UNIVERSITY of NEW HAMPSHIRE

International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 8-10, 2012

Program

FAMILY RESEARCH LABORATORY

CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN RESEARCH CENTER

FAMILY RESEARCH LABORATORY
& CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN
RESEARCH CENTER

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

University of New Hampshire, 126 Horton Social Science Center, Durham NH 03824 USA
Phone: (603) 862-1888 Fax: (603) 862-1122
http://www.unh.edu/frl/conferences   http://www.unh.edu/ccrc

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SECTION I

Conference Chair Welcome
and
General Conference Information

Welcome to the 2012
International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

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Sheraton Harborside Hotel & Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Dear Colleagues,

We are truly delighted to welcome all of you to New Hampshire and this year's conference. We had a record number of submissions this year. Thanks to you, we are able to offer what we believe is a truly outstanding program. Following long tradition, we once again feature many papers on multiple forms of family violence, including intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect. This year we also have multiple sessions on polyvictimization and other forms of co-occurrence among different types of violence. Following this broader scope, our program this year features a wider variety of violence types than perhaps ever before, with presentations on bullying, suicide, human trafficking, sexual assault, Internet victimization, and other diverse forms of violence. Also following long tradition, we are pleased to have on the program many papers providing international perspectives on violence and victimization. We hope there is something for everyone.

Intellectual fare is the basis of our conference, of course, but we also recognize that the chance for fellowship among our peers is also one of the most valuable opportunities we can provide. Also keeping with tradition, we have arranged many more informal events for camaraderie and discussion. The Straus' Monday night event is something new this year. Murray and Dorothy Straus invite you to join them on a harbor cruise on a steamship docked just across the street from the hotel. There is also a reception following the opening events and, we hope, numerous other opportunities for fellowship. To help promote interaction with students and junior colleagues, we are also offering a contest designed to help newcomers and relative newcomers meet other researchers.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do to make your stay with us more enjoyable. The chance to spend some time with a group of like-minded colleagues is the highlight of the conference for us and we hope for you as well. Many fruitful collaborations have arisen from our meetings. We hope you have an enjoyable and intellectually stimulating conference.

David Finkelhor and Sherry Hamby, Conference Chairs

A Special Thanks

The Family Research Laboratory and Crimes Against Children Research Center are particularly fortunate for our talented and long-serving administrative colleagues. It is a little known secret that they are the keys to much of our programs' success and productivity. The International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference is one of many examples of their dedication and ability. This conference would not be possible without their efforts. **Melissa Hurd**, our returning conference administrator, is a wealth of information and the organizational mastermind who makes all of the hundreds, if not thousands, of details come together to produce a smoothly functioning whole. **Toby Ball**, our program administrator for the Family Research Lab and Crimes Against Children Research Center, keeps us on track and on budget (ask him about his novels!). **Doreen Cole** is our cheerful and tireless workshop and special events coordinator and Professor Straus' longtime administrative assistant. We also want to thank **Kelly Foster** for her continued support in all areas of the conference planning and her expertise acquired during years of service as David's senior program support assistant. There are also many individuals who have specifically helped us with the conference. **Amanda Burke** has returned to ably assist Melissa with more tasks than could easily be counted. **Steve Stout** continues to provide us with his skills in database programming and technical support. We'd also like to thank **Katie Tefft** for all of her help with on-site details and many thanks to **the rest of the support staff.** We also extend our thanks to the **researchers** at the **Family Research Laboratory, Crimes against Children Research Center, and other departments at the University of New Hampshire** for assisting in the review of conference submissions.

We also wish to thank **Bob Geffner** of the **Institute on Violence, Abuse & Trauma** for providing Continuing Education credits; **SRBI** for sponsoring our Sunday continental breakfast and finally, we would like to thank **Carlos Quinones**, **Dan Witham** and the staff of the Sheraton Harborside Hotel & Conference Center for all their efforts.

The entire conference team also wishes to express our appreciation to **all those who will participate in this year's conference**. This conference is an important event to us and we hope to you as well. It is your scholarship and commitment to conducting violence research that makes it so.

David Finkelhor and Sherry Hamby, Conference Co-Chairs

2012 International Family Violence & Child Victimization Research Conference

**Opening Remarks
from
Conference Co-Chairs**

David Finkelhor

Sherry Hamby

Keynote Speaker

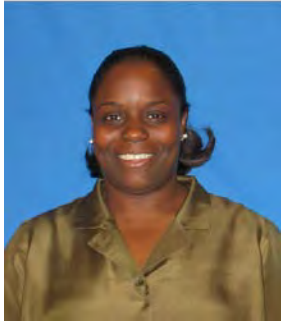**Opening Plenary**   **Sunday, July 8, 2012**   **Ballroom**
Opening Reception in Ballroom to follow. Hors D'oeuvres & light refreshments will be served.   **7:30pm-10:00pm**

Ernestine Briggs-King

Discussion Topic: Consequences of Childhood Trauma

Ernestine Briggs-King, Ph.D., a Clinical Community Psychologist, is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences at Duke University Medical Center in Durham, North Carolina. She is the Director of the Data and Evaluation Program for the UCLA-Duke University National Center for Child Traumatic Stress, sponsored by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA). She is also Director of the Trauma Treatment & Research Program at the Center for Child and Family Health (CCFH). Dr. Briggs-King has developed a national reputation for her research and clinical work in the areas of child maltreatment/family violence, child traumatic stress, and resiliency in military families. Dr. Briggs-King is active in several professional organizations related to child traumatic stress, sits on the board of the National Children's Alliance, and serves as a Regional Consultant for Project FOCUS, a national military family resilience skills training program.   Dr. Briggs-King has had nearly twenty years of research and clinical experience in the area of child traumatic stress. Currently, she is a Co-Investigator for several federally funded research and implementation programs. Most notable is her work on the development, implementation, evaluation, and dissemination of evidence based interventions for youth (particularly urban, minority youth) at risk for maltreatment, delinquency, sexual risk taking behaviors, and trauma. She is the recipient of national and community-based professional service awards and honors for her many contributions to advancing the field of traumatic stress and improving the lives of children and families. She is committed to reducing and ultimately preventing the negative sequeale associated with abuse and trauma and continues to work towards this end in her clinical practice, research, teaching, training, and mentoring efforts.

Invited Speakers

Discussion Topic: Social-Emotional Learning Approaches to Preventing Adolescent Aggression & Peer Victimization

Dorothy L. Espelage, Ph.D., is a Professor of Child Development in the Department of Educational Psychology at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. She is a University Scholar and has fellow status in Division 17 (Counseling Psychology) of the American Psychological Association. She earned her Ph.D. in Counseling Psychology from Indiana University in 1997. She has conducted research on bullying, homophobic teasing, sexual harassment, and dating violence for the last 18 years. As a result, she presents regularly at regional, national, and international conferences and is author on over 100 professional publications. She is Associate Editor of the *Journal of Counseling Psychology* and Vice-President of Division E (Counseling/Human Development) of the American Educational Research Association. She has presented thousands of workshops and in-service training seminars for teachers, administrators, counselors, and social workers across the U.S. Her research focuses on translating empirical findings into prevention and intervention programming. She is currently funded by the CDC for a randomized clinical trial of a bullying prevention program in 36 middle schools. She is also funded by National Science Foundation to develop better methods to assess bullying among adolescents and CDC, NIJ are funding a longitudinal study of predictors of bullying and dating violence among adolescents, and she joins as co-PI with RAND colleagues on a 4-year NIH grant to improve methods to examine adolescent social network influences on risky alcohol and drug use. She authored a 2011 White House Brief on bullying among LGBTQ youth and attended the White House Conference in 2011. Dr. Espelage has appeared on many television news and talk shows, including *The Today Show*; *CNN; CBS Evening News*; *The Oprah Winfrey Show, Anderson, Anderson 360* and has been quoted in the national print press, including *Time Magazine*, *USA Today*, *People, Boston Globe,* and the *Wall Street Journal*. Her dedicated team of undergraduate and graduate students are committed to the dissemination of the research through various mechanisms (www.espelageagainstbully.com).

Discussion Topic: National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): Summary of Findings for 2010

Mikel L. Walters, PhD is a Behavioral Scientist with the Etiology and Surveillance Branch in the Division of Violence Prevention at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Dr. Walters received her PhD in Sociology in 2009 from Georgia State University. Her major research interests include intimate partner violence, sexual violence, teen dating violence, bullying, suicide and other forms of violence. In particular, Dr. Walters is interested in violence impacting LGBT communities. Dr. Walters serves as the co-lead of the LGBT Population Task Force of the Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention. She is a co-author of the recently released National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence 2010 Summary Report and the upcoming NISVS report exploring the lifetime prevalence of intimate partner violence, sexual violence and stalking by sexual orientation. Dr. Walters currently leads the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey project in the Division of Violence Prevention at CDC.

E. Lynn Jenkins is the Chief of the Etiology and Surveillance Branch in the Division of Violence Prevention at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. This branch houses several major data collection systems including the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) and the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Prior to coming to the Division of Violence Prevention in August 2008, Dr. Jenkins worked for 20 years at the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) where she held a number of leadership and management positions including five years as a Senior Scientist in the NIOSH Office of the Director. Her primary area of research while at NIOSH was workplace violence prevention. She has authored, co-authored, or edited more than 30 journal articles, book chapters, or NIOSH documents and has made more than 100 professional presentations to research, public health, criminal justice, labor, and business audiences. Over the course of her career, Dr. Jenkins has participated in a number of interagency and other working groups focused on issues such as public health surveillance, data quality issues, workplace violence, and injury prevention.

Melissa T. Merrick, PhD, is a behavioral scientist with the Etiology and Surveillance Branch in the Division of Violence Prevention at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC). Her major research interests focus on the etiology, course, and prevention of child maltreatment. In particular, much of her current work examines safe, stable, nurturing relationships as they relate to child maltreatment prevention. Dr. Merrick currently leads the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) project in the Division of Violence Prevention and she is a coauthor of NISVS, interested primarily in violence experienced in childhood and adolescence.

Jim Mercy   **Tuesday, July 10, 2012- Lunch Buffet**   **Ballroom**

Discussion Topic: Mobilizing Actions to Address Violence Against Children: Lessons Learned from Swaziland and Tanzania

James A. Mercy, PhD oversees global activities in the Division of Violence Prevention in the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). He received his PhD in sociology from Emory University in Atlanta in 1982. After his graduation, Dr. Mercy began working at CDC in a newly formed activity to examine violence as a public health problem. Over the past three decades he has helped to develop the public health approach to violence and has conducted and overseen numerous studies of the epidemiology of child maltreatment, youth and intimate partner violence, homicide, and firearm injuries. He served as a co-editor of the World Report on Violence and Health prepared by the World Health Organization and served on the Editorial Board of the United Nation's Secretary General's Study of Violence Against Children. Most recently he's been working on a global partnership, called Together for Girls, with UNICEF, PEPFAR, WHO, and others to end sexual violence against girls.

Miriam Ehrensaft   **Tuesday, July 10, 2012- Lunch Buffet**   **Prescott**

Discussion Topic: Can Prevention of Early Conduct Disorder Reduce the Risk for Family Violence?

Dr. Miriam Ehrensaft is a clinical psychologist specializing in translational research on violence prevention. Her program of research has concentrated on prospective longitudinal, intergenerational studies linking developmental psychopathology, adverse parenting practices, and risk for family violence, including child maltreatment and intimate partner violence. Her work has been funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, the National Institute of Justice, the Centers for Disease Control, and numerous private foundations. She is currently completing a collaboration with researchers at the NYUMC Child Study Center, funded by the CDC. The project involves following up a sample of at risk, urban youth who, as preschoolers 10 years earlier, participated in a randomized controlled trial of the Building Blocks parenting intervention to prevent conduct disorder. The aim is to test whether the risk for intimate partner violence 10 years later can be reduced by preventing the development of early conduct disorder. Dr. Ehrensaft is currently associate professor in the Clinical Forensic Psychology department at John Jay College of Criminal Justice. Before this, she was Assistant Professor in the Div. of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Columbia University, where she continues as voluntary faculty since her recent move to John Jay College. She is most recently transitioning to applied research to develop web-deployed parenting interventions to at risk young parents.

Gerald T. Hotaling
1949 – 2002

The Family Research Laboratory takes a moment at the conference to honor the memory of the conference cofounder and a longtime and cherished colleague, Gerry Hotaling, who died at the age of 53, in 2002.

Gerry was closely involved with the group under the leadership of Murray Straus that, in the late 1970's, founded the field of family violence research, and established the University of New Hampshire's prominence in this area. He co-edited with Murray Straus one of the first academic volumes on this topic, *The Social Causes of Husband-Wife Violence*.

Gerry served as a catalyst for the inauguration of a series of International Family Violence Research Conferences held at UNH. This conference grew into an annual event and defining feature of the Family Research Laboratory, and the main international venue for the presentation of new research findings in the field of family violence. Gerry edited papers from the first two conferences into three books, which were widely cited and contained many of the most important early papers in the field.

Gerry also made seminal contributions to the field of family violence in his work on the epidemiology of sexual abuse, and in his work on the risk factors associated with becoming a victim or perpetrator of partner violence. Gerry went on to a faculty position in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Massachusetts at Lowell. There he taught courses in research methodology, family violence, victimology and other topics. He collaborated with his University of Massachusetts colleague, Eve Buzawa, on studies about other criminal justice system responses to family violence. Throughout this time, he continued to live nearby in Dover, NH.

However, more than his professional accomplishments, Gerry is remembered by his friends and colleagues for his unusual personal characteristics. He was a funny man, who could break up the most solemn or abstract academic discussion with a deadpan remark just when it was most needed. He had a kind and sympathetic word for everyone. He had a self-deprecating and easygoing way that put people from all walks of life at ease.

Gerry will be fondly remembered and sadly missed for a long time.

An award is made each year in Gerry's memory to the best graduate student research submitted for presentation at the conference.

Gerald T. Hotaling Memorial Student Research Award

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

The 2012 winner is **Jane E. Palmer** of **American University**
Congratulations Jane!

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New to the 2012 IFVCVR Conference!

Data Blitz
Wentworth
Sunday 4:30-5:00pm
A data blitz gives each poster presenter 3 minutes and 3 slides to present their key findings.

Poster Reception
Harbor's Edge
Sunday 5:00-6:00pm
Meet the authors and share light refreshments before the plenary session.

20X20 Session
Ballroom
Tuesday 2:30-3:45pm
20 x 20 presentations are fast-paced slide presentations. The name comes from the standardized format: each presentation is 20 slides set on a 20-second automatic advance (totaling 6 minutes, 40 seconds). The 20-second advance favors slides that focus on a few (even one or two) words or images, not densely packed text.

Closing Town Hall
Amphitheater
Tuesday 4:00-5:15pm
Our program will end this year with an opportunity to gather one last time as a group. This town hall will provide a forum for a facilitated discussion. We hope to hear from participants what you learned during the conference and what data or ideas gave you more food for thought.

THE SCIENCE OF TAKING NAMES

Calling All Grad Students!!!

This contest is for students, interns, post-docs, and junior researchers who are less than 5 years post-Ph.D. Sign-up and get your form from the conference registration table. Acquire as many signatures as you can between now and **11:30 a.m., Tuesday, July 10, 2012**. Turn in completed forms at the registration desk. Answers WILL be checked for accuracy.
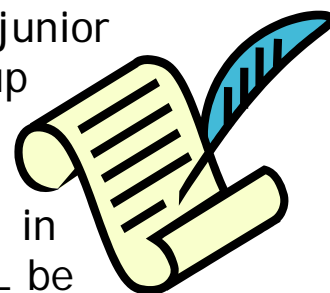
Rules: A NAME CAN ONLY BE USED ONCE. Be nice to people who are helping you out by providing a signature and also those who do not fit the questions for which you still need signatures. Get a STAFF PERSON to mark down the time you are submitting your form.

Prizes:
1st prize: $100
2nd prize: $75
3rd prize: $50
In the event of a tie, winners will be chosen randomly.

GOOD LUCK AND HAVE FUN!

SECTION II

Directory of Exhibits

Wediko Children's Services

Wediko offers educational and therapeutic services in a safe, nurturing environment that fosters growth. Wediko clinicians work closely with the child's family and referring professional with the goal of returning the child to his home and community, or a less restrictive school, as soon as possible.

Wediko works with students who are struggling with complex psychiatric profiles and disruptive behaviors. Often, students do not fit neatly under the criteria of a specific diagnosis or they have been diagnosed with multiple disorders, including, but not limited to:

- Bipolar Disorders
- Depression & Depressive Disorders
- Anxiety Disorders
- Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD or ADD)

- Reactive Attachment Disorder
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Asperger's Disorder
- Non-Verbal Learning Disorder (NVLD)

o **Wediko School-** Therapeutic residential year-round school for boys ages 10-18 (licensed 6-21)

o **90 Day Assessment Program-** Provides stabilization, testing, and diagnostic clarification

o **Day Program-** A therapeutic day school

o **Summer Program-** 45 day co-ed therapeutic and educational residential program

o **School-Based Services**- Offers direct clinical services and consultation to schools in MA & NH

Dennis Calcutt, dcalcutt@wediko-nh.org or (603)478-5236
Patrick Ryan, pryan@wediko.org or (617)292-9200
www.wediko.org

National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence Bulletins
Available From OJJDP

Visit the OJJDP Web site for these National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV) bulletins, additional publications, and other resources: **ojjdp.gov**

These NatSCEV bulletins are available online and in print:

Child and Youth Victimization Known to Police, School, and Medical Authorities

Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Other Family Violence

Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey

Polyvictimization: Children's Exposure to Multiple Types of Violence, Crime, and Abuse

Questions and Answers About the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) works to prevent and respond to juvenile delinquency and victimization.

Find additional information on these topics, and more, at OJJDP.gov:

- Child Protection
- Gender/Race/Ethnicity
- Health
- Statistics
- Victims

Also subscribe to OJJDP's e-News.

OJJDP
Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
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Visit the IFV Conference Book store!

Professional Books will be setting up this year's book display!   Stop by and browse the latest books in trauma and child welfare. Conference attendees can get up to 20% off… the more books you buy, the more you save!

See you there!

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SECTION III

Conference Schedule

Pre-Conference Workshops
Sunday July 8th 10:00am to 4:30pm

Workshop #1   **Warner Room**
Publishing Your Article: Practical Suggestions and Advice from Two Editors

Robert Geffner
Institute on Violence Abuse & Trauma, Alliant International University
John Leventhal
Yale University School of Medicine

Many researchers and practitioners approach writing with apprehension and insecurity. Yet a vital part of our work is to disseminate and share our findings, approaches, or programs in a scientific manner. In this workshop, you will learn how to be a more effective and confident writer. You will learn how to make your articles more readable, consider the needs of your audience, meet publisher requirements, deal with editors, overcome writers' block, and learn to increase the odds of getting your article published in a reputable journal. You will also learn about each section of a research or clinical article: what should be there, and what can safely be left out. We will discuss how to submit an article to a journal, deal with reviewers' comments, and learn how to revise your work. Please bring specific questions, reviewer or editor letters, or a prospectus to discuss or review (recommended but not required). The workshop presenters edit and/or oversee major journals in the fields of family violence, child maltreatment, and trauma.

Approved for up to 5.5 CE credits for Psychologists, MFTs, Social Workers, & Counselors.
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Workshop #2   **Woodbury Room**
The Criminal Justice Response to Child Abuse: Lessons Learned and Future Directions for Research & Practice

Theodore P. Cross
The Children & Family Research Center School of Social Work, University of Illinois

This workshop will review knowledge gained from a quarter-century of research on the criminal justice response to child abuse, much of it conducted by the presenter and his co-authors. It will also identify important and promising directions for new research. The workshop will address the following questions:
- How frequently are child abuse cases criminally investigated and referred to prosecutors and in what situations?
- What crime, offender, child and family characteristics influence whether criminal charges are filed?
- What evidence tends to lead to criminal charges?
- How often do child victims disclose abuse in investigations and how does impact the case?
- What is the relationship between the criminal justice and the child welfare response to child abuse?
- What level of attrition is there for child abuse cases proceeding through the criminal justice system?
- How often do offenders plead guilty versus go to trial?
- How often are offenders convicted, either via guilty plea or trial?
- How do criminal justice outcomes for child abuse cases compare to those of other felonies?
- What role does offender confession play in child abuse cases and what factors predict whether an offender will confess?
- How long do child abuse cases take to prosecute and what factors shorten or lengthen the time to disposition?
- What investigative and prosecutorial methods are most useful for securing convictions of offenders?
- Do Multidisciplinary Teams and Children's Advocacy Center improve criminal justice outcomes?
- What additional research knowledge do we need to improve investigation and prosecution of child abuse?
The workshop will end with discussion and technical assistance for participants' ideas for future research.

Approved for up to 5.5 CE credits for Psychologists, MFTs, Social Workers, Counselors, & Attorneys.
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Workshop #3   **Gardner Room**
Sex Offender Assessment: Interviewing, Testing, and Forensic Issues

Carlos Cuevas
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice Northeastern University

This workshop will provide a comprehensive overview of sex offender assessment. Topics covered will include clinical interviewing, how to use psychological testing, the use of actuarial instruments, and basics of report writing. In addition, some aspects related to communicating with the courts and testifying will be addressed, including working with probation and expert witness testimony. This workshop is targeted to both individuals working with and evaluating offenders as well as criminal justice professionals (e.g., judges, attorneys, and probation officers). Case examples as well as ethical issues will be addressed.

Approved for up to 5.5 CE credits for Psychologists, MFTs, Social Workers, Counselors, & Attorneys.
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Workshop #4   **Amphitheatre Room**
Introduction to Structural Equation Modeling (SEM)

Denise Hines
Department of Psychology Clark University

Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with latent variables has become a widely used, cutting-edge technique for investigating complex causal relationships in social research. This workshop is designed as an introduction to the techniques, assumptions, and advantages of SEM. We will discuss confirmatory factor analysis models, path models, and finally a traditional structural equation model. We will then preview more advanced topics, such as multi-group models. Prior knowledge of multiple regression and factor analysis is assumed. The workshop will involve the use of AMOS by the instructor. Students can bring their own laptops with AMOS and their own data, although that is not necessary to follow along with the course.

Approved for up to 5.5 CE credits for Psychologists, MFTs, Social Workers, & Counselors.
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Workshop #5   **Lear Room**
Conducting Program Evaluation for Violence Prevention and Intervention:
Innovations, Challenges and Lessons learned from researcher-practitioner collaborations

Victoria Banyard
Department of Psychology, University of New Hampshire

Jane Stapleton
Women's Studies, University of New Hampshire

This workshop will start with a brief overview of a framework and tools for evaluation of violence prevention and intervention efforts in communities. Specific case examples will be used to illustrate in more detail recent innovations as well as challenges in evaluation research. Case examples include evaluation of community-wide social marketing campaigns as well as in-person educational workshops. Discussion will focus on processes for engaging researcher-practitioner collaboration for evaluation, applying various prevention methods to violence prevention specifically, as well as discussion of evaluation measures. Emphasis will be placed on large and small group discussion. Participants are encouraged to bring to the workshop a program evaluation issue/challenge/dilemma/project that they would like input on as space will be made for discussing participant generated projects.

Approved for up to 5.5 CE credits for Psychologists, MFTs, Social Workers, & Counselors.
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Sunday, July 8, 2012

Time	Event	Room/Location
8:00AM-5:00 PM	**Conference Registration**	Main Lobby
10:00AM-4:30 PM	**Pre-Conference Workshops**	
	Workshop #1: Publishing your Article	Warner
	Workshop #2: The Criminal Justice Response to Child Abuse	Woodbury
	Workshop #3: Sex Offender Assessment	Gardner
	Workshop #4: Introduction to Structural Equation Modeling	Amphitheater
	Workshop #5: Conducting Program Evaluation for Violence Prevention & Intervention	Lear
12:30-1:30 PM	**Lunch** for Pre-Conference Workshop Participants	Harbor's Edge
4:30-5:00PM	**Data Blitz**	Wentworth
5:00-6:00 PM	**Poster Reception with Light Refreshments**	Harbor's Edge
6:00 - 10:00PM	**Opening Plenary**	Ballroom (1st Floor)
6:00 - 6:20PM	Opening Remarks by Conference Chairs	
	Gerald T. Hotaling Award Presentation	
6:20 - 7:20PM	Keynote Speaker: Ernestine Briggs-King	
7:20 – 7:30PM	Closing Remarks & Song	
7:30-10:00 PM	**Opening Reception**	Ballroom (1st Floor)

Monday, July 9, 2012

	Ballroom seats 150 Theater	Wentworth seats 49 Theater	Woodbury seats 49 Theater s	Warner seats 55 Theater	Amphitheater seats 49 Classroom	Gardner Seat 49 Theater	Lear Seat 49 Theater	Prescott
7:15-8:15AM	**Continental Breakfast**							
8:30-9:45AM	A7 P69- Innovations in Campus Relationship & Sexual Violence Prevention	A1 Parent-Child Aggression	A2 P82- Challenges in Implementing Evidence-Based Interventions	A3 Methodological Research on Violence Assessment	A4 P86- Child Maltreatment Trends in the US	A5 IPV Intervention	A6 Victimization & Aggression in Institutionalized Populations	A8
10:00-11:15AM		B1 Youth Polyvictimization #1	B2 P76- Examining Female IPV Victims' Experiences with Civil & Criminal Court	B3 Male Batterers	B4 P80- Research About Youth 'Sexting'	B5 Institutional Effects on Violence Estimates	B6 Protective Factors and Resiliency	
11:30-12:45PM	**Lunch Buffet – Ball Room** **Dorothy Espelage**			**Lunch Buffet – Prescott** **Lynn Jenkins; Mikel Walters; Melissa Merrick (NISBS Panel)**				
1:00-2:15PM		C1 Risk Factors in Dating Violence	C2 Violence & Substance Abuse	C3 Longitudinal Research on Violence	C4 NatSCEV	C5 Consequences of Sexual Assault	C6 Female Survivors of Child Abuse	
2:30-3:45PM	D7 P81- Children's Exposure to Aggression & Violence	D1 P87: Best Violence Research of 2011	D2 Victimization & Health	D3 Understanding Victimization in Sexual Minorities	D4 P72- IPV Victimization Among College Students	D5 Female IPV Perpetrators #1	D6 IPV in Context #1	D8
4:00-5:15PM	E7 Suicide	E1 Foster Care and Child Welfare	E2 Legislative Response to Children Exposed to Violence	E3 Prevention of Family Violence	E4 P75- Emotional Security Theory in International Research Mods	E5 Prevention & Intervention for Childhood Victims	E6 Measuring Victimization in Care Settings	E8

Thaxter - Audio Visual Testing Room
Harbor's Edge – Poster Room

Tuesday, July 10, 2012

	Ballroom seats 150 Theater	Wentworth seats 49 Theater	Woodbury seats 49 Theater s	Warner seats 55 Theater	Amphitheater seats 49 Classroom	Gardner Seat 49 Theater	Lear Seat 49 Theater	Prescott
7:15-8:15AM	Continental Breakfast							
8:30-9:45AM	F7 P79- The Effects of Child Abuse and Neglect on Health Outcomes Across the Life-Course	F1 Preventing Sexual & Intimate Violence	F2 Large Scale Research on IPV Risk Factors	F3 P73- Revising One Size Fits All Approaches to the Treatment of IPV	F4 P74- Treatment & Research with Substance Dependent DV Offenders	F5 Focus on Providers of Victim Services	F6 Child Victimization & Disability	F8 P67- Community Engagement in Sexual and IPV
10:00-11:15AM		G1 The Intersection Between Child & Adult Victimization	G2 P71- Exposure to IPV as Children, Teenagers, and Young Adults	G3 Understanding When Bystanders Intervene in Violent Situations	G4 P84- Trends in Youth Internet Vics & Online Relationships	G5 Law & Institutional Policy on DV	G6 Effects of Dysfunctional Families on Children	
11:30-12:45PM	Lunch Buffet – Ballroom James A. Mercy				Lunch Buffet – Prescott Miriam Ehrensaft			
1:00-2:15PM		H1 Polyvicitimization #2	H2 Schools & Violence	H3 P78- When the Rubber Meets the Road	H4 P68- The Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project	H5 P85- Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Communities	H6 P70- Cognitive Processes in Survivors of IPV	
2:30-3:45PM	I7 20X20	I1	I2	I3		I5 Female IPV Perpetrators #2	I6 IPV in Context #2	I8
4:00-5:15PM	J7	J1	J2	J3	J4 Closing Town Hall	J5	J6	I8

Thaxter Audio Visual Testing Room
Harbor's Edge – Poster Room

Conference Schedule Overview

Sunday, July 8, 2012

8:00 am-5:00 pm	**Conference Check-In & Registration**
10:00 am-4:30 pm	**Pre-Conference Workshops**
4:30pm -5:00 pm	**Data Blitz** Wentworth
5:00 pm-6:00 pm	**Poster Reception** Harbor's Edge
6:00 pm-7:30 pm	**Opening Plenary Session** The Ballroom
6:00pm-6:10pm	*Welcome and Opening Remarks* Sherry Hamby, Conference Chair Sewanee, The University of the South
6:10pm-6:20pm	*Gerald T. Hotaling Award Presentation* Sherry Hamby, Conference Chair Sewanee, The University of the South
6:20pm-7:20pm	*Keynote Speaker* Ernestine Briggs-King Duke University Medical Center/CCFH
7:20pm-7:30pm	*Closing Remarks* David Finkelhor, Conference Chair University of New Hampshire
7:30pm-10:00pm	**Opening Reception** The Ballroom

Conference Schedule Overview

Session #	Session Title	Session Room

Monday, July 9, 2012 7:15-8:15am

Special Breakfast Meeting with Murray Straus*…..…………………… …………..………….Daniel Webster
Topic: *Why do a larger percent of women in male-dominant nations than in more gender-equal nations initiate and perpetrate assaults on male partners?*

Special Breakfast Meeting with David Finkelhor*…………………………….…………..………..John Paul Jones
Topic: *Internet and Children's Safety*

Monday, July 9, 2012 8:30-9:45am

A1   Parent-Child Aggression………………………………………………………………………………Wentworth
A2   Panel 82: Challenges in Implementing Evidence-Based Interventions……………………………..…….Woodbury
A3   Methodological Research on Violence Assessment...………………………………………………..….Warner
A4   Panel 86: Child Maltreatment Trends in the US…....………………………………………………….Amphitheater
A5   IPV Intervention………………………………………………………………………………….......…Gardner
A6   Victimization & Aggression in Institutionalized Populations…...Lear
A7   Panel 69: Innovations in Campus Relationship & Sexual Violence Prevention..Ballroom

Monday, July 9, 2012 10:00-11:15am

B1   Youth Polyvictimization #1…………………………………………………………………………….Wentworth
B2   Panel 76: Examining Female IPV Victims' Experiences with Civil & Criminal Court…….....…………….…...Woodbury
B3   Male Batterers…………………………………………………………………………........................... Warner
B4   Panel 80: Research About Youth "Sexting"………….……………………………….…………..……Amphitheater
B5   Institutional Effects on Violence Estimates………....……………………………………….…………...Gardner
B6   Protective Factors and Resiliency…………………………………………………………….…………......Lear

Monday, July 9, 2012 11:30am-12:45pm

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

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Dorothy Espelage……………………….…………………..…….Ballroom
Topic: *Social-Emotional Learning Approaches to Preventing Adolescent Aggression & Peer Victimization*

Lunch Session: Invited Speakers- Mikel Walters, Melissa Merrick, & E. Lynn Jenkins………….…….Prescott
Topic: *Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): Summary of Findings for 2010*

*Sign-up sheets for all special sessions and events are available at the conference registration desk; due to limited space, participants are required to sign up in advance

Session #	Session Title	Session Room

Monday, July 9, 2012 1:00-2:15pm

C1 Risk Factors in Dating Violence………………………………………………………………………….Wentworth
C2 Violence & Substance Abuse……………………………………………………..……………………….Woodbury
C3 Longitudinal Research on Violence…………………... …….Warner
C4 Panel 89: NatSCEV……………………………………………………………………..... Amphitheater
C5 Consequences of Sexual Assault……………………………………………………..……..Gardner
C6 Female Survivors of Child Abuse…………………………………………………………………………..Lear

Monday, July 9, 2012 2:30-3:45pm

D1 Panel 87: Best Violence Research of 2011………………………………………………………......Wentworth
D2 Victimization & Health……………………………………………………………………………………..Woodbury
D3 Understanding Victimization in Sexual Minorities………………………………………………….Warner
D4 Panel 72: IPV Victimization Among College Students...Amphitheater
D5 Female IPV Perpetrators #1……………………………………………………………….………Gardner
D6 IPV in Context #1…………………………………………………………………………………Lear
D7 Panel 81: Children's Exposure to Aggression & Violence…...Ballroom

Monday, July 9, 2012 4:00-5:15pm

E1 Foster Care & Child Welfare……………………………………………………............................Wentworth
E2 Legislative Response to Children Exposed to Violence……………………………………..…Woodbury
E3 Prevention of Family Violence………………………………………………………………..…Warner
E4 Panel 75: Emotional Security Theory in International Research Models………………………………...Amphitheater
E5 Prevention & Intervention for Childhood Victims……………………………………………….……Gardner
E6 Measuring Victimization in Care Settings……………………………………………………………………Lear
E7 Suicide……………………………………………………………………………………...................Ballroom

Monday, July 9, 2012 6:30-10:00pm

Murray Straus Event: Isle of Shoals Cruise hosted by Dorothy and Murray Straus.*
Boarding 6:30-7pm. Light snacks and cash bar aboard the ship. Dress is casual.

