk, resistance strategies, and self-defense self-efficacy.

Results: Up to 87% of participants report being exposed to prevention messages, with a duration of 1h or less for 49% and between 1 and 3h for 44%. The results reveal mixed effects, indicating that more exposure is not always associated with positive outcomes. For example, more exposure is associated with more resistance strategies and self-defense self-efficacy, not at all with sexual violence experienced or victim-blaming and negatively with perceived personal risk, which has been associated with an increased risk of sexual victimization in previous studies.

Conclusion: More is not always better. More effective programming coupled with more exposure are both necessary to ensure maximum impact in preventing sexual violence on university campuses.

Mylène Fernet

Raising awareness and preventing violence in intimate relationships among college students: the Constellation project case study

Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Geneviève Brodeur, Université du Québec à Montréal

Purpose: Recent data reveals the high prevalence of violence within intimate relationships among young adults (Cotter, 2021). A consultation conducted by Perspective Jeunesse highlights the concerns of youth regarding violence in intimate relationships, underscoring the necessity to design efficient intervention. Participants emphasized the importance of implementing initiatives that recognize the diverse backgrounds (regional, sexual, gender, and cultural) of students, utilizing information technologies to effectively reach participants, and fostering collaborative approaches in projects "with, by, and for" youth. This paper will present the steps taken in the design of the Constellation program.

Method: Needs assessments were conducted with the target population and each component of the program was developed using the intervention mapping approach.

Results: Following results from the need assessment, different components were elaborated: a digital awareness campaign and podcasts, institution-wide awareness activities, online training for active bystanders within the college community, and a brigade of active bystanders deployed in colleges.

Conclusion: The Constellation program offers a promising avenue to raise awareness and prevent violence within intimate relationships, while promoting positive and egalitarian relationships among college students.

Session G7 Tuesday 7/16/2024 10:00am-11:15am Amphitheater

Victimization, Perpetration, and Indirect Exposure to Firearm Violence: A Nationally Representative Portrait of Growing Up with Guns

Kimberly Mitchell

Panel Overview Abstract

Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire

With an estimated 48,830 firearm-related deaths, and an annual cost of \$532 billion to the American economy in 2021, firearm violence is a significant public health problem. Firearm homicides are concentrated in young adults, males, and racial minority groups. Indeed, the largest increases in the firearm homicide rate between 2019 and 2020 were among non-Hispanic Black or African American males ages 10-44 years and non-Hispanic American Indian or Alaska Native males aged 25-44 years. Homicide is the third leading cause of death for youth and young adults ages 1 to 24. Despite the seriousness of the problem, significant gaps remain in our understanding of how risk factors vary across youth and young adult developmental periods. Further, research on protective factors and comparing how different forms of firearm violence (direct firearm violence and witnessing) co-relate is very limited. There has been an absence of nationally representative samples following respondents over time. The Growing Up With Guns Study (GWG) seeks to fill these gaps. With funding from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the study seeks to explore three specific aims: provide population-based estimates of direct and indirect firearm violence; identify the individual, relational, school/workplace, and community-level risk and protective factors associated with indirect and direct firearm violence; and understand the factors under which youth and young adults engage in

bystander behavior to help prevent firearm violence. This panel will discuss findings from the baseline survey of the GWG study, a nationally representative survey of U.S. youth and young adults ages 10-34. In this panel, we will present findings on four topics related to firearm violence: 1) prevalence of firearm victimization and perpetration; 2) prevalence of indirect exposure to firearm violence; 3) firearm carrying in the context of victimization and adversity; and 4) profiles of firearm violence victimization and indirect exposure.

Weiwei Liu
Presented by Kim
Mitchell

Latent profiles of firearm violence and exposure among youth and young adults in the US

Weiwei Liu, NORC at the University of Chicago; Jackie Sheridan, NORC at the University of Chicago; Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Elizabeth Mumford, NORC at the University of Chicago; Bruce Taylor, NORC at the University of Chicago

Purpose: Firearm violence is the second leading cause of death among youth and adolescents in the US. Understanding the range of youth exposure to gun violence—including self-harm, direct experience of victimization and perpetration, and indirect exposure—is of critical importance. We examined the co-occurrence profiles of forms of exposure in a sample of nationally representative youth and young adults.

Method: Latent class analysis was applied to survey data collected from the AmeriSpeak panel, representing US youth and young adults aged 10 to 34. Outcome variables included gun violence perpetration, victimization, self-harm, and indirect exposure. Covariate descriptors of the profiles included gender, race, age, urbanity, income, and region.

Results: We found four latent classes, including a class reflecting high risk of all types (high gun exposure class; 2.5%), a class representing gun victimization and indirect gun violence (victimization and indirect only class; 6%), a class with only indirect gun violence exposure (indirect only class; 18.2%), and a class with low gun violence exposure (low gun exposure class; 73.3%). Class membership was distinguishable by selected demographics.

Conclusions: Young people in the US fall into four different profiles of gun violence exposure, with implications for prevention work targeted to meet the differential needs of these profiles.

Kimberly Mitchell

Prevalence and predictive probabilities of exposure to different types of interpersonal and self-directed gun violence among a national sample of youth and young adults in the U.S.

Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Bruce Taylor, NORC at the University of Chicago; Elizabeth Mumford, NORC at the University of Chicago; Weiwei Liu, NORC at the University of Chicago

Purpose: Early identification of situations that may lead to gun violence is critical to gun violence prevention. Understanding awareness of such situations within social networks (“bystanders”) may offer new opportunities for prevention and intervention.

Method: Prevalence rates and predictive probabilities are reported for 10 types of gun violence exposures – grouped into three categories: 1) interpersonal gun violence, 2) self-directed gun violence, and 3) inappropriate access/possession of guns based on survey data collected from a nationally representative household panel of 5,311 US youth and young adults aged 10 to 34.

Results: 67% of participants reported any exposure to gun violence– 53% to interpersonal and 27% to self-directed gun violence; 47% of participants had knowledge of inappropriate access/possession of guns. One in four participants (24.7%) had seen or heard threats of gun violence. Probabilities of exposure varied by each category, age, gender identity, sexual identity, race and ethnicity, and rural/urban community.

Conclusions: Many young people in the US have seen or otherwise know about situations that involve gun violence or inappropriate access to guns among people in their social network. Findings offer insight into new avenues for primary and secondary gun violence prevention and intervention efforts that move beyond a focus on victim and offenders.

Bruce Taylor
Presented by
Heather Turner

Prevalence of youth firearm violence victimization, perpetration and the overlap by demographic characteristics

Bruce Taylor, NORC at the University of Chicago; Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Heather Turner, Crimes against Children Research Center; Jackie Sheridan, NORC at the University of Chicago; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Weiwei Liu, NORC at the University of Chicago; Elizabeth Mumford, NORC at the University of Chicago; Caroline Lancaster, NORC at the University of Chicago; Veronica Pletsch, NORC at the University of Chicago

Purpose: This is the first nationally representative study on youth firearm violence (FV) in the US. Data on youth exposure to FV is critical to informing the development of policy and prevention efforts applicable to a broad spectrum of young persons.

Methods: Using the AmeriSpeak nationally representative household panel, 5,311 youth and young adult panelists (10-34 years old) were surveyed online (2023-2024). Analyses yielded population-based estimates of FV exposures and we used regression models to relate individual characteristics with outcomes to explore subgroup differences.

Results: Overall, 14% of participants reported carrying a gun in the past year, usually for protection (78%), 9.5% reported victimization by a gun, 3.3% perpetrated violence with a gun, and 6.3% had thoughts of hurting themselves with a gun (lifetime). Of those who perpetrated firearm violence, 45% were also victims of gun violence. Covariates consistently associated with outcomes included age, ethnicity, race, gender identity, sex identity, income, and indirect gun violence exposure.

Conclusions: Our results suggest considerable exposure of young persons to various forms of firearm risk and violence with significant subgroup differences. Educators and policymakers may build on these results, in aggregate and for subgroups, to determine next steps.

Heather Turner **Gun-violence exposure and general victimization as risk factors for gun carrying in a national US sample of youth and young adults.**

Purpose: A core risk factor for gun violence is gun carrying. Exposure to violence and concerns over personal safety likely influence gun carrying but relatively few studies have examined the impact of gun violence exposure relative to other forms of victimization on gun carrying.

Method: Using a US nationally representation survey of 5,311 individuals ages 10-34 from the AmeriSpeak panel, the current study describes characteristics of gun carrying and examines the effects of gun violence exposure, other individual forms of victimization, and poly-victimization, on gun carrying, separately for male and females.

Results: Among the 14% of the sample reporting past year gun-carrying, 78% carried a gun for protection and many took the gun to a public place (56%) and/or walking on the street (47%). Regression analyses showed that lifetime direct gun violence exposure was a strong predictor among males while other forms of victimization were unrelated to recent gun-carrying. In contrast, both direct gun violence exposure and poly-victimization, whether or not it included gun violence, predicted recent gun carrying among females.

Conclusions: Recent gun carrying is associated with past experiences of violence exposure that differ in their impact for males and females. Prevention strategies to reduce gun carrying must acknowledge broader contexts that help shape gun carrying behaviors.

Session **H7** **Tuesday 7/16/2024** **10:00am-11:15am** **Gardner**

Later Impact of Intimate Partner Violence

Hsiu-Fen Lin **Intimate partner violence in later life: A phenomenological qualitative study of older women's experiences in Taiwan**

Hsiu-Fen Lin, University of Central Florida; Yu-Ju Yen, Shih Chien University Taipei Campus; Pamela Chiang, Plymouth State University

Population ageing is a global reality and elder violence is more alerting particularly intimate partner violence (IPV), mostly occurs in private. Taiwan is in fast line of aging countries and will become a super-aged society where one in five Taiwanese ages 65 and older in 2025. The IPV against older Taiwanese women is increasing as the prevalence rate has tripled from 1.25% in 2008 to 4.71% in 2017. IPV is culturally sensitive, and Taiwanese culture has a profound impact on women experiencing violence in marriage. Using interpretive phenomenological analysis, this study explores subjective experiences of older female IPV survivors in Taiwan, presenting how aging changes the IPV subtypes, and examining how Taiwanese culture and aging intertwine to influence IPV against older Taiwanese women. A total of 13 older Taiwanese women aged 69 and 74 experienced the first time IPV between their ages of 17 and 30 years. The average of their IPV history lasts for 46.5 years. Findings indicated that gender and power dynamics shape the trajectory of violence against women across their lifetime. When they were young, it was common that the perpetrators used sex to trap women in abusive relationships. The aging made IPV abusers to employ different types of abuse including physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, economic abuse, and stalking. Cultural belief of family responsibility shapes the lifelong violence in older Taiwanese women and the abusers invalidated survivors' lifelong contribution to the family. Trauma-informed services addressing IPV among older females are needed in different cultural contexts.

Leanna Papp **The downstream effects of sexualized aggression: Results from a longitudinal study of college women**

Leanna Papp- University of Central Florida

Young women experience "mild," everyday forms of sexual violence as a mundane and expected aspect of their lives. Social drinking settings (e.g., parties, bars, clubs) are hotspots for everyday violence such that young women refer to sexual assault in these spaces as "a Thursday night" (Papp & McClelland, 2021). The current study examines the downstream effects of accepting—believing the behavior is "not a big deal"—and experiencing "mild" forms of sexual assault and aggression in social drinking settings. Data were drawn from a four-year longitudinal study, which began when participants entered college at a large, public university in the Midwest United States; this study utilizes survey data from the end of the first, second, and third years of the study. I test a path model wherein accepting and experiencing sexualized aggression predict personal, then global, attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors concerning assault, gender, and sex. These outcomes include enjoyment of sexualization, the belief that sexuality is a form of power, non-partnered sexual assertiveness (e.g., comfort talking about sex or masturbating), rape myth acceptance, and endorsement of the heterosexual script. Results suggest that accepting sexualized aggression prompts young women to lean into inequitable and harmful ideas about heterosexual intimacy and violence.

Session 17 Tuesday 7/16/2024 10:00am-11:15am Lear

Understudied Victims and Perpetrator Experiences

Allison Brachmann Gender and perpetration of sexual and intimate partner violence against heterosexual, gay, lesbian, bisexual, and asexual college student survivors
Allison Brachmann, Rutgers University

Sexual and dating violence is more prevalent among sexual minority college students than their heterosexual peers, but few studies have identified perpetrator characteristics within LGBTQ+ subgroups. This study examines whether the perpetrator gender varies based on survivor sexual orientation and survivor gender, using data from 25,236 survivors of sexual violence and 10,099 survivors of IPV collected through the 2019 Campus Climate Survey by the Association of American Universities. Among women, heterosexual, bisexual, asexual, and gay/lesbian survivors most often experienced sexual assault perpetrated by a man. The pattern differed for IPV, with heterosexual, bisexual, and asexual women most often experiencing IPV perpetrated by a man. Lesbian women, however, most often reported IPV perpetrated by a woman. Among men, heterosexual survivors most often experienced sexual assault perpetrated by women, whereas gay, asexual, and bisexual survivors most often experienced sexual assault perpetrated by a man. This pattern differed for IPV, with gay men most often experiencing IPV perpetrated by a man, but heterosexual, bisexual, and asexual survivors most often experiencing IPV perpetrated by a woman. These results shed light on the context of violence happening on college campuses and could inform targeted, LGBTQ-inclusive prevention efforts.

Elizabeth Bates Male Victims of intimate partner violence: Understanding their experiences of fear
Elizabeth Bates, University of Cumbria, UK

The aim of this talk is to explore men's experiences of domestic abuse with a specific focus on exploring the ways in which they are impacted by fear. There is now an established body of literature that has explored the experiences of men who have experienced domestic abuse that originated from the early work of Denise Hines in the US (e.g., Hines et al., 2007). This literature has identified the range of abuse experience, the barriers to help-seeking, and the impact this has on men and their children. There is still however a perception that men cannot and do not experience fear within these relationships, and certainly not to the extent that female victims do. Our aim was to explore men's experiences of fear within an abusive relationship and the ways in which this manifests and can create barriers to help-seeking. The study involved an online qualitative survey exploring their experience of abuse, the ways in which they felt fearful, and how this affected their disclosure. Initial exploration of the accounts of the 60 men who took part revealed significant experiences of physical and emotional abuse. Over 90% of the men reported feeling fearful at some point during their abusive relationship. Their experiences of fear was seen through their fear for their physical safety, fears for their children and fear of the consequences of leaving, including through escalation of abuse and post-separation behaviour. The talk concludes with a discussion of the implications of these findings for policy and practice, specifically around overcoming barriers to help-seeking.

Session A8 Tuesday 7/16/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Riverwatch

Parental and Professional Response to Sibling Sexual Abuse

Corinna Tucker

Panel Overview Abstract

Tanya Whitworth, University of New Hampshire; Corinna Tucker, University of New Hampshire

The presentations in this session illustrate the complexity and impact on the whole family of sibling sexual abuse (SSA), also called sibling sexual trauma or harmful sexual behavior between siblings. More than one-third of child sexual abuse is committed by another child or adolescent, often a sibling. Until recently, despite its prevalence and unique features, very little research or practitioner attention has been devoted to SSA. The presentations in this session contribute to an emerging understanding of how SSA affects children, parents, and the whole family and how professionals respond to SSA. Tener's presentation summarizes the key findings from the past decade of her work on sibling sexual abuse, including common features of SSA and its impacts on survivors, parents, and professionals. Lewin and colleagues discuss the results of their survey of parents whose children experienced SSA, demonstrating the unique emotional and practical challenges these families face. In their presentation, Socolof and Black share insights for SSA prevention and intervention that they have gathered from running a nonprofit website and online support groups for survivors and parents of SSA. Marmor's presentation concludes the session by proposing a therapeutic model for family intervention in SSA cases, informed by a survey of professionals.

Presenter Name: Dafna Tener

Tova Lewin

The Parental Experience and Emotional Response to Sibling Sexual Trauma: When a Parent's Most Valuable Gift Becomes a Source of Trauma

Tova Lewin, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Brandy Black, 5WAVES, Inc; Maria Socolof, 5WAVES, Inc.; Anat Talmon, Paul Baerwald School of Social Work and Social Welfare, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Purpose: Sibling sexual abuse, believed to be the most common form of sexual abuse, is a marginalized area of study. Available literature largely focuses on survivors and a gap exists in understanding the experience of parents in these circumstances. This study examines the experience of parents who learn that sexual trauma has been perpetrated on their child(ren) by a sibling(s).

Method: The sample includes 58 participants who identify as a parent of a child who was sexually abused by a sibling, a child who sexually harmed a sibling, or both. The sample was recruited by 5WAVES, a grassroots charity that supports families experiencing sibling sexual trauma. Participants completed an anonymous online questionnaire about how they learned of the abuse in their family as well as how they reacted and continue to cope. The current qualitative analysis follows a reflexive thematic method.

Results: Four overarching themes were identified: (1) Parental trauma experience upon learning of sibling sexual trauma, (2) Initial and continual parental emotional responses, (3) Breakdown of the family, and (4) Parental attempts to cope.

Conclusions: These results recognize the unique trauma experienced by parents when sibling sexual trauma occurs. There is a crucial need for clinicians, professionals, family, and friends to support parents during this time so they can best support their children.

Maria Socolof

Current Trends in Pathways to Harmful Sexual Behavior Toward a Sibling

Maria Socolof, 5WAVES, Inc.; Brandy Black, 5WAVES, Inc

Sibling sexual trauma (SST, also known as sibling sexual abuse) is a common yet seldom recognized childhood trauma. 5WAVES, a US-based nonprofit, was launched in 2022 to confront and heal SST through Worldwide Awareness, Voice, Education, and Support. The five co-founders are all motivated by lived experience with SST: two as survivors, three as parents. 5WAVES' siblingsexualtrauma.com website is a first-of-its-kind resource, providing comprehensive information and resources for anyone facing SST: survivors, parents, those who have offended, other family members and friends, and professionals looking for appropriate tools, training, and resources.

In this session, 5WAVES cofounders will present data from their website traffic, requests for help via email, and their Facebook and Discord support groups for survivors, parents, and others. They will share emerging trends that shed light on priorities for both prevention and intervention. These include children's increasing access to online pornography, the intersection of neurodiversity and sexual behavior, the challenges of public messaging and legal responses around sexually harmful behavior by young people, and the need for skilled long-term support for all family members.

Amitai Marmor

"Mend the Rift." Therapeutic Model for Working with Sibling Sexual Abuse (SSA) Cases: Professionals' Perspectives

Amitai Marmor, University of Edinburgh

SSA is considered the most prevalent and longest-lasting type of intrafamilial sexual abuse; nevertheless, it receives a low amount of therapeutic attention. The psychological implications of SSA may be felt throughout the survivors' lifespan. The presented study (Marmor et al., in progress) explores how professionals see their work in such cases. A mixed method research was conducted, consisting of 52 professionals answering a closed and open-ended questionnaire and analyzing qualitatively. The findings addressed three main intervention aspects: SSA interventions' unique key therapeutic themes. These include secrecy climate, loyalty conflict, the intergenerational transmission of parental trauma, and at-home risk; the therapeutic goals include rebuilding family relationships and promoting safety strategies at home. In addition, based on the research findings, a therapeutic model for family intervention in SSA cases was proposed, aiming to define service characteristics, determine which patients should be involved in the therapeutic process, and identify who should lead the intervention. The research contributes by advancing both theoretical and practical knowledge needed to address the inherent familial complexities in SSA cases and by enhancing the therapeutic orientation for professionals involved in such cases.