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 7:15-8:15am

Special Breakfast Meeting with Murray Straus*…...………………………… ………………..…………..Daniel Webster
Topic: *Why do a larger percent of women in male-dominate nations than in more gender-equal
nations initiate and perpetrate assaults on male partners?*

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 8:30-9:45am

F1 Preventing Sexual & Intimate Violence………………………………………………………..………Wentworth
F2 Large Scale Research on IPV Risk Factors………………………………………………………Woodbury
F3 Panel 73: Revising One Size Fits All Approaches to the Treatment of IPV…………..…….…………..Warner
F4 Panel 74: Treatment & Research with Substance Dependent DV Offenders...……………...………Amphitheater
F5 Focus on Providers of Victim Services……………………………………………………………Gardner
F6 Child Victimization & Disability………………………………………………………………..……Lear
F7 Panel 79: The Effects of Child Abuse & Neglect on Health Outcomes Across the Life-Course…...............Ballroom
F8 Panel 67: Community Engagement in Sexual & IPV………………………………………………..Prescott

*Sign-up sheets for all special sessions and events are available at the conference registration desk; due to limited space, participants are required to sign up in advance

Session #	Session Title	Session Room

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 10:00-11:15am

G1 The Intersection Between Child & Adult Victimization………………………………….......Wentworth
G2 Panel 71: Exposure to IPV as Children, Teenagers, & Young Adults…….....…………………….……….Woodbury
G3 Understanding When Bystanders Intervene in Violent Situations…………………………………………..Warner
G4 Panel 84: Trends in Youth Internet Victims & Online Relationships……………………..………………Amphitheater
G5 Law & Institutional Policy……………………………………………………………..…………….Gardner
G6 Effects of Dysfunctional Families on Children…………………………………………………………Lear

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 11:30am-12:45pm

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

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- James Mercy..……………………………………………….……Ballroom
Topic: *Mobilizing Actions to Address Violence Against Children: Lessons Learned from Swaziland & Tanzania*

Lunch Session: Invited Speaker- Miriam Ehrensaft……………………………………..……………………Prescott
Topic: *Can Prevention of Early Conduct Disorder Reduce the Risk for Family Violence?*

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 1:00-2:15pm

H1 Polyvictimization #2………………………………………………………….……………..Wentworth
H2 Schools & Violence……………………………………………………………………….…Woodbury
H3 Panel 78: When the Rubber Meets the Road…………………………………………….....Warner
H4 Panel 68: The Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project……………….…….……………………Amphitheater
H5 Panel 85: Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Communities….……………………………….………...Gardner
H6 Panel 70: Cognitive Processes in Survivors of IPV……………………………………….………..Lear

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 2:30-3:45pm

I5 Female IPV Perpetrators #2…………………………………………………………………..........… Gardner
I6 IPV in Context #2……………………………………………………..….………………………Lear
I7 20X20………………...Ballroom

Tuesday, July 10, 2012 4:00-5:15pm

J4 **Closing Town Hall**………………………………………………………………………………Amphitheater
Moderated by David Finkelhor & Sherry Hamby

*Sign-up sheets for all special sessions and events are available at the conference registration desk; due to limited space, participants are required to sign up in advance

SECTION IV

Poster Session Abstracts

Poster Reception

Kelly Bentley   ***Safety First: Mothering Through IPV - A Grounded Theory Study of Priorities***
Bentley, K.M. - University of Maine Farmington

A significant proportion of women experience IPV and many of these women are also mothers. Mothering is a socially constructed role which refers to the social practice of nurturing and caring for dependent children. It is child-centered, emotionally involving, time consuming and a source of pleasure and identity for many women. The emotional environment and stressors introduced by a violent batterer into the home create an atmosphere significantly different from other households. Theoretical perspectives that inform mothering research are inadequate, are guided by assumptions about mother-child relationships and portray women mothering through IPV in a negative light and as deficient. Further, existing theoretical perspectives largely ignore the contextual complexity of the family, their social environment, and women's capacities in caring for their children. Through the use of an intersectional feminist grounded theory approach, I have developed a substantive theory grounded in women's accounts and actions of mothering in the family and social context of IPV. Attentive surveillance is the basic social process employed by women mothering through IPV to manage the central problem of underachieving. While the central problem of underachieving is not solved, the process of attentive surveillance provides a framework through which mothering in the context of IPV and a woman's management of underachieving with attention to 'safety first" will be better understood.

Shelby Bartlett   ***Gender Patterns in Conversation: The Effects of Group Composition and Setting on Non-Verbal Communication***
Shelby Bartlett - Sewanee, University of the South, Grayson Stadler - Sewanee, University of the South, Lizzie Butler - Sewanee, University of the South, Catherine Lambert - Sewanee, University of the South, Jordan Rothschild - Sewanee, University of the South, Carly Warfield - Sewanee, University of the South, Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, University of the South

The purpose of this study is to examine gender group differences in conversational behaviors such as conversation initiation, conversation conclusion, and physical touching during conversation. A total of 249 conversations were coded through naturalistic observation in three different locations on the campus of a small Southeastern private university. The results showed that individually, gender group and setting had an effect on both initiation and closing behavior. Setting, but not gender, was also significant for both the touching of self and others during conversation. Only 3% of interactions were rated as demonstrating negative affect. There were several instances of physical horseplay, even including "play" biting. The interaction of gender and setting only had an effect on the touching of others during conversation. These results imply that differences in conversational behavior cannot only be attributed to gender, but also to the effects of setting.

Michael Bologna   ***The Relationship Between Interpersonal Partner Violence, Gender, Alcohol Use, and Help Seeking Among College Students***
Michael J. Bologna - College of Saint Rose, Sherri Salvione - Equinox , Dennis McDonald - College of Saint Rose

 The prevalence and severity of dating violence among college students is well-known. However, gender differences in terms of the types of abuse experienced ,role of alcohol usage, and help seeking have not been examined. This study investigated the impact of gender differences on intimate partner violence victimization, the role of alcohol in sexual assault, and the decision to seek help. A convenience sample of 1159 students attending a midsized college in upstate New York completed an online survey. (85.4%) were female and (14.6%) were male. Fewer students reported abuse in their current relationships (.8% males, and 3.8% females), then past relationships,(10.7% of males and 23.2% females). For past relationships females are more likely to report IPV, and harassment than males. Moderate drinking was associated with sexual coercion. Females were more likely to report forced sex. Females, who reported being victimized prior to freshman year, were more likely to report victimization during college. Graduate students were more likely to report IPV than undergraduates. Few students sought help. There was no significant difference between the decision to seek help, gender of the victim, and year in school. Respondents were not likely to seek help via legal or community programs. A coordinated response between community and campus resources needs to be developed.

Samantha Bouvier   *Intimate Partner Violence: The Relationship Between Stages of Leaving and Personal, Relational, and Social Factors*

Samantha M. Bouvier - University of New Hampshire, Kathryn H. Boyle-Steed - University of New Hampshire, Kasey C. Lynch - University of New Hampshire, Kristiana J. Dixon - University of New Hampshire, Kateryna M. Sylaska - University of New Hampshire, Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a prevalent problem for women. Previous research has conceptualized the stay/leave decision as a process. Extending this research relating the stages of leaving to specific experiences could be informative for the development of more targeted intervention strategies. The current study aimed to examine the relationship between stages of leaving an abusive relationship and empowerment, investment, and social reactions to disclosure of abuse. This study utilized a sample of female college students involved in dating relationships characterized by IPV. The participants completed surveys in exchange for course credit. Inferential statistics found directional shifts for the correlations of all the examined factors between the precontemplation and contemplation stages. Implications for future research and intervention efforts are discussed.

James Briggs   *Assessing Treatment of Non-offending Partners in Child Sexual Abuse Cases*

James Briggs - University of Leeds, David Briggs - David Briggs Associates, Paul Smith - Leeds Trinity and All Saints

Maternal supportiveness has shown to be a long-term mediator of victim treatment outcome (Elliott & Carnes, 2001). The non-offending parent is uniquely positioned to be able to support a child's recovery following abuse, and to encourage the offender to sustain efforts to therapeutic change. A qualitative exploration of non-offending mothers experience and assessment of therapeutic work, designed to consolidate individual sex offender treatment and promote child protection, was conducted. Semi-structured interviews were analyzed using Interpretative Phenomenological Analysis (IPA, Smith, 2003). Both depression and self-esteem were assessed, using appropriate psychometrics, in order to determine their potential influence on non-offending mothers' accounts. A sample of five non-offending mothers of varying demographics and case histories took part in the study; all had experienced similar forms of treatment, and were reunited or in contact with their partner and child at the point of interview. Psychometric results showed little evidence of depression and moderate to high levels of self-esteem. IPA analysis produced the superordinate themes 'The fulcrum of therapeutic work'; 'maternal strain'; 'reflection on previous work'; 'child as priority', and 'the ongoing nature of the work'. Limitations of the study are discussed along with implications for mental health professionals.

Shaquanna Brown   *Characterizing Trauma in a Community Sample: How Trauma Symptoms are Related to Problem Behaviors*

Shaquanna Brown - Montclair State University, Kate Nooner - Montclair State University

Trauma has been shown to have a role in many mental health problems including anxiety and depression (Spataro, 2004). Research has found that experiencing trauma increases the risk for developing behavior problems such as aggression (Milot et al., 2010). Like trauma, problem behaviors are associated with increased risk for the development of psychiatric problems (Fergusson et al., 2005). Despite these findings, little is known about the association between trauma, problem behaviors and psychiatric diagnoses; the current study seeks to examine this relationship. We hypothesize that individuals with a psychiatric diagnosis will have higher trauma scores than those without a psychiatric diagnosis. Additionally, we hypothesize that problem behaviors will partially mediate the relationship between trauma and psychiatric diagnoses. Adult participants [N=147] completed the Trauma Symptom Checklist (TSC-40), the Adult Self-Report (ASR) and the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Disorders (SCID). The major finding of this study was that having a psychiatric diagnosis is significantly associated with higher trauma and problem behavior scores. Our findings indicate that problem behaviors partially mediate the relationship between trauma and psychiatric diagnoses. These findings are important because they highlight the importance of assessing trauma during mental health screenings.

Chetna Chandrasekaran   *Comparison of Dating-Partner-Specific and Nonspecific Victimization Questions in Obtained Rates of Intimate Partner Violence*

Chetna Chandrasekaran - Yale, Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, University of the South

Behavioral questions on violence have become the norm for assessing intimate partner violence and most other forms of interpersonal violence. Although there has been some research on how questionnaire characteristics affect responses to questions on violence, still there are many features of this methodology which we know surprisingly little about. Indirect evidence suggests that general questions on violence yield fewer reports of known, and especially close, perpetrators than items on specific perpetrators, but this has not been studied experimentally. In this study, 272 undergraduates (54% male) were randomly assigned one of two versions of the physical assault items from the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales. One version was the standard CTS2. The second version removed specific references to a dating partner in the instructions and the stem and instead referred to "someone." If they answered yes, then "boyfriend/girlfriend or someone you went on a date with" was one of 4 perpetrator choices, along with "family member," "friend, acquaintance, or somebody you go (or went) to school with," and "stranger." Results comparing the two forms will be presented.

Diane Chew   ***Intimate Partner Violence: Comparing Psychological Factors Associated with Abusive Males and Females in a Singapore Prison Sample***

Diane Chew - Macquarie University, Jac Brown - Macquarie University

The long held belief that men are the main perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) has been associated with the feminist perspective that patriarchy is the key factor associated with this abuse. This has restricted much of the IPV research into a consideration of risk factors for male perpetration. In this study, we compared Singapore prison samples of males (n=99) and females (n=96) on rates of IPV using the Conflict Tactics Scale as well as a number of psychological variables that have been related to IPV, including Anxious and Avoidant Attachment, feelings of Shame, Alexithymic responding and Coercive Control. Participants were required to fill out a questionnaire battery. Results indicated that females perpetrated significantly higher levels of physical abuse than males whereas levels of psychological abuse were found to be similar across gender. Furthermore, only Coercive Control was found to be associated with female perpetration of psychological and physical abuse whereas Anxious Attachment, Shame, Alexithymia, and Coercive Control were found to be associated with psychological abuse; and Avoidant Attachment and Control were found to be associated with physical abuse in males. Results highlight the need for clinicians and researchers to develop new models for treating perpetrators of IPV who may be male and female.

Ashley Dobbins   ***Court Experiences of Victims of Intimate Partner Violence***

Ashley E. Dobbins - George Mason University, Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University

Procedural justice, defined as the fairness of procedures used to make a decision, has been recognized as having an important impact on those experiencing the court system. However, the literature focuses primarily on offenders; little research has investigated at how the constructs that comprise procedural justice, such as respect and voice, affect victims involved in the court system. To explore respect and voice in the experience of victims of intimate partner violence, we analyzed data from a study of personal goals for pursuing a civil protection order, progress made towards those goals, and perceptions of the court experience. We found that participants (n=157) made more progress toward concrete goals (e.g. changing the respondent's behavior) than feeling-oriented goals (e.g. wanting to feel more powerful). Further, we found that progress toward concrete goals, but not progress toward feeling-oriented goals, was associated with feeling respected and heard. In particular, progress made on the concrete goals of wanting to end the relationship, wanting a record of events, and wanting the respondent to get help for his problems had the strongest relationship with feeling heard and respected. Results suggest that perceptions of procedural justice may be more closely related to tangible outcomes, where there is proof of being heard, as opposed to more emotion-based ones.

Martha Dore   ***Community Collaboration to Prevent Lethality in Domestic Violence: Intervening in the Highest Risk Cases***

Martha Dore - The Guidance Center/Riverside Community Care, Inc., Ilana Amranyi-Cohen - The Guidance Center/Riverside Community Care, Inc.

Purpose: The purpose of the proposed poster is to describe a collaborative effort among 3 towns in the greater Boston area to identify and intervene in cases of domestic violence (DV) with the highest likelihood of lethal outcome. Method: Partners included 3 police departments, county sheriff's office, DA's office, probation and parole, and community agencies providing services to DV victims. The intervention was designed to increase communication and information sharing among key actors to identify the highest risk cases to ensure safety planning for victims and ongoing monitoring of offenders. Each referred case was assessed using the Danger Assessment Tool which measures level of risk in an abusive relationship. A local voluntary mental health agency housing a large DV treatment program was funded to coordinate the collaboration and track safety and care plans for each victim. Results: During the first 24 months of the collaboration, 64 cases of potentially lethal DV in the three towns were identified and accepted into the project. Participants in the collaborative met monthly to review cases and track progress. There were no deaths or injuries in the 64 cases during that time. Conclusion: The kind of collaboration represented here is an effective approach to prevention of lethal outcomes in cases of DV. However, careful ongoing coordination is essential to success.

Kori Hakala   ***Broward Sheriff's Office-Child Protective Investigations Section: Preliminary Findings on Employee Retention***

James P. Harn - Broward Sheriff's Office, Kori A. Hakala - Nova Southeastern University, Christian DeLucia - Nova Southeastern University, Vincent B. Van Hasselt - Nova Southeastern University

The Broward Sheriff's Office (BSO), Florida-Child Protective Investigations Section (CPIS) has been found to have one of the highest employee retention rates in Florida. It has been speculated that demographic and monetary factors may be the primary factors leading to this increased rate of employee retention. To investigate this hypothesis, employee retention rates from 2007 to 2010 were obtained from the BSO-CPIS and another comparable Florida law enforcement affiliated CPIS. The comparison agency was selected based on its similarities to the BSO-CPIS; size, demographic composition (e.g., age, education, etc.), and monetary resources were all deemed comparable. Preliminary comparisons showed the BSO-CPIS maintained a retention rate that was 17.8% above that of the comparison department. The findings of this initial comparison failed to support the notion that demographic and monetary factors are primarily responsible for higher rates of employee retention. Although these two factors may contribute to increases in employee retention, these findings suggest additional contributing factors. This study hopes to identify the additional factors leading to increases in employee retention rates. The perceived importance of employee retention lies in its correlation with experience level and subsequent successful outcomes for investigations, and the children and families they serve.

Bianca Harper *Moving Families to Future Health: Family Reunification After Sibling Sexual Abuse*

Bianca Harper - University of Pennsylvania

Sibling sexual abuse is an under-reported, under-researched social problem that devastates affected families and challenges social workers and other professionals who work with them. When allegations and/or a disclosure of sibling sexual abuse is brought to the attention of a child welfare agency or law enforcement agency, the victim and offender are often separated and prohibited from any contact pending the investigation and/or treatment. However, once goals are met families are often reunified. Once reunification occurs, families are often on their own to rebuild and continue to heal. This major shift from comprehensive and intensive support of the family to limited or no support is a service gap of major concern. Social workers and other professionals working with families in which sibling sexual abuse has occurred face the challenge of helping families navigate the complex process of rebuilding their relationships with each other while ensuring the continued safety of all the members of the family system. Yet there is little research on family experiences and changes in family dynamics after sibling sexual abuse and even less research on the reunification experiences of these families to help guide clinicians in their work. The purpose of this study is to gain insight into families' reunification experiences after sibling sexual abuse in order to promote continued healing.

Joye Henrie *The Relation Between Attachment and Intimate Partner Violence: Victimization, Perpetration and Reciprocal Violence*

Joye Henrie - University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Marie Karlsson - University of Arkansas

Attachment style has been hypothesized as a mediating variable which may predict differential outcome in causal models of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Lettieri, 1996). Perpetrators and victims of IPV are more likely to have insecure attachment types when compared with individuals in nonviolent relationships (Goldenson et al., 2007). Further, avoidantly-attached male and anxiously-attached female dyads have been associated with mutually perpetrated violence (Doumas et al., 2008). This study examines the predictive role of attachment styles in relation to IPV perpetration, victimization, and reciprocal violence. In a sample of college students, IPV exposure was assessed by the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2; Straus et al., 1996), and attachment by the Experiences in Close Relationships Revised (ECR-R; Fraley et al., 2000). In preliminary analyses, a significant relation was found between anxious attachment and psychological abuse victimization (r=.291, p<.001), as well as between anxious attachment and psychological abuse perpetration (r=.240, p=.003). Avoidant attachment was not significantly related to indices of IPV. Results will be further analyzed to determine if attachment insecurity is a unique predictor of victimization or perpetration when other common predictor variables and reciprocal violence are analyzed in the causal model.

Regina Hiraoka *Is Narcissism Associated with Child Physical Abuse Risk?*

Regina Hiraoka - Northern Illinois University, Julie L. Crouch - Northern Illinois University, Ericka Rutledge - Northern Illinois University, Bettina U. Zengel - Northern Illinois University, John J. Skowronski - Northern Illinois University, Joel S. Milner - Northern Illinois University

The present study was designed to clarify the associations between covert narcissism, overt narcissism, negative affect, and child physical abuse (CPA) risk. It was hypothesized that covert (but not overt narcissism) would be significantly associated with CPA risk, and that negative affect would partially mediate this association. A sample of general population parents with varying degrees of CPA risk completed self-report measures of covert narcissism, overt narcissism, and negative affect. At the bivariate level, covert narcissism and two subscales of the overt narcissism measure (exploitativeness and entitlement) were significantly correlated with CPA risk. However, when covert narcissism and overt narcissism measures were considered simultaneously in regression analyses, only covert narcissism emerged as a significant predictor of CPA risk. Results of a path analysis supported the prediction that negative affect partially mediated the association between covert narcissism and CPA risk. The present study illustrates the value of assessing both overt and covert narcissistic features in research investigating the role of narcissism in interpersonal violence. Moreover, the results revealed that negative affect partially mediated the association between covert narcissism and CPA risk.

George Holden *What Really Goes On in the Home: An In Situ Investigation of Parental Corporal Punishment and Yelling*

George Holden - Southern Methodist University, Sabrina Mazo D'Affonseca - University Federal de Sao Carlos, Jenny Chong - Southern Methodist University, Paul A. Williamson - Southern Methodist University, Grant W. O. Holland - Southern Methodist University

Corporal punishment and yelling are two of the most common but potentially negative disciplinary practices. This study was designed to collect actual incidents of these behaviors from mothers of young children in their home. A heterogeneous sample of 33 mothers of 2- to 5-yr-old children, recruited from daycare centers, wore digital audio recorders on their arms for four to six nights. Recordings were reviewed for incidents of corporal punishment and yelling. Incidents were coded for such variables as precipitating child misdeed, number of hits, content of the yell, mother's emotion, child's reaction, & child's subsequent behavior. To date, a total of 42 spanking and 41 yelling incidents have been identified. Ten out of the mothers spanked and 12 yelled. Frequency ranged widely (1 to 9 for CP; 1 to 20 for yells). Families averaged 3.9 spanks (range 1-6) and 3.7 yells (range 1-20). The content of the yelling most often consisted of threats such as "You are going to get spanked!" or commands: "You do what I want you to do."These data provide some of the first in situ accounts of CP and yelling. The results reveal that mothers spank for trivial misdeeds and in anger. Yelling also occurs in anger but the verbal content was not psychologically abusive. These data provide ecologically valid evidence about what really occurs during disciplinary incidents.

Kyle Horst   ***The Impact of Resiliency on the Relationship Between Known Risk Factors and Intimate Partner Violence among Air Force Active Duty Members Based on Deployment Status***

Kyle Horst - Kansas State University, Wendy Travis - United States Air Force, Jared Anderson - Kansas State University, James Minner - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University

Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is a serious concern in the military community, especially considering increased stress to military families as a result of high rates of deployment. Spending has increased to strengthen both service member resilience and couple/family resilience to the stressors of deployment (Casey, 2011). This study uses data collected from 63,290 members of the USAF who completed the 2011 Community Assessment, a biennial, anonymous survey. The Soldier Adaptation Model (Bliese & Castro, 2003) serves as a guiding framework to determine if the relationship between various known IPV risk factors (i.e., depressive symptoms, problems with alcohol, PTS symptoms, financial stress, and low relationship satisfaction) and perpetration of IPV is moderated by the service member's resiliency (measured by the CD-RISC) and whether or not resiliency has a differential impact for service members who have been deployed during the past two years than for those who have not been deployed. The model will also be examined using only those service members who have been deployed to determine if resiliency has a differential impact for those who have experienced higher versus lower levels of combat exposure. Implications of this research for prevention and treatment of IPV in military families will be discussed.

Honore Hughes   ***Evaluation of a Children's Advocacy Program in a Battered Women's Shelter***

Honore M. Hughes - Saint Louis University, Valeri O. Anukem - Saint Louis University

The purpose of the present study was to evaluate the effectiveness of a children's advocacy program in a shelter for battered women. An improvement-focused model for evaluation was selected, and a logic model developed with the shelter staff that delineated the short- and long-term outcomes to be measured. Women completed questionnaires at 30 and 60 days post-shelter entrance related to the children's distress and to their satisfaction (measured qualitatively and quantitatively) with the children's and parenting programs. Participants were selected for data analysis if they had provided data at three time points (entrance, 30d, 60d); this subsample of the total group included 15 mother-child dyads. Most of the women were African American (80%). Qualitative results to date indicate that women were satisfied with both aspects of the program. The majority of the women identified "fostering self-expression" and "learning about violence" as most helpful for the children, and in terms of the parenting program, women mentioned three factors: "supportive/empathic environment"; "environment fosters self-expression", and "learning new parenting strategies" as very beneficial. Children's distress levels (as reported by the mothers on the PEDS) decreased over time, with children's scores diminishing by between one-half and one standard deviation. Implications are discussed.

Stacy Jeleniewski   ***Sex Differences in the Role of Parental Legitimacy as a Predictor of Bullying Experiences***

Stacy A. Jeleniewski - University of New Hampshire, Ellen S. Cohn - University of New Hampshire

Bullying is an increasing concern, yet the relation between important adolescent attitudes and bullying, such as whether parental legitimacy is associated with adolescents' experiences with bullying, have gone unexamined. Since parental legitimacy is often inconsistent across areas of an adolescent's life (Cumsille et al., 2006), the role of parental legitimacy regarding bullying experiences is uncertain.   Because bullying is inherently a peer-related matter, parental legitimacy may be an irrelevant factor. However, because bullying is also a matter of victimization, parental legitimacy may in fact influence adolescents' experiences with bullying. In past research, a link between parental legitimacy and undesirable behavior has been supported. Higher levels of parental legitimacy have been found to predict lower levels of rule violating behavior (Trinkner, et al., 2011). Despite this, the relation between parental legitimacy and one type of undesirable behavior—bullying—has not been addressed. The current study attempts to address this gap by investigating the role of parental legitimacy as a predictor of experiences with bullying as a victim, perpetrator, and victim/perpetrator for male and female adolescents. Participants were 575 adolescents who reported their level of parental legitimacy as well as their experiences with bullying. They were then categorized in 1 of 3 ways: as a victim-only, perpetrator-only, or victim/perpetrator (having experiences as both). Regression analyses provided varied support for parental legitimacy as a predictor of bullying experiences for male and female adolescents.

Shannon Johnson   ***The Role of Sexual Abuse and Body Esteem in College Women's Sexual Assertiveness***

Shannon M. Johnson - Ohio University, Christine Gidycz - Ohio University

Rates of sexual victimization and sexually transmitted infections on college campuses remain high despite recent efforts (CDC, 2008; Edwards et al., 2008). Recent research has examined the links between body esteem and women's sexuality. Specifically, Auslander and colleagues (2012) documented a relationship between body esteem and insistence on condom use. However, the study did not assess for sexual abuse, which is related to sexual assertiveness (Livingston et al., 2007). Thus, the purpose of this study is to examine the role of body esteem on sexual assertiveness (initiation, refusal, and pregnancy/STI concerns) after controlling for sexual demographics and abuse. Participants included 203 heterosexual college women currently in relationships. A series of hierarchical linear regressions were conducted with sexual assertiveness as the dependent variable, sexual demographics and abuse in the first block, and body esteem in the second block. Body esteem accounted for a significant amount of variance in initiation when added the model, $\Delta F(3,197)=5.40$, $p<.05$, $\Delta R2=.07$. Controlling for the other predictors, sexual body esteem was related positively related and physical condition body esteem was negatively related to initiation, $t(1,197)=3.86$, $p<.05$, and $t(1, 197) = -2.00$, $p< .05$, respectively. Body esteem was not significant in the other models. Implications will be discussed.

Shannon Johnson   *Relationship Variables and Sexual Satisfaction in College Women with Childhood Sexual Abuse*
Shannon M. Johnson - Ohio University, Christine Gidycz - Ohio University

Sexual satisfaction is an important component of well-being (Davinson et al., 2009). Women's sexual satisfaction is related to a history of sexual abuse (Leonard et al., 2008) and relationship variables (Sprecher, 2002). Notably, research has documented that childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and relationship satisfaction are related to each other (Testa et al., 2005). Thus, the purpose of the current study is to examine the additional influence of relationship variables (investment, satisfaction, and commitment) over adult sexual victimization on the sexual satisfaction of women with a history of CSA. Participants included 30 heterosexual women currently in dating relationships from a mid-sized Midwestern university. A hierarchical linear regression was conducted with sexual satisfaction as the dependent variable, current partner sexual victimization and other man sexual victimization (Yes/No) in the first block, and relationship variables (investment, satisfaction, and commitment) in the second block. Analyses indicated that investment, satisfaction, and commitment accounted for a significant amount of variance when added to the model, $F=3.82$, $p<.05$, $?R2=.23$. Results indicate that current relationship variables account for a significant amount of variation in sexual satisfaction after controlling for adult sexual abuse. Implications will be discussed.

Jennifer Johnston   *Early viewing of Pornography: Indirect and Direct Effects on Sexual Satisfaction in Adulthood*
Jennifer B. Johnston - Fielding Graduate University

Early pornography viewing's effects on later sexual satisfaction were explored in this study. A nationally representative survey of American adults revealed average age of first viewing (14.1. years) and frequency of viewing for ten types of pornography (N=1,572). Path analysis revealed an indirect path between early, frequent, paraphilic viewing and reduced sexual satisfaction, as mediated by sexual script overlap, compulsivity, sexual experience, and intimacy. Early frequent viewing increased later compulsive use of pornography. Compulsive use was linked to decreased intimacy. Respondents sexually abused as children were earlier and more frequent viewers of pornography than those not abused, and they reported higher lifetime sexual partners. Sexual abuse was also linked to insecure attachment, which led to higher compulsive use of pornography and less feeling of intimacy with partners. Respondents whose parents maintained rigid gender roles were exposed to less pornography, however, those whose parents had flexible gender roles may have been supported in their erotophilia, to the point that early viewing of pornography did not negatively impact their intimacy or sexual satisfaction.

Alysha Jones   *Intimate Partner Violence in Military Couples: A Review of the Literature*
Alysha Jones - University of Manitoba

Introduction: It is well documented in military literature that rates of IPV across US military populations range from 13.5% to 58%, with lower rates in samples not based on psychopathology. The main objectives are to address the this gap in literature concerning definitions of violence used, prevalence of IPV, the nature and patterns of violence, risk factors, and theories that may help to provide a better understanding of the violence attached to this unique population. Methods and Theory: Civilian and military communities are urged to work towards using common definitions and practices to facilitate comparison of rates among the populations. Furthermore, methodological tools should move towards using more multi-method and longitudinal designs, more theoretical model applications and more diverse sample selection as strategies to further our understanding of the structure and inner workings IPV in military couples. Risk factors are put forth to identify underlying causes of IPV, as well as whether there is a single factor or combination of unique factors that place individuals at risk. Conclusion and Recommendations: More exhaustive research, including consistent definitions and methodology needs to be conducted. Also, future research needs to address the gap in the literature regarding theory application, risk factors associated with this phenomenon, and prevention methods.

Karen Kalergis   *The Resiliency Project: Developing an Organizational Model to Build Resiliency in Child Abuse Staff and Volunteers*
Noel Busch-Armendariz - University of Texas-IDVSA, Karen Kalergis - University of Texas, IDVSA

This Delphi Study engaged researchers, educators, and practitioners from the child abuse field in a collaborative effort to develop, implement, evaluate and refine an organizationally based program to build resiliency in staff and volunteers. The 12 pilot sites in the 8-month study were six CACs, four CASA programs, one combined CAC/CASA, and one child welfare agency; two "resiliency coaches" from each site worked as a team to implement the organizational model. Data were collected about the usefulness of the training and technical assistance materials, the change in the perception of risk of turnover in the organization, and the impact of the interventions on staff, volunteers and the organization itself. Key findings are: research demonstrating the role of the supervisors in employee retention is a natural starting point for organizational resiliency; shifting the organizational culture to reduce worker stress is do-able within policy, supervisory techniques and competency-based training. The poster session will present successful strategies from the pilot and links to evidence and practice wisdom. The Resiliency Project was funded by the Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice through a grant to The University of Texas at Austin, and managed by the Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault.

Lyndal Khaw *Is Preparation Necessary?: A Qualitative Analysis of the Process of Leaving in a Sample of Abused Mothers*

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

The Stages of Change Model (Prochaska & DiClemente, 1984) has been used to explore women's process of leaving abusive partners. The model involves five stages of leaving, including preparation, where a woman has the intention and plan to leave her abuser. While research and practice underscore the importance of having a plan to leave, not all women experience the preparation stage. To our knowledge, no study has examined the process of leaving for women who prepare and those who do not. We conducted interviews with 25 abused mothers in the process of leaving. We found that 14 mothers had prepared and 11 skipped preparation. Compared to those who skipped preparation, mothers who prepared were mostly White (n=8), employed (n=12), and had older children at their most recent separation (M age of oldest or solo child = 5). Their strategies included saving money and making an escape plan. Conversely, mothers who skipped preparation reported having no opportunity to plan for leaving. No differences were found in mothers' ability to maintain separation from their partners, suggesting that preparation may be crucial for ensuring safety in the process of leaving, but not necessary for permanently leaving an abusive partner. Results also suggest that prevention efforts to educate mothers about preparation must take into account issues of race, socioeconomic status, and parenting demands.

David King *The Neglect of Neglect: Is Research Informing Practice?*

David N. King - Georgia Health Sciences University, Cindy Markushewski - National Children's Advocacy Center, Muriel K. Wells - National Children's Advocacy Center

Neglect is the most common form of child abuse. In 2005, of the approximately 899,000 children in the United States who were reported as victims of abuse and neglect, it is estimated that approximately 78 percent of cases involved neglect; 62.8 percent of cases were neglect alone. An estimated 32 percent of child fatalities were exclusively attributed to neglect. Given the prevalence of neglect, it is common to hear reference to a "neglect of neglect" among practitioners and researchers. This vague but catchy phrase poses many complex issues, some of which have been addressed in the literature. Yet the criticism persists as a commonly accepted fact. This research addresses two aspects of the "neglect of neglect" in its most simplistic form. First, do practitioners believe that neglect is being neglected in their community? We ask them, what strategies are in place to address neglect in their community and are those strategies reasonably successful. Second, is there a disparity between research and practice? Are publications, both research and informational, proportional to the incidence of neglect, or is neglect being neglected by researchers? The comparison of survey results with mapping of the literature will offer insights regarding the need for further research, more effective dissemination of information,
and/or changes in local practices pertaining to neglect.

Yoona Lee *Hierarchy of Maltreatment Type Perception: Is One Type of Abuse Severer Than Other Types Across Cultures?*

Yoona Lee - Brandeis University, Malcolm W. Watson - Brandeis University, Kathleen Malley-Morrison - Boston University

Is there any hierarchy in severity of maltreatment types among sexual, physical, and psychological abuse and neglect across cultures? The goal of this study is to examine the extent to which European Americans, Korean Americans, and Koreans differ in their definitions and perceptions of behaviors constituting different severity of child maltreatment, addressing the recent gap within and across cultures. A sample of 62 European American and 26 Korean American college students in the U.S. and 62 Korean college students in Korea completed the Cross-Cultural Definitions of Abuse in Families survey (Malley-Morrison, 2004). Types of responses were coded for presence/absence in specific forms of abuses (Chi-square) as well as frequency of mention of the forms (ANOVAs). Koreans are more likely than European and Korean Americans to perceive and emphasize psychological abuse as extremely abusive behaviors. European and Korean Americans are more likely than Koreans to emphasize physical abuse across all levels. Koreans perceived beating as extremely abusive behaviors more than European and Korean Americans, but they mentioned hitting examples less at the moderate level of abuse than did European and Korean Americans. Koreans mentioned neglect as a form of abuse at all levels more than European and Korean Americans. Only Koreans mentioned child chores as abuse (though at the mild level).

Laura Logan *Cyberbullying: The New Way to Bully*

Laura Logan - Yale University, Sarah Clark - Yale University, Caroline Dashiell - The University of the South, Elly Ferrell - The University of the South, Catherine Lambert - The University of the South, Johanna McManus - The University of the South, Caitlin McNaughton - The University of the South; Matney Rolfe - The University of the South, Sherry Hamby - The University of the South

OBJECTIVE: To identify up-to-date trends in cyberbullying and highlight the risks, consequences and contexts of cyberbullying in 2011. METHOD: We held four focus groups lasting approximately one hour each. A total of 45 undergraduates participated (14 males, 31 females) in groups ranging from 9-13 members. Three groups were single gender (1 all male, 2 all female) and one was mixed gender. Group members were provided refreshments. RESULTS: Grounded theory analysis was used to identify major themes in the transcripts. Major themes included: 1) Cyberbullying is easier than face to face bullying because it is less personal and more indirect, 2) Cyberbullying is minimized as a problem, 3) Using technology is seen as essentially consenting to cyberbullying; 4) Sometimes cyberbullying has serious consequences, and 5) There are steps you can take to partially protect yourself. DISCUSSION: We hope to use these themes and the examples provided in the focus groups to develop a survey to assess the prevalence of this phenomenon. Cyberbullying has serious, often under-recognized implications. The more we know about the severity and the effects of cyberbullying the more we can find ways to prevent it.

Marcos Mendez   *The Impact of Resiliency on the Relationship between Known Risk Factors and Child Maltreatment Among Air Force Active Duty Members Based on Deployment Status*

Marcos Mendez - Kansas State University, Wendy J. Travis - United States Air Force, Jared A. Anderson - Kansas State, James Minner - Kansas State, Sandra M. Stith - Kansas State

Child maltreatment is a serious concern in the military community, especially considering increased stress to military families as a result of high rates of deployment. Spending has increased to strengthen both service member resilience and couple/family resilience to the stressors of deployment (Casey, 2011). This study uses data collected from 63,290 members of the USAF who completed the 2011 Community Assessment, a biennial, anonymous survey. The Soldier Adaptation Model (Bliese & Castro, 2003) serves as a guiding framework to determine if the relationship between various known child maltreatment risk factors (i.e., depressive symptoms, problems with alcohol, PTS symptoms, financial stress, and parenting stress) and perpetration of child maltreatment is moderated by the service member's resiliency (measured by the CD-RISC) and whether or not resiliency has a differential impact for service members who have been deployed during the past two years than for those who have not been deployed. The model will also be examined using only those service members who have been deployed to determine if resiliency has a differential impact for those who have experienced higher versus lower levels of combat exposure. Implications of this research for prevention and treatment of child maltreatment in military families will be discussed.

Mary M. Moynihan   *Sixty Minutes of Bringing in the BystanderTM Sexual Violence Prevention Program: Does It Work?*

Mary M. Moynihan - University of New Hampshire, Sidney Bennett - University of New Hampshire

Sexual violence bystander-focused prevention education is gaining momentum as a promising evidence-based practice. However, given both time constraints that practitioners face in administering programs and increasing requirement that programs be evidence based, we need to understand if shorter programs can change attitudes and behaviors. In the current study, we evaluated a shortened version of Bringing in the BystanderTM educational program that teaches participants how to be prosocial bystanders before, during, or after a situation where there is risk for sexual violence. Collaborating with a campus crisis center, we shortened the program (which is usually either 90-minutes or 4.5 hours long) to a 60-minute one to better fit constraints of programming opportunities in one campus community. We used a quasi-experimental design to evaluate the program's efficacy. Participants completed two surveys, two months apart. In all, 125 students completed pretests (46 in control group; 79 in program). Outcome measures included assessments of rape myth acceptance, bystander attitudes (e.g., confidence, intent to intervene), and self-reported bystander behaviors. We used repeated measures analysis of variance to examine changes in attitudes and behaviors over time based on whether participants took part in the program or not. We discuss implications for future research and practices.

Paul Muller   *Links Between Exposure to Violence and Problem Behaviors*

Paul Muller - University of Mount Union

A great deal of attention, both popular and scholarly, has been paid to the possible effects on children of exposure to violence. There is evidence to suggest that witnessing violence has serious consequences for children. Whether witnessing violence has substantial effects independent of personally experiencing violence, however, is less clear. Further, while much is known about the effects of exposure to violence on internalized problem behaviors such as psychological wellbeing, less is known about the effects on externalized problem behaviors such as drug and alcohol abuse and various other forms of delinquency. Finally, very little is known about the relative effects on delinquency of different forms of violence exposure (e.g., witnessing the violent victimization of others versus personally experiencing violent victimization). The purpose of the present study is to address these deficiencies through secondary analysis of a nationally representative sample of approximately 4,000 adolescents.

Katherine Péloquin   *How Do Men and Women Justify Their Use of Psychological Aggression Toward Their Partner? Development and Validation of the Justification for Partner Psychological Aggression Scale (JPPAS)*

Katherine Péloquin - University of Sherbrooke, Marie-France Lafontaine - University of Ottawa, Audrey Brassard - University of Sherbrooke

Research on intimate partner violence (IPV) has more traditionally focused on physical violence. Yet, psychological aggression is more prevalent (Dutton & Starzomski, 1993) and it may be as harmful as physical aggression (Follingstad et al., 1990). To better understand psychological aggression in couples, it is crucial to examine the context in which such aggression occurs, including its antecedents, triggers, and functions (Wilkinson & Hamerschlag, 2005). To this date, there are no validated measures specifically assessing reasons for using psychological aggression toward a partner; most available measures rather assess motives for using physical violence. The current study hence presents the validation of the Justification for Partner Psychological Aggression Scale (JPPAS). A pool of 118 possible reasons for using psychological aggression toward a partner was first administered to a community sample (N = 477). This pool was then reduced to 36 items grouped under 9 categories. This final version was administered to two additional samples: a community sample (81 men; 247 women) and a clinical sample of 143 men in treatment for IPV. Confirmatory factor analyses conducted in these two samples suggest that the JPPAS is adequate for evaluating reasons why men and women of both community and clinical populations use psychological aggression. Clinical implications are discussed.

Sarah Perzow   *Dissociative Symptoms and Academic Functioning in Maltreated Children*

Sarah E.D. Perzow - The Kempe Center, Christie L.M. Petrenko - Mt. Hope Family Center, Edward F. Garrido - The Kempe Center, Sarah E. Culhane - The Kempe Center, Heather N. Taussig - The Kempe Center

Research has identified numerous negative sequelae of child maltreatment, including trauma symptoms, that may adversely impact school performance. There is limited research, however, on the relationship between specific trauma symptoms such as dissociation and poor academic functioning. This cross-sectional study examined the association between dissociative symptoms and multi-informant reports of academic functioning in a sample of maltreated youth with a history of out-of-home care. Participants included 149 youth and their caregivers and teachers. Dissociative symptoms were measured based on youth report while academic functioning was assessed using: 1) standardized measures of academic achievement, 2) youth-report measures of school membership and perceived academic competence, 3) caregiver reports of youths' performance in school, and 4) teacher reports of student grades. Results of multiple regression analyses suggested that dissociative symptoms were generally related to poorer academic functioning after controlling for IQ, age, gender, and the total number of school and caregiver transitions. Implications for intervention efforts are discussed.

Gillian Pinchevsky   *The Impact of Neighborhoods on Intimate Partner Violence and Victimization*

Gillian M. Pinchevsky - University of South Carolina, Emily M. Wright - University of South Carolina

Research on intimate partner violence and victimization (IPV) is widespread across disciplines. To date, the majority of research underscores the importance of individual-level factors to explain IPV, thereby neglecting the significance of macro-level elements. Nevertheless, research suggests that the characteristics of the neighborhood where an individual lives are important for fully understanding IPV. This review focuses on the effects of neighborhoods and macro-level context on violence between intimate partners, specifically identifying empirical studies that have examined contextual predictors of IPV utilizing the major tenets of social disorganization theory. We note consistencies and differences across research results and describe study features that may influence the patterns of these findings. Finally, we provide both theoretical and methodological recommendations for future research.

Nurita Rambrich   *Does Emotional Expressivity in Adolescents Influence the Acceptance of Violence in Dating Relationships?*

Nurita Devi Rambrich - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Miriam K. Ehrensaft - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Patty E. Carambot - John Jay College of Criminal Justice, Pat Cohen – Columbia University

It is hypothesized that high levels of expressivity in adolescents is related to their interpersonal functioning including parent-child, peer and dating relationships. Little research has investigated the links between emotional expressivity and risks for adolescent dating violence. The present study draws on a sub-sample (N=129) of 10-18 year old offspring (mean age = 13.8 years) from the Children in Community (CIC) cohort. These adolescents were interviewed about their interpersonal functioning including emotional expressivity and dating violence beliefs. Inconsistent, harsh practices were measured 3-12 months earlier among parents. We hypothesize that inconsistent, harsh parenting will predict higher levels of emotional expressivity measured 3-12 months later and high emotional expressivity will be correlated concurrently with greater acceptance of dating violence. Gender differences will be explored.

Mark Relyea   *Causal Models for Bystander Intervention for Sexual Assault: Applying Theory and Evaluating Success*

Mark Relyea – University of Illinois, Chicago

Bystander intervention is one of the most promising recent sexual assault prevention efforts. Such programs approach community members as allies who may speak up against sexism, support survivors, and intervene with peers to prevent sexual assault. Unfortunately, most bystander programs have not measured sexual assault as an outcome, not assessed program impact on those at highest risk for perpetrating, and not explicitly delineated causal models. Without such information, bystander programs risk losing their focus on sexual assault. I seek to strengthen bystander theory and methodology by delineating four causal models implied in the literature. I refer to these as the (1) Cognitive Model, (2) Context-Shift Model, (3) Intervention Model, and (4) Social-Norms Model. The assumptions of the four models are presented along with a review of the current evidence supporting each assumption. Recommendations are provided for how each model may be assessed for intended outcomes as well as for potential iatrogenic effects.

Philip Rodgers   *Resources to Help Prevent Suicide Among Victims of Interpersonal Violence*

Philip Rodgerse – American Foundation for Suicide Prevention

Suicide is a serious public and mental health problem. Over 36,000 persons died by suicide in the United States in 2009, making it the 10th leading cause of death. Suicide attempts have a lifetime prevalence of almost 3% in the U.S. Interpersonal violence, including physical and sexual abuse, and even exposure to violence, is a significant risk factor for suicide and suicide attempts. For practitioners who serve victims of violence and those exposed to violence, knowledge of suicide prevention programs, activities, and treatments is important.   Since 2005, the Best Practices Registry for Suicide Prevention (BPR)—a collaboration between the Suicide Prevention Resource Center and the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention—has identified, reviewed, and disseminated information about a wide range of suicide prevention programs. Currently, the BPR lists over 90 suicide prevention programs including psychological treatments, outreach campaigns, gatekeeper and advanced clinical trainings, screening programs, curricular programs, protocols and guidelines, and others. This poster will answer four questions: (1) What is the BPR? (2) How does the BPR incorporate evidence-based programs, evidence-informed programs, and programs derived from practice-based evidence? And, (3) How can the BPR aid efforts to prevent suicide in clinical, community, and school settings.

Jody Ross   *Motives for Intimate Partner Violence and Their Relation to Forms and Consequences of Aggression.*

Jody Ross - Indiana-Purdue University, Ft. Wayne, Natalie Bruick - Indiana-Purdue University, Ft. Wayne

We examined self-reported motives/reasons for intimate partner violence among a sample of men (n=76) and omen (n=33) court ordered to batterers' intervention and assessed relations between motives, forms of aggression, and consequences of IPV. Participants completed the CTS2 (Straus et al., 1996), Reasons for Violence Scale (Stuart et al., 2006), and a study-designed item assessing participant perceptions of the consequences of their IPV. Principal components analysis indicated four primary reasons for IPV: dominate/punish, retaliation, emotion dysregulation, and defense. For men, motives of dominate/punish (r =.33; p <.01) and retaliation (r = .40; p < .001) were associated with the highest rates of physical IPV perpetration. Men's retaliatory violence was also associated with high levels of psychological aggression (r =.33; p <.01) and with men's perceptions of more negative consequences of their violence (r =.24; p =.05). For women, dominate/punish as a reason for violence was positively associated with their physical (r =.36; p <.05) and sexual (r =.44; p =.01) partner aggression. Women endorsing defense as a reason for violence engaged in high levels of psychological aggression (r =.46; p <.01). Dominate/punish and retaliation, as motives for violence, were associated with high rates of IPV perpetration, although some gender differences in specific forms of IPV emerged.

Jody Ross   *Exposure to Highly Controlling Parenting and Perpetration of Partner Aggression: The Role of Self-Control and Depressive Symptoms*

Jody Ross - Indiana-Purdue University, Ft. Wayne, Elizabeth Zwierko - Indiana-Purdue University, Ft. Wayne

Parenting style has been linked both to aggression and self-control among offspring (Jouriles et al., 2012; vonSuchodoletz et al., 2011). We examined the relation between exposure to controlling parenting and partner aggression and hypothesized self-control would mediate the relationship. Undergraduates (N=253) completed the CTS2 (Straus et al., 1996) and measures of their self-control and their parents' parenting styles. Men whose parents were more authoritarian engaged in less partner aggression (r =.28; p <.05) while women with highly controlling/authoritarian parents were among the most partner-aggressive (r =.22; p <.01). The relation between parenting style and self-control also differed by gender. Men with highly controlling parents had fewer self-control problems (r = -.27; p < .05); the relation was not significant for women. For men, self-control mediated the relation between controlling parenting and psychological, but not physical, aggression. Self-control was not a mediator among women. Authoritarian parenting has been associated with internalizing problems for girls. Thus, depressive symptoms were examined as a mediator for women. Path analysis revealed a significant indirect effect, indicating that strict/authoritarian parenting may increase depressive symptoms in girls, which may in turn increase their reliance on aggressive strategies in romantic relationships.

Jordan Rothschild   *Gender Patterns in Conflict and Aggression: A Naturalistic Observation of Drinking and Violent Behavior*

Jordan Rothschild - Sewanee, The University of the South, Shelby Bartlett - Sewanee, The University of the South, Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, The University of the South

This study examined patterns in alcohol consumption and violent behavior among groups of same gender and mixed gender college students. Data were collected via naturalistic observation of students during social gatherings on and off campus for 2-hour periods. Variables included gender, number of people involved, perpetrator-victim relationship, and apparent primary motive for the conflict. Preliminary results suggest that conflict is common in all gender patterns: all-male, all-female, and mixed gender. Bystander involvement was common, occurring in more than half of incidents, but patterns varied substantially. 3 out of 4 male-on-male incidents involved a bystander, and 100% of these bystanders were male. Almost 2 in 3 mixed gender incidents involved a bystander, but the majority of these bystanders (57%) were female. No bystanders intervened in female-on-female incidents.

Ericka Rutledge   *Development of Externalizing Behaviors: How Parenting Practices and Abuse Potential May Alter Developmental Trajectories*

Ericka Rutledge- Northern Illinois University, Regina Hiraoka- Northern Illinois University, Bettina Zengel- Northern Illinois University, Julie Crouch - Northern Illinois University, M. Christine Lovejoy - Northern Illinois University

The present study examined the extent to which parental reports of child externalizing problems mediated the relationship between hostile/coercive parenting practices and parental child physical abuse (CPA) risk. One hundred and seventy-five general population parents (33.7% fathers) completed self-report measures of parenting behaviors, child externalizing problems, and CPA risk. Results of the regression analyses indicated that parents who reported more hostile/coercive parenting practices reported higher levels of child externalizing behaviors and had higher CPA risk. As expected, parental reports of child externalizing behaviors partially mediated the association between hostile/coercive parenting practices and CPA risk scores, Sobel test = 2.24, p = .012; bootstrap 95% CI: (.146, 1.386).   These findings are consistent with the notion that hostile/coercive parenting practices increase risk of child externalizing problems, which in turn are associated with increased risk of parent-to-child violence. Additional research utilizing multiple informants and a longitudinal design would help advance our understanding in this area. Nonetheless, the present findings underscore the importance of early interventions that target hostile/coercive parenting behavior as a means of preventing the development of child externalizing behavior problems as well as reducing CPA risk.

Bushra Sabri   ***Factors Associated with Increased Risk for Lethal Violence in Intimate Partner Relationships Among African American and African Caribbean Women***
Bushra Sabri - Johns Hopkins University, Sharon O'Brien - Johns Hopkins University, Jacquelyn Campbell - Johns Hopkins University, Jamila K. Stockman - University of California, Doris W. Campbell - University of Virgin Islands, Gloria B. Callwood - University of Virgin Islands

Objective: This study aimed to identify risk factors for lethal violence in intimate partner relationships among women from African descent. Background: Research shows African American women face a higher risk of lethality than women from other racial/ethnic groups (Paulozzi et al., 2001). An examination of risk factors among women of African descent may help to identify those at high risk for potential lethality by their intimate partners, and to develop effective preventative interventions. Method: Data for this study is derived from a multi-site project examining the relationship between abuse status and health consequences among African American and African Caribbean women, aged 18-55 years. Women ore, MD and the US Virgin Islands. Logistic regression was used to examine risk factors for lethal violence among abused women (n=433).Results and Conclusion: Factors independently related to increased risk of lethal violence included women's experiences of severe injuries (Adj OR=1.35, p=.01); and feeling unsafe (Adj OR=1.43, p<.01) and scared of their abusive partners (Adj OR=1.29 p=.05). Women's use of legal resources such as police or restraining orders was associated with lowered risk (Adj OR=0.26 p<.01). These factors must be considered in assessing abused women's safety needs.

April Shen   ***Prevalence and Justification of Dating Violence in a Probability Sample of Chinese Adolescents***
April Shen - National Taiwan University

Purpose: In Chinese societies, violence among adolescent dating partners remains a largely ignored phenomenon. The goal of this study is to examine the prevalence and justification of dating violence among Chinese adolescents. Method: This study has used self-reporting measures to collect data from a probability sample of 3138 adolescents (12-20 years old) studying in middle and high schools in three Chinese societies: Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Shanghai. Results: Research results reveal a significant prevalence of dating violence (including physical violence, sexual violence, and controlling behavior) among Chinese adolescents: the perpetration rate is 7.6% and the victimization rate is 11%. Study results show that 12.1% to 65% of the adolescents agreed that hitting one's dating partner is acceptable under certain circumstances. Adolescents were mostly in agreement that it is okay for a girl to hit her boyfriend if 1) he hits her first during an argument (65%), and 2) he is cheating on her (62%). For boy-on-girl violence, adolescents were mostly in agreement that it is okay for a boy to hit his girlfriend if 1) she is flirting with someone else (38%), and 2) she is cheating on him (37). Boys' attitudes justifying boy-on-girl dating violence is a significant predictor of boys' perpetration of physical and sexual dating violence.

Elizabeth Sloan-Power   ***Different Perceptions, Same Family: A Qualitative Analysis of Childhood Violence Exposure***
Elizabeth Sloan-Power - Rutgers University, Paul Boxer - Rutgers University

To qualitatively examine the different perspectives and perceptions that parents and children have regarding the child's experience with and exposure to violence in urban areas. A substantial body of research, including several comprehensive meta-analytic reviews, shows that children's exposure to violence in families, neighborhoods, schools and the media is linked to mental health problems (depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress), and behavioral difficulties (delinquency, substance abuse, and academic problems). A major purpose of this poster session is to reveal and examine the significance and perceptions of 12 parent and child dyads as they relate to how they share, comprehend and cope with the child's exposure to violence in their home, schools, neighborhood and communities. Special emphasis will be placed on children living with PTSD, and perceived child and parent coping as well.

Tamara Taillieu   ***Examining Differenced in Intimate Partner Violence Typologies: Predictors of* M*utual Violence Versus Unidirectional Perpetration***
Tamara L. Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Douglas A. Brownridge - University of Manitoba

Johnson (1995/2008) makes a convincing argument that two distinct types of intimate partner violence (IPV) exist; intimate terrorism and situational couple violence. Intimate terrorism is primarily male-perpetrated and unidirectional; these men use a variety of tactics to establish and maintain control over their female partners. Situational couple violence is more likely to be bidirectional, and physical violence emerges from the need to control situation-specific conflict rather than out of a general need for control of the partner. However, personality disorders have also been implicated as factors that contribute to the likelihood that an individual will use violence in intimate partner relationships. Perhaps the need for control in violent relationships is grounded in specific personality characteristics of the perpetrator. Therefore, it could be the presence or absence of personality disorders, rather than the motive to control per se, that differentiates IPV subtype. Therefore, the purpose of this research is to examine the relationship between antisocial and borderline personality symptoms and IPV subtype in a sample of university students. Findings can be used to better inform intervention strategies aimed at reducing IPV among this specific population.

Tamara Taillieu   *Pregnancy and Intimate Partner Violence in Canada*

Douglas Brownridge - University of Manitoba, Tamara Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Ko Ling Chan - University of Hong Kong, Agnes Tiwari - University of Hong Kong, Susy C. Santos - VICRE, Kimberly A. Tyler - University of Nebraska

This study will compare female victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) who were and were not victimized during pregnancy. Past research suggests that women who experience violence during pregnancy have a higher prevalence of IPV, particularly in terms of severe IPV, and are more likely to experience adverse health consequences from the violence. The current study will engage in descriptive and multivariate analyses of the latest data available (Statistics Canada's 2009 General Social Survey) to examine the relationship between pregnancy and IPV. Risk factors including age, socioeconomic status, marital status, sexual proprietariness, patriarchal dominance, alcohol abuse, and verbal abuse will be examined. A number of post-violence indictors of severity will be studied, including ever leaving the partner and being fearful that one's life was in danger. Health effects of the violence will also be examined, including physical injury, psychopathy, and use of drugs to cope with the violence.

Ashley Tracas   *Intimate Partner Violence, Relationship Status, and Court Experience: The Role of Relationship Status on Court Experience*

Ashley Tracas - George Mason University, Jessica Dunn - George Mason University, Lauren B Cattaneo - George Mason University

Previous research has focused primarily on the effectiveness of civil protection orders (CPO) once issued, however there is evidence that victims' experiences in court are as important as the outcome of their involvement. The nature of a victim's relationship with an abusive partner is one aspect that may lead to differences in court experience. Exploring whether relationship status biased the outcome of CPO cases, Shannon, Logan and Cole (2007) compared the cases of married couples and unmarried cohabiting couples. The study found no biases; both groups received protective orders with similar safety provisions. The current study explores whether this conclusion can be extended to a broader range of relationships while focusing on their experiences in court. Drawing from a parent study, 123 petitioners, who clearly identified their relationship status with the respondent, were surveyed directly after completing the CPO hearing. Using the Court Impact Scale to assess victims' court experiences we found no differences on four factors (positive, negative, fear, validation), but found a negative significance (.05) in social network for victims that were still in a relationship. The respondent's presence in court did not moderate these relationships. Results suggest that relationship status is not a determinant of experiences in court, but does mediate victims' external networks.

Nesa Wasarhaley   *Courtroom Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence in Lesbian Relationships*

Nesa E. Wasarhaley - University of Kentucky, Jonathan M. Golding - University of Kentucky, Claire M. Renzetti - University of Kentucky, Kellie R. Lynch - University of Kentucky

Prevalence of same-sex intimate partner violence is as great as or greater than that of heterosexual couples. However, little research has examined perceptions of lesbian intimate partner violence and no known research has examined such perceptions in a courtroom context. In the present study, men and women undergraduates (N=224) read a trial summary in which the defendant was charged with allegedly assaulting her same-sex partner. The trial varied as to whether the victim and defendant were depicted in separate drawings as either feminine or masculine. Participants rendered verdicts and made judgments about the victim and defendant (e.g., credibility). Results indicated that participants were more likely to render guilty verdicts when the victim was feminine. However, a significant interaction indicated that while men did not differ in rendering guilty verdicts for a masculine versus feminine victim, women were more likely to render guilty verdicts when the victim was masculine than feminine. Additionally, the more credible participants rated the victim, the more likely they were to render guilty verdicts while the more credible participants rated the defendant, the less likely they were to render guilty verdicts. Results are discussed in terms of gender role stereotypes influencing courtroom decision-making in intimate partner violence cases among lesbian couples.

Nesa Wasarhaley   *Perceptions of Marital Rape and Physical Assault in the Courtroom*

Kellie Lynch - University of Kentucky, Jonathan Golding - University of Kentucky, Nesa Wasarhaley - University of Kentucky

It is estimated that over 11 million women in the US are raped by in an intimate partner per year. Despite such a high prevalence, research surrounding intimate partner rape, and in particular marital rape, in the courtroom is extremely sparse. In the present study, male and female undergraduate participants (N=141) read a trial summary in which the alleged victim was raped and physically assaulted (strangled) by her partner. The trial summary described the alleged victim and perpetrator as either married or in a romantic relationship and living together. Participants rendered verdicts and made judgments about the case, alleged victim, and defendant (e.g. credibility and blame). Results indicated that verdict did not differ between the married and living together conditions. However, participant gender predicted verdict such that males were less likely to render guilty verdicts for both the rape and assault charges than females. Males, in comparison to females, perceived the perpetrator to be less guilty and the strength of the prosecution's case to be weaker, thus rendering less rape convictions than females. As well, males yielded lower guilt ratings and higher defendant credibility ratings which resulted in fewer convictions by males for the assault. Results are discussed in terms of juror perceptions of intimate partner violence in the justice system.

Sun Young Yoon   *Effects of Child Maltreatment on Social Relationships in Late adolescence: A Longitudinal Study*

Sun Young Yoon - University of Southern Maine

About 3 million children are annually referred to local child protective service agencies as possible victims of physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect. Emerging research has demonstrated that youth with a history of maltreatment are in particular at risk for interpersonal difficulties. Late adolescence is an important period to initiate and develop intimate relationships, and, for maltreated youth, this developmental process is affected by traumatic incidences that interfere with their ability to form healthy relationships with others. The purpose of this study is to examine the processes by which child maltreatment influences youth relationships over time. The focus is placed on exploring how child maltreatment may operate through posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) to interfere with later youth relationships. The data will be taken from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW), a longitudinal study of 6,228 children, ages birth to 14 (at the time of sampling), who had contact with Child Protective Services. This study hopes to advance our understanding of the conditions under which the healthy social adjustment of traumatized youth occurs, and help facilitate a more extensive knowledge base on what services could be developed to better help these at risk youth.

SECTION V

Paper Sessions and Abstracts

Ernestine Briggs   *Consequences of Childhood Trauma*

Ernestine Briggs-King - UCLA-Duke National Center for Child Traumatic Stress, John Fairbank - UCLA-Duke National Center for Child Traumatic Stress, Johanna Greeson - UCLA- National Center for Child Traumatic Stress

Growing research evidence indicates that early and repeated exposure to trauma is associated with heightened risk for a myriad of deleterious outcomes and psychological sequelae. Additional research is needed to disentangle the complex relations between these risk factors and psychosocial outcomes to inform clinical assessment and interventions. This presentation will describe preliminary findings from the National Child Traumatic Stress Network Core Data Set, which includes data on over 14,000 children exposed to an array of traumatic events. The presentation will provide an overview of types of trauma exposures common in this sample, functional impairments across multiple domains, factors that may undermine resilience, as well as, patterns of service utilization across multiple child serving systems. Implications of these findings for trauma-informed screening, assessment, treatment, and policy will be discussed.

Parent-Child Aggression

Zeev Winstok   ***Mothers' Willingness to Use Corporal Punishment to Correct the Misbehavior of Their Elementary School Children***
Zeev Winstok - University of Haifa

The present study examined the motivations of 204 mothers of first and second grade elementary school children to choose using corporal punishment to correct misbehavior. The purpose of this examination was to identify what motivates parents who tend to use this kind of punishment, and to explore the extent to which these motivations are consistent with parental educational practice. The findings of this study demonstrate that mothers' willingness to correct child misbehavior using corporal punishment is affected by the extent to which the misbehavior offends the mother and by the risk it puts the child in; however, the mother's hurt is of higher weight than the danger to the child. The degree to which the mother feels offended by the child depends on how close the child's misbehavior hits her. The closer it is to the mother, the more she feels offended and her willingness to use corporal punishment increases. It is important to emphasize that there is no relationship between the child's behavior in general and the mother's willingness to use and actual use of corporal punishment. These findings undermine the argument that corporal punishment is a tactic parents use to correct the misbehavior of their children.

Jeffery Snarr   ***Does the Presence of an Infant or Toddler Increase Physical Abuse Risk for the Parents' Other Children?***
Jeffery D. Snarr- The College at Brockport, Amy M. Smith Slep- New York University, Richard E. Heyman- New York University, Heather M. Foran Tech. Universität Braunschweig, USAF Family Advocacy Program

The birth of a child, although usually eagerly anticipated, involves many potentially stressful challenges that can negatively affect intra-familial relationship quality. However, most extant studies of these effects—as well as most programs designed to prevent them—have focused on the effects of a first child on parents' relationship with each other, whereas the potential impact of a new child on parents' relationships with their other children has been ignored. Using a large (N > 25,000) sample of parents with at least two minor children in the home, the current study used investigated direct and interactive associations between the presence of an infant or toddler and parent–reported parent–child physical violence against the other children in the home over the previous year. All results were cross-validated using a holdout sample. Bivariately, the presence of an infant or toddler predicted (a) higher levels of mother–child aggression and (b) lower risk of maternal and paternal physical abuse of the other children. Several interesting interactive effects were found for both aggression and abuse; in particular, the presence of an infant or toddler tended to eliminate or reverse the erstwhile protective effects of parental maturity variables (i.e., age, marital length, family income). Implications of these and other findings for violence prevention efforts will be discussed.