Session C8 Tuesday 7/16/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Harbor's Edge

Improving Understanding of and Responses to Suicide among Sexual and Gender Minority Communities

Kimberly Mitchell

Panel Overview Abstract

Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Deirdre Colburn, University of New Hampshire; Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire

Data globally make it clear that members of sexual and gender minority (SGM) communities are at increased risk for suicide. Importantly, risk and protective factors may operate differently within groups that experience marginalization. This panel includes four presentations utilizing data from Project Lift Up, consisting of a large United States sample of 4,982 adolescents and young adults (ages 13-22) recruited through social media. Participants were recruited online through advertisements on social media and answered questions about their exposure to other people's self-directed violence. Panel topics include the compounding impact of multiple marginalized identities and cumulative deficits in social determinants of health, awareness and utilization of the 988 Crisis Line among SGM youth, understanding the complex array of co-occurring challenges youth face and try to help with among their social networks, and exploring exposure to and needs around suicide prevention. Implications for public health strategies in the community will be discussed, particularly the need to improve access to mental health and prevention resources that are tailored to the unique needs of young people who identify across gender and sexuality spectrums.

Kimberly Mitchell

Health risk indicators among youth in the United States: The compounding impact of multiple marginalized identities and cumulative deficits in social determinants of health

Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Michele Ybarra, Center for Innovative Public Health Research; Deirdre Colburn, University of New Hampshire; Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire; Shira Dunsiger, Brown University; Julie Cerel, University of Kentucky

This presentation examines self-reported cumulative deficits in social determinants of health (SDOH) for youth who identify with different marginalized groups and explores the interaction of individual and multiple marginalized identities with number of deficits in SDOH on the odds of lifetime suicide attempt, lifetime drug overdose, and perceived likelihood of living to age 35. Forty percent of participants did not report any SDOH deficits, 25.3% reported one, 14.8% two, 8.9% three, and 11% four or more. As the number of endorsed marginalized identities increased, so did the average overall endorsement of number of SDOH deficits. As the number of marginalized identities increased, there was a linear reduction in their perceived percent chance of living to age 35 such that participants with no marginalized identities said they had, on average, an 86.6% chance of living to age 35 while those with four marginalized identities reported a 59.9% chance. The same pattern was noted for SDOH deficits with a range of 84.2% for those with no SDOH deficits to 57.7% for those with four or more. Lifetime attempts to die by suicide and drug overdoses also showed increases in percent endorsement with each additional marginalized identity and each SDOH deficit. Implications for healthcare practice and future research will be discussed.

Deirdre Colburn

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline: Disparities in Awareness and Use

Deirdre Colburn, University of New Hampshire; Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University

Past research has offered support for the effectiveness of suicide and crisis hotlines, however research remains limited on awareness of and willingness to use 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (988), especially among minoritized youth. This presentation uses data from Project Lift Up to identify patterns in awareness of 988 and likelihood to both use for oneself and refer a friend. Sexual minority and gender minority youth were significantly more likely to report having heard of 988 than their heterosexual and cisgender peers (83.7% vs. 77.6% and 84.8% vs. 79.2%, respectively). Despite higher awareness, both sexual and gender minority youth were less likely than heterosexual or cisgender participants to report being likely to use for themselves and to refer a friend to 988. Multivariate models found the odds of using 988 (OR 0.8) were lower for gender minority youth when compared to their cisgender counterparts after controlling for other demographic, help-seeking, and structural-level factors. Findings have implications for both the advertisement and training efforts at 988 to better support sexual and/or gender minority youth who are at a disproportionately higher risk of suicide outcomes.

Lisa Jones

Suicide Prevention: Understanding the Lengths Youth Take to Help

Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire; Kimberly Mitchell, University of New Hampshire; Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Michele Ybarra, Center for Innovative Public Health Research

This presentation uses Project Lift Up data to understand helping behaviors for others' thoughts of suicide and explores the array of ways youth try to help. 83.8% of youth reported they have known someone who had thoughts of suicide in their lifetime. These participants provided details on 980 unique situations they had experienced; 64.8% of youth did something to try and help them. Many participants tried to help in multiple ways. Overall, youth reported using an average of 8.15 (SD = 8.2) helping behaviors for their peers with thoughts of suicide. Participants also reported a range for the number of times they tried to help - from 10.1% helping one time to 25.7% helping more than 10 times. Identifying as a gender minority, personal suicide ideation, closer relationship with the person, the duration of the person's struggle, and the number of other concerns the at-risk person was struggling with (e.g., substance use, child abuse and neglect, bullying) increased the odds of helping. Suicide prevention policies and programs need to consider not only a focus on reducing suicide ideation and help seeking among those at risk but also how to support and train those in their social networks who may try to prevent or intervene.

Haylee Foster

Adolescent and Young Adult Awareness, Helping and Impact of Thoughts of Suicide Among Friends and Family: Understanding the Complex Challenges Youth Face

Victoria Banyard, Rutgers University; Michele Ybarra, Center for Innovative Public Health Research; Lisa Jones, University of New Hampshire; Haylee Foster, University of New Hampshire

This presentation examines the additional complex challenges youth know about when they know someone having thoughts of suicide; 83.8% knew someone who had thoughts of suicide. Half (49%) involved a friend they knew in person, 15% a friend they only knew online, 9% a romantic partner (or -ex), and 7% a sibling. Having thoughts of suicide was often not the only concern youth knew about with 77.2% saying they were aware of at least one additional thing the person was struggling with, including child abuse or neglect from a caregiver (19.7%), drug or alcohol problems (9.4%), being discriminated against (10.9%), relationship break-up (17%), an eating disorder (18.1%), bullying (16.8%), and dating violence (4%) – to name a few. On average, youth knew about 2.4 different additional concerns. Regression analyses suggest a linear relationship between the number of additional concerns one is aware of and how 1) upset and 2) afraid the participant felt about this person's thoughts of suicide. Odds of helping also increased with each additional concern the youth knew about. Implications for public health initiatives in communities include the need to de-silo our prevention curricula to connect skill building across key problems that adolescents face including family stress, relationship abuse, as well as suicide.

Session

D8

Tuesday 7/16/2024

1:00pm-2:15pm

Wentworth

Adult survivors of childhood interpersonal trauma: Challenges, mechanisms and healing trajectories for couples, parents and families

Natacha Godbout

Panel Overview Abstract

Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke

Childhood interpersonal trauma (CIT) often leads to negative effects in adulthood, affecting the ability to cultivate positive couple and parenting experiences. It is crucial to gain a deeper understanding of the risk factors,

mechanisms, and experiences of survivors to inform intervention strategies. This panel presents five research studies. Vaillancourt et al. discuss the protective role of romantic attachment in the link between CIT and couple satisfaction in male survivors seeking help. Lassance et al. examine negative attributions as a mechanism explaining the link between conflict management strategies adopted by parental couples and their own history of childhood exposure to interparental conflict. Dassylva et al. examine the protective role of coping flexibility in the link between CIT and psychological distress in a representative sample of Quebec mothers. Lessard et al. explore childhood sexual abuse and attachment to understand dysfunctional conflict resolution strategies in first-time parents. Finally, Villeneuve et al. discuss the role of prementalizing modes in the link between co-parents' CIT and their child's internalized and externalized difficulties, in a representative sample of parents. These findings provide clinical insights to promote the well-being of victims and their families, and to mitigate the risk of intergenerational trauma transmission.

Luciana Lassance A Dyadic Study on the role of negative attributions on the link between childhood exposure to interparental conflict and conflict management strategies in couples of parents

Luciana Lassance, Université du Québec à Montréal; Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Daspe Marie-Eve, University of Montreal; Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal

Childhood exposure to interparental conflict (CEIC) is associated with a lower ability to positively manage couple conflicts once in parenthood, a period when there may be more disagreements between parents. Yet, the mechanisms involved in the intergenerational transmission of conflict management strategies are poorly understood. Negative attributions (i.e., one's negative explanations for the partner's behaviours) could explain the link between CEIC and the conflict management strategies parents adopt. Negative attributions may be influenced by the parents' CEIC. In turn, partners who make negative attributions are more likely to use destructive strategies in a conflict. This study examined the link between CEIC and conflict management strategies through negative attributions in a sample of 698 couples of parents of a toddler. Results of the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model revealed that, both in mothers and fathers, CEIC was associated with higher negative attributions, which in turn increased their use of destructive strategies ($R^2 = 9\%-33\%$). Also, mothers' CEIC was associated with higher negative attributions regarding their co-parents, which in turn was linked with increased use of destructive strategies by fathers. Results highlight the relevance of considering the influence of cognitive components and past family experiences on parents' behaviours during couple conflict.

Isabelle Lessard Childhood sexual abuse, romantic attachment, and conflict resolution style in first-time parents: A dyadic prospective study.

Isabelle Lessard, Université de Sherbrooke/CIPUS; Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke; Anne Brault-Labbé, Université de Sherbrooke; Patrick Gosselin, Université de Sherbrooke; Marie-France Lafontaine, University of Ottawa; Katherine Péloquin, University of Montreal

Transitioning to parenthood is a significant life event for couples and a critical period for the occurrence of intimate partner violence (James et al., 2013), often due to increased conflicts. Past experiences of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) can heighten vulnerability in new parents, exacerbating attachment insecurities (anxiety, avoidance) and contributing to the use of dysfunctional conflict resolution strategies. This study aimed to explore the links among CSA, attachment insecurities, and conflict resolution styles in new parents. As part of a larger prospective study, 211 French-Canadian couples of first-time parents individually completed questionnaires on CSA, romantic attachment, and conflict resolution style during the second trimester of pregnancy and at 4-month postpartum. Linear regressions revealed that CSA predicted higher attachment insecurities in both parents at 4-month postpartum. Additionally, mothers who were CSA survivors used fewer positive strategies, while partners who were CSA survivors used more negative strategies (negative conflict engagement, withdrawal). A structural equation model based on the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model showed that prenatal attachment insecurities predicted poorer conflict resolution strategies in both parents at 4-month postpartum, regardless of CSA. Clinical and theoretical implications will be discussed.

Shalie-Emma Vaillancourt The protective role of secure attachment in the link between C-PTSD symptoms and dyadic adjustment in men

Shalie-Emma Vaillancourt, Université du Québec à Montréal; Rose Lebeau, Université du Québec à Montréal; Marie-Jeanne Ledoux Labelle, Unité de recherche et d'intervention sur le TRAUMA et le Couple, Audrey Brassard, University of Sherbrooke; Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-MorelMarie, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal

Complex post-traumatic stress disorder (C-PTSD) symptoms manifests across various dimensions in affected individuals, notably disrupting their romantic relationships. While C-PTSD symptoms are known to be associated with lower dyadic adjustment, very few studies have delved into the mechanisms underlying this association, particularly among men survivors of childhood trauma. Romantic attachment representations of trauma survivors (i.e., internalized representations of oneself and others in relational contexts) appears as a promising explanatory avenue to understand the link between C-PTSD symptoms and dyadic adjustment. This study examined the moderating role of romantic attachment (i.e., attachment anxiety and avoidance) in the link between C-PTSD symptoms and dyadic adjustment in a sample of 191 male survivors of childhood trauma seeking help through community organizations. Using data collected from validated questionnaires, path analyses were conducted on SPSS. Results indicated a moderating role of both dimensions of attachment on the link between C-PTSD symptoms and dyadic adjustment. These results support the importance of enhancing secure attachment through trauma sensitive intervention. This targeted approach holds promise in enhancing dyadic adjustment among men living with C-PTSD symptoms, and could thereby promote improvements in their overall quality of life.

Élise Villeneuve

The role of prementalizing modes in the link between parents' childhood trauma and their child's internalized and externalized difficulties: A dyadic study among parental couples

Élise Villeneuve, University of Quebec at Montreal; Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal

Parents' experiences of cumulative childhood interpersonal traumas (CCIT; e.g., neglect, bullying) are linked to increased internalized and externalized difficulties in their child. Parents' mentalization difficulties (i.e., prementalizing modes) have been linked to childhood trauma and to child's psychopathology and may serve as a mechanism in the links uniting parents' CCIT and their child's difficulties. Yet, this hypothesis needs to be examined using a dyadic perspective. A sample of 434 parental couples randomly selected through a collaboration with the parental regional insurance plan answered online questionnaires measuring CCIT, prementalizing modes, and child's difficulties. Path analyses based on the actor-partner interdependence model revealed indirect associations between both parents' CCIT and their child's difficulties through their prementalizing modes. The model explains 20.6% and 19.1% of the variance of the child's difficulties reported by fathers and mothers respectively. Results indicate that more experiences of CCIT in parents are associated with a lower capacity to understand one's own internal experiences and those of the child which, in turn, is linked to more difficulties in the child, as reported by both parents. Results highlight the importance of including both parents in research and interventions on CCIT, mentalization, and child's difficulties.

Ophélie Dassylva

Cumulative childhood trauma and psychological distress in a representative sample of Quebec mothers: The role of coping flexibility

Ophélie Dassylva, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Laetitia Melissande Amedee, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM); Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal

Transition to parenthood can be challenging on mental health even more so for individuals who have experienced childhood trauma. The use of flexible strategies, such as processing the traumatic event while being able to distract oneself, maintaining optimism, and focusing on moving beyond the event, could be a potential protective factor against distress after having experienced childhood trauma (Bonanno et al., 2011). However, there's a lack of empirical evidence on the use of flexible coping strategies among mothers exposed to childhood trauma. This study aimed to examine the moderating role of coping flexibility in the relationship between childhood trauma and psychological distress among a representative sample of Quebec mothers. A sample of 195 mothers (Mage: 35.83 years) answered measures of cumulative childhood trauma, coping flexibility, and psychological distress. Moderation analysis showed that the effect of cumulative childhood trauma on psychological distress was only present for mothers with low forward-focus coping. This result means that for mothers with low coping flexibility, more traumas were associated with more psychological distress and suggest that coping flexibility could be a protective factor against adverse outcomes among mothers exposed to childhood trauma. Clinical interventions should focus on supporting mothers' optimism to foster their resilience.

Session

E8

Tuesday 7/16/2024

1:00pm-2:15pm

Woodbury

A Retrospective of Finkel-Lore

David Finkelhor

Panel Overview Abstract

David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

David will reprise his favorite songs written for past conferences interspersed with trying to resuscitate some of his favorite big ideas from yesteryear that never caught on, maybe for good reason. Among them:

Juvenonia

Target congruence

Registered reporter

Aggravated peer victimization

Developmental victimology

Session

F8

Tuesday 7/16/2024

1:00pm-2:15pm

Warner

Improving Domestic Violence Civil Protection Orders: Results from Projects in Four States

Alesha Durfee

Panel Overview Abstract

Alesha Durfee, Saint Louis University

This panel analyzes several different Organizer facets of domestic violence civil protection orders using data from five different funded projects in four states (Arizona, Delaware, North Carolina, and South Carolina). Each project will present their own analyses, situating it in prior research and the parallels between the projects.

Alesha Durfee

Court Practices and Domestic Violence Protection Order Decision-Making

Alesha Durfee, Saint Louis University, Jill Messing, Arizona State University

Purpose: Unlike other states, Arizona allows domestic violence survivors to file for civil protection orders at any court. This allows researchers a unique opportunity to separate the decision of whether to file for an order from where to file from an order.

We have three key research questions:

- (1) Do petitioners take advantage of this unique feature of Arizona courts and "travel" to file for orders?;
- (2) If so, which petitioners are most likely to have "travelled" vs. stayed?; and
- (3) Are there courts which have a greater number of protection order filings than would be predicted by the size of their city and civil court caseload?

Method of study: We quantitatively analyze a simple random sample of 1,388 protection order case filings from seven participating municipal courts in 2015, administrative data, and American Community Survey data in order to identify which petitioners have "travelled", the demographic and case characteristics of "travellers", and whether any of the participating courts have a significantly higher or lower number of (a) protection order case filings and (b) "travellers" than would be predicted by the population size of their city and civil caseload.

Results: Of the 1,388 protection order case files, only 63% of petitioners filed at the court nearest to their listed address and only 81% filed in their city of residence. There were marked differences between courts in the number of protection order filings given the population and civil court caseload overall, and statistically significant differences in the proportion of "travellers" at each court. Results of a fixed effects model indicated that some of these differences remained after controlling for petitioner and case characteristics.

Conclusion: These results are discussed in the context of facilitating access to orders and improving court efficiency.

Ruth Fleury-Steiner

Systems Entanglement: How Survivors Negotiate Their Post-Separation Cases

Ruth Fleury-Steiner, University of Delaware; Susan Miller, University of Delaware; Kristen Hefner, The Citadel

Research on legal system responses to intimate partner abuse and violence (IPA/V) often focuses on one case or one system at a time. Yet survivors' lived experiences may involve multiple cases and multiple systems (criminal and civil) simultaneously. This presentation explores survivors' experiences with multiple cases in the criminal and civil legal systems. Data for this study were from a larger study of study of IPA/V survivors' experiences with the civil protection order system. In-depth highly structured interviews were conducted with 172 women seeking protection orders against male ex-partners. For most participants, this was not their first experience seeking legal assistance for the violence. Nearly four in ten participants had a prior family court case, such as custody, divorce, or another

protection order, while half of participants had a criminal case against their abuser. Increased rates of physical and psychological victimization are linked to more system usage, but more system usage is also linked to lower survivor satisfaction with the systems. Implications for improving legal system responses to IPA and for future research on service systems will be discussed.

Suzanne Swan

Civil Protection Orders and Weapon Use in South Carolina

Suzanne Swan, University of South Carolina; Lisa Martin, University of South Carolina; Jessica Pomerantz, University of South Carolina; Marie Maness, University of South Carolina; Amber Wallace, University of South Carolina

Civil protection orders (CPOs) are intended to provide safety for victims of domestic violence by limiting contact from their abusive partners and resolving issues such as custody and access to property. CPOs are a widely used tool in all states, yet few studies have delved into who seeks them, what types of abuse are alleged, what remedies are sought, and how cases resolve. To answer these questions, this study collected virtually all CPOs (3,451) that were filed in South Carolina in 2019. The purpose of this paper is to examine weapon use, as documented by the CPOs, and relationships between use of weapons and other case factors. In nearly one in five CPOs, the respondent was alleged to have used a weapon. More than half of these were firearms. Weapon use in domestic violence, especially firearms, greatly increases risk of severe injury and death. We will examine questions such as: 1) Do cases in which weapons were used have more severe types of abuse? 2) Are there patterns in types of relationships between parties for cases involving weapons vs. those that do not? 3) Are there associations between weapons reports and remedies requested by petitioner? 4) In cases in which weapons are used, are petitioners more likely to request an emergency hearing? 5) Are there differences in case outcomes for cases involving weapons vs. those that do not?

Beth Moracco

A Process Evaluation of Electronic Filing of Domestic Violence Protection Orders in North Carolina

Beth Moracco, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Julia Campbell, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Lacie Emerich, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Muhammad Hudhud, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Eliana Amora Langoni, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Shabbar Ranapurwala, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Purpose: Domestic Violence Protective Orders (DVPOs) can prevent intimate partner homicide and decrease intimate partner violence (IPV) re-victimization; however, the filing process can be burdensome. Electronic filing (e-filing) of DVPOs allows IPV survivors to file from a secure remote location and is facilitated by a DV advocate. Previous research indicates that e-filing is associated with decreased DVPO involuntary dismissals and reduced time-to-service and time-to DVPO disposition. We sought to describe e-filing implementation and to identify DVPO stakeholders' perceptions of the benefits of and barriers to e-filing.