Alexandra Restrepo   ***Factors Associated with Being a Child Offender in Medellin, Colombia***
Alexandra Restrepo - University of Antoquia, Nilton E Montoya - University of Antioquia, Luis Fernando Duque - University of Antioquia

To determinate the associated factors with being a child offender in Medellin, Colombia. 2007. A household survey was conducted in Medellin, Colombia in 2007 (n=4,653). Child abuse was measured by parents' self-report measures on verbal, psychological and physical abuse to their children in life and in the past year. Path analysis was calculated to determinate the facts associated with being a child aggressor. 1) Neighborhood factors: Social cohesion and social control has an indirect and protective relationship with being a child aggressor. Neighborhood violence perceptions increase the likelihood of being a child aggressor. 2) Family factors: Having had a good relationship with the mother and father has a direct effect as a protective factor. Having had antisocial family history and having been a victim of physical abuse during childhood by the mother or father has an indirect effect and increases the probability of being a child aggressor.3) Individual characteristics: Frustration of expectations of higher education and family development has a direct effect and increases the probability of being a child offender. Also increasing the likelihood of being a child aggressor is the legitimation of violence as a means of education and advocacy by the family and the community.

Claudia Cappa   ***Predictors of Adult Attitudes Toward Corporal Punishment of Children***
Claudia Cappa - UNICEF, Shane M Khan - Independent consultant

This paper presents findings on attitudes towards physical punishment of children from a selection of nationally representative household surveys conducted in low- and middle-income countries in 2010/2011. The analysis is based on nationally representative data collected as part of the UNICEF-supported Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). Questions on child discipline were addressed to adults (aged 15 or older) living in households with at least one child aged 2–14 years. The questionnaire asked whether any member of the household had used various violent and non-violent disciplinary practices with the selected child during the past month, using a modified version of the short form of the Parent to Child Conflict Tactics Scale. Additionally, the interviewers asked the respondent if he/she believed that, in order to bring up a child properly, physical punishment was necessary. The article analyses the variability in attitudes by characteristics of the respondents to examine whether various factors at the individual and family levels correlate with the beliefs in the need for violent discipline. Additionally, the paper explores the consistency and quality of reporting on violence against children by various types of respondents (mothers/fathers, other caretakers and adults) and suggests means to improve data collection instruments.

Challenges in Implementing Evidence-Based Interventions

Agnes Tiwari   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                              Felix Yuen – University of Hong Kong

The purpose of this panel is to report on the challenges in the implementation of evidence-based interventions for Chinese women survivors of intimate partner violence in Hong Kong. Increasingly, efforts are moving toward implementing evidence-based interventions in order to improve outcomes for abused women. However, the evidence upon which interventions are based must be obtained using robust designs. In addition, the outcomes used to determine efficacy of the interventions should be fit for purpose. The three papers in this panel represent recent attempts to address the challenges in implementing evidence-based interventions. Specifically, the paper by Tiwari et al. will report on the challenges and strategies for conducting randomized controlled trials of advocacy interventions for Chinese women with a history of intimate partner violence victimization. The efficacy of three advocacy interventions will be described and compared in the paper by Yuen et al. The emerging needs of Chinese women experiencing sexual coercion in intimate relationships and how these may be addressed will be reported in the paper by Lam et al.

Agnes Tiwari   ***Overcoming Challenges for Conducting Randomized Controlled Trials of Interventions for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence***
                              Agnes Tiwari- University of Hong Kong, Helina Yuk- HKSKH Lady MacLehose Centre, Polly Pang- HKSKH
                              Lady MacLehose Centre, Daniel Fong - University of Hong Kong, Felix Yuen - University of Hong Kong, Janice
                              Humphreys - University of California, Linda Bullock - University of Virginia

Interventions aim to help survivors of intimate partner violence must be proven to be safe and effective. While randomized controlled trials are considered to be the gold standard for evaluating interventions for abused women, methodological quality could be compromised by risk of bias. This paper reports on the process of evaluating a 12-week advocacy intervention for 200 abused Chinese women in a community setting using a two-arm randomized controlled trial. Random treatment allocation using computer-generated method was performed and allocation concealment achieved. While blinding of participants was not feasible, blinded assessment of primary outcomes was ensured. Steps to counter possible contamination were undertaken including the efforts made to ensure that researchers collecting the data were not aware of the study hypotheses. In a Cochrane Review of advocacy interventions for abused women, the quality of evidence obtained by the above study was rated to be good. In conclusion, conducting randomized controlled trials of interventions for abused women can be challenging, however, it is possible to ensure the study rigor.

Agnes Tiwari   ***Comparing the Efficacy of Advocacy Interventions for Chinese Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence***
                              Felix Yuen - University of Hong Kong, Agnes Tiwari -University of Hong Kong, Daniel Fong - University of Hong
                              Kong

Efficacy of three advocacy interventions is compared for the purpose of identifying unmet needs among abused Chinese women. In the first intervention study involving 100 abused pregnant women, the efficacy of a brief advocacy intervention consisting of a one-off empowerment training with a brochure to reinforce learning was evaluated. Its efficacy in reducing psychological abuse and minor physical violence was demonstrated. In the second study involving 100 abused Chinese women in a shelter, evaluation of an advocacy intervention consisting of empowerment training, legal advice, parenting skills, and Chinese dietary education provided over a 3-week period revealed no significant differences between the treatment and control groups in depressive symptoms, self-advocacy and parenting skills post-intervention. In the third study involving 200 community-dwelling abused Chinese women, an advocacy intervention consisting of a one-off empowerment training and 12-week social support using weekly telephone calls was evaluated and its efficacy in reducing depressive symptoms was not found. However, an unexpectedly high number of immigrant women was detected for whom the intervention effect appeared to be delayed. In conclusion, advocacy interventions for abused women should be based on the needs of the survivors as well as relevant for the different stages of intimate partner violence.

Gloria Ling   ***Helping Sexually Traumatized Chinese Women: Emerging Needs***
Lee Lam   Gloria Lam - University of Hong Kong, Agnes Tiwari - University of Hong Kong, Daniel Fong - University of
                              Hong Kong

While the negative impact of intimate partner sexual abuse on survivors' health is well documented in Western literature, there is a paucity of studies on sexual coercion in Chinese relationships and little is known about its effect on women's mental health. To investigate the mental health effect of sexual coercion in Chinese intimate relationships, a cross-sectional study was conducted in Hong Kong involving Chinese women who aged 18 or above and in a relationship in the past year. Intimate partner violence, controlling behaviors, depressive symptoms, and posttraumatic stress disorders symptoms were the study outcomes. Of the 509 participants, 138 reported no history of IPV (group 1-never abused), 241 were identified as survivors of IPV but no sexual coercion (group 2-abused without sexual coercion), and 130 were identified as survivors of IPV with sexual coercion (group 3-abused with sexual coercion). After adjusting for confounders, group 3 women reported the most severe depressive and PTSD symptoms with significant differences in the mean scores among the 3 groups (p<0.001). In conclusion, women who experienced intimate partner sexual coercion reported more adverse mental health effect. Future interventions should take into account the mental health needs of women experiencing sexual coercion.

Methodological Research on Violence Assessment

Wendy Auslander   ***Adapting CBITS for Adolescent Girls with Histories of Maltreatment: A Pilot Study***
Wendy Auslander, - Washington University, Hollee McGinnis - Washington University, Laura Sanchez - Children's Advocacy Center, Sarah Grafeman - University of Missouri-STL, April Schutz,- Washington University, Penny Smith - Washington University

Purpose: The purpose of this study was twofold: 1)to adapt CBITS (Cognitive-behavioral Intervention for Trauma in Schools)for girls ages 12-18, who were involved in the child welfare system due to child maltreatment, and 2)to determine the acceptability and potential for this intervention to reduce symptoms of trauma and future interpersonal violence as victims and as perpetrators. Methods: The process involved 2 phases: 1) participating in a 2-day training to identify content areas that needed to be modified, and 2) conducting a controlled pilot test of the intervention. Results: Adaptations to the program structure included 1) broadening inclusion criteria, 2) changing site of program delivery, 3) emphasizing "supportive parent" involvement, and 4) increasing session time. Modifications in program content included: 1) using language consistent with the population, 2) modifying examples and practice scenarios, 3) including sexual trauma as a focus, and 4) introducing the "fear hierarchy" in an individual session. An outcome evaluation of 25 adolescent girls indicated that the intervention significantly reduced: PTSD symptoms relating to avoidance, violent intentions, and impulsivity. Girls were very receptive to the intervention. Conclusion: CBITS is a promising intervention for abused and neglected girls to reduce symptoms of trauma and to prevent interpersonal violence.

Megan Murphy   ***Assessing Acknowledgment of Rape: A Comparison of Paper/Pencil and Internet Surveys***
Megan Murphy - Ohio University, Valessa St. Pierre - Ohio University, Christine Gidycz - Ohio University

Due to time- and cost-effectiveness researchers are moving toward internet use in the collection of survey data (see Epstein, Klinkenberg, Wiley, & McKinley, 2001). Internet-based surveys may lead to increased participant disclosure due to increased anonymity and decreased demand characteristics (Buchanan, 2000). Additionally, researchers are optimistic that the use of internet-based surveys will increase retention rates in longitudinal studies (Fisher, 2008). It is unclear whether survey format (i.e., Internet, paper-and-pencil) effects participant report of sexual assault and/or labeling of rape. As such, the purpose of the current study was to examine differences in self-reported sexual assault rates, rape acknowledgment and study retention over three sessions. Participants include 350 college women who were randomly assigned to either Internet or paper/pencil format of a prospectively designed study examining sexual assault history and related constructs. Although data collection is ongoing, preliminary analyses indicate that there is no difference in rates of sexual assault, $F(1, 91) = 0.23$, $p = .60$, or labeling of rape experiences, $t(95) = .59$, $p = .55$) by survey format. Contrary to what was predicted, retention rates appear to be better in the paper-and-pencil format. Implications for the use of internet-based survey research will be discussed.

Humberto Fabelo   ***Validating the Dating Violence Questionnaire, an English Version of the Cuestionario De Violencia De Novios (CUVINO), with a North American Sample***
Humberto E Fabelo - Virginia Commonwealth University, Javier Lopez-Cepero - University of Sevilla, Spain

The Dating Violence Questionnaire (Cuestionario de Violencia de Novios, CUVINO) addresses intimate partner violence in young relationships, a problem well documented in Europe, Latin American, and the US. The CUVINO fills a gap in the knowledge base about this problem among young persons, which is believed to be more prominent than among adults. It is unique in that it taps into the frequency of victimization and corresponding attitudes about this type of problem. No instrument other than the CUVINO has been specifically designed to be used with young persons and none other tap into frequency and attitudes together. The CUVINO was originally developed in Spain. It has been validated with samples from Spain ($n = 709$), and Spain, Mexico, and Argentina ($n = 5000$). Presently, the CUVINO is being validated with Portuguese and Italian samples. This paper presents the results of a 2011 on-line survey with a North American sample($n = 705$). The aim of the study was to see if data from the English-speaking sample result in similar factorial structures as those already found with previous validations. The presentation discusses the research design, including translation issues, and the results of factor analysis, which suggest similar constructs to those previously found. Clinical applications are discussed and the different types of abuse measured by the CUVINO are presented.

Child Maltreatment Trends in the US

John Fluke   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                                    John Fluke – Child Protection Research Center

A recently published article in the Lancet (Gilbert, et al., 2011) suggests that no evidence for declines in maltreatment is supported in the analysis of selected multiple indicators across six countries. This analysis includes data from the US for which evidence of declines in maltreatment have been documented across several years (Finkelhor & Jones, 2006; Sedlak et al., 2010). This symposium explores the question of why the findings from various approaches to the analysis of the US child maltreatment data are at odds and what can be learned from taking different views of the assumptions and sources of data. Key considerations for the symposium include addressing limitations of the data, as well as, differences in the methods used to construct and analyze the data. The presenters also consider how different views of the trends might be interpreted and what the implications might be for child maltreatment prevention and intervention policy.

Lisa Jones   *Examining Support for the 20-year Declines in Physical and Sexual Abuse seen in U.S. Child Welfare Data*
                                    Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: Child welfare data drawn from the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS) has shown significant declines of over 50% in physical and sexual abuse over the past 20 years. This presentation will consider the possible factors behind these declines, discuss questions that arise when using administrative data to track trends, and review implications for improving knowledge on maltreatment trends. Methods: Trend information on child maltreatment and other related indicators from multiple sources is reviewed. Results: Declines found in NCANDS data are consistent with declines found in surveys of youth-serving professionals, population-based crime research, and self-report surveys. It also is consistent with numerous social trends showing improvements in crime rates and child well-being indicators over the same period of time. Support for alternative hypotheses on the NCANDS declines is either limited or non-existent. Conclusions: Although administrative data sources are certainly affected by changes in definitions and politics, the declines seen in the NCANDS data in sexual and physical abuse are consistent with multiple other sources of data suggesting that these trends are real. Changes are needed to increase professional confidence in and public awareness of this resource.

John Hartge   *Changes in the National Incidence of Maltreated Children 1993-2005: Findings from the NIS-3 and NIS-4*
                                    Andrea Sedlak – Westat

Purpose: This presentation reports the NIS-4 findings on changes in incidence of maltreatment and injury and shows how NIS data relate to two specific sources--children investigated by child protective services and maltreated children seen in hospitals. Methods: Analyses of NIS-3 and NIS-4 data. The NIS uses a sentinel methodology to go beyond the children who enter child protective service cases, also obtaining data from professionals about maltreated children they encounter in their work in a broad array of community agencies (hospitals, public health, law enforcement, schools, day care centers, shelters, mental health agencies, and social service agencies). The study applies standardized definitions, unduplicates data to represent each child only once, and estimates incidence as the rate of maltreated children per 1,000 in the general population. Results & Conclusions: Compared to the NIS-3, the NIS-4 showed significant declines in all categories of abuse--physical, sexual, and emotional. Although the NIS-4 found no changes in level of injury or harm from maltreatment overall, analyses show that severity of injury is also down in some abuse categories, but not all. Within the NIS, rates of maltreated children observed in hospitals did not change over the period. Considering only children investigated by CPS, incidence declined only for sex abuse and physical abuse.

John Fluke   *Maltreatment Variation and Trends in Six Developed Countries Using Multiple Indicators: Methods and Policy Implications*
                                    Ruth Gilbert - University College London, John D Fluke - American Humane Association; Melissa O'Donnell - University of Western Australia; Arturo Gonzalez-Izquierdo - University College London; Marni Brownell - University of Manitoba; Pauline Gulliver - University of Otago; Staffan Janson - Karlstad University; Peter Sidebotham - University of Warwick

Background and Purpose: Trends in child maltreatment indicators in six developed countries since the inception of modern child protection systems in the 1970s are presented. Methods: The choice of six countries, Sweden, USA, Manitoba, Western Australia, England and New Zealand, was based on the availability of data including linked data for Manitoba and Western Australia. Administrative data from both health (ICD) and social service agencies were used to develop age adjusted indicators for trend analysis. Linear trends were compared against change–point models with two slopes including a parameter corresponding to when change of slopes occurred. Rates were compared for each indicator for 2005 using the mean rate for three years 2004 to 2006. Results: These countries have seen numerous policy initiatives in recent decades; the impact on indicators of child maltreatment appears limited. Rates for these indicators remained stable from the mid 1990s, and overall, one or more agency indicators increased. Mean rates between countries revealed 5 to 10 fold differences in rates of agency indicators, but less than two-fold variation in violent deaths or maltreatment-related injury, except for high rates of violent death in the USA. Conclusions: The findings raise questions about the effectiveness of child protection policies affecting a substantial minority of children.

IPV Intervention

Sandra Stith   ***Gender Differences in Perspectives Regarding Couples Treatment for Domestic Violence***
Sandra M. Stith - Kansas State University, Kyle Horst - Kansas State University, Marcos Mendez - Kansas State University, Marcie Lechtenberg - Kansas State University, Maria Dominguez - Kansas State University

In 2005, 68% of the 50 states in the United States expressly prohibited the funding of any program that offers couples or family counseling when there has been Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) (Maiuro & Eberle, 2008). However, many couples experiencing IPV want to participate in couples treatment. Previous research has examined the impact of these programs on domestic violence recidivism (Stith, McCollum, Amanor-Boadu, & Smith, 2012). However, it is likely that quantitative methods alone do not provide a complete picture (Klein & Elliott, 2006). Very little research has examined client's experiences from a qualitative perspective. This study uses thematic analysis (Braun and Clark 2006) to analyze interviews from 14 couples experiencing IPV who participated in this type of treatment. Each partner was interviewed separately between one and four times to determine their thoughts on the controversy regarding conjoint treatment of IPV and their experiences in the treatment program.   For this paper, data was analyzed separately for males and females and common and distinct themes will be discussed.

Sabrina Liu   ***Treating the Effects of Interpersonal Violence (IPV): A Comparison of Two Group Models***
Sabrina R. Liu - Mass General Hospital/Harvard , Martha Morrison Dore - The Guidance Center/Riverside, Ilana Amranyi-Cohen - The Guidance Center/Riverside

The purpose of this study was to test the effectiveness of two approaches to treating psychosocial effects of IPV in women survivors. Method: This non-randomized, retrospective study of outcomes for two group-based intervention models is based on analyses of data collected over six years at a Boston area agency offering treatment programs for families affected by domestic violence. The goal was to determine what effects the two treatment models, a self-defense group and a support group, had on self-esteem and depression in participating IPV survivors, as measured by standardized self-report instruments administered pre- and post-treatment. Results: There were statistically significant improvements in depression and self-esteem among participants in both group interventions between entry and termination. No significant differences in outcome were found between the two models. Additionally, participant factors identifiable at intake predicted early drop-out or successful treatment completion. Conclusion: These findings support the effectiveness of group-based interventions for women who have experienced IPV. Further, results suggest that common group factors such as recognition of shared experience and mutual survivorship may be more important in improving self-esteem and decreasing depressive symptoms than the curricular content of a particular group model.

Valerie Roy   ***An Ecological Analysis of Factors Influencing Men's Engagement in Groups for Intimate Partner Violence***
Valerie Roy - Universite Laval, Chateauvert, Joanie - Universite Laval

Treatment groups are one of the most effective strategies used for helping men who have perpetrated intimate partner violence (IPV). Given the low perseverance rate of men in such groups, the engagement is a major concern for IPV programs. Indeed, studies indicated that engagement has an impact on perseverance and treatment outcomes. However, studies about engagement remain limited and often only consider attendance to meetings. Using the Macgowan's multidimensional model of engagement and the ecological perspective, this qualitative study aimed to better understand the engagement process of men involved in IPV groups. Semi-structured interviews have been conducted with 27 men who had attended those groups. Subsequently, two focus groups were conducted with 13 men from other IPV groups. A content analysis was performed regarding the factors and strategies that seem to influence engagement. Starting from individual characteristics to social norms and values, the results highlight a wide range of factors and strategies that could enhance men's engagement in IPV groups. The quality of relations with the worker and members of the group appeared to be factors of particular interest, just as relatives' attitudes and employers' flexibility. This paper will demonstrate the importance of having a holistic understanding of engagement regarding intervention strategies.

Victimization & Aggression in Institutionalized Populations

Amanda Dishon   ***Attachment, Coping, and Substance Use Among Women on Probation and Parole***
Amanda Dishon - University of Louisville, Tanya Renn - University of Louisville, Seana Golder - University of Louisville

Women are the fastest growing segment involved in the criminal justice system (CJ). Research shows experiences of victimization, 40-80% reported, have been identified as one of the most significant factors contributing to women's involvement in the CJ system. "Coping"- defined as women's cognitions/behaviors, as responses to stressful life events, appears to potentially impact women's victimization experiences. Additionally, a growing body of research indicates that attachment style is related to beliefs about coping and engagement in high-risk behaviors, like substance use. The present study investigated the relationship between adult attachment, coping and substance use among a sample of 350 victimized women on probation and parole. Based on Bartholomew's attachment styles, over 85% of women in this sample have an attachment style that is not secure (13.2% secure, 12.9% preoccupied, 14.7% dismissing, and 45.5% fearful). Also, more than 25% of women reported coping with their current situation with alcohol or other drugs, and greater than 90% reporting ever using drugs or alcohol (96.4%). Results of this research provide practitioners, administrators and policy makers with information about the specific needs of women sanctioned in the community. These findings have broad relevance within the CJ and other systems that provide services to this population.

 Patricia J Kelly   ***Women in the Criminal Justice System: Preliminary Evidence of Violence as an Underlying Syndemic Factor***
Patricia J Kelly - University of Missouri-Kansas , Elaine Spencer-Carver - University of Missouri-Kansas City, An-Lin Cheng - University of Missouri-Kansas City, Megha Ramaswamy - University of Kansas Medical Center

Purpose: The lives of women in the criminal justice system are disproportionately affected by current and past violence, on both the individual and community level. Interwoven with this violence are high rates of substance abuse and mental health problems. The purpose of this study was to apply a syndemic analysis to the challenges faced by this population, that is, a clustering and synergistic model of the influences on their lives. Methods: Secondary data analysis of cross-sectional study of 290 women incarcerated in three urban jails. Initial confirmatory factor analysis tested fit of model; modification indexes provided confirmatory fit.   Results: Beginning with ten variables, our final model had four variables with significant pathways (childhood sexual abuse, childhood physical abuse, domestic violence and mental health diagnoses); the fit of this final model was very good (X2(1)=0.6; CFI=1.00; standardized RMR=0.0147), strongly suggesting the intertwined nature of the variables. Conclusion: Clarification of the specific components in a syndemic model for this population will allow for the implementation of broader, yet appropriately targeted interventions.

Innovations in Campus Relationship & Sexual Violence Prevention

Alison Cares   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Alison Cares – Assumption College

Bystander intervention has become a buzz word in prevention circles over the past decade. It is a framework that holds promise for improving sexual and relationship violence prevention in communities. Taking the perspective that all community members have a role to play in ending violence, this framework is the foundation for numerous prevention programs and campaigns nationally. This panel will present findings from one of the few longitudinal, experimental and quasi-experimental evaluations of prevention tools that engage bystanders to take action against violence. The three papers will present evaluation findings from three different sets of data (panel data of 4 community surveys, pre- and post-test data about a broad based social marketing campaign, and data from four time points in a year-long investigation of participants in an in-person educational program to prevent sexual violence on campus). The project, Bringing in the Bystander, studied individuals on two campus communities over 3 years. Implications for other communities, both on and off campus, will be discussed.

Jane Stapleton   ***Increasing Active Bystanders in the Prevention of Campus Sexual Violence Through the Use of a Multimedia Social Marketing Campaign***

Sharyn Potter – University of New Hampshire Prevention Innovations, Jane Stapleton – University of New Hampshire Prevention Innovations

This paper will explore the effects that a social marketing campaign has on engaging bystanders in the prevention of campus sexual and relationship violence and stalking. The Know-Your-Power bystander-oriented social marketing campaign was administered on public university campus during a six week period in the spring of 2009. Undergraduate students were invited to participate in a public awareness survey before and after the campaign period. Pretest and posttests were administered (N = 353) to examine if exposure to the campaign changed students' awareness, knowledge and behaviors. Results indicate that exposure to the social marketing campaign increased participants' awareness of their role in reducing sexual and relationship violence and stalking, increased their expressed willingness to get involved in reducing the incidence these types of violence and resulted in participants being more likely to report having taken action to reduce these types of violence. As college students explore their role as community members, social marketing campaigns offer prevention educators with the opportunity to design and administer prevention messages highlighting behavioral norms to be explored and adopted.

Linda Williams   ***The Impact of Campus Demographics on Campaigns Designed to Empower Bystanders to Prevent Sexual Violence***

Linda M. Williams – University of Massachusetts Lowell

Prevention of sexual violence on college campuses has often relied on the presentation of educational programming, but more recently has incorporated social marketing campaigns with some notable success. Potter and her colleagues (2011) designed and tested a poster campaign at a northeastern public university campus and found that among students who had seen the posters, those who indicated that the scenes portrayed in the posters looked like situations that were familiar to them were significantly more likely to contemplate taking action in preventing a situation where sexual violence had the potential to occur. This paper extends these findings by assessing the poster impacts on attitudes and behaviors in a more racially, ethnically and socially diverse university setting. The paper will discuss the challenges presented in the development and staging of a campaign for a more diverse community and the utility of self-identification in modeling prosocial bystander behavior among a more diverse student population. Implications for other communities and further research will be discussed.

Victoria Banyard   ***Longitudinal Effectiveness of an In-Person Prevention Education Program: Promoting Active Bystanders on Two Campuses***

Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Alison Cares - Assumption College, Mary Moynihan - University of New Hampshire

This paper presents the findings of an experimental evaluation of the in-person educational program bringing in the BystanderTM, which uses a bystander framework to teach sexual and relationship violence prevention on college campuses. Two campuses participated in the study, one a traditional rural residential campus and the other an urban campus. At pretest, 990 first year college students were randomly assigned to either receive the program or to be in the control group. With a retention rate of 60-70% from wave to wave, participants were surveyed 4 times over 12 months. Repeated measures analysis of variance found effects of treatment groups over time, with students who took the prevention program showing improvements in attitudes over time. There were no interactions by campus or gender showing that the program worked on both campuses and equally well for men and women. Further analyses of impact on behavior are also presented.

Session   B1   Monday 7/9/2012   10:00am-11:15am   Wentworth

Youth Polyvictimization #1

Aimée Delaney-Lutz   ***Youth Leaving Foster Care: The Impact of Polyvictimization Experiences on Depressive Status***

Aimée Delaney Lutz - University of New Hampshire, Melissa Wells - University of New Hampshire, Jonathan Hutchings - University of New Hampshire

Few published studies have addressed change over time in mental health status, such as depression, for youth in out of home placement who experienced both child maltreatment and non-familial violent crime victimization. Studies have instead focused on, for example, the predictive impact of polyvictimization (e.g. see Mrug & Windle, 2010; Turner, Finkelhor & Ormrod, 2006) and multiple foster care placements (McMillen, Zima, Scott, Auslander, Munson, Ollie, & Spitznagel, 2005) on depression. Studies have also examined depression levels for youth involved with child protection (Ayon & Marcenko, 2008). This study, instead, examines on actual change in depression levels for foster children experiencing polyvictimization: child maltreatment and non-familial violent crime victimization. Using multilevel modeling regression analysis on a sample of youth from the Mental Health Service Use of Youth Leaving Foster Care (Voyages), this study found significant change in depression levels over time, including variation across youth, attributable to experiences of polyvictimization. Policy implications include consideration of mental health outcomes for this population.

Katie Cyr
Victimization and Polyvictimization of Children in Québec: Results from Three Surveys Conducted with the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ)
Katie Cyr - UQO (U du Québec en Outaouais), Claire Chamberland - University of Montréal; Marie-Ève Clément - UQO (U du Québec en Outaouais); Geneviève Lessard - Laval University; Delphine Collin-Vézina - McGill University; Dominique Damant - University of Montréal; Jo-Anne Wemmers - University of Montréal; Marie-Hélène Gagné - Laval University

The JVQ was used in the province of Quebec with a clinical sample of children (n = 220) aged between 2 and 17 years old. The JVQ was also used to carry out two surveys among the general population of the province of Quebec, using a random digit dial telephone survey design. The first population-based survey includes 1 400 teenagers (12-17 years old) while the second survey was conducted with 1 401 caregivers of children aged between 2-11 years old. Among the children from the population, 75 % experienced victimization during their life: 47% were assaulted, 40% experienced property victimization, 38% witnessed violence, 13% were maltreated and 8% were victim of a sexual offence. 71% of lifetime victims experienced more than one form of victimization and 57% of past-year victims (61% of the sample) experienced over one victimization within a year. Older children, especially children followed by child welfare services, are more often polyvictims and should be targeted for intervention. In the clinical sample, 90% of the children were victimized in a year and 93% of theses victims experienced more than one form of victimization in a single year. The authors conclude presenting the ethical and methodological challenges encountered in conducting surveys using the JVQ in the province of Quebec and demonstrate its feasibility despite some limitations.

Katie Cyr
Victimization, Polyvictimization, Trauma and Delinquency Among Québec's Teenagers
Katie Cyr - UQO (U du Québec en Outaouais), Claire Chamberland - University of Montréal; Marie-Ève Clément - UQO (U du Québec en Outaouais); Geneviève Lessard - Laval University; Delphine Collin-Vézina - University McGill ; Dominique Damant - University of Montréal; Jo-Anne Wemmers - University of Montréal; Marie-Hélène Gagné - Laval University

Purpose: In Canada, victimization surveys only include people aged 15 years old and over and little is known about the victimization of youth under the age of 15. Therefore, the JVQ was used to carry out a survey among 1,400 teenagers (12-17 years old) from the general population of province of Quebec, using a random digit dial telephone survey design. Method: Using telephone interviews, youths between 12 and 17 years of age were directly asked about their lifetime and past year experiences of victimization as well as their exposure to potentially traumatic events. Teenagers were also asked about their own delinquent behaviour while their current symptoms of depression, anger and PTSD were assessed using the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC). Results: The majority of teenagers (83%) experienced victimization during their lifetime with almost half (49%) of the sample reporting at least three distinct lifetime victimizations experiences. 61% of the teenagers were victimized in the year prior to the survey and among them, the majority (62%) experienced more than one victimization during this period. The number of different traumatic events (polyvictimization) is strongly associated with symptoms of depression, anger and PTSD, suggesting that polyvictimized teenagers are at greater risk of adaptation problems and should be screened and targeted for intervention.

Joanna Wlodarczyk
Scope and Scale of Victimization Among Adolescents in Poland: Results from Surveys Based on Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire
Joanna Wlodarczyk - Nobody's Children Foundation, Katarzyna Makaruk - Nobody's Children Foundation, Szymon Wójcik - Nobody's Children Foundation, Monika Sajkowska - Nobody's Children Foundation

The problem of juvenile victimization in Poland has been examined since 2005, but first survey on nationally representative general sample (n=1000) was conducted in 2009 and subsequently repeated in 2010. The objective was to diagnose the scope and scale of juvenile victimization in Poland. The questionnaire used in the study was inspired by The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire. It was transformed and adopted to Polish conditions and also enhanced by new methodological solution. In 2009 and 2010 data were collected through online questionnaires filled out by a sample of Internet users aged 15-18. The research was conducted using dynamic CAWI (Computer Assisted Web Interviewing) technique. The Study found that half of the respondents experienced psychological violence from adults and 17% were victims of psychical violence caused by adults, mainly family members. The findings of the study confirmed also a correlation between sexual experience before 15 (age of consent in Poland) with an adult and further sexual victimization experiences in the past year. Analysis showed that 1 in 3 children surveyed were polyvictims (suffered four and more forms of victimization in the past year).

Examining Female IPV Victims' Experiences with Civil & Criminal Court

Margret Bell   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Margret Bell – Department of Veterans Affairs

Although traditional justice system goals focus on deterrence and batterer accountability, there is increasing evidence regarding the utility and importance of attending to intimate partner violence victims' experiences with the court system. The four papers in this symposium cover a range of topics that can be used to inform both research and practice with IPV victims that have contact with the court system. In addition to providing an overview of the small body of existing research on victims' reactions to their experiences at court, papers review how victim experiences can vary based on specific goals and discuss issues related to assessment and evaluation.

Lauren Bennett   ***The Court Impact Scale: A Measure of Victim Experiences in the Court System***
Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University

The concept of therapeutic jurisprudence suggests that the court should be evaluated not just for its potential effect on recidivism, but for its impact on the wellbeing of all those who participate in it, including victims (Hartley, 2003; Winick, 1997). Research in this area is limited by the lack of a standard method for examining victim experiences in the court system. This paper describes the development and piloting of a 28-item measure designed to address this gap. The pilot sample included 157 victims of intimate partner violence seeking civil protection orders. Exploratory factor analysis yielded 5 factors: Negative Impact, Positive Impact, Fear, Validation, and Network Impact. Validation, reflecting the extent to which victims felt heard and taken seriously, was most strongly correlated with global satisfaction with the court process. Fear and Network Impact (the effect of the process on work and family) had the weakest relationships with global satisfaction with the court process. Implications and applications are discussed.

Margret Bell   ***Female Intimate Partner Violence Victims' Perceptions of Civil and Criminal Court Helpfulness: The Role of Court Outcome and Process***
Margret E. Bell - Department of Veterans Affairs, Sara Perez - Department of Veterans Affairs

Although most battered women seeking formal help have some contact with court during the course of their abusive relationships, limited research exists on what they find helpful and harmful about these experiences. Using qualitative data from low-income, largely Black female victims of intimate partner violence, this study found that issues related to court outcomes, such as case disposition and enforcement, were important to evaluations of helpfulness. More frequently mentioned, however, were court processes, including treatment by staff, process length, and public disclosure. Results highlight the importance of research and practice attending to issues beyond court outcomes, as well as the potential impact supportive treatment at court may have for victims' recovery.