Methods: We conducted interviews with clerks (n=11), advocates (n=15), sheriffs (n=10), and judges (n=10) in e-filing counties in North Carolina and conducted a thematic content analysis of the interview data.

Results: There was consensus that the simplicity and speed of e-filing has a positive impact for all DVPO stakeholder groups and facilitates Survivors' connection to additional services. However, e-filing has also increased the demand for and process of DVPO filing, which may overwhelm systems and lead to barriers related to training and staff turnover. Implementation appeared to vary across counties.

Conclusion: DVPO e-filing is a promising intervention that may facilitate access to DVPOs. Complete implementation requires adequate staffing and resources.

Kathryn Spearman

Can law provide survivors with safety? Legal mobilization, legal consciousness, and protection order decision-making

Kathryn Spearman, Johns Hopkins School of Nursing; Alesha Durfee, Saint Louis University; Jill Messing, Arizona State University; Meredith Bagwell-Gray, University of Kansas

Purpose. The purpose of our panel presentation is to analyze US survivors' perceptions of protection orders using legal consciousness, legal mobilization, and intersectionality theories to gain a more comprehensive understanding of their legal decision-making.

Methods. A mixed-methods analysis of 660 surveys and 100 interviews with adult survivors in shelters in the US Southwest. Binomial logistic regression was used to examine the association between seeking an order and (1) legal consciousness; (2) costs and benefits of seeking an order, and (3) relative power.

Results. Eighty percent of surveyed survivors knew what an order was prior to entering shelter, and those survivors were 4.38 times more likely to have sought an order. Surveyed survivors who said the police had responded to a prior incident of domestic violence were 3.75 times more likely to seek an order. Less than half (48%) of surveyed

survivors who had never sought an order thought one would be helpful, and 63% said that it would increase the violence.

Conclusion. Legal mobilization, legal consciousness, intersectionality, and relative power offer more nuanced frameworks to better understand how and why survivors choose to engage the legal system and can be used to improve community responses to domestic violence.

Session G8 Tuesday 7/16/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Amphitheater

Promoting the relational skills of professionals to improve support services for survivors of sexual intimate partner violence.

Andréanne Lapierre Panel Overview Abstract

Andréanne Lapierre, Université du Québec à Montréal

Sexual violence in intimate partner relationships is widespread, being experienced by 36% of women in their lifetime. However, as it is located at the intersection of sexual abuse and intimate partner violence (IPV), it only received recent scientific attention, leaving those who intervene with survivors with non-empirically based interventions and services. This panel aims to present and discuss best practices for sexual IPV survivors. First, M. Fernet, PhD (UQAM, Montreal) will present a systematic review of interventions dedicated to sexual IPV survivors. Second, R. Guyon, PhD (Laval U, Quebec) will shed light on the perspectives of adolescent survivors of sexual IPV regarding the support and services they sought and received. Third, S. Couture, PhD (U de Montreal, Montreal) will present the formation needs of professionals who work with adult survivors of sexual IPV. Finally, A. Lapierre, PhD (UQAM, Montreal) will discuss contexts in which these workers are at odds of re-traumatizing the survivors in presenting a systematic review for risk factors of boundary violations and sexual misconducts. Recommendations about trauma-informed care and best practices will be offered to the audience.

Mylène Fernet A Knowledge Synthesis of Intervention Practices Targeting Sexual Intimate Partner Violence

Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal, Andréanne Lapierre, Université du Québec à Montréal; Valérie Théorêt, Université de Montréal; Stéphanie Couture, Université de Montréal; Geneviève Brodeur, Université du Québec à Montréal; Catherine Flynn, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi

Sexual intimate partner violence is at the intersection of sexual violence and intimate partner violence (IPV), which may explain why it is understudied. Studies aiming at optimizing IPV practices rarely document sexual violence, while studies documenting best practices with sexual violence survivors often fail to consider the specific context of IPV. This review aimed to: 1) identify intervention practices for women survivors of sexual violence; 2) document characteristics of these interventions; and 3) offer recommendations to optimize services to survivors. A systematic narrative review was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA recommendations. Different databases were searched for studies on prevention or intervention practices targeting adult women survivors of sexual violence. A total of 1,066 articles were identified. Following the application of the exclusion criteria, a total of 29 articles were retained. Results indicated that survivors' safety is central but may limit the use of their support network. Trust and transparency are necessary to avoid exposing survivors to a form of retraumatization. The current interventions also highlight that sexual violence is intertwined with the cultural, historical, and gendered contexts in which it is (re)produced. Our findings underscore the need for IPV practitioners to benefit from in-depth training in sexual violence.

Roxanne Guyon "You realize you're not alone" : Perceptions of adolescent girls who have experienced sexual dating violence regarding the support offered by formal help services

Roxanne Guyon, Université Laval; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Alison Paradis, Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM), Sylvie Lévesque, University of Quebec at Montreal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal

Given the scale of sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) experienced in adolescence and the extent of its consequences, it is imperative to deploy effective and accessible services to support survivors, alleviate their suffering and promote recovery. However, disparities are reported by survivors regarding the support they receive when they seek formal help services. This study aims to document the perceptions of adolescent girls' survivors of sexual IPV about the support they received when seeking help from services. Individual interviews, which included

questions about help-seeking experiences, were conducted with 100 adolescent girls aged between 14 and 19 who had experienced sexual IPV. The results of the content analysis revealed that girls perceived the services they received as: 1) Beneficial: the proposed interventions arouse positive emotions and help survivors to understand and overcome their trauma, and prevent further trauma; 2) Unnecessary: the proposed interventions give survivors the impression that they can manage on their own, and that help will not change their situation; 3) Harmful: the proposed interventions arouse unpleasant emotions, and are experienced as re-traumatizing for survivors. Based on the experiences and perceptions of adolescent girls, recommendations for improving support services for young survivors of sexual DV will be formulated.

Stéphanie Couture **“We listen to women’s experiences of domestic violence, but we stop them when it comes to sexual violence:” Training needs of shelter workers on sexual intimate partner violence**

Stéphanie Couture, University of Montreal; Geneviève Brodeur, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal; Catherine Flynn, Université du Québec à Chicoutimi; Louise Lafortune, llafortune@maisons-femmes.qc.ca

The literature highlights various challenges faced by workers in domestic violence women’s shelters, including listening to women’s difficult testimonies, enforcing shelter rules, and dealing with compassion fatigue. However, to date, no study has specifically investigated the challenges and training needs of shelter workers in addressing sexual intimate partner violence (IPV). Using qualitative data from online focus groups and a World Café with a total of 179 shelter advocates (i.e., shelter workers, managers, board members), a conventional content analysis was conducted to document training needs to support women survivors of sexual IPV. Data collection occurred in two phases: four focus groups were conducted, followed by a World Café to expand on the results of the focus groups and gather insights from various shelter advocates. Four primary training needs emerged: 1) enhancing ease to address sexual IPV; 2) defining the scope and limits of interventions with women survivors of sexual IPV; 3) acquiring the skills needed to address sexual IPV; and 4) guiding women in the medico-legal and legal procedures following a disclosure of sexual IPV. Results offer valuable insights from the perspective of shelter advocates to enhance support for women survivors of sexual IPV. It underscores several recommendations for improving sexual IPV-related services that warrant attention.

Andréanne Lapierre **A systematic review on boundary violations and sexual misconducts in helping relationships: Alarming rates but scarce data on risk factors.**

Andréanne Lapierre, Université du Québec à Montréal; Stella Gurreri, Université du Québec à Montréal; Mylène Fernet, Université du Québec à Montréal; Venadia Dessipe, Université du Québec à Montréal; Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal; Martine Hébert, Université du Québec à Montréal

Recent studies revealed alarming rates of sexual misconducts (SM) in helping relationships. Up to 8 clinicians out of 1000 have been reported to their ethical board for this motive and 50% of clinicians knows someone who would have committed a SM on a client. Although this is preoccupying, only a few scattered studies have documented risk factors associated with SM. Results revealed that SM are often preceded by boundary violations (BV; e.g., going out with a client) and often committed on survivors of sexual violence. BV are not clearly delimited, poorly documented, and available studies used various definitions, methods, and measures. This systematic review aimed 1) to document the prevalence of SM and BV in helping relationships, and 2) to identify their risk factors. Following PRISMA standards, major databases in social sciences were screened to identify peer-reviewed publications that included original data on BV and SM. From the 3,048 articles identified and screened, 111 were retained for a full assessment of their eligibility. The final sample includes 16 articles. Prevalence of SM ranges from < 1 % to 45 % and BV from < 1 % to 92 %. Major risk factors were gender, personal difficulties (e.g., life crisis, divorce) and child sexual abuse victimization. Our findings offer precious cues for clinicians and policymakers to implement efficient prevention strategies.

Session H8 Tuesday 7/16/2024 1:00pm-2:15pm Gardner

Advancing our understanding of campus climates and contexts on interpersonal violence related outcomes

Carrie Moylan **Panel Overview Abstract**
Carrie Moylan, Michigan State University

Despite the proliferation of research on campus sexual violence in recent years, research exploring the role of campus climate and other campus-level factors on violence related outcomes has lagged. Several scholars have called for additional research on the organizational level of the social ecology, but this work has been hampered by data limitations and other methodological challenges. In this panel, we will share five analyses that each examine some aspect of campus climate or organizational context and its connection with interpersonal violence perpetration, victimization, help-seeking, mental health outcomes, or the impact of campus messaging and prevention programming. These analyses harness three different multi-campus datasets and other sources of data to explore the impact of campus-level factors. Together, these papers underscore the crucial role that campuses play in creating contexts that either enable or deter sexual violence, encourage or discourage help seeking, and promote or impede healing. In addition to sharing the findings from each analysis, we will engage in a broader discussion of what campuses can do to prevent sexual violence and promote healing by intervening to improve their campus climate and context.

Carrie Moylan

Campus-Level Risk and Protective Factors Associated with Sexual Assault Experiences

Carrie Moylan, Michigan State University; Jacob Nason, Michigan State University

Multi-campus studies have found varying rates of sexual violence on different campuses, but research identifying the influence of campus-level factors on the risk of sexual violence has been scarce. In this study we use data from the National College Health Assessment, including over 400 campuses and over 200,000 students. We use mixed-effects logistic regression to identify campus-level characteristics that are associated with experiencing sexual assault after controlling for individual-level risk and protective factors. At the campus-level, we investigate campus characteristics (e.g. enrollment size), student body demographics (e.g. racial diversity), and variables that capture aspects of student perceptions and experiences (e.g. campus drinking cultures). By identifying organizational factors that influence the likelihood of experiencing sexual assault, we hope to identify aspects of campus climate that might be ripe targets for prevention programming, consistent with calls to implement prevention programming that targets all levels of the social ecology.

Alison Cares

Post-COVID messaging and programming on sexual violence: Impact on undergraduate knowledge of campus sexual misconduct policies and services

Alison Cares, University of Central Florida; Amie Newins, University of Central Florida; Matt Ricke, Colorado State University; Abigail Malick, University of North Carolina - Pembroke

Rates of sexual assault on college campuses remain stubbornly high, with 26% of undergraduate women, 23% of transgender, nonbinary, gender queer and questioning, and other gender undergraduates, and 7% of undergraduate men experiencing non-consensual sexual contact in college (Cantor et al., 2019). Relatedly, attention to campus sexual assault has been intense and sustained by student survivor groups, campus administrators, and the federal government for well over a decade. In 2020, the COVID pandemic disrupted traditional approaches to sexual assault prevention and education messaging on college campuses. This paper will investigate, in the post-COVID campus environment, how messaging and programming efforts related to campus sexual assault impacted undergraduate student knowledge of campus sexual violence policies and services. This includes examination of the impact of different messaging and programming efforts (e.g., required online trainings as part of orientation, opt-in campus in person trainings, signage in restrooms) by gender identity. Data are part of an ongoing longitudinal study of knowledge of campus sexual misconduct policies. This paper uses online survey data collected from Fall 2021-Fall 2023 from students in psychology courses at one large public university (N=2486). Research questions will be answered using multivariate logistic regression and ANCOVA.

Annelise Mennicke

Campus-Level Predictors of Interpersonal Violence Perpetration

Annelise Mennicke, University of North Carolina Charlotte; Jacob Nason, Michigan State University, Carrie Moylan, Michigan State University; Erin Meehan, University of North Carolina Charlotte, Victoria McClare, Yale University; Hartley Feld, University of Kentucky; Candace Brancato, University of Kentucky; Heather Bush, University of Kentucky; Ann Coker, University of Kentucky

Purpose: Rates of sexual and interpersonal violence vary widely across college campuses, underscoring the importance of campus-level factors in shaping violence in these communities. Much extant literature has focused on understanding campus-level predictors of sexual violence victimization, far less has explored how campus environments contribute to sexual and interpersonal violence perpetration.

Method: A secondary analysis of data from 12 universities was conducted, including 23,389 unique students from 2016-2019. Individual and campus-level variables were entered into a multilevel logistic regression, with perpetration of sexual harassment, dating violence, and/or sexual assault as the outcome.

Results: Significant individual level factors included younger age, male gender, being in a relationship, associating with risky peers, and drinking problems. A significant interaction between gender and sexual identity was also found, where being a heterosexual cisgender man was associated with additional increases in perpetration. Significant campus level predictors included increased ethnic diversity, higher perceptions of institutional intolerance for sexual misconduct, and greater awareness of sexual violence programming. There was a cross-level interaction between risky peers and awareness of sexual violence programming, such that awareness of programming buffered the negative impact of associating with risky peers.

Jacob Nason

Incident, Individual, and Campus Factors Associated with Cisgender Men's Post Sexual Victimization Formal Help Seeking

Jacob Nason, Michigan State University; Carrie Moylan, Michigan State University

Few studies have examined 1) cisgender men's help-seeking after sexual victimization and 2) intercampus variation in help-seeking after sexual victimization. To fill these gaps, this secondary data analysis of 4,674 incidents of victimization experienced by 4,474 students at 33 IHEs used multilevel logistic regression to model the association between cisgender men's formal help seeking and incident, individual, and campus factors. For each incident, experiencing consequences (academic, emotional, physical), incapacitation, and perpetrator identity (in power, romantic partner) were associated with increased help seeking. Individual knowledge (campus resources, reporting) and demographics (being gay or disabled), as well as campus racial diversity were associated with increased help seeking. Findings have implications for policy and practice. Campuses may promote help seeking by creating amnesty policies for survivors whose victimization occurred while they were intoxicated and by making inclusive, understandable policies. Prevention programs may benefit from adopting intersectional, identity-conscious approaches that avoid gender neutrality, seek to transform hegemonic masculinities, and address various oppressive structures that shape resource acceptability.

Julia O'Connor

Campus Belonging and Safety: Protective Factors for the Association of Intimate Partner Violence with Negative Academic and Mental Health Outcomes

Julia O'Connor, University of Utah; Lindsay Gezinski, University of Utah; Rachel Voth Schrag, The University of Texas at Arlington; Th, University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston

Purpose: To investigate college students' campus belonging and campus safety as protective factors for the association of intimate partner violence (IPV) on both academic challenges and mental health outcomes (suicidal ideation and psychological distress).

Method: A national sample of college students who completed the National College Health Assessment III Fall 2019 panel was used for mediation analyses and regression models with interaction terms while controlling for demographic variables.

Results: Campus belonging and campus safety partially mediated the relationship between IPV and academic challenges and moderated some relationships between IPV and some mental health outcomes. Specifically, for students with no IPV experiences, greater campus belonging was associated with less psychological distress, protecting students who had not experienced IPV from psychological distress; this protection was lessened for survivors of IPV. For all students, greater campus safety was associated with less psychological distress, but the effect was more pronounced for students with IPV experiences indicating that campus safety offers additional protection for students who have experienced IPV.

Conclusion: This study points to the importance of going beyond individual-level risk factors and increasing campus belonging and safety among students to promote academic and mental health outcomes.

Session

I8

Tuesday 7/16/2024

1:00pm-2:15pm

Lear

How could mandatory supporting be used as an alternative to mandatory reporting?

Nico Trocmé

Panel Overview Abstract

Nico Trocmé, McGill University

Although only 7.7% of all children 0-14 in Canada are Indigenous – including First Nations, Métis and Inuit children – 53.8% of foster children recorded by the 2021 Census were Indigenous. The overrepresentation of Indigenous

children in foster care follows a long history of residential schools, forced adoptions, substandard infrastructure, and systematic underfunding of support services. In the wake of a series of class actions and a landmark Canadian Human Rights Tribunal discrimination ruling of discriminatory policies and practices, the Federal Government is investing approximately \$20 billion over 5 years for First Nations child and family support services and has passed legislation allowing First Nations to develop their own child welfare statutes. These changes are leading many First Nations to develop alternatives to colonial child protection models. For instance, some communities are exploring ways of making mutual aid, a foundational concept in Anishinaabe law, serve as a basis for a duty to support alternative to the North American child protection focus on duty to report. Building on research in Canada -- Ontario and Québec -- Germany and Australia, this panel session will examine how well mandatory reporting and alternative referral models lead to increasing services and supports for vulnerable children.

Delphine Collin-Vézina **A social pediatric sustained support model as an alternative to mandatory reporting**
Delphine Collin-Vézina, McGill University

Early in the 90s, Dr. Julien laid the groundwork for the Community Social Pediatrics (CSP) model by forging close collaborative ties between children and families living in vulnerable contexts in Montreal (Canada), local institutions and the community. Today, there are 45 independent CSP centres operating in three Canadian provinces (Quebec, New Brunswick and Ontario). Together, they serve over 13,000 children and their families. Each center is strategically situated in neighborhoods or municipalities (including Indigenous communities) that present with the highest sociodemographic challenges, including but not limited to, family poverty and heighten risk for child neglect. The ability to reach and identify children with the greatest needs to offer both preventative and intervention measures is a strength of this model, notably due to availability of resources and activities directly within the community and links with other local institutions (Clément et al., 2015). In this presentation, we will describe how this integrated social medicine approach that focuses on the needs, interests and fundamental rights of children in vulnerable circumstances can create a proximal protective circle around the child. By leveraging the child's strengths together with the resources of their family and the key people in their life and their community, risk of child maltreatment can be regularly assessed, monitored and alleviated through continuous support and involvement.

Barbara Fallon **Ontario's ever expanding mandatory reporting criteria.**
Barbara Fallon, University of Toronto; Rachael Lefebvre, University of Toronto; Nico Trocmé, McGill University

Over the last two decades the criteria for reporting and investigating suspected child maltreatment in Ontario have broadened to include any form of direct or indirect exposure to intimate partner violence as well as situations where there are no specific maltreatment concerns, but there is a perceived risk that maltreatment could occur. Rates of investigations have more than tripled from 21.5 investigations per 1,000 children in 1998 to 62.89 in 2019. The largest increases have come from schools and the police. Schools account for 61% of all physical abuse investigations and the police for 64% of exposure to intimate partner violence investigations, yet only 4% of school referrals and 2% of police referrals involve a situation where an injury was noted, and only 15% and 22% respectively are open for ongoing services. Using data from the Ontario Incidence Studies of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect, this presentation examines how increasingly risk adverse reporting policies may be (1) diverting resources from much needed family support services, (2) limiting potential collaboration with health, education and social services, and (3) undermining families' willingness to seek and receive help.