Sadie Larsen   ***Concordance between Intimate Partner Violence Victims' Reports and Court Records of Perpetrators' Criminal Case Outcomes***
Margret E. Bell - Department of Veterans Affairs, Sadie E. Larsen - VA Boston Healthcare System

Far too often, intimate partner violence (IPV) victims report feeling confused and uninformed about court proceedings and outcomes related to their experiences of IPV. This is problematic because outcomes of prior interactions with court and their partners' having (or not) a documented criminal history are key variables that may influence victims' and clinicians' decision-making in responding to subsequent abuse. Also, the existence of discrepancies between women's reports and official records is of clear importance to researchers working in this area. The current study aimed to address this issue in a sample of 104 women recruited immediately after the final hearing of an IPV-related criminal case against their perpetrator. Women's reports of court case outcome were compared to court records. Findings revealed a fair level of concordance between women's reports and court files (kappa =.46) that was significantly different from chance level of agreement, but far from perfect. Level of concordance increased substantially (to kappa =.72) when cases involving suspended sentences were removed. In reviewing these findings, we discuss the extent to which results can or cannot be interpreted as reflecting the accuracy of women's knowledge as well as review their implications for IPV researchers and court systems.

Jessica Dunn   ***Intimate Partner Violence Victims in the Court System: Exploring Mothers' Experiences***
Jessica Dunn - George Mason University, Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University

Approximately 20% of women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV) seek civil protection orders (CPO's) in the court system. One way to examine how victims experience the system is through empowerment: Cattaneo and Chapman (2010) defined empowerment as progress toward reaching personally meaningful, power-oriented goals. Victims' goals could explain differences among individual experiences in the system, yet the goals and needs of different samples within the IPV population have not been compared. In particular, research suggests that in coping with IPV, mothers are motivated by concerns about their children, and thus may have different goals in the system. Using a sample of 139 women surveyed after their CPO hearing, this study explores differences in empowerment and court experience between mothers and non-mothers. Preliminary analyses indicate that the two most common goals were to change the respondent's behavior and to move forward with their lives. Mothers' third most common goal was to let the respondent know how badly he treated them or their families, while non-mothers stated they wanted a public record of events. In exploring court experience, path analysis suggests mothers had a more positive experience in court, and across all the participants, higher levels of empowerment are associated with less fear of the respondent.

Male Batterers

Floretta Boonzaier   *Performing Masculine Identities: Interviewing Domestically Violent Men Across The 'Gender Divide'*
Floretta Boonzaier - University of Cape Town

This paper is a methodological commentary on interviewing domestically violent men across a 'gender divide'. The paper reviews the politics of feminist research, in particular the theoretical insights feminist theorists have made in examining 'research across difference'. Much feminist work has now begun to reflect on research practices through the lens of 'theorising difference', albeit with too little attention to research across the 'divide' of gender. Similarly, work on masculinities in the context of intimate partner violence against women has not given much attention to a critical reflection of the research process and the dynamics of researching men who had perpetrated violence against a woman partner. In this paper in-depth, narrative interviews with violent men are re-examined to explore the investments of both the interviewees and the interviewer during the interviewing process. The analysis is framed through the lens of gender and it shows how men perform particular kinds of masculine identities in reporting their violence toward a woman, to a woman interviewer. The paper raises some challenges for feminist research on violence and it contributes to current theoretical debates on researching across difference.

Taryn Van Niekerk   *"People are Going to be Laughing About It – It's Not Taken Seriously": Men's Representations of their Own Violence Against Women*
Taryn van Niekerk - University of Cape Town, Floretta Boonzaier - University of Cape Town

Recent trends in psychological research have shown that intimate partner violence (IPV) against women does not occur within a vacuum; rather, the perpetration of violence occurs within specific historical and social contexts. However, few scholars have approached the study of men's perpetration of IPV in the South African context by examining the complex interaction of relationship, community, cultural and structural influences on IPV perpetration. This paper is informed by Social Representations Theory and addresses this new area of research by providing a qualitative exploration of the social representations of IPV amongst South African men. Interviews were conducted with men who had been court-mandated into a batterers program. A preliminary narrative analysis suggested that shared beliefs, within men's social networks, that normalise and tolerate violence against women may impact on men's individual beliefs about their own violence. Moreover, the findings underscore the multifaceted nature of social representations and individuals' beliefs of violence against women. The findings add to the development of theories that examine the causes of IPV, and may further recommend strategies for ending violence against women in particular communities.

Rebecca Bonanno   *Changed Men or Great Pretenders? Emotion Work and Impression Management in a Batterer Intervention Program*
Rebecca Bonanno - SUNY Empire State College

Many facilitators of batterer intervention groups report that their work helps change the attitudes and beliefs of abusive men. But how do they go about producing this change? How do they know if change has taken place? And how do the group participants respond to and perceive the intervention? As part of a qualitative evaluation study, it was found that facilitators in one program—a combined therapeutic and criminal justice approach—create a structured set of feeling rules or norms intended to influence how the participant in the group should feel about his own abusive behavior. This is what Arlie Hochschild termed emotion work. Batterer intervention facilitators in this program use emotion work to elicit changes in attitude among group participants. They then rely heavily on the things that group participants say and do in the group in assessing attitude change and determining the success of the intervention. In turn, some group participants employ impression management strategies, either consciously or unconsciously, to influence how the facilitators perceive them. How accurate, then, are the facilitators' assessments of change? This paper explores the dynamics, effectiveness, and ethics of emotion work and impression management in this context as well as the potential implications on victim and community safety.

Eric Mankowski   *Assessing Proximal Outcomes in Batterer Intervention Programs*
Eric Mankowski - Portland State University, Wendy Viola - Portland State University

Evaluations of batterer intervention programs typically have focused on distal outcomes (i.e., recidivism), neglecting to understand how such changes in abuse may occur. We developed a survey to assess the proximal outcomes in batterer intervention programs (BIPs) -- the Batterer Intervention Proximal Program Outcomes Survey (BIPPOS). The survey consists of five sub-scales that measure behaviors, beliefs and affects commonly theorized as causes of IPV and targeted for change by BIP curricula: 1. accepting personal responsibility for abuse and overcoming denial; 2. reducing power and control beliefs and motives; 3. understanding the effects of abuse on victims (and on the self); 4. managing or controlling anger; and, 5. reducing feelings of dependency on a partner. We evaluated the reliability and validity of the BIPPOS. In a preliminary study of men in BIPs (n = 247), BIPPOS scores predicted less self-reported physical and psychological abuse. Next, the BIPPOS was administered to men at intake (n = 695) and completion of BIPs throughout California. Confirmatory factor analysis failed to support the hypothesized five-factor structure. However, among men who completed a BIP (n = 233), BIPPOS scores changed significantly in the desired direction. While the factor structure is yet to be confirmed, the BIPPOS can help evaluate theories of battering and the process of change in BIPs.

Session   B4   Monday 7/9/2012   10:00am-11:15am   Amphitheater

Research About Youth 'Sexting'

Kimberly Mitchell   *Panel Overview Abstract*
Kimberly Mitchell – University of New Hampshire

Sexting by teens has prompted considerable concern and controversy. This presentation will describe the first in-depth research on the topic, based on extensive interviews with youth and with law enforcement investigators. We define sexting as pictures created by and depicting minors that are or could be child pornography under applicable criminal statutes. We will describe the prevalence of sexting; the characteristics of the adolescents involved; the dynamics of sexting incidents, both those described by youth and those that come to the attention of police; and how and where such images are disseminated. We draw on two research projects conducted by the Crimes against Children Research Center and funded by the Dept. of Justice, OJJDP: 1) The 3rd Youth Internet Safety Survey, a telephone survey of a national sample of 1,500 youth Internet users and their parents and 2) the 3rd National Juvenile Online Victimization Study, which surveyed a national sample of more than 2,700 law enforcement agencies about their experiences with sexting cases during 2008 and 2009.

Janis Wolak   *Are Teenagers Being Treated as Sex Offenders for "Sexting"? Results from Interviews with Police about a National Sample of Cases*
Janis Wolak – University of New Hampshire, Crimes Against Children Research Center

Child pornography laws were created to protect minors from sexual abuse and exploitation, but teen "sexting" may violate those laws. This presentation will describe the types of sexting cases that come to police attention. These range from relatively minor incidents (unsent images, romantic exchanges), to malicious acts (revenge, harassment) to felonious crimes (extortion, sexual abuse). The presentation will describe the variety and circumstances of youth-produced sexual images, the characteristics of the youth involved, and how police are responding to these incidents. This presentation reports on data gathered from interviews with law enforcement investigators about a national sample of 675 sexting cases handled by 380 agencies during 2008 and 2009. The research is part of the 3rd National Juvenile Online Victimization Study, a study of technology-facilitated crimes, funded by OJJDP.

Kimberly Mitchell   *Prevalence of Sexting: Findings from a National Sample of Youth*
Kimberly Mitchell – University of New Hampshire, Crimes Against Children Research Center

Objective: To obtain national estimates of youth involved in sexting in the past year, as well as provide details of the youth involved and the nature of the sexual images. Methods: The study was based on a cross-sectional national telephone survey of 1,560 youth Internet users, ages 10 through 17. Results: Estimates varied considerably depending on the nature of the images and the role of the youth involved. 2.5% of youth had appeared in or created nude or nearly nude pictures or videos. However, this percentage is reduced to 1.0% when the definition is restricted to only include images that were sexually explicit (i.e., showed naked breasts, genitals or bottoms). 7.1% of youth said they had received nude or nearly nude images of others; 5.9% of youth reported receiving sexually explicit images. Few youth distributed these images. Conclusions: Since policy debates on youth sexting behavior focus on concerns about the production and possession of illegal child pornography, it is important to have research that collects details about the nature of the sexual images. The rate of youth exposure to sexting highlights a need to provide them with information about legal consequences of sexting and advice about what to do if they receive a sexting image. However, the data suggest that appearing in, creating or receiving sexual images is far from being a normative behavior.

Session   B5   Monday 7/9/2012   10:00am-11:15am   Gardner

Institutional Effects on Violence Estimates

Delphine   *Does the Use of More Conservative Standards Help Explain the Decline in Rates of Substantiated Child*
Collin-Vezina   *Sexual Abuse in Canada?*
Delphine Collin-Vezina - McGill University, Trocmé, Nico - McGill University, Fallon, Barbara - University of Toronto, Hélie, Sonia - Centre Jeunesse de Montréal

'Historical changes or trends in reporting and incidence'. In Canada, as in the U.S., the number of child sexual abuse (CSA) cases that are investigated and determined substantiated by the Child Protection Services (CPS) has dropped dramatically in the past decade, from 0.89 to .42 per 1000. Despite our hope that this decline reflects a true reduction of sexual abuse perpetrated on children, it is also possible that other reasons can account for it. Using the 1998 and 2008 Canadian Incidence Study of Reported Child Abuse and Neglect datasets, this study aims at testing whether higher thresholds for substantiating have been recently applied in CPS. This should translate into fewer decisions toward the substantiation of cases, especially when there is no direct physical proof, or when the proof can be perceived as questionable (e.g. context of parental dispute, victims too young to validly report the events). Results reveal an important drop in the number of CSA cases deemed substantiated, from 38% in 1998 to 26% 2008, suggesting potential changes in CPS practices. Comparison analyses between substantiated and not substantiated CSA cases will be performed on both datasets to further clarify these results. Results will be discussed in light of the different hypotheses to interpret the recent decline in number of CSA cases that are deemed substantiated by the CPS in Canada.

Emily Douglas   ***Child Homicide Rate, Ages 0-9, 1979-2007: Changing Rates or Support for the Reclassification Hypothesis?***
Emily M. Douglas - Bridgewater State University

Thousands of children are killed annually by their caregivers. Since the 1970s, child homicide has been the target of state and federal policy to establish better identification and prevention. Changes in the child homicide rate have often been attributed to reclassification—changes in practice to ensure more accurate identification. The purpose of this study was to examine changes in the child homicide rate over 29 years, to explore how rates differed by age and state, and to test the reclassification hypothesis. This study uses data from the CDC to examine the homicide rate, ages 0-9, from 1979-2007. State-level data was used to assess child homicide rates and variation by age. Data concerning other classifications of death, including unintentional injuries and unknown causes were used to test the reclassification hypothesis. For all child homicides, 0-9, the rate paralleled national violent crime; there was little support for the reclassification hypothesis. Infant homicides, however, climbed drastically over this time; deaths due to unknown causes dropped and deaths due to unintentional injuries fluctuated. Regression analysis indicates that deaths due to other causes predict the infant homicide rate ($R2=.50$, $p<.001$), giving strong support for the reclassification hypothesis. Implications for prevention and research are discussed.

Jane Marshall   ***A Mixed Methods Examination of Racial Disproportionalities Among Youth who Cross Over from the Child Welfare (CWS) to the Juvenile Justice System (JJS): Perspectives from the Field***
Jane Marshall – University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign

Purpose: Youth involved in CWS are at a higher risk for being arrested than youth from the general population. Compared to white CWS youth, black CWS youth have an increased risk. From the perspective of professionals who work in CWS and JJS, this study considers why Black CWS youth are at greater risk than White youth for crossing over into JJS. Three research questions are addressed. How do knowledgeable professionals understand and explain the phenomenon of disproportionate crossing-over (DCO)? How racially sensitive are these professionals? Is there a relation between professionals' interpretations of DCO and their racial attitudes? Method: Using a mixed methods design, the perspectives of DCO and racial attitudes, as measured by the Color-blind Racial Attitudes Scale and Cross' Scale of Social Attitudes, of 28 black and white CWS, law enforcement, and court professionals are examined. Results: CWS professionals are more sensitive to racial issues than law enforcement and court professionals. CWS are also more likely to attribute DCO to systemic factors, such as biased assessments, and less likely to attribute DCO to child or family level factors, such as absent fathers, welfare dependence, and work ethic. Conclusion: The results have implications for interventions aimed at reducing the risk for crossing over by Black CWS youth, including cultural responsivity training.

Session   B6   Monday 7/9/2012   10:00am-11:15am   Lear

Protective Factors and Resiliency

Margaret Wright   ***Childhood Abuse and Later Interpersonal Resilience or Revictimization: The Importance of Core Relational Schemas***
Margaret O. Wright - Miami University, Susan F. Folger - Miami University, Carolyn R. Shainheit – Miami University

Interpersonal theory proposes that early interactions with parents contribute to the development of internal working models of self-in-relation to others. These schemas can become templates for future behavior. The purpose of this study was to compare parental and romantic partner interpersonal schemas (using Hill and Safran's Interpersonal Schema Questionnaire) across three groups: never victimized (N=36), a resilient group abused in childhood only (N=27), and a revictimized group abused in both childhood and adulthood (N=40). The revictimized and the never victimized groups both re-enacted their parental schemas in current romantic relationships. This was associated with positive romantic partner schema expectations for men and women without a history of abuse, whereas for individuals with abuse histories, the relational schemas re-enacted were predominantly hostile, mistrusting, submissive and controlling. In contrast, the resilient group did not show this pattern of schema generalization as strongly; they were less mistrustful and distant and more trusting of their romantic partners. Unfortunately, we know very little about how individuals learn to form new relational schemas. There is an urgent need for research focusing on how to modify maladaptive schemas and enhance opportunities for abuse survivors to experience responses from others that are schema discrepant.

Chris Gibson   ***The Potential for Human Agency to Explain the Victim-Offender Overlap when Adolescents Employ Street Efficacy: A Study of Urban Disadvantaged Neighborhoods***
Chris Gibson - University of Florida, Abigail A. Fagan - University of South Carolina, Eric Stewart - Florida State University

Research shows that adolescents growing up in disadvantaged neighborhoods are at heightened risk for becoming both victims and perpetrators of violence. While they are unable to change the structural conditions to which they are exposed and the frequent violence that is often part of the neighborhoods they live in, youth can make choices that protect them from becoming involved in violence as victims and offenders. Using data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods, this study investigates how possessing the human agency to avoid dangerous situations, i.e., street efficacy, can reduce the risk of violence perpetration and victimization in high risk neighborhoods. We use bivariate probit models to simultaneously assess the influence of street efficacy on violent offending and violent victimization while also examining how street efficacy can explain the well-established victim-offender overlap. We conclude with ideas on how to enhance street efficacy among youth residing in the highest risk neighborhoods.

Tami Sullivan *Protective Effects OF Relationship Self-Efficacy on Mental Health Among Community Women Experiencing And Using Aggression In Intimate Relationships*

Tami P. Sullivan - Yale University, Tara McPartland - Yale University, Carolina Price - Yale University, Maria-Cristina Cruza-Guet - Yale University, Suzanne Swan - University of South Carolina

Most research examining predictors or correlates of mental health problems among women who experience or use aggression in intimate relationships typically examines factors that confer risk. Research has examined the severity of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization as a central risk factor associated with mental health problems including posttraumatic stress (PTS), depression, and anxiety. Fewer studies have focused on factors that play a protective role against these outcomes. One factor that has demonstrated a protective or buffering effect on PTS and depression in the general population is self-efficacy however, research on self-efficacy among women who experience or use aggression in intimate relationships is nearly absent. 412 women participated in a cross-sectional study about their relationships. Results of multiple regression revealed that lower levels of sexual and psychological victimization were associated with higher levels of relationship self-efficacy (RSE) and that RSE was a unique negative predictor of PTS, depression, and anxiety severity. Targeting RSE as a point of intervention may reduce the negative mental health sequelae among women who experience and use aggression in their intimate relationships.

Lunch Buffet **Monday 7/9/2012** 11:30am-12:45pm **Ballroom**

Invited Speaker: Dorothy Espelage

Dorothy Espelage *Social-Emotional Learning Approaches to Preventing Adolescent Aggression & Peer Victimization*
Dorothy L. Espelage - University of Illinois

Social-emotional learning (SEL) bullying programs are reducing bullying in US schools. Results of a large-scale RCT in 33 indicated that participation in social-emotional learning bully prevention program (Steps to Respect, Committee for Children, 2005) was associated with higher teacher ratings of peer social skills and reductions in observed aggression as well as reductions in bystanders assisting the bully in directing aggression toward the victim among elementary school children (3rd-6th graders) (Brown, Low, Smith, & Haggerty, 2011). This paper presents outcome data for Year 1 (pre-post) of this 3-year randomized clinical trial are presented here. The 6th grade Second Step (SS) middle school curriculum (15 weeks, 50 minutes a week; Committee for Children, 2008) was evaluated in 36 matched schools (approximately 4,000 students). SS program is informed by developmental theory and focuses on social and emotional learning, alcohol and drug prevention, peer dynamics, and bullying. The HGLM analysis indicated that students from the Second Step intervention schools had a significantly decreased probability of self-report fighting (γ_{01} = -.36, p < .05, O.R. = .70) in comparison to students in the control schools. The adjusted odds ratio indicated that the treatment effect was substantial; individuals in intervention schools were 30% less likely to self-report fighting other students. Implications will be discussed.

Lunch Buffet **Monday 7/9/2012** 11:30am-12:45pm **Prescott**

Invited Speakers: **E. Lynn Jenkins, Mikel L. Walters & Melissa T. Merrick**

E. Lynn Jenkins, *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS): Summary of Findings for 2010*
Mikel L. Walters & Mikel L. Walters - Division of Violence Prevention CDC, Melissa T. Merrick- Division of Violence Prevention
Melissa T. Merrick CDC, E. Lynn Jenkins- Division of Violence Prevention CDC

Purpose: Sexual violence (SV), stalking, and intimate partner violence (IPV) are major public health problems in the United States. Survivors of these forms of violence may suffer a range of mental and physical health consequences. Although knowledge about these forms of violence has improved in recent decades, timely, ongoing, and comparable national and state-level data public health surveillance data have been lacking. To fill this critical gap, CDC launched the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) in 2010. The primary objectives of NISVS are to describe: the prevalence and characteristics of SV, stalking, and IPV; who experiences these forms of violence; the patterns and impact of the violence experienced; and, the health consequences of these forms of violence Methods: NISVS is an ongoing, nationally representative random digit dial telephone survey that collects information about experiences of SV, stalking, and IPV victimization among non-institutionalized English and/or Spanish-speaking women and men aged 18 or older in the United States. Results: This presentation will provide an overview of the findings for 2010 based on completed interviews with 16,507 adults (9,086 women and 7,421 men). Conclusion: These findings highlight the burden these types of violence place on women and men in the United States.

Risk Factors in Dating Violence

Katie Edwards   ***Perceptions of Dating Violence and Associated Correlates: A Study of College Women and Men***
                         Katie Edwards- University of New Hampshire, Christina M. Dardis - Ohio University, Erika Kelley - Ohio
                         University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

Although there is a large body of literature documenting the endemic rates of dating violence victimization and perpetration among college students, far less research has focused on college students perceptions of these experiences and what college students define as abusive and not abusive. The purpose of this study was to explore this gap in the literature utilizing a sample of 726 college men and women who completed surveys for course credit. Descriptive statistics will shed light on the extent to which college men and women label various types of physical, sexual, and psychological experiences as abusive, using a modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus et al., 1996). Inferential statistical analyses will be conducted to determine if there are gender differences in perceptions of dating violence as well as the correlates (e.g., personal victimization experiences, accepting attitudes towards dating violence) of these perceptions. Implications for future research and educational programming will be discussed.

Carlos Cuevas   ***The Impact of Dating Violence and Polyvictimization on School and Delinquency Outcomes Among
                         Latino Youth***
                         Carlos A. Cuevas - Northeastern University, Chiara Sabina - Pennsylvania State Harrisburg

Research focusing on dating violence among adolescents has largely ignored Latinos and the impact of polyvictimization (experiencing more than one type of victimization) on school performance or delinquency, with the research exists primarily focusing on mental health outcomes. The Dating Violence Among Latino Adolescents (DAVILA) Study evaluated dating violence among a national sample of Latino youth between the ages of 12 and 18 years. The study also assessed other forms of victimization, psychological distress, scholastic variables, cultural factors, and help seeking behaviors. This analysis focused on the impact of dating violence and polyvictimization on parent-rated academic performance, special education needs, school drop out, and delinquent behavior. Theresults suggest that the impact of polyvictimization is not as consistent as it has been found in previous research focusing on mental health outcomes. Being a victim of physical dating violence, not polyvictimization, was associated with having special educational needs. Both psychological dating violence and polyvictimization were associated with higher levels of delinquent behavior. In contrast, only polyvictimization predicted parent rated school performance. The authors discuss the unique aspect of dating violence on these outcomes and suggest school-based risk markers and prevention efforts for Latino youth.

Boitumelo Tembo   ***Attitudes Toward Violence in Dating Relationships Among University of Botswana Students***
                         Boitumelo Tembo - University of Botswana

A convenient sample of 471 University of Botswana students was used for the study of which, 59% were females and 41% were males. A questionnaire measuring attitudes toward sexual, emotional and physical violence at the cognitive, emotional and affective components was developed to collect data for the study. Overall, 53.9% of the respondents were dating at the time of investigation. The findings show that the majority of the respondents had an anti-violent attitude toward dating violence. Males, however, were significantly less likely to be found among respondents with an anti-violent attitude toward dating violence at the cognitive, emotional and behavioral levels. There were no age differences as to overall attitude toward dating violence. No significant differences were found between attitude toward dating violence and length of dating relationship, witnessing inter-parental violence and experience of violence in relationships. Males and females equally experienced violence in their relationships. Out of the total sample, 8.9% of the respondents admitted to the experience of physical violence in the current and past dating relationship, 12.8% experienced sexual violence and 21.7% had experienced emotional violence.

Richard Tolman   ***Digital Dating Abuse: Digital Media as a Tool and Context for Adolescent Partner Violence***
                         Lauren Reed - University of Michigan, Richard Tolman - University of Michigan, Monique Ward - University of
                         Michigan

Purpose: Technological advances greatly impact how youth communicate in dating relationships. Traditional measures of dating violence may be missing abusive and coerceive behaviors enacted through digital media, necessitating development of a measure for these behaviors. Method: We surveyed 365 undergraduates (57% female, 72.1% White), assessing dating violence (psychological/physical/sexual), digital dating abuse, media use, and gender attitudes. Results and Conclusions: Digital dating abuse behaviors were common in our sample; the most frequent victimization behaviors ever experienced included intrusion and monitoring behaviors: looking at private information on their cell phone or on the Internet without permission (42.8%) and checking whereabouts using digital media (38.9%). Experiencing digital dating abuse behaviors and reports of psychological abuse by a dating partner were highly correlated, suggesting that digital media is a new context and tool for adolescent partner abuse. Prevalence of digital dating abuse did not differ by gender but emotional reactions to some behaviors, especially those with sexual aspects like sexting, indicate that girls react negatively, while boys react positively to some of same behaviors. This suggests that boys and girls may experience these behaviors differently.

Violence & Substance Abuse

Gillian Pinchevsky   *The Effects of Exposure to Violence and Victimization Across Life Domains on Adolescent Alcohol Use*
Emily M. Wright - University of South Carolina, Abigail A. Fagan - University of South Carolina, Gillian M. Pinchevsky - University of South Carolina

This study uses longitudinal data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) (n=1,643 adolescents) to examine the separate and cumulative effects of exposure to school violence, community violence, child abuse, and parental intimate partner violence (IPV) on youths' subsequent alcohol use. The results indicate that, controlling for a range of child, parent, and family risk factors, exposure to school and community violence more strongly influenced subsequent alcohol use than either child abuse or exposure to IPV, and the accumulation of exposure to violence was the most detrimental in leading to later alcohol use. The findings support prior research indicating that exposure to multiple forms of violence and across multiple domains of life negatively impacts adolescent outcomes, including alcohol use.

Veronique Jaquier   *Pathways of Posttraumatic Stress and Anxiety Symptoms to Substance Use Among IPV-Exposed Women*
Veronique Jaquier - Yale University, Julianne C. Hellmuth - Yale University, Tami P. Sullivan - Yale University

Research in past decades has increased awareness of the pervasive impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) on women's mental health and risk behaviors. In particular, posttraumatic stress (PTSD) and substance use are highly prevalent among IPV-exposed women. Psychological, physical and sexual IPV has demonstrated strong associations with PTSD symptom severity, which in turn has demonstrated strong associations with substance use in this high risk population. The examination of PTSD is predominant in anxiety disorders research among IPV-exposed women, yet the relationship of other anxiety symptoms to PTSD and separately to substance use has not been well examined. Among a sample of 143 IPV-exposed, substance-using women, the severity of PTSD symptom clusters and anxiety dimensions were strongly related. Further, psychological, physical and sexual IPV were differentially related to the severity of PTSD clusters and anxiety dimensions which, in turn, were differentially related to substance use. Gaining a better understanding of the unique and combined effects of PTSD and anxiety as predictors of substance use among IPV-exposed women could prove critical to informing the development or refinement of effective substance use interventions.

Jonathan Kotch   *Physically or Sexually Abused Children Who Also Experience Emotional Abuse are More Likely to Smoke than Child Victims of Physical or Sexual Abuse Alone*
Jonathan Kotch - University of North Carolina -Chapel Hill, Stephanie Block – University of Massachusetts-Lowell; Howard Dubowitz - Univeristy of Maryland; Diana English - University of Washington; Terri Lewis – University of Alabama Birmingham; Alan Litrownik - San Diego State University; Jamie Smith - Kempe Center; Richard Thompson - Juvenile Protective Association; Tisha Wiley - National Institutes of Health; Adam Zolotor – University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

Monitoring the Future data suggest that 7% of 8th graders, 12% of 10th graders, and 20% of 12th graders smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days. Youth smoking predicts smoking in early adulthood and beyond, which in turn is associated with chronic health problems such as heart disease, cancer, stroke and high blood pressure. Previous studies that have examined the role of maltreatment in youth cigarette use focused on physical and/or sexual abuse only, used retrospective maltreatment data, and are cross-sectional. Using LONGSCAN data, the present study examined separate physical, sexual and emotional abuse reports and physical neglect reports at ages 12, 14 and 16 years to predict smoking in the past 30 days at ages 14, 16 and 18 years. Controlling for peer smoking, household smoking, race/ethnicity, gender, and LONGSCAN local site, the analysis applied generalized estimating equations (GEE) to take advantage of the longitudinal nature of the data. 602 subjects with complete data at all four points in time were included. Results demonstrated that neither physical or sexual abuse nor physical neglect were significant predictors of youth smoking, but emotional abuse, alone (p<0.04) and in combination with physical and sexual abuse combined (p<.00), was a significant predictor. Smoking may explain why adverse childhood experiences are associated with adult chronic health conditions.

Di Nguyen   *Stress and Substance Abuse in Young College Mothers: Are Their Children At Risk for Neglect?*
Di Nguyen - CUNY, John Jay College, Miriam Ehrensaft - CUNY, John Jay College, Paul Andersen - CUNY, John Jay College

Stress and substance use among college students is well studied, however, stress and substance use among young mothers in college has yet to be examined. College mothers are at risk for academic stress, as well as increased stress in the parental role. Since college students are known to cope with stress through substance use, college mothers, who experience multiple stressors, may also be at risk for substance abuse. Substance abuse may place their children at risk of multiple adversities. The study aims to explore substance use and stress in college mothers who gave birth before the age of 21 in an urban college campus. A web-deployed protocol assessment was given to young college mothers (n = 63) of 1-5 year old children, and demographically matched non-mother college students (n = 63). We use Monitoring the Future scales to assess substance use, and the Inventory of College Student Recent Life Experiences (ICSRLE) to assess stress. Participants are part of a larger study of educational and psychological adjustment in college mothers and their children. We hypothesize that college mothers will report higher levels of life stress and more frequent substance use than matched controls. The implications of program development for at risk young college mothers are discussed, with the goals of maximizing maternal college completion and reducing risk for potential child neglect.

Longitudinal Research on Violence

Natacha Godbout   ***The Dynamic of Dating Violence: Role of Early Exposure to Violence and Attachment***
Natacha Godbout- UQAM, Yvan Lussier- UQTR, Janie Hébert – UQTR

This study examined the relationships between attachment, violence and distress in dating relationships using structural models based on individual, partner and longitudinal data. At time one, 1,305 adolescents and young adults aged 16-20 and in a dating relationship responded to questionnaires assessing family violence, attachment representations, intimate violence, and dyadic adjustment (individual data). From the total sample, 156 individuals formed intact couples (partner data). At time two, 3 years later, 223 participants responded to the questionnaires (longitudinal data). Results of the interdependence-partner model indicated that women's exposure to family violence was associated to intimacy avoidance, which in return leaded to expression of dating violence and distress, and to an association with a violent boyfriend. In men, family violence was related with their choice of an avoidant girlfriend and with insecure attachment, which leaded to expression of violence. Results of the longitudinal model indicated that attachment insecurities lead to dating violence, which in turn lead to a diminution of couple satisfaction. This study highlights the role of attachment in the relation between family violence and dating violence. Results support the idea that relationship behaviors, such as dating violence, can be better understood in the context of the couple dynamic.

Katie Lee Salis   ***The Predictive Utility of Psychological Aggression in IPV***
Katie Lee Salis - Stony Brook University, Jessica Salwen - Stony Brook University, K. Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

Research on marital relationships indicates that psychological aggression toward one's partner may function as a predictor of physical aggression (Murphy & O'Leary, 1989); however, psychological aggression is pervasive in representative samples, while physical aggression is less frequent. Previous research details the correspondence between these forms of aggression (e.g. O'Leary et al., 2007), but the level of psychological aggression at which physical aggression becomes likely has not been addressed. A representative sample of 453 couples living together for at least one year and parenting a child between the ages of 3 and 7 responded anonymously to a number of self-report measures, including the CTS-2, and one year later, participants responded to the same measures. Using both cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses, the current study investigates the level of psychological aggression that is necessary before it is likely that one will be physically aggressive, both in the present and one year later. Results indicate that when psychological aggression reaches the 50th percentile, there is a greater than average likelihood of physical aggression, regardless of the perpetrator's gender. A similar relationship was found at time two. Implications for research and couple therapy are discussed, including when it may be necessary to conduct individual versus conjoint session.

Lois Pierce   ***A Longitudinal Study of the Psychological Impact of Exposure to Community Violence on Children in Cape Town, South Africa***
Nancy Shields - University of Missouri-St. Louis, Kathy Nadasen - University of the Western Cape, Lois Pierce - University of Missouri, St. Louis

Purpose: The purpose of this study was to assess the psychological impact (depression and symptoms of PTSD) of exposure to community violence over a one year period among a sample of South African children ages 8 to 13 attending five schools in townships surrounding Cape Town, South Africa. It was hypothesized that children with higher levels of exposure to violence at Time1 would display increased levels of psychological distress at Time2 and that the sequence of exposure to violence would be witnessing, victimization, and perpetration. Methods: Interviews were conducted with 247 children in summer 2006 and 74 of those children were interviewed again in summer 2007. Exposure to community violence was measured with the Nadel, Spellman, and Alvarez-Cannio Victimization Scale (1996). It measures exposure to violence in the neighborhood and school, including witnessing, victimization, and perpetration. Depression and symptoms of PTSD were measured with Richters, Martinez, and Valla's (1990) "Levonn: A Cartoon–Based Interview for Assessing Children's Distress Symptoms," a self-report scale that taps symptoms of depression and PTSD. Discussion: The focus of the analysis is on the follow-up that was conducted in 2007. The findings will be discussed in the context of other research on the impact of exposure to violence on children.