Tonino Esposito **Quebec's narrower revolving door**
Tonino Esposito, Université de Montréal; Sonia Hélie, Institut Universitaire Jeunes en Difficulté

Relative to Ontario, Quebec's youth protection system casts a narrower investigatory net, with a rate of 22.2 investigations per 1,000 children in 2019, less than one-third the rate of investigation in Ontario. This difference is even more striking considering that it also includes non-maltreatment related evaluations for youth with behavioural problems. While Quebec's youth protection system also relies at its core on a mandatory reporting model, youth protection services are structured within an array of universal child and family support programs (including child and family counselling services, subsidized childcare and relatively progressive income support programs). However, in practice reports to youth protection often lead to a withdrawal of family support services, which translates, into a revolving door of recurring investigations, and relatively high rates of out of home placement. This presentation will draw on recent prevalence findings and recurring investigations from Québec to illustrate how child protection outcomes vary significantly among territories despite universal services being allocated across the province. We examine possible explanations for disparities in child protection outcomes across territories, considering accessibility, availability, and appropriateness of benefits, and differential risk of perception related to family situations – all of which can have an impact on how effective universal policies are in reaching families and having a desired

positive impact on their lives. This discussion calls upon policymakers, practitioners, and researchers in jurisdictions with universal policies to examine how well these policies align with the unique needs within a population. In order to ensure that universal services have a universal impact, evidence must demonstrate that equitable outcomes are actualised rather than simply envisioned.

Andreas Jud **Germany's alternative to mandatory reporting**
Andreas Jud, Ulm University

In an overall shift of European countries towards mandatory reporting legislations in child protection, Germany remains one of the few exemptions to uphold a non-mandatory reporting legislation at the national level. For historical reasons –the Nazi regime's omnipresent surveillance of citizens – any mandated intrusion into the family's privacy is seen highly critical by the legislator and avoided whenever possible. To support the prevention of violence against children and allow for its early detection, Germany offers all children and families in need voluntary child and family services (CFS) free of charge without an investigative track. In cases of reasonable suspicion of child maltreatment, the CFS are mandated to substantiate the alleged incident. Anyone, including professionals bound by legislations on professional secrecy, are allowed to report to CFS in case of reasonable suspicion – but are not mandated to. In 2022, 14 alleged incidents of child maltreatment per 1000 child residents have been evaluated by German CFS, 4 incidents per 1000 child residents substantiated. Additional analyses will provide for a cross-country and cross-systems comparison of rates and reveal predictors of substantiation and service delivery. While a legislative change towards mandatory reporting is unlikely in the near future, there is a shift towards better informing professionals on outcomes of their reporting to CFS.

Ben Mathews **Considering complex challenges in child protection and mandatory reporting:
Evidence from Australia**
Ben Mathews, Queensland University of Technology

Evidence indicates laws requiring professionals to report suspected cases of severe child maltreatment identify large numbers of children experiencing severe abuse, enabling protection and health support. However, these laws can pose implementation problems, especially for some maltreatment types. Debates about mandatory reporting laws must be informed by an understanding of multiple complexities. Between maltreatment types, there are substantial differences in nature, severity, outcomes, risk and antecedents. Within maltreatment types, children have diverse needs, depending on severity, frequency, relationship to perpetrator, protective factors, and future risk. Designing and implementing laws and social systems to protect children and support families in appropriate ways sensitive to different situations remains an enduring challenge. Doing so is imperative for public health and social justice, demanding navigation of tensions between child protection and family welfare. These challenges are magnified when considering First Nations communities, given the legacy of colonisation and violence, Western assumptions and practices being misaligned with Indigenous ways of knowing, being and doing, and the need for self-determination. This presentation integrates historical, comparative, legal, empirical, and theoretical insights to inform discussion of options for contemporary designs of laws, policies and practices to accommodate different maltreatment contexts, meet implementation challenges, and respond to cultural needs.

Session **A9** **Tuesday 7/16/2024** **2:30pm-3:45pm** **Riverwatch**

Dyadic perspectives on interpersonal violence and couple relationships

Noémie Bigras **Panel Overview Abstract**
Noémie Bigras, Université du Québec en Outaouais

Several complex and dynamic processes contribute to how partners navigate the ebb and flow of couple partnerships. The Vulnerability-Stress-Adaptation model (VSA) postulates that the partners' vulnerabilities (history of childhood interpersonal trauma, biased perceptions) are likely to influence how they will react to stressful events (conflicts) and whether or not they will resort to adaptive or nonadaptive processes (intimate partner violence). In turn, the tangle of these processes is at the heart of couples' relationships. This panel gathers four presentations that each looked at various components of the VSA model from a dyadic perspective. First, Bigras (UQO) examined the role of attachment in the longitudinal associations between childhood interpersonal trauma and relationship satisfaction. Then, Kotiuga (UQTR) looked at how enduring vulnerabilities, namely childhood interpersonal trauma are likely to hinder one's own and partner's capacity to meet both basic psychological needs and influence their reasons to engage in sex. Daspe (UdeM) examined perceptions of hostility among couples during conflicts and their links with intimate partner violence. Lastly, Dugal (UQTR) verified the directionality of associations between

psychological intimate partner violence (nonadaptive processes) and sexual satisfaction. Clinical implications for couple therapy will be discussed.

Noémie Bigras

When childhood interpersonal trauma gets in the way of experiencing security and satisfaction with one's romantic partner: A dyadic and longitudinal study

Noémie Bigras, Université du Québec en Outaouais, Natalie O. Rosen, Dalhousie University, Alice Girouard, Université de Montréal; Sandra E. Byers, University of New Brunswick; Katherine Péloqui, University of Montreal; Sophie Bergeron, Université de Montréal

Childhood interpersonal trauma (CIT) is a known risk factor for couple dissatisfaction. One prominent conceptual framework that may explain this association is attachment theory, suggesting that relationships with abusive or neglectful primary caregivers contribute to the development of insecure attachment. Yet past studies interested in the developmental significance of CIT in adult relationships have primarily used cross-sectional, non-dyadic designs. To test the dyadic associations between CIT and relationship satisfaction as well as the mediating role of attachment insecurity, a total of 210 heterosexual cisgender and sexually/gender diverse community couples completed online questionnaires at baseline (T1), 6 months (T2) and 12 months later (T3). Based on the Actor-Partner Independence Model, a single longitudinal mediation model was conducted using Mplus v8. A person's greater history of CIT was linked to both their own and their partner's lower levels of relationship satisfaction 12 months later, through their own higher attachment anxiety. Results highlight the contribution of attachment insecurity to couples' relationship satisfaction in the aftermath of CIT. They also support the importance of distal interpersonal factors in relational difficulties, supporting recommendations for attachment- and trauma-informed care like emotion focused therapy for trauma survivors.

Marie-Ève Daspe

Intimate partner violence perpetration and perception of the partner's hostility during conflict

Marie-Eve Daspe, University of Montreal; Marianne Emond, Université de Montréal; Brenda Ramos, Université de Montréal; Apollonia Helena Pudelko, Université de Montréal; Marie-Pier Vaillancourt-Morel, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) perpetrators tend to have biased perception of others' hostility. Yet, little is known regarding perception of their partner's hostility during conflicts. This study investigated whether IPV perpetration is linked to (1) overestimation of the partner's hostility and (2) projection of one's own hostility during conflict. Young adult couples ($n = 178$) from the community engaged in a video-recorded conflict discussion. Using a video-recall task, participants rated their own and their partner's hostility every 30 seconds. IPV was assessed using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales. Results of truth and bias analyses revealed that a person's perception of their partner's hostility was associated with their partner's self-rated hostility (i.e., truth; $b = .25, p < .001$) as well as their own self-rated hostility (i.e., projection bias; $b = .37, p < .001$). A main effect of sexual IPV ($b = .25, p < .001$) suggested that sexually violent individuals overestimated their partner's hostility. Physical IPV interacted with projection ($b = .17, p = .030$), indicating that physically violent individuals perceived their partner as more hostile when they themselves self-rated as more hostile. Overestimation of the partner's hostility and projection of one's own hostility in IPV perpetrators might contribute to conflict escalation and violence.

Caroline Dugal

How does psychological intimate partner violence relate to sexual satisfaction in couples? A dyadic autoregressive cross-lagged model

Caroline Dugal, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Noémie Bigras, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Natacha Godbout, University of Quebec at Montreal

Psychological intimate partner violence (PIPV) is very prevalent in the general population (Dugal et al., 2019). Yet, considering couples' sexual and relational wellbeing are closely intertwined (Freihart et al., 2020), it is surprising that no study has examined the directionality of associations between the perpetration of PIPV and the levels of sexual satisfaction in couples. This study aimed to examine the dyadic associations between PIPV and sexual satisfaction over a one-year period and to explore gender differences. A sample of 406 mixed-gender couples from the general population completed measures of PIPV (Straus et al., 1996) and sexual satisfaction (Lawrance & Byers, 1995) at two time-points, one year apart. An autoregressive cross-lagged model, using the actor-partner interdependence model framework, allowed to examine the directionality of associations between PIPV perpetration and sexual satisfaction. Unexpectedly, cross-lagged actor effects revealed that higher PIPV perpetration in women and men at T1 predicted their higher sexual satisfaction one year later. Significant cross-lagged partner effects revealed that men's perpetration of PIPV at T1 predicted lower sexual satisfaction in women at T2. Results emphasize the interdependence of couples' experiences of PIPV and their sexual wellbeing. Implications for prevention and practice will be discussed.

Judith Kotiuga

LONGITUDINAL ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN CHILDHOOD MALTREATMENT AND SEXUAL MOTIVATION IN COUPLES

Judith Kotiuga, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières

Childhood maltreatment (CM) is linked to adverse sexual outcomes in adults, such as sexual avoidance and lower satisfaction, primarily from cross-sectional studies. This study explores how CM relates to couples' sexual motivation orientations—how self-determined their sexual behaviors are—a factor crucial to sexual health. According to self-determination theory, CM may impact sexual motivation by hindering basic psychological needs (BPN) like autonomy, competence, and relatedness. We investigated the relationship between CM and various sexual motivation orientations (intrinsic to amotivation) in 333 couples (51.2% women, average age 32.64), analyzing self-report data across three time points using actor-partner interdependence mediation models. Results indicated that CM was associated with lower self-determined sexual motivations in individuals and their partners through lower BPM satisfaction. However, the contributions of distinct BPN varied across sexual motivations. These findings shed light on the interplay between psychological and sexual motivations in couples and suggest that interventions targeting basic psychological needs among individuals who have experienced CM may promote their self-determined sexual motivation orientations.

Session

B9

Tuesday 7/16/2024

2:30pm-3:45pm

Ballroom

Increasing Adults Awareness of Child Abuse/Neglect

Veronica Leva
Presented by
Catherine Cerulli

Addressing Child Abuse and Neglect Prevention through Pediatric Training
Veronica Leva, Mt. Hope Family Center; Catherine Cerulli, University of Rochester;
Brooke Baiocchi, Mount Hope Family Center; Aya Cohen, Mt. Hope Family Center;
Mikael Xie, Mount Hope Family Center; Ruth du Plessis, University of Rochester

Mt. Hope Family Center hosts TRANSFORM, one of 3 NICHD-funded child abuse and neglect (CAN) prevention centers. TRANSFORM includes a community engagement core (CEC), which translates science into practice for providers responding to CAN. Our CEC partners with professional organizations to assess, amplify or augment education and policy for law enforcement, first responder, health, and legal providers. Breaking the intergenerational cycle of violence promotes health and wellbeing for children, families, and communities. Equipping youth-serving providers with the knowledge and skills that they need to detect risk factors and provide mitigating resources starts with strong, evidence-based provider education (EBE).

Our public-private partnership with Lecturio, a health education company reaching >2,000,000 learners in more than 175 countries, provides us access to educational materials targeting pediatric provider skills. Our interdisciplinary team reviewed the materials using a coding sheet created by our team and reviewed by our Advisory Board. We used an iterative, adaptive coding process to review CAN materials, curriculum for high-risk groups, and a representative sample of broader pediatric content. We hypothesized we would not find explicit EBE to prevent, reduce or mitigate CAN risk.

We found little CAN specific content; a search for "CAN" yielded >2,000 results, only 11 of which were specific to CAN. Of those materials, none were prevention-focused or noted salient socioecological risk factors.

We discuss our public-private partnerships to expand the academic reach to disseminate CAN EBE.

Emiola Oyefuga

Unraveling How Schools Across the United States Approach Educator Sexual Misconduct and Boundary Crossing

Emiola Oyefuga, Virginia Commonwealth University; Andrew Ortiz, ChildUSA; Charol Shakeshaft, Virginia Commonwealth University; Kellie Carlyle, Virginia Commonwealth University; Abigail Conley, Virginia Commonwealth University; Stacie Lefeavers, Virginia Commonwealth University; Julie Russo, Virginia Commonwealth University; Niloofar Ramezani, Virginia Commonwealth University; Emily Kitching, Virginia Commonwealth University; Annelies Smilde, ChildUSA; Amelia Anderson, Virginia Commonwealth University

Purpose: The work presented in this paper is part of a larger study that evaluates a program for the primary prevention of school employee-perpetrated sexual abuse, misconduct, and exploitation of students that places the responsibility of creating and maintaining safe cultures for children on adults. This paper shares findings from interviews with over 75 administrators from schools across the United States.

Method of Study: The qualitative data presented in this paper is from interviews with school administrators spanning 2022 to date. The 75+ administrators interviewed are from 24 public schools and 3 independent schools in 8 states. The interviews were conducted over Zoom and averaged 30 minutes per person. Interviewees encompassed diverse roles including district superintendents, principals, athletic directors, human resource officers, financial officers, building managers, school counselors, Title IX officers, and IT officers.

Results and Conclusions: The primary goal of the interviews was to understand better the policies and practices that schools have in place to prevent child sexual abuse (CSA). Beyond this, the interviews unveiled various factors influencing CSA awareness and prevention commitment. Some of the findings include the impact of leadership styles, the size and location of the school/district, the values and norms within the school environment, and the effect of past sexual misconduct scandals.

Lisa Speropolous **Evaluation of KNOW & TELL®: Increasing Adults' Knowledge of Child Maltreatment and Reporting Responsibilities**
Lisa Speropolous- Southern New Hampshire University

Many educational programs aimed at addressing child maltreatment focus on teaching people how to recognize only one type of child maltreatment, most commonly child sexual abuse, rather than all types of abuse and neglect children might experience. Limited empirical evidence exists on the effectiveness of educational programs that teach adults how to identify all types of child maltreatment, as well as what reporting responsibilities are and how to properly make a report of maltreatment once it is suspected. The goal of the present study was to fill that gap by examining whether an educational program called KNOW & TELL® increased participants' knowledge on how to identify various types of child maltreatment, what the state's mandated reporting laws are, and how to make a report in the event maltreatment is suspected. A comparison of pre-training and post-training assessment results suggests that participants demonstrated improved knowledge on the signs of child maltreatment, reporting responsibilities, and intervention procedures after completing the training. The findings of this research support the development and implementation of state-specific educational programs that raise awareness on child maltreatment and teach adults what their statutorily mandated responsibilities are and how to report child maltreatment when it is suspected.

Amy Baker **Human service professionals' observations of suboptimal parenting: Barriers to intervention and potential solutions**
Amy Baker, Vincent J. Fontana Center, New York Foundling; Marla Brassard, Teachers College, Columbia University; Janet Rosenzweig, Institute for Human Studies; Roslyn Murov, New York Foundling

This study was designed to learn about the types of sub-optimal parenting observed by human service professionals and the barriers they faced in moving from being a bystander to an intervenor on behalf of children. The focus was on situations in which the behavior was not reportable as suspected abuse or neglect by state definitional and mandated reporting standards but was still considered problematic.

Twenty-four human service professionals participated in an in-depth audio interview about the types of poor parenting they observed and the barriers they perceived to their intervening. Using an inductive grounded theory approach, a set of themes were identified based on the content of the interviews. Teams of coders independently coded statements extracted from the transcripts according to these themes and subthemes (average kappa = .80).

Seven types of problematic parenting were mentioned by the interview participants: physical aggression, verbal aggression and rejection threats, lack of supervision, poor parental coping, interfering with a child abuse investigation, and imposing their own needs on the child. Five main categories of barriers to intervention were identified: role constraint, the parent's behavior not considered to be bad enough, bad timing, uncertain what to do, and fear of parental response.

Human service professionals are in a position to observe parents engaging in behaviors that if persistent or severe would qualify as child maltreatment. Many do not intervene even though they are concerned about the impact of these parental behaviors on children. By far, the most common reason for not intervening was worry/fear about the parent's reaction.

These findings lend themselves to numerous suggestions for improving prevention and intervention when parents engage in sub-optimal parenting. Many of the professionals interviewed felt that agencies that provide human services to parents and children can benefit from providing their workers with enhanced training, support, and practice in intervening in ways that can feel helpful and respectful in order to redirect parents away from these types of parenting behaviors. In addition, they could engage in efforts to improve the environments and culture of their agencies to reduce parental stressors which are significant triggers for poor parenting.

Session C9 Tuesday 7/16/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Harbor's Edge

Sherry Hamby - Resilience Portfolio Consortium Interest Group Meeting

Session D9 Tuesday 7/16/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Wentworth

Moving the Needle Closer: On Three Decades of Research on the Validation, Dissemination, and Implementation of a Standardized Family Maltreatment Classification System

Vini Zaninovic

Panel Overview Abstract

Vini Zaninovic, NYU Family Translational Research Group; Kelly Daly, NYU; Richard Heyman, New York University

This panel will describe the conception, refinement, and dissemination of a family maltreatment classification system within the United States' largest family maltreatment agency, The United States Military Family Advocacy Program. We will describe the research on operationalizing, field-testing, and iterating definitions of subtypes comprising the maltreatment classification system, as well as research supporting that valid definitions can be reliably adopted and used for substantiating incidents. The unique combination of the standardized maltreatment definitions used within the Field-tested Assessment, Intervention-planning, and Response (FAIR) system reveals the pros and potential pitfalls of a community-based approach to family maltreatment. Echoing prior literature, recent studies on the implementation and replication of the FAIR system highlight the need for exploration as to why specific operationalizations of maltreatment subtype criteria are more difficult to reliably substantiate, in particular, child neglect. In closing, the panel will discuss current work examining potential biases and incident-related characteristics that make it difficult to reach substantiation agreement.

Vini Zaninovic

Challenges Reaching Consensus: Case Qualities that Sway Maltreatment Substantiations

Vini Zaninovic, NYU Family Translational Research Group

Largescale research on the development and dissemination of a maltreatment classification system across forty-two individual Family Advocacy Programs (FAP) demonstrates promising results of standardized maltreatment definitions that are valid, reliable, and can be successfully implemented with fidelity. Average agreement across maltreatment definitions between master raters and FAP Incident Determination Committees (IDC) consistently fell between 84.8%–95.1%. Although high levels of agreement have remained stable across time and agencies, patterns of lower agreement for specific maltreatment subtypes have been evident across our research. In particular, child sexual abuse (80%) and child neglect (78%) fall below the average agreement. The purpose of this study is to examine whether there are (a) certain family characteristics (e.g., demographics, diagnoses) that yield more disagreement, (b) features (e.g., quality and quantity of information available, conflicting reports) of incident summaries that yield more disagreement and (c) child neglect subtypes (e.g., abandonment, exposure to physical hazards) yield the most disagreement.