Alexandra Restrepo   ***Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence Decrease in Medellin, Colombia. 2003-2007***
Luis Fernando Duque - University of Antoquia, Nilton E Montoya - University of Antioquia, Alexandra Restrepo - University of Antioquia

To determine factors associated with intimate partner physical violence decreasing in Medellin, Colombia,(2004-2007).Two household surveys were conducted in Medellin, Colombia (2004 n= 5,781 and 2007 n=4,653). Straus Conflict Tactics Scale was used to measure physical intimate partner violence. We calculated the mean annual change in intimate physical violence, using percentage of aggressors and CI 95%. Logistic regression was used to estimate the relationship between change in physical violence and associated factors. Between 2004-2007 there was a relative reduction of partner physical violence of 50% (17.5% vs. 8.5%). Factors associated with this change were an increase of collective efficacy (B=3.3; standard error = 1.0), and reduction in the following: past year unemployment (B=-0.06; standard error = 0.12); perceived neighborhood disorder (B=-1.4, standard error=0.66), distrust (B=-2.0; standard error=1.1), violence and interpersonal aggression legitimating (B=-1.5, standard error=0.12), frustrated expectancies and tolerance of law breaking reduction. Changes in the social environment contributed to physical intimate partner violence decreasing in Medellin. Promotion of public policies that decrease social factors such as machismo attitude and distrust, and promote collective efficacy and employment, may contribute to reduction of partner physical violence.

Sherry Hamby   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, The University of the South

This panel will present our newest analyses from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV). NatSCEV, with 4,549 respondents, is the largest nationally representative U.S. survey devoted to youth victimization and the first to represent the experiences across the full span of childhood, including infants as young as 1 month up through age 17. NatSCEV assesses more than 40 types of youth victimization and is the nation's primary surveillance for most forms of youth victimization. Our most recent analyses include a comparison of the effectiveness of the adversities included in the Adverse Childhood Experiences Scale to a set including more forms of youth victimization and indicate that other adversities may better account for mental health symptoms than those emphasized in ACES. We use two-year follow-up data to explore what types of previous victimization predict later suicidal ideation, again highlighting the importance of polyvictimization. Finally, we use higher order analyses to explore variations in perpetrator gender and perpetrator-victim gender patterns across 21 different types of direct victimization. Findings indicate that several offense characteristics are associated with gender, which indicate, among other findings, that males are more likely to aggress in more impersonal contexts than females.

David Finkelhor   ***Improving the Adverse Childhood Experiences Scale***
David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire
The list of adverse childhood experiences from the widely cited Adverse Childhood Experiences Scale (ACES) have a number of conspicuous omissions. This study used the NatSCEV data (Telephone interviews with a nationally representative sample of 2020 youth ages 10-17) to see if the list could be improved. The adversities from the original ACES scale items were associated with mental health symptoms among the youth, but the association was significantly improved by removing some of the original ACES items and adding others in the domains of peer rejection, peer victimization, community violence exposure, school performance, and socio-economic status. Our understanding of the most toxic childhood adversities is still incomplete because of complex inter-relationships among them, but we know enough to proceed to interventional studies to find out if prevention and remediation can improve long-term outcomes.

Heather Turner   ***Recent Victimization Exposures and Suicidal Ideation in Adolescents***
Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire, Anne Shattuck - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, The University of the South

Objective. This study examines the independent and cumulative effects of past-year exposure to several different types of child victimization (peer victimization, witnessing family violence, community violence, sexual victimization, and maltreatment) on the suicidal ideation in a nationally representative sample of adolescents. Design. The study uses two waves of longitudinal data from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV).Setting. Conducted in 2008 and 2010 on the telephone with respondents from the contiguous United States Participants. National sample of 1,186 youth age 10-17 in Wave 1. Outcome Measure. Self report suicidal ideation in the past month. Results. Controlling for demographic characteristics, internalizing disorder diagnoses, and Wave 1 suicidal ideation, findings show independent effects of peer victimization, sexual assault, and maltreatment by a parent/caregiver on suicidal ideation at Wave 2. The risk of suicidal ideation was 2.4 times greater among youth who experience peer victimization in the past year, 3.4 times greater among those who were sexually assaulted, and 4.4 times greater among those exposed to maltreatment, relative to children who were not exposed to these types of victimization. Findings also show substantial effects of poly-victimization (exposure to 7 or more individual types of victimization in the past year), with poly-victims almost 6 times more likely to report suicidal ideation. Conclusion. Findings point to the importance of recent victimization in increasing risk of suicidal ideation in adolescents and suggest the need for victimization assessments among all youth who are believed to be at risk for suicidal ideation.

Sherry Hamby   ***Factors Associated with Perpetrator Gender and Perpetrator-Victim Gender Pairings in NatSCEV***
Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, The University of the South, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire, Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire

Most of the interest in violence and gender has focused on certain types of victimization such as sex offenses and relational aggression. The purpose of this study was to examine gender patterns across numerous forms of direct youth victimization. The data are from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), which is a nationally representative sample of 4,549 children ages 1 month to 17 years living in the continental United States obtained through a telephone survey of caregivers and youth. For 18 of 21 forms of victimization, male perpetration was significantly more common than female perpetration. Higher order analyses by victimization type indicated, among other findings, that victimization types with more stranger perpetrators also had more male perpetrators, that victimizations with higher percentage of male-on-female and female-on-male incidents were more likely to be sexual offenses, and that higher percentages of female-on-female offenses were associated with verbal forms of victimization. The higher order analyses indicate that males are more likely to aggress in more impersonal contexts compared to females. Gender socialization, physical power, and social power appear to intersect in ways that create gendered patterns of violence. These factors, versus a focus on skills deficits, need more attention in prevention and intervention.

Consequences of Sexual Assault

Rebecca Loya   ***Rape as a Pathway to Poverty? Exploring the Economic Impact of Sexual Violence***
                    Rebecca Loya - Brandeis University

While rich bodies of research have documented the negative psychological and physical health consequences of rape and sexual assault, few studies have investigated the economic impact for survivors and their families. This paper presents evidence of a range of economic costs and consequences of rape based on both qualitative interviews and quantitative analysis of nationally representative data. Sexual violence can lead to direct financial costs, such as medical bills, and mental and behavioral health issues, which have their own economic implications. These economic impacts, while important in themselves, also appear to affect survivors' lives and relationships in distinct ways. Respondents described sexual violence as starting "a downward spiral" or "derailing them," as they explained the ripple effects of sexual violence in their lives. In this study, rape frequently triggered changes in educational attainment, occupation, earnings, and key relationships, which negatively affected survivors' short- and long-term economic stability. These financial concerns further impacted wellbeing in other areas of life. Survivors' multidimensional, ongoing needs contrast sharply with the assumptions implicit in existing policies and services for victims. This paper explores the range and depth of these recursive economic impacts and identifies opportunities for policy intervention.

Erika Kelley   ***Examining the Role of Body Dissatisfaction and Sexual Self-Esteem in Sexual Functioning Outcomes***
                    among College Women with a History of Sexual Victimization
                    Erika L. Kelley - Ohio University, Christine A. Gidycz- Ohio University

A large proportion of college women experience sexual victimization across the lifespan (Fisher et al., 2000). Such sexual victimization is related to a range of sexual health consequences; yet little research has examined mechanisms of this relationship. Theory suggests that sexuality can be a dynamic component of the self-concept that is modified over time, and includes cognitive and affective aspects of the sexual self (Schloredt & Heiman, 2003). Two factors thought to influence sexual functioning include body image and sexual self-esteem. This study examines the role of sexual self-esteem and body dissatisfaction in sexual functioning outcomes among women with a history of sexual victimization. A sample of 236 college women completed measures assessing for childhood and adolescent/adult sexual victimization history, body dissatisfaction, sexual self-esteem, and several forms of sexual functioning. Results indicated that body dissatisfaction explained sexual functioning difficulties above and beyond sexual self-esteem for both pain and orgasm difficulties; while sexual self-esteem, but not body dissatisfaction, explained arousal, desire, lubrication, and satisfaction difficulties. These, and additional, results will be discussed in light of previous research as well as implications for future study and sexual assault and sexual health treatment programming.

Christina Dardis   ***Sexual Assault by Verbal Coercion, Force, or Incapacitation: Examining Psychological Consequences,***
                    Attributions of Responsibility, and Social Reactions to Disclosure
                    Christina M. Dardis - Ohio University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

The present study sought to replicate Brown, Testa & Messman-Moore's (2009) findings that victims of sexual assault (SA) due to alcohol incapacitation experience trauma symptoms intermediate to those experiencing SA by verbal coercion or force. The current study, including 160 college female SA victims, measured depression and anxiety (Brief Symptom Inventory), Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms (PTSS; Impact of Events Scale), attributions of responsibility (Rape Attribution Questionnaire) and reactions to disclosure (Social Reactions Questionnaire). Contrary to Brown et al. (2009), results of ANOVAs and ANCOVAs demonstrated that victims by verbal coercion, incapacitation, and force did not differ in symptoms of depression, anxiety or PTSS at T1 or at T2 8 weeks later (when controlling for T1 symptoms). However, ANOVA results indicated am impact of type of assault on behavioral self-blame (BSB), F(2, 179) = 6.67, p= .002, and rapist blame, F (2, 179) = 11.49, p= .000, with incapacitated victims endorsing significantly higher BSB than verbally coerced victims, and forced victims higher rapist blame than either incapacitated or verbally coerced victims. Further, only the social reaction of receiving victim blame from others differed by victim type, F (2, 174) = 4.89, p= .009, with incapacitated victims receiving more victim blame than either verbally coerced or forced victims.

Sophie Moagi   ***Sexual Coercion Among University Students in Botswana***
                    Sophie Moagi - University of Botswana

The study investigated the prevalence rates and chronicity levels of sexual coercion among a sample of 253 undergraduate students at the University of Botswana. The study used the revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2; Straus, Hamby, McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996) to measure the extent to which a range of sexually coercive acts are used to compel the partner to engage in unwanted sex. The rate of sexual coercion found for the students in this study was 42.29%. Most of the sexual coercion consisted of insisting on sex when the partner did not want to have sex (41.55%). The rate of using threats and physically forcing sex (5.93%) are alarmingly high. In general men perpetrated more acts of both minor and severe sexual coercion. A two-tailed independent samples t-test revealed no statistically significant difference in the chronicity of sexual coercion between men's and women's scores.   The prevalence of sexual coercion in this sample of Batswana students is an important health problem, because the HIV/AIDS epidemic is a serious national concern affecting one in four adults in the 18 to 25 age group. Efforts to combat the problem of HIV/AIDS in Botswana should include prevention and intervention strategies focusing on young couple's attitudes pertaining to sexual behaviour within the context of dating relationships.

Female Survivors of Child Abuse

Naomi Farber   ***Violence in the Lives of Rural, Southern, and Poor White Women***
Naomi Farber - University of South Carolina, Julie Miller-Cribbs - University of Oklahoma—Tulsa

Very poor single mothers in the non-metro south are at high risk of domestic violence and its negative consequences for their overall welfare including their economic status. Drawing on the work of Sherraden (1991), we examine how domestic violence in both childhood and adulthood may inhibit asset development by diminishing a single mother's accumulation of human and social capital, thus compromising her wellbeing as adult and parent. This life history study was designed to identify major concepts emerging from the women's own perspectives on salient experiences contributing to their current economically, socially and often medically disadvantaged status as single mothers. The findings include consistently reported domestic abuse in their families of origin and later in their own relationships with men. The salience of this abuse is evident in their descriptions of how abuse contributed to many of their decisions at various points leading to their currently disadvantaged circumstances. Specifically, many of the women left home early to escape negative family environments, dropped out of school, engaged in high risk behavior that sometimes resulted in teen pregnancy and involvement in abusive relationships. These early problems diminished their abilities to accumulate assets in a variety of ways as they became mothers and entered adulthood.

Lucy Allbaugh   ***Parenting Concerns Among Childhood Sexual Abuse Survivors Predict Attachment, Involvement, Support, and Perceptions of the Child***
Lucy J. Allbaugh - Miami University, Margaret O. Wright - Miami University, Larissa A. Seltmann - Miami University

Among reported negative outcomes of childhood sexual abuse (CSA) are difficulties with parenting. This study conducted a factor analysis on Ruscio's (2001) parenting concerns' questionnaire, developed for CSA survivors, with a sample of 60 mothers with a history of severe CSA (mean age 39 years). The factor analysis revealed three primary parenting concerns: issues regarding the child's sexuality and safety, boundary disturbances, and lack of energy for parenting due to recovery issues. Multiple regression analyses were then conducted that explored the relationship between these specific parenting concerns and: 1) the survivors' perception of her child as difficult to parent (e.g. problems with acceptability, mood, demandingness, ability to reinforce the parent, and adaptability); 2) mother-child attachment and involvement; and 3) maternal parental support and isolation. Concerns about the child's sexuality and safety and survivor's lack of energy due to recovery issues emerged as predominant predictors of negative perceptions of the child and attachment (p < .05). All three factors predicted perceived lack of social support (p < .01), while only lack of energy due to recovery predicted involvement (p < .001). Findings suggest that specific parenting concerns relevant for mothers with CSA histories may impact their view of their child, support, and parenting behaviors.

Beth Emerson   ***Postpartum Depression in a Pediatric Emergency Department***
Beth L. Emerson- Yale-New Haven Hospital, Ellen Bradley- Yale School of Medicine, Antonio Riera- Yale-New Haven Hospital, Kirsten Bechtel- Yale-New Haven Hospital

Objective: We aim to evaluate postpartum depression (PPD) in mothers of infant children in the pediatric emergency department (PED, including prevalence, risk factors, and utilization of resources. PPD is a significant health entity, associated both with a history of childhood abuse as well as an increased incidence of adverse child outcomes including abuse. Methods: Mothers of children under 4 months of age presenting to an urban PED were surveyed using the Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale (EPDS). Demographic information was collected. All were provided with community resources for new or depressed mothers. Mothers with a positive screen by EPDS for PPD were briefly counseled and offered mental health resources. For mothers who had a positive screen, a follow-up phone call was placed 1 month after presentation to assess their use of resources and need for additional assistance. Results: Of 87 mothers enrolled (enrollment is ongoing), 7 (8%) screened positive (EPDS score of 10 or greater) for PPD. Mothers reported the use of resources including family members and physicians for support. Some mothers requested SW or psychiatry evaluation at the time of screening, and some asked for additional resources in follow-up. Data regarding risk factors among mothers with PPD is currently under analysis. Conclusions: PPD affects a significant number of mothers presenting their children for evaluation to the PED. Many of these mothers make use of additional services when offered, including SW and psychiatric evaluation.

Patricia Petretic *Adult Attachment Styles and Strategies: The Role of Intimacy Functioning in Predicting Long-Term Outcome Following Childhood Trauma*

Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Marie Karlsson - University of Arkansas, Joye Henrie - University of Arkansas, Elizabeth Chaisson - University of Arkansas

Studies of post-abuse outcome in adults with a history of child abuse have documented variability in long-term distress. Subsequently, the impact of moderating variables that may impact outcome, including the construct of attachment, has been investigated. The current study evaluated the predictive value of 11 positive and negative attachment strategies/styles on current symptoms of distress in college students reporting a history of single or multiple forms of child abuse. Responses of participants reporting physical, emotional or multiple forms of abuse were compared to those without this history. Respondents (N=762) completed measures assessing abuse history, attachment styles and strategies (Experiences in Close Relationships- extended research version;), and trauma symptoms (Trauma Symptom Inventory). MANOVAs indicated significant differences between abuse groups and a no-abuse control group for both positive and negative attachment styles/strategies) and symptomatic distress. Multiple regressions indicated that specific attachment strategies predicted unique distress patterns (e.g., trauma, self and dysphoric symptoms). Findings suggest that assessing and targeting attachment styles/strategies in primary intimate relationships may be of considerable value in the treatment of adults with a history childhood abuse seeking treatment for current interpersonal dysfunction.

Session   D1   Monday 7/9/2012   2:30pm-3:45pm   Woodbury

Best Violence Research of 2011

Sherry Hamby   *Best Violence Research of 2011 Overview Abstract*
Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, The University of the South

Dorothy L. Espelage - University of Illinois
Alan Rosenbaum - Northern Illinois University
Carlos A. Cuevas - Northeastern University
Chiara Sabina - Penn State Harrisburg
Sherry Hamby, Sewanee, the University of the South
Eric Mankowski - Portland State University

A five-person panel of senior researchers have each selected two articles that they believe represent the best violence research that was published in 2011. The results are announced in the July issue of Psychology of Violence. This session will be moderated by Sherry Hamby, Editor, Psychology of Violence. Dorothy Espelage and Alan Rosenbaum, panel members, will each describe how they approached this task. Carlos Cuevas and Chiara Sabina will present the results of Julia Perilla. The choices of Jackie White and Craig Anderson will also be presented. We hope the result will help outline how we might approach the task of knowledge integration and synthesis. The ten selected articles, published in seven different outlets, include theoretical treatises, innovative methodologies, and careful analyses. They each represent exemplary science and help create a portrait of where our field is going. We will plan to discuss with participants ideas about how to better incorporate past exemplary work into future research projects.

Session   D2   Monday 7/9/2012   2:30pm-3:45pm   Woodbury

Victimization & Health

Patricia Logan-Greene   *Distinctive Contributions of Adverse Childhood Experiences and Resilience Resources: A Cohort Analysis of Adult Physical and Mental Health*

Patricia Logan-Greene - University at Buffalo, Dario Longhi - WA State Family Policy Council, Sara Green - University of Washington, Paula S. Nurius - University of Washington

Purpose: Cumulative stressors, traumatic experiences, and social disadvantages are shown to have cascading deleterious effects via stress pathways in physical, mental and behavioral domains, congruent with theorizing about childhood roots of health disparities. The present study utilizes the Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) framework to examine lifespan physical health (PH) and mental health (MH) outcomes among four cohorts spanning ages 18-79. Methods: This study uses the WA state BRFSS, a population-based random sample. Regression models for the cohorts separately predicted PH and MH outcomes using sociodemographics, ACEs, and resilience resources. Results: Deleterious effects of ACEs were observed for both MH and PH, even for those in later life. Resilience resources contributed positively, often muting the effects of ACEs. Conclusions: These results demonstrate the unique and persistently erosive effects of early life adversities throughout the lifespan, even controlling for sociodemographic factors that also significantly shape health statuses. ACE effects on PH were stronger among older age groups wherein chronic conditions become manifest, whereas MH was more strikingly affected among the younger cohorts. Importantly, resilience resources markedly reduced the contribution of ACEs for both PH and MH, signaling the potential for resilience far into adulthood.

Maria Koeppel   *Sexual Orientation and the Health Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence*

Maria Koeppel - Sam Houston State University, Leana Bouffard- Sam Houston State University

Studies have demonstrated a relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) and depression and other mental health issues such as suicidal behavior and post-traumatic stress disorder. Despite the breadth of the literature, there is a dearth of information specifically regarding the effects of IPV in same-sex relationships. Information regarding the prevalence of substance abuse and health issues in non-heterosexual IPV victims when compared to heterosexual IPV victims will be extremely helpful in developing tailored victim services to sexual minorities. This study uses the National Violence Against Women Survey to examine hypothesized relationships between IPV, its effects and sexual orientation. Given the higher prevalence rates of IPV in same-sex relationships (Messinger, 2011), logistic regression models are used to test the hypotheses that non-heterosexual victims of IPV will have higher rates of depression, substance use, and health issues.

Julianne Hellmuth   *Determinants of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Among Women Currently Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence*

Julianne C. Hellmuth - Yale University , Veronique Jaquier - Yale University , Tami P. Sullivan - Yale University

Despite the high prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among women who experience intimate partner violence (IPV), no studies have examined individual differences in the experience of PTSD secondary to IPV exposure. Given that it is common for individuals to react differently to the same potentially traumatic event, the purpose of this study is to examine factors related to (a) women's identification of current IPV as a PTSD criterion A stressor and (b) the occurrence of IPV-related PTSD symptoms. Our sample of 143 IPV-victimized, substance-using community women were classified into one of four groups based on their reports of PTSD symptoms secondary to IPV victimization in their current relationship. Groups represented those who (1) met none of the criteria for criteria A, B, C, or D, (2) did not meet criterion A but met criteria for clusters B, C, and D, (3) met criterion A, but did not meet criteria for clusters B, C, and D, and (4) met full criteria for PTSD. Multiple group comparisons were conducted using one-way between subjects ANOVA with Bonferroni correction. Results indicate that several intra- and inter-personal factors differentiate groups including fear of one's current partner; severity of each physical, sexual, and psychological IPV victimization; avoidance coping; and negative social reactions to women's disclosure of their IPV victimization.

Sally Dear-Healey   *Birth Violence and Healthcare Violence; Disturbing and Dangerous Trends*

Sally Dear- Healey - Syracuse University

The purpose of this paper is to explicate the connection between current, pervasive, and potentially damaging routine medical practices involving pregnant and birthing women, babies, and young children and the increase in cases of postpartum depression, inter-personal violence, social violence, negative health effects, and increased rates of criminality. Incorporating a multidimensional and multidisciplinary perspective, I merge Leboyer's classic thesis that the provision of gentle lighting, a quiet atmosphere, and a warm bath allows a newborn to ease the transition from womb to world without trauma or fear, Kitzinger's studies on birth and violence against women and the politics of birth, and Odent's focus on the womb as the life period with the highest adaptability and vulnerability to environmental factors. By introducing Harris L. Coulter's 1990 expose on the dangers of childhood vaccination programs, which he maintains cause a wide range of neurologic disabilities, that, among other things, contribute to minimal brain damage, the sociopathic personality, and criminality, this paper takes liberty to merge two distinct yet inter-related fields – birth violence and health care violence– a connection whose consequences are clear, convincing, and at crisis levels. In turn, I draw attention to, raise questions about, and offer options to current policies and practices.

Session   **D3**   **Monday 7/9/2012**   **2:30pm-3:45pm**   **Warner**

Understanding Victimization in Sexual Minorities

Mikel Walters   *Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence and Stalking Victimization Among LGBT Persons in the U.S. Overview of NISVS*

Mikel L. Walters – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Jieru Chen - Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Matt Breiding – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Purpose: To present background information on intimate partner violence, sexual violence and stalking among LGBT persons in the United States, to underscore the need for national estimates of these types of violence focused on this particular population and to discuss the upcoming National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010 Findings by Sexual Orientation special report. Prior to this study, national level data measuring the prevalence of IPV, SV and stalking among sexual minorities has been practically non-existent. Smaller studies have examined these types of violence among this population, however, the use of non-randomized sampling techniques have produced inconsistent findings across studies. This presentation will review the methodology of NISVS, discuss definitions and measurements of sexual orientation, intimate partner and sexual violence and stalking in NISVS and discuss CDC's plan for communication and dissemination of the findings from this special report. Method of Study: The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), is a dual frame, random digit dial survey of 18,000 adult U.S. women and men, developed by CDC, to assess the prevalence of IPV, SV and stalking victimization. Results: Survey findings will highlight lifetime prevalence of physical, sexual, psychological violence and stalking by an intimate partner; rape and other sexual violence experienced by heterosexual, gay and bisexual men and women. Data are not able to be included in this presentation. NISVS data focused on sexual orientation is currently embargoed and will not be available prior to this presentation. Conclusion: NISVS will provide the first national level prevalence data of intimate partner and sexual violence among sexual minorities in the U.S. This type of research is needed to expand existent and future policies and programs focused on intimate partner and sexual violence to include sexual minorities.

Hannah Richardson   *Rates and Context of Sexual Assault and Help-Seeking in Heterosexual and Non-Heterosexual College Students*

Hannah B. Richardson - Clark University, Denise A. Hines - Clark University, Kathleen M. Palm Reed - Clark University, Jessica L. Armstrong - Clark University

Only recently have researchers addressed the issue of sexual violence (SV) among LGBT individuals, and findings are inconclusive as to whether LGBTs are at greater risk for SV compared to heterosexuals. Research suggests that LGBTs are less likely to seek help following instances of SV. The current study examines the rates and contexts of SV and help-seeking in a multiyear (2008-2010) sample of heterosexual (n = 2,522) and LGBT (n = 288) college students. Results show that rates of SV among LGBT students (7.6%) were significantly higher than rates of SV among heterosexual students (4.6%). Among LGBT victims, 76.7% were women and 77.3% reported male perpetrators. Among heterosexual victims, 85.2% were women and 80.9% reported male perpetrators. Although not significantly different, no LGBT victims, but 11.3% of heterosexual victims sought help, and reasons for not seeking help did not differ across sexual orientation. Rates of perpetrator alcohol (68.9%) and drug (10.5%) use at the time of the SV instances did not differ across groups, nor did rates of victim alcohol use (72.6%). However, LGBT students (22.7%) were significantly more likely than heterosexual students (8.7%) to report their own drug use at the time of the SV incident. Findings will be updated to include data from 2011. Results will be discussed in terms of implications for practitioners and future research.

Rose Sullivan   *Interpersonal Violence and Its Impact On Identity Development of Transgender Individuals*

Rose Sullivan - Westfield State University, Nora Padykula - Westfield State University, Greyson Houle - University of Connecticut

This presentation seeks to develop greater understanding of the impact of interpersonal violence on the process of identity development within the transgender community. This project has significant implications for clinical social work practice and policy development. As gender variance becomes more visible in a therapeutic setting, clinicians are in need of increased knowledge to understand the trajectory of identity development and the current socio-cultural issues and policies that impact people identifying as transgender. The paper and the presentation will increase awareness and sensitivity to the complex trajectory of identity development, which is unlike other models (racial, class, sexual orientation) that have been put forward into the research. Using the theoretical framework developed by Arlene Istar Lev (2004), this project will advance the understanding of identity development and issues pertinent to clinical social workers. In addition to exploring therapeutic issues, particular attention will be given to the unintended consequences of current medical and social policies that may cause clients significant physical and psychological harm. In addition to providing information for professionals, a central goal of this study is to give a forum to empower members of the transgender community to share their poignant struggles and accomplishments.

Session   D4   Monday 7/9/2012   **2:30pm-3:45pm**   **Amphitheater**

IPV Victimization among College Students

Katie Edwards   *Panel Overview Abstract*

Katie Edwards – University of New Hampshire

Interpersonal violence occurs at alarmingly high rates among college students and leads to numerous negative outcomes. The papers presented in this panel extend the previous body of literature by focusing on a variety of outcomes associated with different forms of interpersonal victimization across the lifespan. The first paper will explore the mental health outcomes associated with different combinations of sexual, psychological, and physical abuse. In the second paper, the authors use rigorous analytic procedures to explore the physical health outcomes associated with patterns of interpersonal violence victimization across the lifespan. The third paper will present on the findings of a multi-campus study that explored the academic impacts of sexual victimization among college men and women. In the fourth paper, the authors will report on the findings from a study that assess the how sexual victimization in different developmental periods affects young women's sexual appraisals and functioning. Finally, the fifth and final paper, will report on the effectiveness of a psychoeducational intervention in ameliorating sexual assault survivors psychological distress. The collective implications of these studies for future research and campus-based intervention, prevention, and advocacy efforts will be discussed.

Erin Tansill   ***Deriving Patterns of Lifetime Interpersonal Violence Among College Women Using Latent Variable Mixture Modeling***

Erin Tansill - Ohio University, Katie M. Edwards- University of New Hampshire, Kristoffer S. Berlin- University of Memphis, Danielle R. Probst- Ohio State University , Christine A. Gidycz- Ohio University

Interpersonal violence (IPV) occurs at alarming rates (Banyard et al., 2000; Edwards et al., 2006). IPV is related to psychological and physical sequelae (Campbell et al. 2002; Tansill et al., 2012). The IPV literature fails to illustrate whether there are specific patterns of victimization among women.Undergraduate females (N=661) completed two data collection time points 8 weeks apart. Childhood, adolescent, and adulthood physical, verbal and sexual abuse were assessed with the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (Straus, 1979), the Conflict Tactics Scale-Revised (Straus et al., 1996), the Child Sexual Victimization Questionnaire (Finkelhor, 1979), and the Sexual Experiences Survey (Koss & Oros, 1982). Depressive, posttraumatic stress, gynecological, general physical health, and somatic symptomatology were assessed with the Impact of Events Scale-Revised (Weiss & Marmar, 1997), the Brief Symptom Inventory (Derogatis & Melisaratos, 1983), the Cohen and Hoberman Inventory of Physical Symptoms (Cohen & Hoberman, 1983) and the Gynecological Health Impact Scale (Campbell et al., 2006). Mixture Modeling was conducted to derive abuse patterns from the nine types of abuse histories assessed. Three patterns of abuse emerged. A MANOVA was performed and illustrated significant and large group differences on all outcome variables. Implications and future research will be discussed.

Christina Dardis   ***Mental Health Outcomes of Combinations of Sexual, Psychological, and Physical Abuse Experiences: Distress, Trauma, and Coping***

Christina M. Dardis - Ohio University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

As many women experience more than one form of abuse, research must better understand these interactive experiences. To better understand these effects, 354 college women were grouped by having experienced either sexual, physical, or psychological abuse, combinations of 2 of these abuse forms, or all 3 forms. These various groups' experiences of distress (Brief Symptom Inventory) and trauma (Impact of Events Scale), and their utilization of coping strategies (BriefCOPE) were compared. Results of one-way ANOVAs demonstrated significant differences in their experiences of trauma, distress, and use of coping strategies. Of note, the combination of psychological and sexual abuse was related to significantly higher distress scores than psychological, physical, or sexual, or the combination of psychological and physical abuse. Further, results of a one-way ANCOVA showed that abuse type was significantly related to IES score, even when controlling for coping strategies, $F (8, 344) = 2.28$, $p = .036$, partial $?2 = .04$. Controlling for coping, pairwise comparisons showed that women both psychologically and sexually abused displayed significantly higher IES scores than women sexually abused alone. Overall, results suggest that various combinations of abuse may lead to different psychological consequences. Further results and the implications of these variable profiles will be discussed.

Victoria Banyard   ***Unwanted Sexual Experiences: Academic Impacts in a Multi-campus Sample***

Victoria Banyard – University of New Hampshire, Ellen Cohn - University of New Hampshire, Katie Edwards - University of New Hampshire, Mary Moynihan - University of New Hampshire, Wendy Walsh - University of New Hampshire

College campuses are at-risk communities for high incidence rates of unwanted sexual experiences. Practitioners often speak of the negative impact victimization can have on educational outcomes. To date, however, most research studies have focused on mental health outcomes for survivors. This paper will present preliminary findings from a sample of approximately 3500 college students from six campuses across the New England region who volunteered to complete an online survey. The survey included standardized questions of victimization experiences as well as an assessment of academic outcomes. Comparisons between victims and non-victims will examine the impact of victimization on current academic concerns. Implications for future research and campus prevention practices will be discussed.

Erika Kelley   ***The Relationship between Sexual Victimization, Cognitive-Affective Sexual Appraisals, and Sexual Functioning***

Erika L. Kelley - Ohio University, Christine A. Gidycz - Ohio University

Sexual victimization experienced in childhood (CSA), adolescence or adulthood (ASA), is associated with long-term negative sexual health. Previous research examining the mechanisms of the relationship between sexual victimization and sexual functioning has been somewhat equivocal. Little research has examined the potential differential effects of abuse experienced at different developmental time periods (e.g., CSA, ASA, both CSA and ASA) on sexual functioning. The current study was conducted to fill this gap in the literature. A sample of 620 women from a mid-sized Midwestern university completed surveys assessing sexual assault history, sexual functioning, and cognitive-affective sexual appraisals (i.e., sexual self-schema, sexual self-esteem, erotophobia- erotophilia). Results showed there was not a significant interaction of CSA and ASA on sexual functioning or appraisals, indicating that revictimization may not indicate greater sexual functioning difficulties. Yet history of ASA was related to difficulties with sexual functioning and negative cognitive-affective sexual appraisals, suggesting that recency of assault may be a significant factor for sexual health. Further descriptive and inferential statistics will be conducted and discussed in light of previous literature; implications of these results on future research and treatment programming will also be discussed.