Kelly Daly

Adoption of a Maltreatment Classification System: Insight from Implementation Science

Kelly Daly, New York University; Amy Slep, New York University; Richard Heyman, New York University

Family violence is a ubiquitous global phenomenon associated with profound negative sequelae at the individual and societal levels. Despite considerable research on maltreatment criteria, discrepancies between the way researchers and child protection agencies define maltreatment abound. We consider factors that challenged and facilitated the adoption of a standardized maltreatment classification system across forty-two individual sites over two decades. Additionally, we review the results of a study assessing whether the inclusion of any of three evidence-informed training techniques (i.e., caseworker-based self-assessment versus supervisor feedback only; a motivation-enhanced (using motivational interviewing skills) brief for stakeholders versus status quo briefs; live feedback delivered on a per-case basis versus per-meeting) impacted fidelity. Across experimental conditions, the average agreement between committees and master reviewers ranged from 84.8% to 95.1% for case substantiations (except child neglect which yielded 78% agreement). Study results revealed that the training techniques were not associated with adherence to the classification system definition criteria. General linear modeling indicated that none of the techniques were significantly associated with percent agreement between committees and master reviewers (Cohen's d , -0.104 to 0.343). Results reveal the feasibility of reliably disseminating the classification system on a large scale and across time.

Richard Heyman

A Research Program Testing Field-Usable, Reliable, and Valid Criteria for Partner and Child Maltreatment

Richard Heyman, New York University; Amy Slep, New York University

Purpose

We review a system for field-usable, reliable, and valid criteria for partner and child maltreatment.

Method

We will review studies including (1) a content validity study, (2) a mixed-method study with clinicians regarding clinical utility, (3) the development of operationalized criteria, (4) evaluation of the revised criteria under typical usage in field settings, (5) evaluation of the revised criteria disseminated worldwide in one social-service agency, and (6) replications in both a U.S. state and a worldwide dissemination in another social-service agency.

Results

Agreement between local-community committees and master reviewers was 92% ($\kappa=0.84$) in a five-community field trial and was maintained at 91% ($\kappa=0.84$) when the criteria were disseminated worldwide. (This is notably better than inter-rater agreement on individual mental health disorders in civilian research [meta-analytic mean $\kappa=0.27$]). Both social workers and family representatives perceived the process as fair to both alleged offenders and victims. Likely because of the bright line offered by the criteria and the belief that the system was fair, large reductions (e.g., 50%) in recidivism were documented in two studies.

Conclusions

Reliable and valid classification is possible and led to the adaption of these criteria sets in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders-5 and the ICD-11.

Session

E9

Tuesday 7/16/2024

2:30pm-3:45pm

Woodbury

Online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children

David Finkelhor

Panel Overview Abstract

David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire

This panel will present an overview of findings from two US surveys of online sexual abuse. Topics to be covered include definitions and operationalization of online sexual abuse, varieties of abuse dynamics, the special vulnerability of sex and gender minorities, help-seeking and new insights into online commercial exploitation.

David Finkelhor

Online Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Children in a National Victim Survey

David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire;

Objective: To give an overview of the Technology Facilitated Abuse study and highlight some conceptual challenges

Method: The online survey sample comprised 2639 respondents aged 18-28 from the KnowledgePanel maintained by the survey research firm IPSOS.

Results: Childhood (prior to age 18) prevalence rates were calculated to represent several cross-cutting concepts: Online child sexual abuse (15.6%); image based sexual abuse (11.0%); self-produced child sexual abuse images (7.2%); non-consensual sexting (7.2%); online grooming by adults (5.4%); revenge pornography (3.1%); sextortion (3.5%); online commercial sexual exploitation (1.7%). The prime age of vulnerability across all categories was 13-17. Perpetrators in most categories were predominantly dating partners, friends and acquaintances, not online strangers. Several key conceptual issues challenge the field with regard to classifying online abuse: Is unwanted online solicitation countable as abuse and for whom? How should experiences of youth above the age of consent be counted? How important is it to ask about and count wanted or self-initiated interactions between juveniles and adults that violate statutory sex crime laws.

Conclusions: There are many unresolved questions about how to conduct prevalence surveys of online sexual abuse.

Deirdre Colburn

Help-Seeking From Websites and Police in the Aftermath of Technology-Facilitated Victimization

Deirdre Colburn, University of New Hampshire; David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire; Heather Turner, Crimes against Children Research Center

This study used data from a nationally representative online panel of adults aged 18 to 28 to examine experiences of help-seeking from websites and police following an episode of technology-facilitated abuse. A total of 1,952 unique technology-facilitated abuse (TFA) victimization episodes from childhood and adulthood were identified and used in analyses. Participants were asked whether the incident was reported to the website or police, barriers to reporting,

and features of the website's or law enforcement's response. Results found very low rates of reporting to both websites (7.3%) and law enforcement (4.8%). Image-based offenses had higher rates of reporting. A greater negative emotional impact significantly increased the odds of reporting to each source. Participants were largely unsatisfied with response from websites and police. Only 42.2% said the website did something helpful and only 29.8% found police helpful. Our findings suggest a need for improvements in how websites and law enforcement respond to victims of technology-facilitated offenses. Websites need more specifics about the types of violations that warrant reporting, clearer signposts, and encouragement about how to get help and a better publicized commitment to a rapid and serious review.

Heather Turner

Predictors of Online Child Sexual Abuse in a U.S. National Sample

Heather Turner, Crimes against Children Research Center; David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire; Deirdre Colburn, University of New Hampshire

Purpose: As technology has become increasingly integrated into the everyday lives of young people and social interactions have moved online, so too have the opportunities for child sexual abuse. Using a U.S. nationally representative online survey panel of 2639 young adults ages 18-28, the current study sought to identify risk factors for online childhood sexual abuse and compare their relevance and strength in predicting offline sexual abuse.

Method: Participants sampled from the IPSOS KnowledgePanel and were asked questions about 11 types of TFA occurring before the age of 18, and several potential risk factors.

Results: Findings indicated that: 1) Being cisgender female, non-heterosexual, and having parents with less than a high school education emerged as demographic predictors of online child sexual abuse; 2) over half of online sexual abuse victims were also victims of early offline sexual abuse; and 3) early offline sexual abuse was the strongest predictor of online child sexual abuse; and 3) most risk factors that predict online sexual abuse were even stronger predictors of offline sexual abuse.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that prevention programs directed at reducing risk of sexual abuse, in general, are likely to be effective against online sexual abuse, provided they also incorporate efforts to educate youth on the need to avoid risky online behaviors.

Wendy Walsh

Online Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children in a National Victim Survey

Wendy Walsh, National Children's Alliance and Crimes against Children Research Center University of New Hampshire; David Finkelhor, Crimes against Children Research Center, University of New Hampshire; Heather Turner, Crimes against Children Research Center; Jennifer O'Brien, University of New Hampshire

Objective: To describe the characteristics and consequences of online commercial sexual exploitation of children using a nationally representative sample.

Method: The online survey sample comprised 2639 respondents aged 18-28 from the KnowledgePanel maintained by the survey research firm IPSOS.

Results: A weighted 1.7% of the sample (N=58) described childhood experiences in which they used technology to exchange sexual talk, sexual images or other sexual activity for money, drugs, or other items. The episodes were diverse: 63% were girls, 30% boys, 7% gender fluid and 42% were sexual minorities. Half were 16 or 17 and half younger at the time of the activity. Many (44%) were involved in off-line sexual activity. The purchasers were not exclusively anonymous internet contacts; 19% were current or former intimate partners and another 10% acquaintances. Most of the exchanges (92%) were self-negotiated. Nonetheless, most reported negative reactions involving embarrassment, anxiety and feeling afraid. Sexual minority youth reported exchanging sexual talk, having a facilitator involved, feeling afraid and falling behind in school or work more often than heterosexual youth.

Conclusions: This national survey reveals childhood commercial sex that diverges from descriptions based on police and social agency data. The dynamics suggest the need for alternative approaches to prevention.

Session

F9

Tuesday 7/16/2024

2:30pm-3:45pm

Warner

The Fathers for Change Program to Reduce IPV and Child Maltreatment

Carla Stover

Panel Overview Abstract

Carla Stover, Yale University Child Study Center

Fathers for Change (F4C) is a novel, individual clinical intervention for fathers who have used violence with their partners and/or children. F4C addresses 9 individually focused core topics, 4 co-parent topics, and 5 father-child focused topics in 60-minute individual therapy sessions over 18-24 sessions. In the context of a strong working

alliance developed through focus on fatherhood, F4C employs a continual emphasis on reflective functioning and emotion regulation skills. Improvement in these targets in turn leads to reduced IPV and child maltreatment. F4C motivates the father to change by continually recognizing his desire to be a better parent and facilitating his ability to reflect on the experiences of his co-parent and children and learn skills to manage his emotions to improve outcomes for his family. This panel of 4 presentations will include: 1) an overview of F4C intervention and a pilot randomized trial comparing F4C to the Duluth Model Domestic Violence Intervention; 2) examination of within session coding of change mechanisms in F4C compared to Duluth; 3) a program evaluation of a statewide program implementation with child welfare involved families; and 4) a propensity score match study of F4C compared to treatment as usual in the community in reducing child maltreatment.

Carla Stover

A Randomized Trial of Fathers for Change Compared to Duluth Model Domestic Violence Intervention

Carla Stover, Yale University Child Study Center

Fathers for Change (F4C) is an individual clinical intervention for fathers who have used violence with their coparents/partners and/or children. This presentation will explain the theoretical rationale for the intervention and an overview of the 4 phases of F4C: 1) engagement, 2) individual reflective functioning and skill building, 3) coparenting and 4) restorative parenting and how it differs from Duluth Model Domestic Violence Intervention (DVI). Fathers of children under the age of 12 who had used IPV in the last 12 months and were referred by child protective services or the courts due to IPV were recruited and randomly assigned to F4C, DVI-Individual treatment or DVI-Group treatment (N=63). Fathers were assessed at baseline, weekly during the 18 weeks of treatment and post-treatment. IPV and child maltreatment risk behaviors were self-reported weekly by fathers using a daily diary method. Repeated measures analysis revealed fathers in the DVI-Group reported significantly more IPV incidents (physical, psychological, verbal) and hostile parenting (yelling, screaming, corporal punishment) during the 18 weeks of treatment than the other two groups. F4C fathers had fewer IPV incidents overtime than the other two groups. F4C fathers also had significantly greater improvement in emotion regulation as measured by the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS) than the other two groups. These data suggest individually delivered treatment may reduce IPV and risky parenting behaviors more than Duluth model group treatment and that F4C may have additional benefits long term by improving emotion regulation skills.

Rebecca Beebe

Further Evidence for Fathers for Change: A Propensity Score Matched Analysis

Rebecca Beebe, CT Children's Injury Prevention Center; Meghan Fish, Connecticut Children's; Susie DiVietro, Connecticut Children's Medical Center; Carla Stover, Yale University Child Study Center

A propensity score matched (PSM) analysis was used to examine if families with fathers who completed Fathers for Change (F4C), an individual intervention designed to reduce IPV and child maltreatment, had significantly lower rates of new reports of child maltreatment over a 12-month period compared to a PSM sample of families of fathers from the same communities who did not receive F4C. De-identified data were extracted from the Connecticut Department of Children and Families electronic case records system on all accepted child maltreatment reports received between January 1, 2015, and April 30, 2020. PSM successfully balanced co-founders (e.g. location of service, severity of IPV, past child protection reports, demographics) to create a comparison group. Logistic regression analyses of 1:1 PSM pairs revealed that control fathers were 2.4 times more likely to have a new maltreatment report during the 12-month follow-up period than F4C fathers. These findings suggest that F4C may provide an effective approach for reducing risk of repeat maltreatment among child protection referred children with identified IPV exposure. This presentation will review the process and findings of the PSM analysis.

Meghan Fish

Presented by

Rebecca Beebe

A Statewide Evaluation of Fathers For Change

Meghan Fish, Connecticut Children's; Rebecca Beebe, CT Children's Injury Prevention Center; Maggie Holland, University of New Haven; Susie DiVietro, Connecticut Children's Medical Center; Carla Stover, Yale University Child Study Center

A statewide implementation of Fathers for Change (F4C) supported by the CT Department of Children and Families has demonstrated significant reductions in IPV behaviors and children's exposure to co-parental conflict, and significant improvements in reflective functioning, emotional regulation, anger arousal among co-parents who complete the program. The evaluation also suggests broad acceptability of F4C across populations, with low withdrawal rates and attrition, which were not associated with employment, race, ethnicity, or education level. This presentation will review data collected across 6 agencies by clinicians at pre and post F4C treatment with fathers and their female co-parents (N = 204). We will discuss baseline measures to give a picture of the population served and the impact of F4C on intimate partner violence (IPV), as measured by mothers' reports on the Abusive Behavior Inventory, children's exposure to conflict on the Co-parenting Relationship Scale, and fathers' symptoms. Next, we will present findings from an examination of F4C delivered in person compared to by telehealth during the COVID19

pandemic (N =329) showing that improvements in symptoms and reductions in IPV were consistent when F4C was delivered by telehealth during COVID19 as compared to pre-pandemic delivered in person.

Danielle Shayani **Identifying in-session predictors of violence in IPV interventions: An examination of Fathers for Change and Duluth**

Danielle Shayani, University of Delaware

Purpose: It is not yet clear how F4C and Duluth have their effects.

Methods: Participants were 60 treatment-seeking fathers with a recent history of IPV. Participants were randomly assigned to receive F4C (n = 30) or Duluth (n = 30). They were included if they completed baseline questionnaires and attended at least one individual session (F4C: n = 26; BIP-I: n = 24). IPV was measured using self-report (Abusive Behavior Inventory; ABI). The CHANGE, a coding system of therapeutic change processes, was used to code video recordings of individual sessions from F4C and Duluth in the same period.

Results: Linear regression analyses were conducted using multiple-group analysis in SEM. Latent change scores of ABI were regressed on average levels of the CHANGE variables. In F4C, more avoidance (B = 6.44, p < .001) and self-efficacy (B = 6.71, p = .001) predicted more IPV, and a focus on rigid maladaptive patterns (B = -6.88, p < .001) and more cognitive-emotional processing (B = -6.72, p = .002) predicted less IPV at posttreatment. In Duluth, there were no significant predictors of IPV.

Conclusion: Findings suggest the importance of several process variables that predict change in F4C. Future studies need to explore additional processes of change in Duluth. Together, these findings highlight potential intervention targets that can guide further development of IPV treatments.

Session **H9** **Tuesday 7/16/2024** **2:30pm-3:45pm** **Gardner**

IPV Prevalence

Maureen Sanderson **Are lifetime interpersonal violence rates higher among non-Hispanic Black and White Older Women living in Southeastern United States?**

Maureen Sanderson- Meharry Medical College; L Lauren Brown -Meharry Medical College; Mekeila Cook- Meharry Medical College; Vincent Morelli - Meharry Medical College; Ann Coker -University of Kentucky

Few studies investigate lifetime interpersonal violence or abuse (IVA) rates in a lower income, primarily minority population in the United States (U.S.). Using data from the Southern Community Cohort Study (SCCS), we explored forms of lifetime IVA among Black and White females. Data on lifetime IVA were collected between 2012-2015 with 22,570 females residing in 12 states in the southeastern U.S. Relative to White females included in the SCCS, Black females were hypothesized to be more likely to have experienced lifetime violence or abuse. After adjusting for differences in age, income and enrollment source, Black females were 60% less likely to have experienced either adult intimate partner violence or childhood abuse or neglect (adjusted rate ratio (aRR)=0.40; 95% confidence interval (CI): 0.37-0.43) than White females.

Explanations for finding lower IVA rates among Black compared with White females include racial differences in violence or abuse experienced. Findings underscore the importance of creating a clear and shared understanding of what constitutes violence or abuse. Our regional data agreed with national data in terms of IVA against women of all races - a staggering 41% - indicating a need to create an environment where females of all races feel comfortable disclosing lifetime IVA.

Anna Paden McCormick **Prevalence and determinants of physical intimate partner violence during pregnancy among ever-married women age 18-49 in India**

Anna Paden McCormick, School of Public Health, University of Maryland; Marie Thoma, University of Maryland; Mona Mitta, University of Maryland

Purpose: Intimate partner violence (IPV) during pregnancy is associated with low birth weight, preterm birth, stillbirth. We examined the prevalence, risk and protective factors associated with experiencing lifetime physical IPV during pregnancy (PIPVDP) among Indian women.

Method of Study: National Family and Health Survey Round 5 data (2019-2021) from 60,561 Indian women was analyzed to estimate lifetime PIPVDP. Using multiple logistic regression, we investigated associations between individual and relational factors and PIPVDP, including demographics, empowerment, witness/acceptance of IPV, alcohol use, lifetime sexual and emotional IPV, husband's controlling behaviors.

Results: 2.64% of women reported ever experiencing PIPVDP. Women who experienced emotional or sexual IPV were 213% (aOR 3.13, 95% CI 2.41-4.08) and 215% (aOR 3.15, 95% CI 2.40-4.14) more likely to experience PIPVDP. Women who reported their husband often got drunk were 346% (aOR 3.46, 95% CI 3.26-6.12) and who reported 4-6 controlling behaviors were 265% (aOR 3.65 95% CI 2.67-5.00) more likely to experience PIPVDP. Empowerment was protective against PIPVDP (aOR 0.74, 95% CI 0.58-0.94).

Conclusions: This study provides new evidence that controlling behaviors are strongly associated with PIPVDP. Prior experience of IPV and drinking are known risks for PIPVDP, yet experiencing controlling behavior was a much stronger indicator, and it may be easier to screen for. Women should be screened before and during pregnancy for husband's controlling behaviors, drinking, and empowerment to identify those most at risk of PIPVDP and prevent abuse.

Tanitoluwa Akinbode Adeniba Exploring Intimate Partner Violence in African Communities: A Scoping Review

Tanitoluwa Akinbode Adeniba, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Maya Carter, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Purpose. Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a significant global public health issue, particularly affecting women, and children in Africa at strikingly higher rates (Stöckl et al., 2021). This scoping review examined the literature on the effects of IPV on families in Africa, and explored prevailing cultural influences (Dickson et al., 2023). Methods: We identified 2,716 peer-reviewed articles on IPV in Africa from online cross-disciplinary databases and selected 40 articles exploring the experiences of women and children impacted by IPV living in African countries and African immigrant communities living abroad. Results. Our preliminary findings show that the experience of IPV in Africa and African communities living abroad is complex, with a wide variation in perceptions and experiences of IPV. We also anticipate that survivors will employ both positive and negative coping mechanisms. Conclusions. Our results will provide valuable insights that inform global strategies to address IPV and underscore the urgent need for a more robust IPV literature that explores global cultural contexts and interventions. Recognizing cultural diversity and unique challenges enriches the global IPV discourse on effective strategies to prevent IPV within African communities.

Adeem Massarwi

Prolonged Exposure to Political Violence and Mental Health Outcomes among Palestinian Adults: The Moderating Role of Perceptions of Social Capital

Adeem Massarwi, Ben Gurion University of the Negev, The Spitzer Department of Social Work; Muhammad Haj-Yahia, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem; Charles Greenbaum, The Hebrew University of Jerusalem

Background and purpose: Millions of people globally live in fragile areas affected by prolonged war, political violence, and ethno-national unrest conflicts. We will refer to such events as exposure to political violence (EPV). In the context of conflict affected settings, civilians are exposed to different forms of violence, exploitation, and abuse, that damage individuals' safety and mental health, families' well-being, and communities' infrastructure.

Despite a well-established body of knowledge regarding the association between EPV and mental health outcomes, little is known about the potential of personal and social factors in mitigating this association. We aim to fill out this gap. The current study investigates the moderating role of perceptions of social capital on the association between Palestinian adults' EPV and mental health outcomes (post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) and psychological distress).

Social capital refers to different aspects of social life, such as networks, solidarity, and trust, enabling people to act together effectively (Putnam, 1996). Drawing on the Life Stress Paradigm, we suggest that those with greater external stressors would show higher levels of mental health distress, and the presence of social resources, such as social capital, would buffer the stressor's negative impact on individuals' outcomes. Following this theoretical approach, we aim to examine the moderating effect of social capital on the association between prolonged EPV (during the last year and preceding years) and mental health outcomes (PTSS and psychological distress) among a large cluster systematic random sample of Palestinian adults (N = 2,934) from East Jerusalem and the West-Bank, controlling for age, gender, geographical living area (West Bank; East Jerusalem), type of living area (city; village; or a refugee camp), level of education, and family socio-economic status (SES).

Methodology: A self-administered questionnaire was filled-out by the participants. The questionnaire consisted of the following parts, questions, and scales: Sociodemographic Data, Socio-Economic Status (SES), Exposure to Political Violence Scale (EPVS) for assessment of EPV during the previous year and in preceding years, Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI) for assessment of Psychological Distress Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Inventory (PTSDI) for assessment of PTSS, and Social Capital Inventory (SOCAI). EPV is the independent variable in this study, while the Psychological Distress and PTSS are the dependent/outcome variables among the adults. Social capital is a moderator variable. The study sample included 2,934 Palestinian parents (M of age= 43.77 years; SD = 6.96) from the West Bank (83.7%) and East Jerusalem (16.3%) in different types of living areas, where 39.4% live in a city, 5.8% live in a refugee camps, and 54.8% live in a village. Most of the participants were males (56.6%; 43.4% females), and most of them were Muslims (98.4%) and the rest (1.6%) were Christian. We present here partial results of a larger

study among dyads of Palestinian adolescents and one of their parents. The study was conducted in full collaboration with the Palestinian Ministry of Education, during January-April 2011.

Data Analysis: A PROCESS moderation analysis was performed using SPSS (PROCESS-Model #1 developed by Preacher & Hayes, 2008) to test the moderating role of participants' perceptions of Social Capital on the correlation between prolonged EPV (i.e., during the last year and preceding years) and mental health outcomes (PTSS and psychological distress). In this analysis, age, gender, level of education, living area, type of living area, and family socio-economic status were held as covariates.

Results: The findings of the study show that EPV during the last year and the years in the past is positively and significantly associated with adults' mental health outcomes (PTSS and psychological distress) respectively ($r = .203$, $P < .000$; $r = .216$, $P < .000$). Furthermore, the findings of the moderation analyses have shown that the correlation between adults' EPV during the preceding years and PTSS was stronger among those who reported lower levels of perceptions of social capital. In a similar vein, it was found that the association between EPV over the past year and the total score of mental health outcomes was stronger among those who reported lower levels of perceptions of social capital. In other words, adults' perception of social capital serves as a moderator on the association between EPV over the preceding years and mental health outcomes. The results were significant after controlling for age, gender, living area, type of living area, and family socio-economic status. However, adults' EPV was not found to be significantly related to mental health outcomes (total score, PTSS and psychological distress) during the last year and during previous years.

Conclusions and implications: the findings of the study highlight the importance of social resources and networks as a protective factor among civilians in fragile communities, which are subjected to chronic stress and violence. We suggest that it is important to develop interventions designed to strengthen social resources of individuals in conflict-affected settings which would serve as a resource of resilience. The findings are of importance for mental health practitioners who work with vulnerable communities in conflict-affected settings.

Session 19 Tuesday 7/16/2024 2:30pm-3:45pm Lear

Addressing Sexual Assault on College Campuses: Innovations in Programming for Women

Ruschelle Leone

Panel Overview Abstract

Ruschelle Leone, Georgia State University; Charlene Senn, University of Windsor

Rates of sexual assault (SA) on college campuses remain high. Indeed, 1 in 3 US college women report attempted or completed rape (Koss et al., 2021). Perpetrators are solely responsible for preventing SA. Yet, programs targeting men have had iatrogenic effects, with few exceptions (e.g., Salazar et al., 2014). To this end, feminist scholars have called for programs for women that include training in harm-reduction behaviors that can reduce SA risk while still placing the responsibility of SA on the perpetrator (Gidycz, 2018; Ullman, 2020). Programs for women have demonstrated efficacy at reducing rates of SA (e.g., Senn et al., 2015) and can continue to be refined to increase reach and target women at the greatest risk of experiencing SA. This symposium addresses this gap in the literature. Following Dr. Senn's overview of the efficacy and effectiveness of the in-person Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA) SA resistance program, Dr. Leone will review data on acceptability and preliminary outcomes of an EAAA adaptation for college women who use alcohol and cannabis at high levels. Next, Dr. Senn will present feasibility and acceptability data from an internet-delivered Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (IDEA3) program. Finally, Dr. Orchowski will present an integrated intervention for alcohol use, sexual functioning, and sexual victimization.

Rushelle Leone

Acceptability and Preliminary Efficacy of an Integrated Alcohol, Cannabis, and Sexual Assault Resistance Education Program (EAAA+)

Rushelle Leone, Georgia State University; Charlene Senn, University of Windsor; Nicole Mullican, Georgia State University; Cynthia Stappenbeck, Georgia State University; Clayton Neighbors, cneighbo@Central.UH.EDU; Laura Salazar, Georgia State University; Kevin Gray, Medical University of South Carolina; Amanda K. Gilmore, Georgia State University

One in three college women experiences sexual assault (SA). Feminist scholars have called for programming that empowers women by increasing their ability to recognize and resist SA. One such program, the Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act SA Resistance Education Program (EAAA), has demonstrated lower rates of SA (Senn et al., 2015, 2017), but could be enhanced by targeting alcohol and cannabis use, two known SA risk factors. This study evaluated the acceptability and preliminary efficacy of integrating alcohol and cannabis content into EAAA. College women (n=14) who reported past-month heavy alcohol use and cannabis use participated in the adapted program. Women

completed a pre- and post-program assessment and acceptability measures throughout the program. Women rated the program very high in acceptability and were highly likely to recommend it to others. Qualitative data indicated that some women wanted more cannabis and/or alcohol content included. There were significant pre-post changes in substance use descriptive norms, readiness to change substance use, and SA resistance self-efficacy when intoxicated. Results indicate that the adapted content is acceptable for the target population and has promising pre-post changes on alcohol, cannabis, and SA-related outcomes. Future research will test the feasibility of the modified program in a pilot randomized controlled trial.

Charlene Senn **The Efficacy and Effectiveness of the Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA) Sexual Assault Resistance In-Person Program for University Women**
Charlene Senn, University of Windsor; Misha Eliasziw, Tufts University

The Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (EAAA) Sexual Assault Resistance Program, also known as Flip the Script with EAAATM is 12-hour evidence-based program designed for young (17–24-year-olds) women-identified students in the early years of university. The program has been shown to have efficacy in reducing sexual assault in a rigorous randomized controlled trial (e.g., 50% reduction in completed and attempted rape across 1-year, 2015) and effectiveness when delivered by universities (e.g., 57% reduction in completed rape across 6-months, 2023). As a result, adaptations are underway to extend the reach of the program to other populations (e.g., teen girls 14 and over, Francophone students). Early research on two such adaptations, one for women-identified students who are heavy alcohol and cannabis users and one for hybrid online/in person delivery, are presented in the current panel. This presentation sets the stage by providing an overview of the content and process of the EAAA program and evidence that the original version of the program works when implemented on university campuses.

Charlene Senn **A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Internet-Delivered Enhanced Assess, Acknowledge, Act (IDEA3) intervention: Interim Feasibility and Acceptability**
Charlene Senn, University of Windsor; Sarah Peitzmeier, University of Michigan; Paula Barata, University of Guelph; Katie Edwards, University of Nebraska – Lincoln; Misha Eliasziw, Tufts University

We examined implementation feasibility and participant acceptability for a hybrid online/in-person delivery adaptation of the effective in-person EAAA sexual assault resistance program. Internet-Delivered EAAA (IDEA3) was delivered as part of a randomized controlled trial to test efficacy. Students were recruited at 4 universities and were randomized with a partner to receive the IDEA3 intervention or a 1-hour consent workshop. Acceptability was assessed via brief session surveys and attendance/dose. 262 women had been randomized as of Feb 2024. Acceptability was high, with women in IDEA3 reporting a mean 8.3/10 for enjoyment of each session and 8.8/10 for likelihood to recommend IDEA3 to other women. Most attended 3 or 4 sessions. By July, we will have updated figures. The hybrid model in which each person meets in-person with a peer and Zooms in together created coordination difficulties when partners' investment in the study differed. There were more participant issues (e.g. disruptiveness) than with in-person EAAA. However, participants reported that the virtual activities and getting to know their partner were the best parts of the program. The virtual groups allowed for smaller groups from multiple campuses to join together. IDEA3 appears to be feasible and acceptable and offers valuable lessons for implementing online adaptations of other evidence-based interventions.

Lindsay Orchowski **An Integrated Intervention to Address Alcohol Use, Sexual Functioning, and Sexual Victimization among College Women**
Presented by
Prachi Bhuptani
Lindsay Orchowski, Alpert Medical School of Brown University; Prachi Bhuptani, Rhode Island Hospital and Brown University; Caron Zlotnick, Buter Hospital; Jennifer Johnson, Michigan State University; Roselyn Peterson, Brown University; Elizabeth "Libby" Mayer, Lifespan, Rhode Island Hospital; Ananya Sharma, Rhode Island Hospital/Brown University

Alcohol misuse and sexual victimization are significant intersecting public health problems for college women. Heavy drinking is a primary risk factor for sexual victimization and increases risk for revictimization and sexual dysfunction. Many survivors of sexual violence also experience sex-related distress. Women with a history of sexual victimization report drinking to cope with sex-related distress; thereby increasing risk for revictimization in social and dating situations where potential perpetrators are present. Problematically, despite strong associations between alcohol use, sexual distress, and sexual victimization among college women, there are no interventions that concurrently target these three intersecting health outcomes in college women with a history of sexual victimization. In this presentation, we discuss the development of a new integrated intervention for college women that integrates evidence-based alcohol intervention strategies, techniques to reduce sex-related distress, and sexual assault risk reduction and resistance education with the goal of decreasing revictimization among sexually active college women with a history of sexual victimization who report heavy drinking and sex-related distress. The research follows a Stage 1A and 1B

treatment development model. Specifically, in Stage 1A information from informant interviews (N = 10) and stakeholder interviews (N = 6), and a campus advisory board were used to guide the development of the integrated intervention. Results of Stage 1 Development activities will be presented. The integrated intervention will later be tested in an open trial (N = 20) in which interview and self-report methods will be utilized to gather information regarding the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention. The intervention will be revised and then evaluated in a Stage 1B randomized pilot trial involving 90 women assigned to the proposed intervention or an attention and dose-matched control group. Women will be followed at 2- and 6- months post-baseline. In the Revision Phase, we will conduct exit interviews and revise the intervention to prepare for a larger clinical trial. Results of this research are expected to inform the development of interventions that not only target the intersection of alcohol use and sexual assault among college women, but also promote the overall sexual health of women. This integrated approach represents a shift in how these public health problems are typically addressed and has the potential to be widely disseminated and tailored for other populations.

Session B10 Tuesday 7/16/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Ballroom

Responding to Trauma Victims

Catherine Carlson

Evaluating a mind-body, collective care program (Move with HaRT) for gender-based violence survivors and activists in Uganda

Catherine Carlson, University of Alabama; Sophie Namy, Healing and Resilience after Trauma; Sylvia Namakula, Healing and Resilience after Trauma; Agnes Grace Nabachwa, Healing and Resilience after Trauma; Joyce Christine Nakiwala, Healing and Resilience after Trauma; Meagan Copeland, University of Alabama

The effect of violence and trauma on the body, and the body's role in healing and resilience, is gaining recognition. This study aimed to determine preliminary effectiveness of Move with HaRT (www.movewithhart.org), a collective care program encompassing yoga, breathwork, mindfulness, and thematic discussion, with Ugandan survivors (n=19) of GBV and human trafficking. The mixed-methods study utilized an interrupted six-wave time series design with a comparison group. Assessments included posttraumatic stress, depression, and anxiety symptoms. Qualitative in-depth interviews on participants' perceptions of the program were carried out at baseline. Fixed-effect models were used to evaluate whether mental health outcomes are different between participants in the Treatment Condition and the Comparison Condition. Qualitative data were coded and analyzed to assess perceived physical, emotional, and social wellbeing. The Fixed-effect model found significant intervention effects on PTSD ($p = .000$), depression ($p = .000$), and anxiety ($p = .000$). Qualitative findings aligned with these results, with participants' describing reduced worry, stress, anger and increased self-acceptance, hopefulness, agency, and positive relationships. The presentation will share implications for practice and next steps, including an ongoing RCT and Move with HaRT use with activists to sustain violence prevention movements.

Kristie Thomas

"Be patient with yourself": Experiences of clinical therapy among intimate partner violence survivors with a history of housing instability

Kristie Thomas, Simmons University; Isaac Rogers, Simmons University; Leah Malo, Simmons University; Eugenia Correia Knight, Simmons University

The mental health needs of intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors with a history of housing instability are well documented. Less is known, however, about their experiences engaging in clinical therapy services. The aim of this mixed methods study was to explore the therapy experiences of this vulnerable population, specifically the aspects and techniques perceived as most helpful and why, impact domains, barriers and facilitators to sustained engagement, and advice for therapists working with survivors. We recruited participants from a large social service agency in a major U.S. city, conducted interviews and a questionnaire with IPV survivors (n = 21) who identified primarily as cisgender female (95.2%) and BIPOC (85.8%), and held a focus group with clinicians (n = 3). Data were

analyzed using descriptive and focused coding. Survivors described a range of helpful and unhelpful therapy experiences, both with their current clinician and prior ones. Facilitators and barriers to engagement coalesced into four categories, each of which was influenced by IPV experience: clinician-related factors (e.g., IPV knowledge), internal challenges (e.g., internalized stigma), external forces (e.g., social support), and delivery method (virtual vs. in-person). Study findings can be used to inform clinician training and underscore the need for more low-cost therapy services for IPV survivors.

Harvey Feldman **Childhood Trauma, Gender Diversity, and Clinical Practice: Perspectives of Trans/gender Diverse Youth at the Intersection(s)**
Harvey Feldman, Dartmouth Trauma Interventions Research Center

Trans/gender diverse youth are exposed to harmful social and political structures at higher rates than their cisgender peers, resulting in myriad health disparities. Given the pervasive effects of early trauma on patterns of development, as well as the ways in which identity is shaped through a biopsychosocial process, trauma sequelae may act as a disruptor of gender identity formations, expressions and embodiments. In this paper, we will facilitate a more dynamic understanding of the multiple intersections and overlaps of childhood trauma and gender minority youth. We will do this in two primary ways: by identifying gaps in current knowledge, and by offering clinical strategies rooted in the voices of trans/gender diverse youth themselves, who hold exceptional personal strengths, protections, and contributions which can, and should, guide our understanding and clinical practice.

Christina Dardis **Characteristics of Bystanders who Intervene in Situations of Nonconsensual Distribution of Sexual Images**
Christina Dardis, Towson University; Ruisha Prasai, Towson University

Despite a wealth of studies examining bystander intervention (BI) in sexually violent situations, limited research has explored correlates of BI in response to nonconsensually-distributed sexual images (NCD). Among undergraduates who had been sent or shown NCD (n = 733), the present study explored associations between bystander characteristics (i.e., demographic, attitudinal, relational) and BI. In all, 31.9% of participants engaged in BI. Results of a logistic regression [$\chi^2(15) = 92.55, p < .001, R^2 = .179$] indicated roles for each class of variables. Among the bystander's demographics, LGB participants (p = .009), women (p < .001) and gender diverse individuals (p = .004) were more likely to intervene. Relationally, BI was positively associated with perceived victim importance and negatively associated with perpetrator importance (p's < .001). Attitudinally, the perceived acceptability of NCD was not associated with BI, however, perceptions that NCD is "not a big deal" were negatively associated with BI (p = .028). Results suggest that BI training for NCD could be targeted toward certain demographic groups and address relational and attitudinal variables. Follow-up analyses will explore correlates of specific BI types (e.g., confronting perpetrators, assisting victims).

Session	C10	Tuesday 7/16/2024	4:00pm-5:15pm	Harbor's Edge
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Child Maltreatment Interventions

Nick Morelli **Effectiveness of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) for Youth with Complex Trauma Exposure: A Systematic Review**
Nick Morelli, San Diego State University/University of California; David Straub, San Diego State University; Kajung Hong, SDSU/UCSD; Theresa Nguyen, San Diego State University; Dalia Tabibian, San Diego State University; Miguel Villodas, San Diego State University

Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT) is one of the most widely-used treatments for children and adolescents presenting with posttraumatic stress, though few studies have investigated its effectiveness for youth exposed to complex trauma: traumatic experiences that are chronic, repeated, prolonged, and interpersonal in nature. The present paper systematically reviewed, synthesized, and evaluated the existing empirical evidence for the effectiveness, feasibility, and acceptability of TF-CBT among youth with exposure to complex trauma. Twenty-three articles reporting on findings from 21 non-overlapping samples met inclusion criteria for this systematic review (total N = 1,728 individuals ranging from 3 to 25 years old). This work supported TF-CBT as a "Well-established Treatment" for reducing PTSD symptoms among youth with complex trauma histories, according to the Division 12 Task Force on Psychological Interventions; at present, TF-CBT should be considered "Possibly Efficacious" for reducing ICD-11 C-PTSD symptoms. TF-CBT was generally found to be feasibility and acceptable, though qualitative and case studies illustrated the challenges inherent in working with populations that have complex traumatic experiences. The qualitative work also provided useful recommendations for enhancing feasibility and acceptability

among this population. Overall, the present review provides a strong empirical justification for the use of TF-CBT in young people exposed to complex trauma.

Shilat Haim-Nachum Reducing Self-Stigma Among Survivors of Childhood Maltreatment: Randomized Controlled Trial of a Brief Video Intervention
Shilat Haim-Nachum, Columbia University

Survivors of childhood maltreatment (CM) often experience self-stigma, the internalization of negative attitudes such as shame, self-blame, and a reluctance to disclose their experiences. These self-perceptions pose a significant barrier to treatment-seeking and may exacerbate psychiatric distress. Prior research indicates that social contact-based interventions are effective in reducing stigma, but no study to date has examined their impact on self-stigma and increasing openness to treatment-seeking among CM survivors. This study assessed the efficacy of a brief video intervention on reducing self-stigma among CM survivors using a randomized controlled trial. We randomly assigned 655 individuals ($M_{age}=36.7$, $SD=11.2$) with a history of CM to either an intervention or control video. Participants in the intervention group viewed a two-minute video of an actor describing lifetime hardships resulting from CM and how she benefited from psychotherapy. Control-group participants observed a same-length video in which the actress described her daily activities, without any mention of CM. Self-stigma was assessed before, after, and 30 days following the intervention. Mean self-stigma scores significantly decreased from pre- to post-intervention in the intervention group, as compared to the control group. We did not find significant differences between the groups at baseline and 30-day follow-up assessments. This is the first study to demonstrate the efficacy of a brief, cost-effective, and easily disseminated video-based intervention to reduce self-stigma among CM survivors. This approach could help empower individuals with a history of CM, potentially encouraging treatment-seeking.