Valessa St. Pierre   *Evaluation of a Brief Sexual Assault Psyhoeducational Program with Female College Students*
Valessa St. Pierre - Ohio University, Megan Murphy - Ohio University, Jordan Vincent - Ohio University, Christine Gidycz - Ohio University

Studies on the efficacy of psychoeducational programs as interventions for sexual assault survivors have proved promising in the reduction of PTSD symptoms (Frazier, Mortensen, & Steward, 2005; Gidycz, & Koss, 1991; Koss & Burkhart, 1989; Ullman, 1996). Those who have not experienced sexual assault may also benefit from such programs by learning how to identify sexual violence and its effects, and gaining coping skills and resources to utilize if they are sexually assaulted in the future. The current study evaluated a brief three-module mindfulness-based psychoeducational group, which provides general information about sexual assault and coping skills for 43 college women (both with and without sexual assault history). Although data collection is ongoing and no results are available at this time, it is hypothesized that women who participated in the intervention will have greater coping self-efficacy and fewer trauma symptoms compared to the control group. The relationship between sexual assault history and program outcome will also be explored. Participants completed questionnaires at intake and after three weeks. Future directions for coping psycho-educational groups for women will be discussed.

Session   **D5**   **Monday 7/9/2012**   **2:30pm-3:45pm**   **Gardner**

Female IPV Perpetrators #1

Denise Hines   *Predicting Serious and Life-Threatening Violence by Women Towards Men*
Denise A. Hines - Clark University, Emily M. Douglas - Bridgewater State University

In efforts to keep women safe, researchers have documented predictors of life-threatening violence by men towards women. No research has assessed predictors of life-threatening violence by women towards men. We investigated such predictors in a sample of 302 men who sustained partner violence and sought help. Based on prior research on women, we hypothesized that threats (towards self, victim, others), higher frequencies of physical violence and controlling behaviors, and female partner's substance abuse would predict life-threatening violence by women and serious injuries in male victims. We also investigated demographic variables and whether the female partner had made false accusations against the man as predictors. Logistic regressions indicated that the frequency of the female partner's violence and the frequency with which she threatened to harm someone close to the male victim were significant predictors of the use of life-threatening physical violence, explaining 26.7% of the variance; and frequency of physical violence by the female partner, reports that she filed for a restraining order under false pretenses, and children witnessing the violence were positive predictors of a serious injury in the male victims, accounting for 26.7% of the variance. Results are discussed in terms of the importance of assessing for serious and life-threatening violence in male victims.

Elizabeth Celi   *Individual and Social Psychology Influences on Male Victims and Female Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Abuse & Violence.*
Elizabeth Celi - Elements Integrated Health

Following Dr. Elizabeth Celi's Australian media and social advocacy as a psychologist and author in men's mental health and male victims of intimate partner abuse/violence (IPAV), this presentation will provide therapeutic and social psychology insights regarding Australian male victims and female perpetrators of IPAV. In particular, various social psychology influences on female perpetrators of abuse and violence and the resultant misunderstandings and neglect of male victims of IPAV will be emphasized.These matters will be discussed in light of the; (a) false assumption that speaking of male victims undermines female victims; (b) inadvertent endorsement of female perpetration of aggression/violence; (c) unintended consequence of hindering female victims from rebuilding their lives; (d) unique experiences of male victims of IPAV; (e) resultant dis-engagement of both female and male victims from services; (f) alternative approaches to circumvent the cycle of abuse/violence to more effectively achieve shared outcomes.

Peter Warren   *Explicating Coping Strategies and Their Effects on Psychological Outcomes for Female Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*
Peter Warren - University of South Carolina, Suzanne Swan - University of South Carolina

Intimate partner violence (IPV) affects thousands of people every year, often resulting in psychopathology (Nixon, 2004). Until recently, research on IPV focused on male as opposed to female perpetrators (Archer, 2000; Dutton, 2005). Various coping styles are used to deal with these experiences. We examined several types of coping strategies employed by female perpetrators (n=412, mean age 36.5), using the Coping Strategies Indicator (CSI; Amirkhan, 1990) and a modified version of the Africultural Coping Scale (ACS; Utsey, et al, 2000). Factor analysis was used to determine the structure of these measures for this population, combining items from each instrument to determine unique coping styles. Relationships among perpetration, coping, and psychological outcomes were examined. The CSI consisted of social support, problem solving, and avoidance factors. The ACS consisted of religious coping and social support factors. In the combined measure, religious coping was a distinct style. Multiple regression found differential prediction of psychological outcomes (post-traumatic stress disorder and depression). IPV perpetration predicted PSTD ; psychological abuse predicted depression. Avoidance predicted PTSD and depression. A similar relationship for religious coping approached significance. Both coping styles mediated the relationship between physical perpetration and outcomes.

IPV in Context #1

Kalterina Kelmendi   *Domestic Violence: A Qualitative Study of Women's Experience*
Kalterina Kelmendi - University of Prishtina

Research on gender-based violence describes domestic violence by male partners as the most common health risk in the world for women. Many studies were conduct in Kosovo in order to understand the causes and factors that contribute to violence against women. Thus, the aim of this study was to examine and understand experiences of battered women and their understanding on violence from ecological framework by asking questions regarding personal, situational and socio-cultural factors. This is a qualitative study, consisting of fifty in-depth interviews with victims of domestic violence that used grounded theory approach to identify main themes of the women's experience. Findings from the study suggest that patriarchal structure and strictly defined gender roles contribute to violence against women. Poverty and living in the larger families subordinates the position of women and makes it even more predisposed to violence. Protection system, especially services offered within this system tend to blame the victim and minimize the violence. Finally, if the woman decides to leave the abusive relationship or marriage will not be supported neither by family of origin nor by institutionalized program for reintegration of victims of domestic violence, since the later does not exists in our protection system.

Dominique Damant   *Money Counts*
Dominique Damant- Université de Montréal, Ndeye Laïty Ndiaye - Université de Montréal, Marianne Chbat - Université de Montréal, Caterine Flynn - Université de Montréal, Laurence Daneault - Université de Montréal, SImon Lapierre -Université d'Ottawa

Using a qualitative methodology and an intersectional feminist analysis in order to provide a space for women's 'voices' to be heard, this research tried to answer the following questions: How do racialized and First Nation women experience mothering in the context of domestic violence? Do these experiences differ according to the women's ethnicity, religion and legal or immigration status? How do these women evaluate their encounters with health and social services, and how do these services address issues of domestic violence and mothering? The women all had children between 1 and 18, had different statuses in Canada but had all experienced domestic violence. In Montreal, Quebec we met 25 racialized women and in the Prairies 30 First Nation women. The presentation will look into economic realities of these women and examine how economic violence has large impacts on their mothering but also how different forms of structural violence intersects with domestic violence to make these women's conditions often intolerable.

Qihua Ye   *Exploration of Family Violence in China: A Focus on Verbal Abusive Behavior Used/Experienced by Husbands and Wives in Conflict*
Qihua Ye - Zhongnan University of Economics & Law

This paper talks about verbal abusive behavior Chinese husbands and wives normally use/experience in family conflict, specifically referring to "dirty language" as a form of psychological family violence. The results of the survey (n=232: Women=128; Men=104) and the in-depth interview (n=53: Women=35; Men=18) showed that the phenomenon of "dirty language" occurred frequently between the Chinese couples in conflict and this behavior impacted on their feelings (e.g. anger, sadness), actually on their health. The results showed that the husbands and wives used/experienced "dirty language" differently in the home, wives were the main victims of this behavior. Moreover, the interview data specifically presented why and how perpetrators used this behavior to abuse their partners. Thus these results revealed gender inequality of this behavior occurring between husbands and wives in conflict. What causes this inequality between them? This paper suggests that gender inequality which may influence couples' choice of using/experiencing "dirty language" is closely linked to factors such as history, society and culture because it represents power and superiority: man as dominant and women as subordinate. This paper also offers something new which was rarely seen in the previous Chinese studies. It can be seen as a more specific exploration against psychological family violence in China.

Isabelle Côté   *Unwanted Pregnancy, Abortion and Domestic Violence: The Complexity of Women's Experiences*
Isabelle Côté - University of Ottawa

This presentation will focus on the preliminary findings of an exploratory research project currently being held in Canada which seeks to understand the decision-making process of abused women facing an unplanned pregnancy in the context of domestic violence. Four women who have had an abortion in the past three years while in a violent relationship were individually met for a 90 minutes semi-structured interview. It appears that these women have little or no control over the decisions regarding their reproductive rights, were at high-risk for sexually transmitted diseases and miscarriages, experienced an increase in violence during pregnancy and generally felt powerless regarding their choice when it comes to pursue or terminate an unwanted pregnancy. During this session, the presenter will discuss the research findings regarding the issues of sexuality and contraception of abused women as well as violence during pregnancy and the intersection between domestic violence and abortion. The presenter will emphasize on best practices and intervention strategies in order to better work with these women, more precisely the contraceptive needs of domestic abuse victims, the importance of screening in abortion clinics, as well as structural changes that will enable women to better access services.

Children's Exposure to Aggression & Violence

Angele Fauchier   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                         Angele Fauchier – University of Colorado Denver

Enormous bodies of literature seek to evaluate the impact of children's exposure to many forms of aggression and violence. However, most studies paint children's exposure in broad strokes. This panel seeks to elucidate specific aspects of exposureas well as exposure to aggression from different people. All of the papers use data from the International Parenting Study. Straus and Michel-Smith break down exposure to interparental violence into mutuality types: Father-Only, Mother-Only, and Both Violent, as well as investigating severity and chronicity of violence. Taillieu and Brownridge examine the impact of two aspects of aggressive parental discipline, corporal punishment and psychological aggression, on children's subsequent functioning in adulthood. Fauchier and Straus compare children who receive corporal punishment from only mothers, only fathers, both parents, and neither parent in terms of later functioning in adulthood. Yalcinkaya evaluates the link between childhood discipline experiences (including aggressive as well as positive behaviors) and adult attitudes about discipline practices. Together, these papers underscore the value of going beyond simple exposure to think about who uses aggression and what form the aggression takes.

Murray A. Straus   ***Mutuality, Severity, and Chronicity of Violence Between Parents of University Students in 15 Nations***
                     Murray A. Straus - University of New Hampshire, Yahayra Michel-Smith - University of New Hampshire

Most research on children exposed to violence between their parents is based on whether it occurred, regardless of whether it was the father attacking the mother, the mother attacking the father, or both perpetrated physical assaults (mutual violence). This study provides information on three important additional aspects of violence between parents: mutuality, severity, and chronicity. Data are reported for the parents of 11,408 university students in 15 nations, as reported by the students. They responded to a questionnaire which asked about the relationship between their parents when they were 10 years old. Thirteen percent of the students recalled one or more instances of physical violence between their parents when they were age 10, including 7% who reported a severe assault. To measure mutuality, the data on assaults by fathers and mothers was cross-classified to create a three-category "Dyadic Perpetration Typology": Father-Only (25% of those reporting interparental violence), Mother-Only (22%), and Both Violent (52%). When violence between parents occurred, in 73% of cases it was chronic rather than a single isolated instance. Research on the effects of children experiencing violence between parents and prevention and treatment of interparental violence are likely to be enhanced if they take into account the mutuality, severity, and chronicity of the violence.

Tamara Taillieu   ***Corporal Punishment and Psychological Aggression: The Long Term Impact of Aggressive Parental Disciplinary Strategies***
                    Tamara L. Taillieu - University of Manitoba, Douglas A. Brownridge - University of Manitoba

Parental use of aggressive discipline, specifically corporal punishment (CP) and psychological aggression (PA), has been shown to increase the risk for a number of problem behaviors in children and adolescents. How CP and PA experienced in childhood contribute to adverse developmental outcomes in adulthood remains to be understood. Survey data from Canadian university students (n = 1133) was used to assess the effects of childhood experiences of CP and PA on externalizing (i.e., intimate partner violence, criminality, alcohol abuse) and internalizing (i.e., depression, anxiety, and low self-esteem) problems in early adulthood. Because aggressive disciplinary techniques do not occur in isolation, a number of protective factors were also considered. Both CP and PA were associated with lower levels of parental warmth/support and responsiveness, and more inconsistency in discipline. Hierarchical regression analyses indicated that childhood CP predicted later intimate partner violence, and childhood PA predicted anxiety and lower self-esteem in adulthood, even after the effects of positive parenting were taken into account. These findings suggest that not only do CP and PA tend to occur within environments that are less conducive to positive development, but they also predict problematic developmental outcomes in adulthood even after accounting for protective factors.

Angele Fauchier   ***Does It Matter Who Administers Corporal Punishment? Comparison of Mother-Only, Father-Only, Two-Parent, and Neither-Parent CP in Childhood on Subsequent Adult Functioning***
                    Angele Fauchier - University of Colorado Denver, Murray A. Straus - University of New Hampshire

Much research on corporal punishment (CP) ignores a key family dynamic by failing to distinguish between mothers and fathers, instead combining use of CP across parents, using the higher report, or focusing on only one parent. This paper evaluates the impact of receiving CP from both parents, only mother, only father, or neither parent during childhood on subsequent functioning during young adulthood. A sample of 11,657 university students from 15 nations completed the Dimensions of Discipline Inventory for retrospective reports of parents' discipline including CP, as well as several measures of current functioning.The majority of the sample (58%) reported receiving CP from both parents. Thirteen percent reported that mothers but not fathers used CP, and 8% reported that fathers but not mothers used CP. Neither parent used CP at any point during childhood for 21% of participants. There were differences among the groups for all measures of functioning tested: depression, anxiety, hostility, antisocial behavior, alcohol problems, and partner violence. For some measures, those receiving CP from neither parent reported the best functioning, and those receiving CP from both parents the poorest. For other measures, mother-only CP was linked to the highest levels of later problems. Measuring who uses CP seems crucial in evaluating CP's impact on functioning in childhood and beyond.

Alev Yalcinkaya   ***Turkish University Students' Childhood Experiences and Attitudes about Discipline Practices***
Alev Yalcinkaya - Yeditepe University, Istanbul

Child abuse and family violence is a relatively new research area in the Turkish culture—a culture of interdependence in social and family relationships. This paper will focus on how people were raised as children and how this relates to their attitudes about disciplining children in the Turkish culture. Data from the International Parenting Study will be used, in which university students report on a wide range of experiences and beliefs including parents' discipline behaviors when they were 10 years old and students' current attitudes about discipline practices. In particular, the impact of mothers' and fathers' discipline on attitudes will be compared, such as the impact of experiencing corporal punishment, psychological aggression, as well as positive discipline on students' attitudes about those types of discipline during young adulthood.

Session   E1   Monday 7/9/2012   4:00pm-5:15pm   Wentworth

Foster Care & Child Welfare

Jody Sell   ***Profiles of Trauma, Symptoms, and Resilience in Canadian Youth Living in Residential Care***
Jody Sell - McGIll University, Delphine Collin-Vézina - McGill University, Kim Coleman - McGill University

Although much of the research on youth in residential care in the Child Protection System (CPS) describes general characteristics of the population, it is clear that these youth are a heterogeneous group presenting with diverse risk factors and patterns of symptoms. The current study examines the unique psychosocial profiles existing within a sample of 53 youth living in six residential care facilities in Montreal. Using cluster analysis statistical techniques, we obtained a three-cluster solution for patterns of trauma experiences and mental health symptoms. The first 'High Trauma' group (n = 20) displayed clinical levels of multiple traumas, and levels of trauma symptoms, somatisation, and atypicality that were significantly higher than other youth in this sample. A second 'School Problems' group (n = 12) reported low levels of trauma, but significantly higher levels of attention problems and negative attitudes towards school/teachers. The third 'Resilient' group (n = 20) reported significantly lower levels of trauma and all symptoms. Further analyses performed between groups revealed significant differences on gender, attachment, and resilience measures. These results highlight the need for the development of specialized, targeted intervention services within this population, and in addition provide us with insight into traits that co-occur with high levels of resilience.

Joy Gabrielli   ***Substance Use of Youth Enrolled in Foster Care: Analyses Examining Child and Placement Characteristics***
Joy Gabrielli - University of Kansas, Yo Jackson, - University of Kansas

Substance use in adolescence is a major public health concern as it relates to a variety of negative outcomes for youth. History of maltreatment and subsequent substance use have been associated (Lansford, et al., 2010; Singh, et al., 2011), and the literature suggests similar negative consequences associated with exposure to maltreatment as those related to substance use, giving additional support to the notion that these factors may be associated (Cicchetti & Toth, 2005). This study examined the role of child characteristics and placement type on substance use behavior in 159 adolescent youth enrolled in foster care. Data came from the SPARK (Studying Pathways to Adjustment and Resilience in Kids) project, which includes caregiver-report on 159 adolescents and young adults, ages 12 to 21, enrolled in state custody. Log-linear analyses examined relations between substance use, gender, and placement type for alcohol use and drug use. The models including an interaction term of placement type by substance use fit significantly better than a model without that interaction term (Alcohol Use*Placement Type: p < 0.01; Drug Use*Placement Type: p < 0.01). Results indicated significant relations between placement type and substance use behavior. Implications for future research and intervention and prevention services will be discussed.

Christine Rine   ***Using Mapping to Evaluate New Hampshire's Foster Care System***
Christine Rine - Plymouth State University, Nastia Vanyukevych - NH DCYF

This paper identifies strengths and needs of New Hampshire's (NH) foster care system through GIS mapping. Using NH's Division for Children, Youth, and Families (DCYF) data and mapping techniques, we are able to assess: foster placements, birth parents, family members, community services, and sources of support associated with foster care cases through their geographic coordinates. Nationwide, approximately 800,000 children enter the foster care system annually (Children's Defense Fund, 2011). The Urban Institute found that more than 90% of states report difficulty identifying appropriate adoptive and foster families which result in longer length of stay. As a result, 88% of states are working to improve their child welfare case management process (Child Welfare League of America, 2011). Among emerging trends in this area, is the use of GIS technology as it has the ability to provide increased specificity with easy to understand graphical representations of youth and families in care. Although many states currently use GIS to assess their foster care systems, NH is yet to utilize this method of assessment. It is the intention of this research, in conjunction with NH's DCYF, to initiate and demonstrate the usefulness of this method to inform staff and resource allocation and better serve youth in care, birth parents, foster parents, and other collaterals state- wide.

Elizabeth Fast   ***Child Maltreatment Characteristics By Age Category***
Elizabeth Fast - McGill University, Nico Trocme - McGill University, Barbara Fallon -University of Toronto, Bruce MacLaurin - University of Calgary

The purpose of this presentation is to examine characteristics of child maltreatment investigations in Canada by age group. This study is a secondary analysis of the 2008 Canadian Incidence study of reported child abuse and neglect and is based on weighted estimates of 15, 980 child welfare investigations in Canada. Although several analyses have looked more closely at the types of maltreatment and associated parent and child characteristics, age group has not been extensively examined. Preliminary analyses have found that families are more likely to be investigated for physical or emotional maltreatment as children get older. In addition, neglect and exposure to intimate partner violence are more commonly investigated among younger children. The increase of physical abuse investigations and decrease of neglect investigations as children age are the most marked patterns in reason for investigations. As children age, they are more likely to have their cases closed after investigation, and the rate of closure increases with each age category. Risk factors of both caregivers and children by age group will also be presented. This paper has important implications for child welfare workers and policy makers that wish to better understand the different responses to children and families that are related to age group.

Session   E2   Monday 7/9/2012   4:00pm-5:15pm   Woodbury

Legislative Response to Children Exposed to Violence

Theodore Cross   ***Criminal Investigations in Child Protective Services Cases***
Theodore P. Cross - University of Illinois, Jesse Helton - University of Illinois, Emmeline Chuang - San Diego State University

There is a general consensus that prosecution is an appropriate response to some child maltreatment, but there is little discussion about what criteria should trigger criminal investigations, nor are there data describing current practice. Using two cohorts of cases (1999-2001 and 2008-2009) from the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-Being, a national probability study of children involved in child protective services (CPS) investigations, this presentation examines the frequency of criminal investigations in CPS and the factors predicting criminal investigation. Across cohorts, criminal investigations took place in 21% to 24% of all cases, 47% to 49% of sexual abuse cases, 24% to 27% of physical abuse cases and 15% to 18% of neglect cases. Police investigated more often when caseworkers reported greater harm to the child and greater evidence, but case characteristics like child age and race-ethnicity did not predict criminal investigation. The biggest predictor was which county an agency was in, as rates of criminal investigation of child maltreatment varied substantially across communities. Criminal investigation was more likely when CPS and police had a memorandum of understanding guiding multidisciplinary practice. Policy implications will be discussed, particularly regarding differences between communities in whether they investigate comparable cases.

Colleen Henry   ***Victims In Their Own Right: Legislative Responses to Child Exposure to Domestic Violence in California***
Colleen Henry - University of California

One in six American children are exposed to domestic violence each year. Research finds that children exposed to domestic violence exhibit higher rates of emotional and behavioral problems and are at greater risk for child maltreatment than their non-exposed peers. Such findings have led some to conclude that children exposed to domestic violence are victims in their own right and are in need of state protection. States have been reluctant to define child exposure to domestic violence as maltreatment in child maltreatment reporting statutes, however, some states have revised or introduced new legislation that defines children exposed to domestic violence as victims of domestic violence. This paper examines the legislative response to child exposure to domestic violence in the state of California. Reviewing California statutes enacted between1995-2010, this paper finds increasing recognition of children as victims of domestic violence in civil and criminal statutes. Together, these legislative changes may offer California families, courts, law enforcement agencies and social service organizations new avenues to protect and support children exposed to domestic violence.

Prevention of Family Violence

Erin Barnett   ***Project Prevent: Dissemination and Implementation of Child-Parent Psychotherapy***
                 Erin Barnett, - Dartmouth Medical School, Harriet Rosenberg- Dartmouth Medical School

The objective of this study is to explore the feasibility of implementing Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP) in rural public mental health and family agencies. CPP is a year-long, prevention-focused treatment for children 0-6 years who have been exposed to maltreatment or family violence and their caregivers. CPP is a sophisticated evidence-based treatment that is loosely structured and blends various theoretical models (development, attachment, trauma, cognitive-behavioral). This paper describes the dissemination and implementation strategies of Project Prevent in rural community settings, survey results from administrators and clinicians regarding barriers and facilitators to implementation, and preliminary treatment outcomes. CPP was implemented using best practice strategies including expert training, ongoing consultation, and the train-the-trainer model. Nineteen community-based clinicians in 6 settings across 3 counties engaged in training and ongoing supervision. Findings suggest the feasibility of implementing CPP using community-based clinicians in rural settings. Unique barriers and facilitators related to implementing a blended-theory, loosely structured treatment model that targets child-caregiver dyads are discussed. The treatment dropout rate was relatively low (34%) for the 68 dyads that began treatment and mid-treatment outcomes are promising.

Sharyn Parks   ***A Strategic Approach to Child Maltreatment Prevention***
                 Sharyn Parks – Centers for Disease Control & Prevention-NCIPC, Melissa Merrick - Centers for Disease
                 Control & Prevention -NCIPC

This presentation will highlight the surveillance and epidemiologic child maltreatment prevention work that is currently a priority for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Division of Violence Prevention (DVP). Healthy child development is an important concern for public health in that the role of early experiences in determining lifelong learning, emotional and physical well-being, and presence or absence of chronic disease is very well documented. However, the vast majority of child maltreatment prevention efforts to date have focused almost exclusively on reducing risk factors in children's lives. In addition to continued research on risk factors for maltreatment and its adverse outcomes, CDC has prioritized identifying and measuring factors which may buffer or ameliorate risk. Using the public health model as a framework, recent and ongoing work in DVP has focused on improving definitions of child maltreatment, including abusive head trauma and examining the role of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships and environments (SSNRs) on child maltreatment healthy child development. This session will provide participants an overview of 1) CDC's use of the public health framework for child maltreatment prevention, and 2) how CDC is integrating risk and protective factors into child maltreatment related research.

Paul Lanier   ***Preventing Child Maltreatment in a Community Setting with Parent-Child Interaction Therapy***
                 Paul Lanier - Brown School of Social Work

While studies of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy (PCIT) have found improvements in parenting skills and child behavior, more evidence is needed examining the prevention of child maltreatment using official records. This study explores rates and predictors of maltreatment following PCIT implemented in a community agency. Agency data was linked to state records of maltreatment reports. Analysis examined predictors of later maltreatment reports including family sociodemographic measures, prior child welfare involvement, and clinical measures. State administrative records and Census data were used to create a matched comparison group based on zip code, age, race, and gender of the child. Of the 120 families in the PCIT sample, 15 (12.5%) had a report of maltreatment compared to 18% in the comparison group. Higher baseline parenting stress and lower baseline parent functioning predicted a later report. Changes in clinical measures and program completion were not predictive of future maltreatment. Risk for a follow-up report was 9 times greater for caregivers with a childhood history of victimization and 13 times greater for those with a prior report as a perpetrator. The study suggests that participation in PCIT can result in rates of maltreatment lower than those expected in a similar population. Despite the intervention, family history strongly predicts future maltreatment.

Emotional Security Theory in International Research Models

Francien Lamers-   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Winkelman   Francien Lamers-Winkelman – VU University Amsterdam

Domestic violence does not occur in a vacuum. Studies that fail to take the family context into account lead to confusion and confounding in linking interparental conflict and violence to child outcome. Emotional Security Theory (EST; Davies & Cummings, 1994) receives ever growing interest and support within studies focusing on family conflict. However, a gap consists in applying this theory with high risk families with interparental violence (Davies, Winter, & Cicchetti, 2006). Addressing this gap different studies are being conducted in both the United States and the Netherlands. In this symposium we would like to present three different studies, where EST is tested within different samples and theoretic models. The first study attends to this problem by measuring the prevalence of posttraumatic stress and emotional security in families exposed to interparental violence in the four biggest cities of the Netherlands (broad sample) in a longitudinal study. The second study examines a spillover model and EST in a low income, high risk, inner city population in a longitudinal study. The third study deals with those children exposed to interparental violence who, together with their parents, were referred to a psycho-educational intervention program, where posttraumatic stress is placed within the framework of coping and of emotional security in the family system.

Bas Tierolf   *Emotional Security as an Alternative Pathway towards PTSD in Children Exposed to Interparental Violence*
Bas Tierolf - VU University Amsterdam

Parents and children may develop PTSD in response to domestic violence, particularly when parents have had traumatic experiences in the past these effects may be stronger. The traumatic responses of parents add to children's concerns regarding emotional security (Cummings & Davies, 2010). A population of 209 families (209 parents and 345 children) derived from all families involved in domestic violence who are reported to the Domestic Violence Advice and Support centers (ASHG) in the four biggest cities in the Netherlands: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht, participate in a 3-year longitudinal study. The data collection for the baseline study finished in November 2011. In the baseline study a conceptual model is tested in which variations in interparental conflict are related to child outcomes in different ways. We found that the association between exposure to (violent) interparental conflict and traumatic symptoms in children and parents can be interpreted as a direct association, but also can be explained by a more complex model that includes indirect pathways of the impact of conflict through parental trauma symptoms and through children's emotional security with respect to the family. The results indicate that the traditional focus on traumatic outcomes of exposure to domestic violence overlooks important independent effects on children's emotional security.

Liviah Manning   *Interparental Violence and Child Maladaptation: Spillover and Emotional SecurityTheory as Explanatory Mechanisms*
Liviah G. Manning - University of Rochester

The Emotional Security Theory notes that the negative effects of various parenting problems on children's psyche can be explained by how safe or vulnerable children feel in the presence of violent conflict among parents. The current study examines the predictive utility of a spillover model (i.e., associated negative parenting) and EST (i.e., insecurity in the interparental relationship) as alternative explanatory pathways between early exposure to IPV and later child maladaptation in high-risk families with interparental violence. 201 child-mother dyads from a low-income, high-risk inner city population participated in a 3-year longitudinal study. Based on a multi-method, multi-informant measurement battery, both parenting and children's insecurity in the interparental relationship were examined as mediators in the link between IPV, insecurity, parenting, and child maladaptation across time. Results showed that IPV was associated with harsh parenting and child insecurity, but the simultaneous test of these mechanisms showed that only insecurity in the interparental relationship predicted subsequent child behavior problems, even after controlling for initial levels of child functioning and insecurity. These findings support the growing body of research suggesting that EST is a valuable framework to apply to IPV contexts and could advance the theoretical foundation of the field.

Mathilde Overbeek   *Trauma-Focus in Preventive Intervention for Children Exposed to Interparental Violence: Effects on Emotional and Behavioral Problems, PTSD-Symptoms and Emotional Security*
Mathilde M. Overbeek - VU University Amsterdam

Children exposed to interparental violence are at heightened risk for developing emotional and behavioral problems, and PTSD-symptoms. For these children and their parents a preventive trauma-focused intervention program named "En nu ik…!" ("It's my turn now!") has been developed in the Netherlands. To study the effectiveness of this intervention program and to assess the need for a specific focus on trauma in interventions, a randomized controlled design was used within this study. Parents and children (N = 148) were randomly assigned to either the existing intervention program or an alternative control program. This alternative program was developed for this study and had the same structure as the intervention program, but was stripped of any specific factors, did not include a trauma-focus and was solely based on nonspecific factors in interventions. Preliminary analyses with pre- and posttest data showed a decrease in behavioral and emotional problems (CBCL), and posttraumatic stress symptoms (TSCC, Briere (1996) and TSCYC, Briere (2005) after three months (moderate effect sizes), but no change in feelings of emotional security (SIFS, Forman&Davies, 2005). Further analyses will show whether similar improvements in symptoms will be found for the two groups, post intervention and at follow up (after six months), and look for possible underlying explanations.

Prevention & Intervention for Childhood Victims

Heather Taussig   ***A Randomized Controlled Trial of an Intervention for Preadolescent Youth in Foster Care: Mental Health and Child Welfare Outcomes***
Heather Taussig - Kempe Center University of Colorado

Youth with a history of maltreatment and foster care placement are at risk for a host of mental health, behavioral, and social problems, resulting in adverse life-course outcomes. Fostering Healthy Futures (FHF) is a randomized controlled trial of an innovative preventive intervention designed to promote prosocial development, and to reduce problem behaviors, for 9-11-year-old children who have been maltreated and placed in foster care. The 9-month intervention consists of 3 components: 1) evaluations of children's functioning, 2) one-on-one mentoring, and 3) weekly therapeutic skills groups. Mentoring is provided by graduate students who meet weekly for 3-4 hours with their mentees and interface with other important adult influences in the children's lives. Therapeutic skills groups are implemented over 30 weeks and combine traditional cognitive-behavioral skill group activities with process-oriented material. Participants are assessed at baseline, post-intervention and at 6-month follow-up, using reports from youth, their parents, and teachers. This presentation will include: 1) a brief overview of the FHF program, focusing on how the program was specifically designed to meet the needs of preadolescent youth in foster care; 2) program feasibility and uptake, including recruitment and retention rates, and 3) children's mental health, placement, and permanency outcomes.

Jessica Salwen   ***IPV in a Sample of Patients Presenting for Bariatric Surgery***
Jessica Salwen- Stony Brook University, Katie Lee Salis- Stony Brook University, Genna Hymowitz- Stony Brook University, Dina Vivian- Stony Brook University

Recent research indicates a significant relationship between childhood adversity and obesity (D'Argenio et al., 2009), and high rates of childhood adversity in patients presenting for bariatric surgery (Grilo et al., 2005). Research also demonstrates that early exposure to violence is related to abuse later in life and that intimate partner violence (IPV) negatively impacts psychological functioning (Kwong et al., 2003; Zlotnick et al., 2006). Such findings suggest that IPV may impact the relationship between early adversity and psychological functioning in individuals diagnosed with morbid obesity. However, there is a dearth of research in this area. The current study aims to address this problem by abstracting information about several factors, including childhood adversity, IPV, intimate relationship satisfaction, and psychological functioning from the charts of approximately 100 morbidly obese patients who underwent a comprehensive psychological evaluation prior to bariatric surgery. We hypothesize that IPV mediates the relationship between early adversity and psychological dysfunction in individuals diagnosed with morbid obesity. Investigation of the specific interpersonal factors that impact functioning in morbidly obese individuals can help us identify barriers to treatment and provide guidance for the development of therapeutic interventions for this population.