Marie-Hélène Gagné Effectiveness of the Triple P program in reducing family violence against children in a community roll-out
Marie-Hélène Gagné, Laval University; Marie-Ève Clément, Université du Québec en Outaouais; Tristan Milot, Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières; Pascale Voyer-Perron, Laval University; Zoé Terrault- Laval University

The Quebec Triple P – Positive Parenting Program – community roll-out allowed to: (1) evaluate the effects of Triple P versus care as usual on family violence towards the child; (2) verify whether the observed changes persisted over time. A quasi-experimental protocol with an active comparison group was used. Participants were 384 parents of at least one 0-12-year-old child, assigned to one of two groups: Triple P ($n = 291$) and Care as usual ($n = 93$). We conducted a follow-up study with 164 parents from the Triple P group. Family violence towards the child (repeated psychological aggression, minor physical violence) was measured with the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scales at pretest, post-test, and follow-up. The intervention dose received by each parent was considered in the analyses. Results showed that Triple P was effective in reducing minor physical violence, this effect persisting over time (from 36% to 21%). However, no sustainable effect was observed for psychological aggression. On the whole, our study supports the sustainable effectiveness of Triple P on a wide variety of variables, including corporal punishment of children, except for repeated psychological aggression towards children. We will discuss the importance of developing effective programs to reduce psychological aggression of children in families, and share some of our team's initiatives for this purpose.

Diana Ortega The Need for Child Maltreatment Prevention Education for Children with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
Diana Ortega, Center for Violence Prevention Research; Csenge Bodi, Center for Violence Prevention Research; Melissa Bright, Center for Violence Prevention Research

Children with intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) are at an increased risk of experiencing child maltreatment (CM) when compared to their non-disabled peers. However, prevention education programs for children with IDD and associated research are limited. A focus group study and literature review were conducted to assess considerations for prevention education for children with IDD, review existing IDD-tailored programs, and understand the implications of program implementation. Focus groups were conducted through web-based videoconferencing, recorded, transcribed, and coded via content analysis. Literature on prevention education for children with IDD exhibits significant limitations, including weak research designs. Focus group participants noted potential benefits to implementing prevention education to children with IDD, including empowering children. Challenges noted included the use of visuals, standardized vocabulary, and relatable examples while maintaining program fidelity. Adaptability through prevention education administration will better suit the needs of children with varied IDD diagnoses. It is essential for program developers to review the latest evidence on prevention education and special education. Comprehensive prevention education may equip children with IDD with skills to navigate unsafe situations.

Session D10 Tuesday 7/16/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Wentworth

Connecting the dots: A biopsychosocial perspective linking peritraumatic and chronic manifestations of child maltreatment

Andreas Jud **Panel Overview Abstract**
Andreas Jud, Ulm University

Child maltreatment is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. This panel will spotlight various facets reflecting the continuity within CM characteristics. The first talk will be given by Prof. Andreas Jud, who will present findings from a nationally representative German sample, demonstrating timing and chronicity of CM as a function of age of onset, gender, duration, and CM type. Next, Prof. Carmit Katz will present nationwide findings examining peritraumatic responses to CM, revealing the need to update terminology and understanding beyond previous conceptualization of fight-flight-freeze. Ms. Afran Attrash Najjar (PhD candidate) will then present findings from Palestinian participants in Israel regarding their childhood trauma responses to continuous intrafamilial physical abuse, uncovering socialization and historical oppression as crucial context for understanding peritraumatic responses to continuous maltreatment. Finally, Dr. Noga Tsur will shed light on the continuity of bodily manifestations of CM, as portrayed through peritraumatic pain, intrusive pain flashbacks, and chronic pain following CM. Together, the four presentations uncover multifaceted biopsychosocial components reflecting continuity within the phenomenon and the experience of CM.

Ada Talmon for **Between Peritraumatic and posttraumatic pain in child maltreatment: Shedding light**
Nogo Tsur **on the continuity of bodily experience**
Noga Tsur, Tel-Aviv University; Ada Talmon, Tel-Aviv University

Purpose: This study explores the significance and continuity of pain during and following child maltreatment (CM). Specifically, this study was conducted to test the characteristics and prevalence of peritraumatic pain in CM and pain flashbacks, and their role in explaining the high prevalence of chronic pain.

Methods: Study 1 included two samples of adult CM survivors (Sample 1: N=120, Sample 2: N=164). Study 2 included 164 adult CM survivors (Sample 2), and a community sample of 430 women (Sample 3). Participants filled self-report questionnaires.

Results: Study 1: Peritraumatic pain was reported by 57% and 42.2% of participants in Samples 1 and 2, respectively. Pain was most prevalent in physical abuse (90%), but also in sexual (63%) and emotional abuse (37.5%). Peritraumatic pain was most prevalent when the perpetrator was a family member ($p=.002$), and longer CM duration ($p<.001$). Most participants reported that the perpetrator ignored their pain (73.9%). Study 2: 23.1% of Sample 2, and 8.9% of Sample 3 reported pain flashbacks. In both samples, pain flashbacks were associated with more severe CM ($p<0.05$), and more cPTSD ($p<0.001$). Pain flashbacks were correlated with a higher risk of chronic pain ($p=0.002$).

Conclusions: The findings reveal that pain is a continuous experience, lasting for many years following CM, and potentially linked with posttraumatic chronic pain.

Vera Clemens **Timing and Chronicity of Child Maltreatment: Results from a nationally**
representative German sample
Andreas Jud, Ulm University; Vera Clemens, Ulm University

Objectives: Child maltreatment (CM) is a major risk factor across the lifespan. While research on CM and its consequences has risen strongly during the last decades, research has so far mainly focused on the lifetime-prevalence of types of CM incidents. As valid numbers on timing and chronicity of CM are lacking to date, we aimed at describing age of onset, duration and prevalence at each year of age for each CM subtype.

Methods: Using different sampling steps including a random route procedure, a cross-sectional probability sample of the German population above the age of 16, encompassing 2,514 persons (50.6% female, mean age: 50.08 years) was generated. Participants were asked about sociodemographic information in a face-to-face interview, CM was assessed using the ICAST-R questionnaire.

Results: The earliest self-reported mean age of onset was seen for neglect with 8.07 (± 3.07) years for boys and 7.90 (± 2.96) years for girls, while mean age of onset for sexual abuse was at 13.65 (± 3.86) years for boys and 13.91 (± 3.17) years for girls. The overall duration of CM was lowest for sexual abuse with 2.12 (± 2.01) years for boys and 2.35 (± 1.73) years for girls, the highest duration was seen for emotional abuse with 4.00 (± 3.54) years for boys and 4.21 (± 3.77) years for girls.

Conclusion: Our novel findings provide important epidemiological information for prevention efforts.

Carmit Katz **Children peri traumatic responses to child abuse: Towards a new conceptualization**

Carmit Katz, Tel Aviv University

Purpose: Trauma studies have emphasized the significance of peritraumatic responses to trauma; however, this aspect remains underdeveloped in the context of child abuse research. A nationwide study was conducted to examine children's peritraumatic responses to child abuse.

Methods: We analyzed 120 forensic interviews with children who have experienced child abuse, along with a retrospective analysis of 180 questionnaires and interviews with adults who have experienced child abuse, utilizing a mixed-method approach.

Results: The study's findings highlight how the fight and flight peritraumatic responses are not as pertinent in the unique context of child abuse, instead shedding light on the freeze response. Additionally, two central peritraumatic responses were identified and termed: the adaptation response and the tend response.

Conclusions: The findings underscore the necessity of updating terminology and understanding of peritraumatic responses in child abuse research, emphasizing their central importance in both prevention and intervention efforts.

Afnan Attrash Najjar Childhood Trauma Responses to Continuous Physical Abuse: A Study of Palestinians in Israel

Afnan Attrash Najjar, Tel Aviv University; Dr. Noga Tsur, Tel-Aviv University

The existing literature commonly provides explanations for childhood trauma responses to abuse within a universal framework, often overlooking intricate contextual factors. Recent and significant research posits that trauma responses are not solely instinctive but intricately entwined with diverse life contexts (Katz et al., 2020; Katz & Barnett, 2014). Building upon this premise, the proposed presentation aims to share a comprehensive examination of a study exploring the meanings and interpretations held by seventeen Palestinian participants in Israel regarding their childhood trauma responses to continuous intrafamilial physical abuse. Employing a constructivist paradigm and narrative research method, semi-structured in-depth interviews were conducted and analyzed through holistic and categorical narrative analysis methods (Lieblich et al., 1998).

The study's findings illuminate socialization and historical oppression as crucial contexts for understanding responses to intrafamilial abuse. Participants constructed a nuanced space serving as a refuge, shielding family members from external threats. Within this space, children adeptly constructed and interpreted new realms—be they physical, symbolic, or imaginary—as adaptive responses, providing relief without jeopardizing familial relationships. The examination of these novel response spaces, identified within the context of Palestinians in Israel, provides fresh insights into peri-traumatic responses to child abuse.

Session E10 Tuesday 7/16/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Woodbury

Primary Prevention of Child Physical Abuse: Understanding, Screening for, and Mitigating Risk

Catherine Taylor Panel Overview Abstract

Catherine Taylor, Boston College School of Social Work; Sophia Eisenberg, Boston College School of Social Work; Julia Fleckman, Tulane University Violence Prevention Institute; Rong Bai, East Carolina University School of Social Work; Lexie Contreras, Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine

This panel presents findings from the “Longitudinal follow-up of brief parenting interventions to reduce risk of child physical maltreatment in a selected population” study funded by the NIH/NICHHD and the CDC. The main aims of this mixed methods study were to assess the effects of brief parenting interventions. Participants were recruited in a Southern U.S. city via WIC clinics and were eligible if they were: a female primary caregiver of a child between ages 2 and 7; age 18 or older; fluent in English; returning to WIC in 3 months; and able to spend at least 2 hours in the clinic. An RCT design was used to test the effects of Triple P-Level 2 and Play Nicely on parent and child outcomes. Quantitative data were gathered from 2014 to 2022 at 3 timepoints: baseline (n=823; index child mean age =3.8 yrs), 3-month follow-up (n=741), and 4+ years follow-up (n=446; index child mean age =8.6 yrs). Paper 1 reports on the short and long-term main effects of this RCT. Paper 2 reports on the social ecology of parenting choices and intervention effects based on in-depth qualitative interviews. Papers 3 and 4 report on secondary analyses using the quantitative data. Paper 3 reports the psychometric properties of a novel “Quick Parenting Assessment” tool. Paper 4 examined low collective efficacy as a potential mediator between exposure to community violence and use of harsh parenting.

Julia Fleckman Understanding the Social Ecology of Parenting in Connection with Parenting Education Efforts to Prevent Child Physical Abuse

Julia Fleckman, Tulane University Violence Prevention Institute; Lexie Contreras, Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine; Shay Slifko, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine; Sarah Schultz, Tulane University; Grace Riley, Tulane University School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine; Catherine Taylor, Boston College School of Social Work

Purpose: The current study examines associations between female primary caregivers' exposure to community violence (ECV), use of corporal punishment (CP), and potential modification by perceived collective efficacy (PCE).
Methods: Cross-sectional (baseline; n=823) and longitudinal data (baseline and 3-month, n=764) were used from the study described in the panel overview. Cross-sectional moderation was tested in multivariate logistic regression at both time points. Longitudinal data will be used to examine change over time using change score analysis.
Results: Although preliminary findings, using baseline data only, demonstrated that higher PCE was not significantly associated with higher usage of CP (aOR 1.12; p-value = 0.035), it was found that higher, vs lower, levels of PCE was significantly associated with less use CP (aOR 0.98; p-value = 0.001). Further, a preliminary moderation analysis did not find a significant interaction between ECV and PCE (aOR 1.02; p-value = 0.107). Results from longitudinal analyses are forthcoming.
Conclusions: This study is one of the first to look at the important role that perceived community-level factors may play in parents' use of harsh parenting. Longitudinal analyses will help to clarify the potential moderating role of lower perceived CE between violence exposure and use.

Rong Bai

Quick Parenting Assessment (QPA): Validation Replication and Extension of a Novel Screening Tool to Prevent Harsh Parenting

Rong Bai, East Carolina University School of Social Work; Julia Fleckman, Tulane University Violence Prevention Institute, RoseMarie Rohrs, Boston College; Matt Gregas, Boston College; Melissa McTernan, Boston College; Seth Scholer, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; Komal Brown, Tulane University; Catherine Taylor, Boston College School of Social Work

Purpose: Intervening and modifying harsh parenting strategies have been identified as important prevention efforts to address child abuse. This study aims to assess the psychometric properties and the clinically meaningful values of the Quick Parenting Assessment (QPA), a brief screening tool designed to identify modifiable discipline strategies that place children at risk for abuse and harm.
Method: Data were collected (n=333) during the four year follow-up survey (3rd time point) of the longitudinal study described in the panel overview.
Results: The QPA demonstrated good reliability (Cronbach's $\alpha > 0.70$; test-retest $r > 0.66$). Strong construct validity was demonstrated as higher QPA scores were associated with more favorable attitudes toward spanking, more frequent use of spanking and coercive parenting, and less use of positive discipline strategies ($r = -0.41$ to 0.53 , $p < .01$). Criterion validity was demonstrated as higher QPAs were positively associated with child behavioral problems ($r = 0.20$ to 0.27 , $p < .01$). The odds of having behavioral problems were five-times greater for children of parents with QPA scores > 4 compared to those with scores of < 2 .
Conclusions: The QPA, as a validated, brief screening tool, can be utilized in diverse clinical settings to identify harsh parenting strategies, thereby aiding in efforts to prevent child abuse and promote child-well-being.

Lexie Contreras Presented by Sophia Eisenberg

Longitudinal Assessment of Exposure to Community Violence and Risk for Use of Corporal Punishment, with Potential Modification via Perceived Collective Efficacy

Lexie Contreras, Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine; Sophia Eisenberg, Boston College School of Social Work; Katherine Theall, Tulane University School of Public Health & Tropical Medicine; Catherine Taylor, Boston College School of Social Work; Julia Fleckman, Tulane University Violence Prevention Institute

Purpose: The current study examines associations between female primary caregivers' exposure to community violence (ECV), use of corporal punishment (CP), and potential modification by perceived collective efficacy (PCE).
Methods: Cross-sectional (baseline; n=823) and longitudinal data (baseline and 3-month, n=764) were used from the study described in the panel overview. Cross-sectional moderation was tested in multivariate logistic regression at both time points. Longitudinal data will be used to examine change over time using change score analysis.
Results: Although preliminary findings, using baseline data only, demonstrated that higher PCE was not significantly associated with higher usage of CP (aOR 1.12; p-value = 0.035), it was found that higher, vs lower, levels of PCE was significantly associated with less use CP (aOR 0.98; p-value = 0.001). Further, a preliminary moderation analysis did not find a significant interaction between ECV and PCE (aOR 1.02; p-value = 0.107). Results from longitudinal analyses are forthcoming.

Conclusions: This study is one of the first to look at the important role that perceived community-level factors may play in parents' use of harsh parenting. Longitudinal analyses will help to clarify the potential moderating role of lower perceived CE between violence exposure and use.

Catherine Taylor

Short and Long-Term Effects of Two Brief Parenting Interventions on Promoting Positive Parenting and Reducing Coercive Parenting Practices: An RCT

Catherine Taylor, Boston College School of Social Work; Julia Fleckman, Tulane University Violence Prevention Institute; Komal Brown, Tulane University; Sophia Eisenberg, Boston College School of Social Work; Melissa McTernan, Boston College; Seth Scholer, Vanderbilt University Medical Center; Ron Prinz, University of South Carolina

Purpose: We assessed the efficacy of two brief parenting programs, Play Nicely and Triple P Level 2, compared to a control group and hypothesized lasting, though attenuated, effects at 4-years (4Y) compared to 3-months (3M) follow-up.

Methods: A 3-arm randomized controlled trial was used. Participants were interviewed at baseline (n=823), 3M follow-up (n=741, 90% retention), and 4Y follow-up (n=446, 54% retention), at which point the index children were 8.6 years old on average. Main outcomes (positive parenting practices, spanking attitudes and frequency, and child emotional/behavioral well-being) were analyzed using linear mixed effect models and generalized estimating equations.

Results: While both interventions showed a significant increase in positive parenting, particularly parental consistency, compared to controls at 3M follow-up, effects dissipated by 4Y follow-up. The Play Nicely group showed a significant decrease in support for spanking ($b = -0.41$, $p < 0.001$) and use of coercive parenting ($b = -0.48$, $p = 0.047$) at 3M follow-up and the latter finding was sustained at 4Y follow-up ($b = -0.60$, $p = 0.042$).

Conclusions: Findings suggest that a brief parenting education intervention that could be introduced into family health and service settings, such as Play Nicely, can reduce parental risk for using coercive parenting practices in the short and long-term.

Session

H10

Tuesday 7/16/2024

4:00pm-5:15pm

Gardner

Intimate Partner Violence and Court System Involvement for Survivor-Mothers and Children

Jennifer Hardesty

Panel Overview Abstract

Jennifer Hardesty, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV), including their children, often interact with court and legal professionals as they seek protection, especially after separation. Evidence indicates these interactions are not always supportive and can even exacerbate harm. In this panel, we present a set of papers using U.S. and Canadian samples and qualitative and quantitative methods to explore: IPV survivors' experiences with legal abuse in family courts; family law attorneys' experiences representing survivors in child custody cases; and the involvement of children exposed to domestic violence in child custody proceedings and in interactions with law enforcement. Collectively, the papers underscore the ways in which formal systems meant to help survivors and their children often perpetuate disempowerment. Panelists will discuss implications for research, practice, and advocacy.

Jennifer L. Hardesty

Preparing to be Credible or to Behave? How Attorneys Describe their Work with IPV Survivors in Custody Disputes

Jennifer L. Hardesty, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Maya Carter, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Tanitoluwa Adeniba, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Matthew Rivas-Koehl, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Emily Charvat, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Christopher Maniotes, Eastern Illinois University; Brian Ogolsky, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Family court professionals often espouse assumptions about intimate partner violence (IPV) that guide them to poor responses. For example, survivors who are reasonably resistant or fearful of sharing custody are often perceived as hostile, uncooperative, or untrustworthy. Such assumptions blind professionals to the realities of survivors seeking protective agreements. At the same time, family law attorneys are in a unique position to counsel clients in ways that empower them. In this study, we explore how family law attorneys describe their work with survivors in custody disputes. At present, we are coding transcripts of interviews with 30 U.S. attorneys. Grounded theory techniques will be used to identify theoretical categories and relations among them. Most describe preparing survivors "to be

credible” by focusing on the facts of the case, trusting their attorney to protect them, and focusing on the children vs. former partners. In contrast, others describe preparing survivors “to behave,” with a primary focus on how to present themselves (e.g., show respect, remove piercings, be quiet, look the part). Subsequent analysis will explore supportive and punitive messaging within these orientations and potential for perpetuating fear of the legal process vs. creating a sense of safety. Findings have implications for training family law attorneys on empowering processes.

Ellen Gutowski **Material Losses and Mental Health for Family Court-Involved Survivor-Mothers**
Ellen Gutowski, University of Toronto

PURPOSE: When intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors turn to family court after leaving a harmful relationship, their partners often continue to abuse them via legal abuse. Despite evidence that legal abuse leads to worsened mental health for survivors, little research has examined mediators of the legal abuse-mental health link. This concurrent triangulation mixed-methods study seeks to fill this gap.

METHODS: In a sample (n=220 quantitative; n=157 qualitative) of custody-seeking survivor-mothers exposed to varying levels of legal abuse, we tested quantitative, regression-based mediation models and analyzed qualitative data to determine whether economic losses mediate the relation between legal abuse and mental health.

RESULTS: Most participants who experienced vocational and financial changes reported worsened stability during court processes. Quantitative mediation models demonstrated that vocational changes (but not financial changes) mediate the relation between legal abuse and mental health (i.e., post-traumatic stress and depressive symptoms). Qualitative data revealed that many attributed economic consequences during court to legal abuse and described how vocational and financial harms adversely affected their mental health.

CONCLUSION: We echo calls to transform family courts and underscore the need to promote the economic stability of survivors in this context.

Simon Lapierre **Father-Child Contact and Post-Separation Violence: Children’s and Young People’s Participation**

Simon Lapierre, University of Ottawa; Michèle Frenette, University of Ottawa; Naomi Abrahams, University of Ottawa; Alexandra Vincent, University of Ottawa

Over the past two decades, there has been a growing body of research examining children’s and young people’s experiences and perspectives on domestic violence (Katz, 2022; Mullender et al., 2002). Funded by the Canadian Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council, this study focuses on children’s and young people’s experiences and perspectives on father-child contact in the context of post-separation violence, and on their participation in child custody and child protection proceedings. In total, 18 individual interviews were conducted with children and young people aged 5 to 17 years in the province of Québec (Canada). Drawing on Lundy’s (2007) participation model, this paper examines the elements that promote and the elements that limit children’s and young people’s participation in child custody and child protection proceedings. This paper will also address the implications for professional practices and for the development of preventive strategies.

Maya Carter **Examining Coercive Control as a Predictor of Legal Abuse in Divorce Cases**
Maya Carter, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign; Jennifer Hardesty, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign; Brian Ogolsky, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Legal abuse, or the exploitation of the family court system to abuse and control another person, is a pervasive yet neglected issue that threatens survivors of intimate partner violence and their children during divorce. The current study aims to test the hypothesis that a higher frequency of coercive control during the marriage will be associated with experiencing legal abuse during family court involvement. The data were derived from a larger study that combined self-report survey data from mothers and corresponding administrative records for divorces filed between 2009 and 2013 in a Midwest county. Coercive control was measured by summing how frequently mothers reported experiencing 7 coercive controlling behaviors during marriage. Legal abuse was measured dichotomously in that any case with indicators of custody stalking, avoiding child support, or prolonging the divorce was coded as legal abuse. The analytic sample included 178 cases. A binary logistic regression examining the association between the frequency of coercive control and legal abuse was estimated. Supporting our hypothesis, results showed that for every unit increase in the frequency of coercive control, mothers were 1.07 times more likely to experience legal abuse ($B(SE) = .07(.03)$, $OR = 1.07$, $p < .01$). Recommendations for judicial action and future research are provided.

Amie Allen **Domestic Violence Exposure and Legal System Involvement Experiences of Young Adults: A Retrospective, Intersectional, Qualitative Study**
Amie Allen, Georgia State University; Megan Haselschwerdt, University of Tennessee

Objective: To examine children’s exposure to domestic violence (CEDV) and their experiences with legal systems utilizing intersectionality both theoretically and methodologically. We sought to answer two research questions: (1) What are the experiences of DV-exposed young adults and their interactions with legal systems? (2) How do

community, familial, and participants' perceptions of the legal systems inform their interactions with the legal systems while they were growing up, and at present?
Participants: 10 young adults with CEDV histories.
Methods: Participants completed an eligibility screener and in-depth, semi-structured interviews examining violence and abuse in their families and youths' retrospective experiences with legal systems.
Results: CEDV have predominantly negative perceptions and experiences of police, informed by their community and familial level perceptions and experiences, prior interactions with police, and White supremacy and patriarchal manifestations.

Session 110 Tuesday 7/16/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Lear

Safer Environments through the Safer Bars Program: Concept, Process, and Preliminary Data

Elise Lopez **Panel Overview Abstract**
Elise Lopez, University of Arizona

This panel will present the intervention design, lessons learned, and preliminary quantitative and qualitative results from a randomized controlled trial of the Safer Bars program. Safer Bars is a five-hour, multi-session sexual assault primary prevention intervention for liquor servers. Sexual assault is consistently associated with social contexts that support high levels of alcohol consumption such as alcohol-serving establishments (i.e., bars). The high rates of alcohol-involved sexual assault among college students demonstrate the critical need for evidence-based efforts to reduce alcohol-involved sexual assault in this population. Although bystander approaches have demonstrated some promise for reducing alcohol-involved sexual assault, to date no published studies have examined the effectiveness of implementing bystander prevention approaches with bar staff. Bar staff play an important role in managing the bar environment and culture. The prevailing norms within bar culture, frequently characterized by a sexually charged and permissive atmosphere of harassment, may reduce the likelihood of staff assuming a protective role with patrons. Rooted in the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB), Safer Bars is designed to increase bar staff members' bystander intervention as well as to induce environmental changes within the bar setting to reduce opportunities for the perpetration of sexual aggression. The program was developed and evaluated by the University of Arizona and the Arizona Department of Health Services. Promising results from program evaluations led to a \$3.5m NIAAA-funded, randomized controlled trial from 2019-2024. This panel presentation will showcase the trial findings and their applicability to research, practice, and policy.

Elise Lopez **"Safer Bars: Intervention and Cluster-Randomized Effectiveness Evaluation Design"**
Elise Lopez, University of Arizona

Given the robust evidence indicating that bars serve as hot spots for sexual aggression, interventions that improve bar staff's ability to identify and intervene in sexually aggressive situations may offer a useful approach for reducing rates of alcohol-involved sexual assault. This paper describes the programmatic conceptual model for Safer Bars, a 5-hour, multi-session intervention to train bar staff in bystander intervention and environmental design to reduce the perpetration of sexual aggression. This paper will also discuss the clinical trial protocol used to study the program's effectiveness in areas around college campuses in Arizona with high densities of alcohol-serving establishments.

Karyn Roberts **"Feasibility and Acceptability of a Bar-Staff Bystander Intervention Training Program for Reducing Sexual Aggression"**
Karyn Roberts,

This paper explores the challenges, opportunities, and successes encountered in implementing the Safer Bars Training Program. The study aims to assess the feasibility of program implementation and its acceptability among bar staff and owners. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach involving qualitative and quantitative data, the study assessed the feasibility of the Safer Bars Training program by documenting bar participation, reasons for declination, and the time elapsed during recruitment, offering insights into challenges and successes amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Acceptability was gauged through post-training surveys for bar staff (N = 220) and owners/managers (N = 22), including Likert-scale questions on various aspects of the program and open-ended inquiries about the training's best aspects and potential improvements. Despite feasibility challenges, the program showed high acceptability among bar staff, indicating its potential impact on addressing sexual aggression in nightlife settings.

Mary Koss

"The Effectiveness of Safer Bars: Preliminary Evaluation from a Clinical Trial"

Mary Koss, University of Arizona; Kelly Cue Davis, Arizona State University

This paper will present preliminary quantitative data from the Safer Bars clinical trial. The Safer Bars study utilized a cluster-randomized trial design that randomizes participants at the bar level into intervention and waitlist control arms. The sample included bars (Nbars = 56) within a three-mile proximity to the three major public Arizona universities, with an average of 10 staff members per bar (Nstaff = 564). Assessments of individual-level and bar-level outcomes occurred at baseline, training completion, and 3 months post-training, with an additional individual-level assessment at 6 months. Our hypothesized moderated-mediation model investigated the mechanisms of change through which the Safer Bars intervention creates individual-level changes in TPB constructs to increase bystander behavior. Two conceptual moderators, four theoretical mediators, and one behavioral outcome are investigated.

Preliminary data are presented for the Safer Bars cluster-randomized controlled trial with crossover. The sample included bars (Nbars = 56) within a one-mile proximity to the three major Arizona universities with (Nstaff = 594). The evaluation plan is based on the Theory of Planned Behavior [TPB]. Intervention effects on bystander behavior are hypothesized to be mediated by TPB constructs (i.e., attitudes, social norms, behavioral control, and behavioral intent). Assessment of individual-level outcomes, includes changes in bar staff members' attitudes, perceived social norms, perceived behavioral control, behavioral intent, and their self-reported implementation of subsequent bystander behavior. Bar-level outcomes are changes in the physical bar environment and risk management safety policies. Community-level outcomes are measured by GIS methods to map "hot spots" of liquor licenses within a 3-mile radius of the three major Arizona universities. The plan is to compare these maps to maps of police dispatches in these areas in the year prior and the year following the intervention. The preliminary data to be presented include: H1: Relative to control, the Safer Bars curriculum increase bar staff's attitudes, perceived social norms, perceived behavioral control, and behavioral intent to intervene
H2: Relative to control, the Safer Bars curriculum will increase bar staff's bystander intervention by liquor serving staff when aggressive precursors to sexual assault perpetration are displayed by bar patrons.
H3: Relative to control, bars that receive the Safer Bars curriculum will report improvements in physical environment characteristics and risk management safety policies relevant to sexual aggression.
If completed, the most recently available hot spot maps for liquor licenses within the three-mile radius will be shown to illustrate this analytical approach to community level outcome evaluation. Tests of the hypothesized mediators are in process and will not be reported.

Session J10 Tuesday 7/16/2024 4:00pm-5:15pm Prescott

Online Violence and Abuse

**Warren Binford for
Abigail Fitts**

Confidence, Training and Barriers for Canadian Law Enforcement in Cases of Luring, Sexual Abuse and Child Sex Abuse Imagery

Abigail Fitts, University of Colorado; David Lindenbach, Mathison Centre for Mental Health Research & Education, University of Calgary; Gina Dimitropoulos, University of Calgary; Warren Binford, Kempe Center, University of Colorado

The exponential growth of internet access has generated new platforms and fora for child sex abuse. The internet serves as a platform for luring children to engage in sexual activity and also for accessing, distributing or producing sexually explicit material featuring children ("child sex abuse imagery; CSAI). Both types of offenses have been criminalized in various jurisdictions around the world, compelling law enforcement professionals to detect, identify, investigate, and refer such offenses for prosecution.

This study was conducted to understand law enforcement training, confidence and barriers to responding to three categories of criminal activity involving the sexual exploitation of children: (1) luring, (2) creation and distribution of CSAI, and (3) sexual abuse. This study surveyed two separate police units responsible for investigating sex crimes and/or child abuse in two large Canadian cities.

More participants reported encountering a suspected or confirmed case of child sexual abuse within the last year than a case of luring or CSAI (57%, 45%, and 35%, respectively). Participants indicated they had received more formal training on investigating sexual abuse than luring or CSAI and felt less confident in their ability to investigate crimes involving technology and online platforms than other types of investigations. Participants were also more likely to encounter barriers relating to the "soft skills" of working with youth and their families relative to the "hard skills" of investigating criminal activity.

Amy Baker

What psychological maltreatment behaviors of children on TikTok are posted by caregivers and why

Amy Baker, Vincent J. Fontana Center, New York Foundling; Marla Brassard, Teachers College, Columbia University; Tara Balin, Vincent J. Fontana Center for Child Protection of the New York Foundling; Duran Boyd New York Foundling; Naomi Chandler-Ofuya, New York Foundling; Julia Kagan, Teachers College

Background: While social media aims to exclude child maltreatment content, prior research has found that TikTok videos of parents engaging in psychological maltreatment behaviors (PMB) are prevalent and hugely popular, creating a community which normalizes and promotes this form of maltreatment of children.

Objective: This study addressed research questions about parental engagement of PMB on TikTok: (1) What subtypes of PMB are present? (2) What were the apparent in-the-moment motivations of the parents? (3) Were parents actively seeking to boost user engagement with these videos? and (4) What risks were children exposed to and what were parents' responses?

Participants and Setting: The sample consisted of 180 PMB videos posted in English (US) by 34 TikTok algorithmically-identified creators.

Results: Four of the six types of PMB described in the definition endorsed by the American Professional Society on the Abuse of Children (APSAC, 2017; Hart et al., 2017) were observed, alone or in combination. Two thirds of the videos involved parents responding to children's misbehavior while one third involved parents intentionally provoking their children. Almost all creators used strategies to boost user engagement. In about half of the videos, the children were noticeably distraught and yet few parents offered to comfort their child. In many videos other children were also recipients of PMB by their parents.

Conclusions: Policy, programming, and social media content moderation suggestions are offered for better protecting children from this harmful, insidious practice of parents engaging in PMB on social media.

Mary Harbert Morgan **Exposure to technology-facilitated sexual harassment, in-person experiences of sexual violence, and mental health outcomes among girls and young women in Namibia – Violence Against Children and Youth Survey (VACS), 2019**
Mary Harbert Morgan, Center for Disease Control and Prevention; Sarah Huber-Krum, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Technology-facilitated sexual harassment (TFSH) is associated with negative health outcomes among youth. Though, there is considerably less evidence on consequences of TFSH in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs) and particularly in sub-Saharan Africa. This study aimed to assess TFSH's association with in-person sexual violence and mental health outcomes among digitally connected girls and young women ages 13-24 years (N=4211) in Namibia. We used the 2019 Namibia Violence Against Children and Youth Survey to examine prevalence and multivariable associations between self-reported experiences of TFSH in the last 12 months (e.g., received an unwanted sexual message, image or video), lifetime in-person sexual violence, and mental distress in the last 30 days. Almost 13% of participants reported experience of TFSH, and 9.29% experienced multiple forms of TFSH. In models adjusted for age, education, and socioeconomic status, experience of one or more forms of TFSH was significantly associated with increased odds of in-person sexual violence (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]: 3.12; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 2.11-4.62) and severe mental distress (aOR: 3.96; 95% CI: 2.23-6.92). Study findings highlight that experiencing a combination of different forms of TFSH may increase the odds of experiencing in-person sexual violence and adverse mental health among girls and young women in LMICs.

SECTION VII

Presenter List by Session

Presenter List by Name

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Deschenes, Kim	POS1	Gamache, Maggie	POS1
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Nelapati, Shimei	POS1	Rancher, Caitlin	H2
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Rodriguez, Christina	E6	Taylor, Bruce	G7
Romano, Elisa	J1	Taylor, Catherine	E10
Rosenzweig, Janet	B1	Tener, Dafna	I3, I5
Rousseau, Michel	B6	Theoret, Valerie	POS1
Russell, Katie	A3	Thomas, Kristie	B10
		Thompson, Martie	E2
S		Thompson, Yutian	D7, C7
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Sabina, Chiara	C1, I2	Trocme, Nico	B6, I8
Sanderson, Maureen	H9	Tsukerman, Kara	I1
Sanhueza, Tatiana	C6, POS1	Tucker, Corinna	I4
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Silovsky, Jane	E3, POS1		
Smethurst, Madeline	POS1	V	
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Spearman, Kathryn	F8	Valdivia-Peralta, Maruzzella	C6
Speropolous, Lisa	B9	Van, Eva	I4
Sprang, Ginny	G2, J5	VanParis, Elise	POS1
Stevenson, Lawrence	D1	Vaughan-Eden, Viola	E6
Stevenson, Lori	POS1	Vilches, Flor	E7
St-Louis, Camille	POS1	Villeneuve, Elise	D8
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Sullivan, Tami	A4, POS1		
Syau, Evelyn/Justin Benzer	POS1	W	

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Walls, Sarah	POS1
Walsh, Colm	J6
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Xie, Catherine	A2, POS1

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Yusuf, Korede	D4

Z

Zaninovic, Vini	D9
Zarieczny, Caitlin	POS1
Zinter, Kayleigh	F1

SECTION VIII

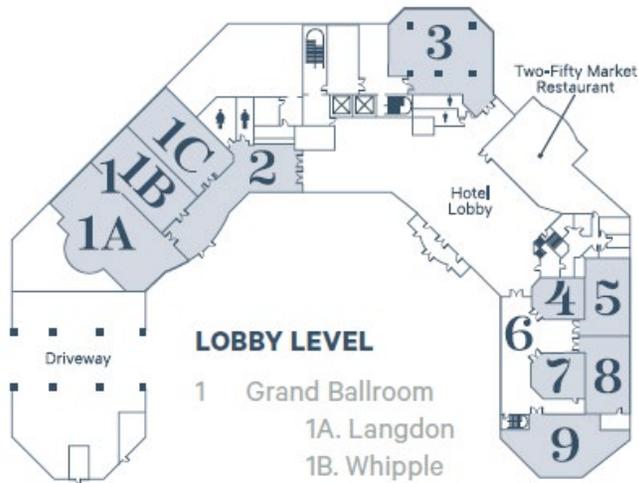
Presenter Address List

****Not completed yet****

SECTION IX

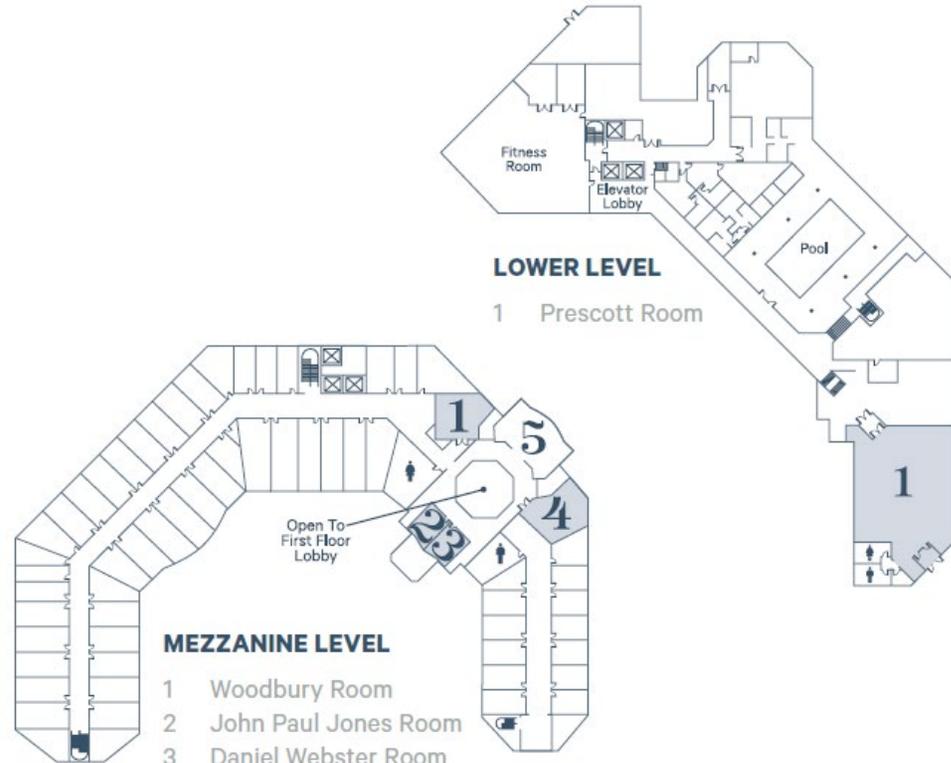
Miscellaneous

Floor Plans:



LOBBY LEVEL

- 1 Grand Ballroom
 - 1A. Langdon
 - 1B. Whipple
 - 1C. Roberts
- 2 Ballroom Lobby
- 3 Harbor's Edge Room
- 4 Thaxter Room
- 5 Gardner Room
- 6 Conference Lobby
- 7 Wentworth Room
- 8 Lear Room
- 9 Amphitheater



LOWER LEVEL

- 1 Prescott Room

MEZZANINE LEVEL

- 1 Woodbury Room
- 2 John Paul Jones Room
- 3 Daniel Webster Room
- 4 Warner Room
- 5 Riverwatch Room

SHERATON PORTSMOUTH HARBORSIDE HOTEL

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