Geneviève Lessard   ***Exposure to Domestic Violence: Challenges and Issues of Primary Prevention for Children***
Geneviève Lessard - Université Laval, Annie Dumont - Université Laval, Rhéa Delisle - Social and health services, Kathy Mathieu - Quebec Concertation Organism, Patricia St-Hilaire - Prevention Organism, France Paradis - Public Health Direction, Julie Ménard - Violence-Info

Violence prevention programs are addressing intimate partner violence (IPV), various forms of abuse or violence in general, but rarely exposure to IPV (Tutty & Bradshaw, 2002). Less than 3% of related prevention programs deals with exposure to IPV and most of those who do value secondary/tertiary prevention (Kovacs & Tomison, 2003). Early intervention with children is known for over 10 years as a successful strategy to prevent replication of IPV across generations, with children exposed to IPV and within larger population (Sudermann & Jaffe, 1999). To overcome this, Table carrefour violence conjugale Québec métro has implemented a committee to evaluate the relevance and feasibility of developing an information and sensitization tool on exposure to IPV intended to children in general. Some issues were first discussed and prioritized, followed by a prevention tools systematic review and an evaluation of how the identified issues were considered in these tools. This workshop presents the results of the prevention tools critical analysis. Telephone interviews were also conducted with 37 concerned key informants. Based on the results, recommendations will be made and discussed about the nature of sensitization tools needed and the issues to consider for their implementation and evaluation, according to the organizational and regional realities of the workshop's participants.

Measuring Victimization in Care Settings

Marie Karlsson   ***Consequences of Using a Global Versus a Behaviorally Specific Measure: Implications for Intimate Partner Violence Screening in Medical Settings***
Marie Karlsson - University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Joye Henrie - University of Arkansas

Nearly one in three women will be physically and/or sexually abused by an intimate partner in their lifetime (Black et al., 2011). Intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization has been found to be associated with a range of physical and mental health symptoms (Campbell, 2002). These high rates of IPV and range of negative outcomes suggest that health care providers need to screen for IPV; nevertheless, studies have found low rates of screening for IPV (Klap et al., 2007). Studies have shown that people are less likely to endorse a global, general question about IPV victimization compared to a series of behaviorally specific questions (Cook et al., 2011). This study compared female college students who endorsed a global question (from the Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System) and/or behaviorally specific questions (CTS-2; Straus et al., 1996) about physical IPV victimization to non-victims. Significantly fewer participants (3.2 vs. 19.6%) endorsed the global victimization question. Overall the global group reported a higher frequency of physical violence victimization and injury and a greater amount of psychological distress. However, there were no differences for amount of bilateral violence. Implications related to policy, prevention, and measurement procedures, including a cost-benefit analysis of screening options for IPV, will be discussed.

Lise Milne   ***Sexual Abuse and Trauma Among Youth in Residential Child Protection Care: A Multiple Source Comparison***
Lise Milne - McGill University, Delphine Collin-Vezina- McGill University

While child sexual abuse (CSA) has become increasingly recognized over the past four decades, there is a substantial lack of knowledge noted among the population of youth placed in child protection services (CPS) residential care. Several studies point to the detrimental effects of exposure to the trauma of CSA that may result in the development of an array of vulnerabilities across several domains of functioning. This research provides data from a Quebec, Canada CPS agency comparing youth self-reports of lifetime experiences of trauma, educator reports of the youth's trauma, and the CPS record. Extremely high levels of CSA victimization were found among females, who were at higher risk for clinical levels of sexual concerns, posttraumatic stress and dissociation. CSA commonly co-occurred with all other forms of maltreatment. Concordance among youth and educator reports was high, and concordance with the CPS record was low. The importance of screening for CSA trauma through youth self-reports is highlighted. Educators may be seen as reliable sources of information, while relying solely on the CPS record or other official statistics does not reflect the true prevalence of CSA. The results are being used as a baseline for the CPS agency to better assess the prevalence of complex trauma histories of their youth and to determine suitable programming.

Kate Nooner   ***Detecting PTSD During Adolescence: Does Assessment Type Matter?***
Kate Nooner - Montclair State University, Omaris Garcia - Montclair State University, Rachel Kramer - Montclair State University, Shaquanna Brown - Montclair State University

Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a debilitating psychological disorder impacting the lives of thousands of adolescents who have experienced trauma. Adolescents have higher rates of trauma exposure than children or adults due to the increase in risk taking behavior and experimentation that is a hallmark of adolescence. However, while PTSD is commonly diagnosed in adolescence, rates vary more widely for PTSD than for other disorders from 2% to 60%. The current review study examines rates of PTSD in adolescents by type of assessment to determine how methodology may impact rates. Assessment type was grouped into four broad categories: PTSD specific measures, trauma specific measures, general clinical interviews, and project developed measures. Results indicate that PTSD specific measures had highest rates of PTSD and project developed measures had the lowest even after accounting for type of trauma. Therefore, in assessing PTSD in adolescence, clinicians and researchers should carefully select the assessment measure as these tools may impact rates of PTSD in adolescents even more than type of trauma.

Suicide

Courtenay   ***Adverse Childhood Experiences, Intimate Partner Violence, Mental Disorders, and Suicide***
Cavanaugh   Courtenay Cavanaugh - Rutgers University

Objective: This national study examined gender-specific correlates of attempted suicide. Method: Participants were 34, 653 adults involved in wave 2 of the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions. Logistic regression was used to test the associations between the number of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) reported and having made a lifetime suicide attempt while controlling for the influence of age, race, education, intimate partner violence victimization, posttraumatic stress disorder; major depressive episode; alcohol use disorder (AUD); and drug use disorder. The following ACEs were studied: emotional abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional neglect, physical neglect, mother treated violently, household substance abuse, household mental illness, and incarcerated household member. SPSS complex samples analysis was used to allow findings to be generalized to the U.S. population. Results: Women and men who reported one or more ACEs had significantly greater odds of having attempted suicide compared to their same gender counterparts without ACEs while controlling for covariates. In the adjusted models, all mental disorders were significantly associated with having made a suicide attempt with the exception of AUD for men. Conclusions: National interventions for reducing violence and mental health problems may be needed to prevent suicide attempts.

Lynette Renner   ***Factors from Durkheim's Family Integration Related to Suicidal Ideation among Men with Histories of***
                        Child Sexual Abuse
                        Scott D. Easton - Boston College, Lynette M. Renner - University of Iowa

Purpose: Men with histories of child sexual abuse (CSA) represent a highly stigmatized, marginalized population at risk for a variety of long-term mental health problems. Yet, there is limited research focused on risk factors for suicidal ideation among this population.Method: Using the family integration dimension of Durkheim's theory of suicidality, we examined factors associated with suicidal ideation among a purposive sample of 487 men with histories of CSA. The age of participants ranged from 19 to 84 years (mean = 50.37 years). Variables related to family integration in each participant's current family (years of cohabitation, discussed abuse with partner) and family of origin (parental divorce, maternal support, incest) were examined. Results: The results of the multivariate logistic regression analysis indicated that four variables – length of cohabitation, maternal support after disclosure, parental divorce and current age – were negatively related to suicidal ideation in the past 12 months. The analysis provided partial support for Durkheim's model. Conclusion: It is important to increase awareness and parental education of CSA in an effort to increase family support surrounding disclosure of abuse. It is also important to assist boys and men with histories of CSA in developing skills for establishing and maintaining trusting, close relationships.

Scott Easton   ***Factors Related to Suicidal Behavior Among Men with Histories of Child Sexual Abuse***
                      Scott D. Easton - Boston College, Lynette M. Renner - University of Iowa, Patrick O'Leary - Griffith University

Although prevalence rates vary greatly, approximately 15% of adult men report that they were sexually abused during childhood. This form of child victimization can have long-lasting consequences for survivors. Men who were sexually abused during childhood are at at risk for a variety of long-term term mental health problems across the lifespan such as depression, anxiety, and suicidality, to name a few. However, little is known about which factors contribute to more mental health problems for this marginalized, vulnerable, and understudied population. The purpose of the current study was to identify factors related to recent suicide attempts for this population. Using a purposive sample of 487 men with histories of child sexual abuse, this study examined the effect of variables within three domains--abuse severity, masculinity, and current mental health-- on suicide attempts in the past year. The results from logistic regression modeling found that five variables – duration of the sexual abuse, use of force during the sexual abuse, high conformity to masculine norms, depression, and suicidal ideation-- increased the odds of recent suicide attempts. This study advanced our understanding of suicidality among men with histories of CSA and identified suggestions for education, clinical practice and future research.

Preventing Sexual & Intimate Violence

Christie Rizzo   ***Preventing Dating Violence and HIV Risk Behavior Among At-Risk Girls: An Indicated Prevention Program***
Christie J. Rizzo - Bradley/Hasbro Children Research Center, Larry K Brown - Bradley/Hasbro Children Research Center

This paper describes the development of an indicated dating violence and HIV prevention program targeting urban, adolescent girls (ages 15-17) residing in the Providence, RI area. The intervention is designed to prevent dating violence and HIV risk behaviors by reducing mental health symptoms (depression and aggression) and addressing relationship skills deficits. The intervention, entitled Skills to Manage Aggression is Relationships for Teens (Date SMART), includes 6 two-hour group sessions, one booster session 6 weeks post-intervention, and 3 follow-up assessments (3, 6, and 9 months). The skills-based intervention is compared in a randomized controlled trial (N=100) to an educational health promotion group that is matched for time and attention. Preliminary data describing this unique sample of dating violence exposed girls will be presented. These include high rates of mental health disorders, delinquency, sexual risk taking, and substance use. Findings will also highlight the high rates of mutual violence found in our sample, which are consistent with the growing adolescent dating violence literature. The design and implementation of the intervention will also be discussed.

Ann Coker   ***Frequency and Correlates of Engaging Peers in Sexual Violence Prevention on College Campuses***
Emily R. Clear - University of Kentucky, Ann L. Coker - University of Kentucky, Corrine M. Williams - University of Kentucky, Bonnie S. Fisher - University of Cincinnati, Suzanne Swan - University of South Carolina

Purpose: Estimate the frequency and correlates of engaging one's social network in dating and sexual violence Dating Violence/ Sexual Violence (DV/SV) prevention activities on college campuses. Methods: Cross-sectional online survey of undergraduates sampled from three large universities by year and gender (n=7386). Four engagement items were (1) talked with friends about activities to prevent SV (yes 29.4%), (2) talked with friends about activities to prevent DV (yes 28.9%), (3) used electronic social networking technology to prevent SV/DV (yes 8.6%), (4) talked with friends about how to protect yourself against SV/DV (yes 39.0%). Active bystanding scores (Cronbach's ? = 0.83; 12-item measure) were strongly correlated (Pearson Coeff = 0.45) with engaging friends in DV/SV prevention measure (Cronbach's ? = 0.81). 48.6% disclosed using any tactic to engage others in SV/DV prevention in the past 12 months and 13% used a tactic 3 or more times. The following were associated with more frequent engagement in DV/SV activities in multivariable linear regression analyses: female gender, higher parental education, not identifying as exclusively heterosexual, being a victim of sexual harassment or stalking and having heard a talk on DV/SV awareness on campus. Conclusions: Findings provide baseline data useful in shaping college intervention to increase bystanding and reduce SV/DV.

David McLeod   ***Examining the Impact of Teen Dating Violence Prevention Programming on Both Participants and Peer Facilitators***
David A. McLeod - VCU, Elizabeth P. Cramer – VCU

Because most literature on the impact of teen dating violence prevention programs focuses on participants' outcomes (attitudes, knowledge, and behavioral changes), and most of these programs are adult-led, the researchers conducted a mixed-methods study to assess participant and peer facilitator changes as a result of a five-week, peer facilitated, program ("Relate"). The study involved a multi-school sample of 9th grade participants (N=64) and the 11th & 12th grade peer facilitators (N=34). Evaluation instruments were created to measure the pre and post knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors of participants and focus groups were employed to qualitatively capture the experience of peer facilitators. Participant findings suggest knowledge domains were raised with statistical significance from pre to post (p<.001, pre 5.14, post 6.64), and when the sample was split by gender female participants showed additional improvement in attitude domains (p<.05, pre 7.78, post 8.62). Behavioral domains showed no change; a positive finding due to the prevention nature of the program. Peer facilitators were positively impacted by their participation in the program: they incorporated Relate techniques into their own relationships, reported a heightened ability to recognize unhealthy relationships, and believed they were better equipped to respect the boundaries of themselves and others.

Large Scale Research on IPV Risk Factors

Wendy Travis   ***Spouse Abuse Perpetration among Active Duty Air Force Personnel Who Have Deployed During OEF/OIF***
Wendy Travis - United States Air Force, Mandy M. Rabenhorst - Northern Illinois University, Randy J. McCarthy - Northern Illinois University, Joel S. Milner – Northern Illinois University, Rachel E. Foster - United States Air Force, Carol W. Copeland - United States Air Force

Despite the assumption that experiences during combat deployment likely increase spouse abuse when military personnel return home, little empirical research has investigated this issue. In the current study, we compared rates of spouse abuse perpetration before and after deployment in the population of 156,296 married Air Force personnel who had deployed in support of a combat mission during OIF/OEF. Records revealed that 3,524 deployers perpetrated a total of 4,090 incidents of spouse abuse across 308,197,653 person-days at risk for abuse. Overall rates of spouse abuse were similar post and predeployment. However, stratified analyses revealed some circumstances under which rates of abuse were significantly lower post than predeployment; this was true for mild abuse, emotional abuse, and abuse not involving offender alcohol use. In contrast, we found postdeployment increases in the rates of moderate/severe abuse and abuse involving offender alcohol use. Additional analyses revealed that these patterns were significant for male but not female service members. Given our finding that rates of moderate/severe spouse abuse incidents involving offender alcohol use were relatively higher postdeployment, married Airmen who have deployed and are participating in the Air Force Alcohol and Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment program might benefit from targeted spouse abuse prevention.

Janet Fanslow   ***Risk Factors Associated with Intimate Partner Violence: Findings from a Population-Based New***
Zealand

                            Study
Janet Fanslow - University of Auckland, Elizabeth Robinson - University of Auckland

Purpose: To explore factors associated with recent intimate partner violence (IPV). Method: Using data from a large random sample survey (n=1,384), multi-variate logistic regression was used to identify predictors of physical and/or sexual violence within the past 12 months. Factors assessed included those that occurred prior to the relationship, and factors that applied to the current situation. Results: Prior to the relationship factors that increased risk included: woman &/or partner's mother being beaten (p=0.0018)and history of child sexual abuse (p=0.0003). Partner's experience had a stronger effect than woman's experience alone. Younger women were more at risk (p<0.001).Current Relationship factors included: partner having fights with another man in the past 12 months (p=0.0026); partner having relationships with other women (p<0.0001); woman's experience of physical violence by a non-partner (p=0.0004);woman having more than one father for her children (p<0.0026); and problem alcohol use by both the woman and her partner (p=0.0016). Those in de facto or cohabiting relationships had higher risk compared with those who were married (p=0.0006). Conclusion: Findings from the present study contribute information from a developed country to the growing international literature on risk factors for IPV. Findings have implications for prevention.

Anna W.M. Choi   ***Gender Differences in Experiencing In-Law Conflict and Its Association with IPV***
Anna W.M. Choi -University of Hong Kong, Edward K.L. Chan-University of Hong Kong

Objectives: This presentation will examine the pattern of in-law conflict and its association with IVP in Chinese families by the data from a household survey conducted in Hong Kong, China. The gender differences and influence of Chinese culture on violence against women will be emphasized. The implications in developing specific prevention and intervention to stop violence against women will also be discussed. Method:This study used the data from the household survey conducted in Hong Kong. A total of about 2,550 adults from large representative households in Hong Kong were interviewed. A newly developed measure on in-law conflict and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales were employed to measure in-law conflict and IPV. Results: The lifetime prevalence rate of in-law conflict was 5%, 5.2% for female and 4.6% for male. The gender difference in the nature of relationship with parents-in-law was statistically significant. The findings also proved that lifetime in-law conflict was strongly associated with lifetime IPV. Conclusion: In order to have a comprehensive / holistic view to examine family violence, the influence of Chinese culture on in-law conflict and its association with IPV will be discussed. The implication on the specific strategies for prevention and intervention in family violence as well as future research will also be highlighted.

Alexandra Restrepo   *Factors Associated with Women Being Victims or Partner Aggressors: Study from a Random National Sample in Colombia.*
Luis Fernando Duque - University of Antoquia, Alexandra Restrepo - University of Antioquia, Nilton Edu Montoya - University of Antioquia

Cross-sectional study of a representative sample of women aged between 2 to 49 years in Colombia (n = 41,344). A multistage probability sampling was applied. Logistic regression was used to determine factors associated with women being victims of intimate partnerviolence as well as aggressors of their partners, without an immediate aggressive act by the partner acting as an influence. Surveyed women reported assaulting their partner more than men (39% male aggressors vs. 47% female partner aggressors). Factors associated with different types of women's victimization by their partners and women's aggression towards their partners were similar: the older the women and their couples, the higher the educational level of spouses and women, and the higher socio-economic status, the lower the victimization of women by their partners. Aswell as both spouses being able to make common decisions on household expenditure is a major protective factor. The most important risk factors for women as being victims of aggression by their intimate partner were residing in the municipal area, the number of children living in the household, the existence of other victimizations by the couple and having been a witness and victim of domestic violence during childhood. Important risk factors for women being aggressors of their partner were being victim of control and physical assault by her partner.

Session   **F3**   **Tuesday 7/10/2012**   **8:30am-9:45am**   **Warner**

Revisiting One Size Fits All Approaches to the Treatment of IPV

Arthur Cantos   *Panel Overview Abstract*
Arthur Cantos – Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Discussant ; K. Daniel O'Leary, State University of New York at Stonybrook

Approaches to understanding and treatment of intimate partner violence have historically been heavily influenced by theoretical/political approaches emphasizing gender and a single factor to account for the problem: power and control. The accumulation of scientific studies carried out over the past 30 years has called into question this approach and emphasized the multifactorial nature of the problem with respect to both the violence itself and the characteristics of the perpetrators. The different presentations in this panel all focus on interventions that take into consideration this multifactorial and scientific approach with respect to both treatment and problem identification. They report on different characteristics of perpetrators that need to be taken into consideration in the development of approaches to address the problem. They also point out to heterogeneity with respect to the type of interventions required to address this problem. The first presentation discusses findings from a program targeting female perpetrators, the second focuses on the impact of different types of alcohol abuse interventions on the number of IPV incidents, and the frequency of physical relationship assault and psychological aggression, the third focuses on the relative importance of perpetrator prosocial attitudes and the last one on treatment outcome for different types of perpetrators.

Lynn Dowd   *Treatment Needs and Outcome for Women in Group Treatment for Anger and Aggression Problems*
Lynn Dowd - UMass Memorial Medical Center, Mary Bennett - UMass Memorial Medical Center, Laura Guy - University of Massachusetts Medical School, Rebecca Nelson - University of Massachusetts Medical School, Kelci Conti - University of Massachusetts Medical School, Allison Zaitchek - University of Massachusetts Medical School

Women who engage in interpersonal aggression are increasingly referred to treatment by courts, child protective agencies, employers, and health care professionals. The structure and content of these interventions are still under development, informed by the growing body of literature on the characteristics and treatment needs of this population. This study assesses women entering a 20 week group treatment program on program entry (T1), again on treatment completion (T2), and every three months for the following year (T3, T4, T5, and T6). Measures used at Time 1 and Time 2, in slightly different combinations, include the PAI, STAXI-2, CTS-2, TSI, URICA-DV, SARA, External Hostile Attribution Scale, Marlow Crowne Social Desirability (Short Form), The Global Assessment of Functioning, and the California Psychotherapy Alliance Scale. Subsequent contacts at T3 – T6 are conducted by telephone interviews. This paper will summarize baseline data at treatment entry, and preliminary post treatment findings will be presented.

Arthur Cantos   *Outcome of Mandated Treatment for Generally Violent and Family Only Violent Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*

Arthur L. Cantos - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Lauren Brenner - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Daniel A. Goldstein - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Hyun-Soo Lee - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Drew Fowler - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

Current treatment approaches, emphasizing a one size fits all approach to the treatment of perpetrators of intimate partner violence have been shown to have poor outcomes. The need to take both the different types of violence and the heterogeneity of perpetrators into consideration has been repeatedly noted. In this paper we focus on one such typology. We report on recidivism and treatment completion rates for generally violent (GV) and family only (FO) violent males placed on probation for intimate partner violence over a three year period in Lake County, Illinois and mandated to attend a one size fits all partner education program. Probation records of 457 men were reviewed and a reliable rating scale was developed to classify these men along the GV/FO distinction. Recidivism rates for three years post treatment and post probation were examined for these men via LEADS database, a national arrest record. Fifty nine percent were classified as Family only and 38% as generally violent. GV men were found to be more likely to have used illegal substances and were much less likely to complete treatment. Results differed somewhat by race. At the conference we will additionally be reporting on the differential recidivism rates of the two typologies. Overall results suggest the need for treatment approaches to take this behavioral distinction into consideration.

Christopher Murphy   *Motivational Enhancement Therapy for Alcohol Problems in Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*

Christopher Murphy – University Maryland- Baltimore, Laura Ting – University of Maryland- Baltimore, Gina Poole – University Maryland- Baltimore

In clinical samples of intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators, the abuse of alcohol has been associated with poor treatment engagement & post-treatment violence recidivism. In this clinical trial, 228 male IPV perpetrators were randomized to receive Motivational Enhancement Therapy (MET) or Alcohol Education (AE).Both interventions were delivered in 4 weekly sessions prior to standard counseling for IPV at one of three community agencies. A previous presentation of preliminary findings from a limited set of cases & data indicated that, at the end of alcohol intervention, MET participants scored significantly higher than AE participants on a measure of motivational readiness to change alcohol consumption. Participants in both conditions reported substantial reductions in both overall & heavy drinking days from the year prior to the 3 months after alcohol intervention. No significant differences were observed between conditions in IPV treatment attendance or in drinking days during the first 3 months of follow-up. By the time of the conference, we will have comparative results on the entire sample for primary outcomes during a 12 month follow-up. The presentation will include analyses of condition differences in the percent days of drinking, heavy drinking, & illicit drug use; the number of IPV incidents, & the frequency of physical relationship assault & psychological aggression.

Daniel A. Goldstein   *Distinctions in the Perceived Attitudes of Domestic Violence Perpetrators by Typology and Ethnicity*

Daniel A Goldstein - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Lauren Brenner - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Arthur L. Cantos - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Drew Fowler - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science, Hyun-Soo Lee - Rosalind Franklin University of Medicine & Science

The purpose of the current study is to evaluate the predictive utility of perceived perpetrator attitudes on court-mandated treatment compliance, probation revocation status, and domestic violence recidivism following probation. Analyses will be assessed by considering a typology of generally aggressive versus family-only aggressive men. Criteria were developed to classify 456 men sentenced to probation in Lake County, Illinois as either family only (FO) violent or generally violent (GV). At probation intake, each individual was administered the Level of Service Inventory-Revised (LSI-R), a quantitative survey of offender attributes relevant for informing supervision and treatment. Recidivism data for 3-years post-probation was measured via LEADS database, a national arrest record. Results indicate that less pro-social attitudes of FO probationers were significantly predictive of probation revocation, treatment non-completion, and DV recidivism. The attitude index predicted treatment completion for GV men; however, the effect was more powerful for FO men. Attitudes were neither predictive of probation revocation status nor DV recidivism for GV men. Overall, results indicate that the predictive utility of perceived attitudes on outcome measures may differ by typology and race.

Treatment & Research with Substance Dependent DV Offenders

Cory Crane   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                              Cory Crane – Yale University

Intimate partner violence (IPV) intervention programs demonstrate markedly low compliance rates with attrition exceeding 30-60% (e.g., Taft el al., 2001). Facilitating treatment engagement within court mandated offenders, the majority of those in treatment, remains challenging and is often complicated by the presence of co-occurring substance use disorders (e.g., Babcock, Robie & Green, 2004). The papers presented within this panel examine the effects of various moderators on treatment compliance as well as continued engagement within a sample of substance abusing male perpetrators of IPV during a mandatory 12-16 week, individual CBT program integrating treatment for both substance misuse and IPV. Presenter #1's paper provides a general overview of the rationale for and method of integrating substance abuse and IPV treatment within criminally diverted offenders. Presenter #2's paper describes the prevalence of bi-directional IPV within a mandated sample and reports changes in male offender and female partner aggression at pre and post treatment. The third paper focuses on the associations between anger styles and treatment outcomes. The final presenter's paper adapts the integrated substance abuse and IPV treatment to fathers arrested for IPV offenses, providing a framework for reducing family violence through skills training in individual sessions with the father and voluntary sessions with the mother and child.

Caroline Easton   *A Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Substance Dependent Domestic Violence Offenders: An Integrated Substance Abuse-Domestic Violence Treatment Approach (SADV)*
                         Caroline Easton - Yale University, Dolores Mandel - Yale University, Tami Franfurter - Yale University, Charla Nich - Yale University, Kathleen Carroll - Yale University

This study evaluated a 12 session cognitive behavioral individual therapy approach for substance dependent males with co-occurring interpersonal violence (IPV). Treatment involved randomization to either a cognitive behavioral Substance Abuse Domestic Violence (SADV) individual therapy or an individual Drug Counseling (DC) approach. Participants in the condition assigned to SADV (n=29) had significantly less aggression across the 84 days of treatment compared to DC (n=34) [p<.000]. These data suggest the promise of the SADV individual therapy approach, an integrated therapy approach that targets both substance misuse, aggressive behaviors as well as the interaction between the two, for males with a history of IPV who present for substance abuse treatment.

Cory Crane   *The Occurrence of Female-to-Male Partner Violence Among Male Intimate Partner Violence Offenders Mandated to Treatment*
                         Cory Crane- Yale University, Samuel Hawes- Yale University, Dolores Mandel - Yale University, Caroline Easton- Yale University

Little is known about the perpetration of female-to-male intimate partner violence by victims of male offenders mandated to treatment. Sixty eight male perpetrators of partner violence completed 2 self-report measures of dyadic violent and aggressive responding, the conflict tactics scale - revised and the response to conflict scale, at pre and post-treatment. Both males and females committed acts of violence. The majority of physical violence and psychological aggression was bi-directional (54.5% and 80.0%, respectively) and 78.0% of couples demonstrated mutual maladaptive responses to conflict. Significant reductions in minor and severe IPV were detected across treatment for both males (20.9% to 1.4% and 9.0% to 0.0%, respectively) and their female partners (28.4% to 1.4% and 9.0% to 0.0%, respectively). Reductions in maladaptive conflict responses in male participants were associated with reductions in maladaptive female responses, such as hitting and ignoring a partner. Results are interpreted within the context of motivational models of female-to-male partner violence and current treatment approaches.

Lindsay Oberleitner   *Anger Styles: Impact on the Treatment of Substance Abuse and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence*
                        Lindsay Oberleitner- Yale University, Caroline Easton- Yale University

The current paper examines the relationship of anger management styles, namely the tendency to express anger, to the treatment of co-occurring alcohol dependence and perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV). Anger styles have been explored extensively as they relate to the perpetration of violence (Norlander & Eckhardt, 2004); however, there is a dearth of research exploring the relationship of anger styles to treatment outcome for substance dependent IPV offenders. Participants were 73 males who were referred to treatment for co-occurring alcohol dependence and IPV. Participants completed measures of anger styles, recent substance use, and perpetration of physical and verbal violence at baseline. Evaluations were repeated monthly after initiation of treatment. Participants who reported a high tendency to express their anger outward at baseline were more likely to provide positive urine toxicology screens and breathalyzers during the course of treatment, as well as higher reports of continuing verbal violence. Anger management styles may provide clinically useful information in predicting who may be most likely to benefit from treatment.

Carla Smith Stover *Fathers for Change: A New Approach to Working with Families Impacted by Violence*
Carla Stover- Yale University

Social service systems rarely acknowledge the status of men as fathers in the conceptualization and delivery of treatment for substance abuse or domestic violence. There has been little consideration of the need for interventions for fathers with histories of co-morbid IPV and substance abuse. There is a need for evidence-based treatments that address co-morbid substance abuse and domestic violence perpetration with emphasis on paternal parenting for fathers. This workshop will describe a new intervention Fathers for Change that addresses the co-morbidity of substance abuse, domestic violence, and child maltreatment for fathers of young children. Fathers for Change is unique in its focus on the paternal role throughout treatment. The central premise is that focus on men as fathers and increasing their feelings of competence and meaning within their parenting role, will provide motivation to change maladaptive patterns that have led to use of aggression and substances to control negative or inefficacious feelings. The presentation will include a description of the Fathers for Change program with case examples and promising initial outcomes. Successes and challenges in engaging fathers and conducting this work will be described.

Session **F5** **Tuesday 7/10/2012** **8:30am-9:45am** **Gardner**

Focus on Providers of Victim Services

Nina Esaki *Using Participatory Action Research to Assess a Trauma-informed Organizational Intervention from the Perspective of Indirect Care Staff*
Nina Esaki - ANDRUS, Laura Hopson - University at Albany Social Welfare

This study was conducted to assess the implementation of the Sanctuary Model®, a trauma-informed organizational intervention, in a voluntary child welfare agency from the perspective of Indirect Care Staff. The Model supports 7 Commitments – Nonviolence, Emotional Intelligence, Social Learning, Democracy, Open Communication, Social Responsibility and Growth and Change. The agency's Indirect Care Team reached out to 2 researchers to collaborate on the development of a survey using a participatory action research approach. The survey included the Organizational Change Recipients' Belief Scale (OCRBS; Armenakis et al., 2007) as well as a researcher developed scale to measure the Commitments. The response rate was 46%. Results of the OCRBS suggest that respondents were open to but not highly invested in the change. An internal consistency of reliability test on the researcher developed scale resulted in a coefficient alpha of .985. The Commitment that received the highest score on demonstration in the agency was Nonviolence; the lowest was Democracy. Subordinates scored the highest in their demonstration of Sanctuary Model behavior; Leadership the lowest. The participatory action research approach helped the organization investigate a particular domain of interest (Fuller-Rowell, 2009) and results of the survey provided valuable information about areas that need strengthening.

Patrick Brady *Compassion Fatigue, Burnout, and Self-Care Among Professionals Working with Crimes Against Children*
Patrick Brady - Boise State University, Lisa Bostaph - Boise State University

Working with cases involving crimes against children requires individuals to be directly and indirectly exposed to graphic material including images, videos, and statements made by child victims. Exposure to traumatic events can have a profound and lasting effect on everyone who is directly and indirectly involved. Because of this, professionals who have extended exposure to traumatized populations are more susceptible to psychological distress. The present study examines the prevalence of compassion fatigue (CF), burnout (B), and compassion satisfaction (CS) (measured with the Professional Quality of Life Scale; ProQOL-V) among a nationwide convenience sample (N=700) of professionals who conduct forensic interviews of children (FI) (n=274), work with Internet Crimes Against Children Task Forces (ICAC) (n=334), or undertake both (n=92). In addition, a behavioral/demographic survey was used to identify and measure the frequency of self-care engagement for each subsample. Participants were recruited online through a National Children's Alliance and ICAC Task Force member listserv. Of the responding participants, 208 (64.4%) ICAC investigators and 218 (81%) forensic interviewers had ProQOL-V scores indicative of moderate to high levels of compassion fatigue. Feelings of being overwhelmed at work (ICAC: r=.549, p=.01; FI: r=.549, p=.01), frequency of self-care (ICAC: r= -.132, p=.05; FI: r= -.230, p=.01), feeling supported at home (ICAC: r= -.451, p=.01; FI: r= -.255, p=.05), and feeling support at work (ICAC: r= .258, p=.01; FI: r=.463, p=.01) were correlated with varying levels of burnout. In reference to self-care, setting personal/work related boundaries (ICAC: r= -.221, p=.01; FI: r= -.262, p=.01) and having sufficient, satisfying sleep (ICAC: r= -.367, p=.01; FI: r= -.218, p=.01 among both populations correlated with lower levels of burnout. This information is pertinent for identifying effective methods of self-care to help maintain healthy psychological and physiological states of mind among professionals working with crimes against children.

Melinda Gushwa   ***Burning Out: The Impact of Supervision on CPS Worker Job Satisfaction***
Melinda Gushwa - Rhode Island College, Toni Chance - University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Burnout and job dissatisfaction among Child Protective Services (CPS) workers has long been identified as an issue of concern in child welfare. Many workers find themselves functioning under bureaucratic conditions that mirror the dysfunction of the families they serve. The relationship between supervisor and worker in CPS strongly influences the workplace experience of staff members. Objective: The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of supervisory relationships on dissatisfaction among CPS workers. Methods: The sample included 423 CPS workers in four US cities. Workers were administered a survey which included components addressing organizational climate and job satisfaction. The data were analyzed using hierarchical linear modeling. Results: Preliminary findings indicate that overall job satisfaction is low among workers in the sample and that level of job satisfaction is correlated with worker plans to leave CPS within a year. With regard to supervision, high levels of formalization were highly correlated to worker dissatisfaction. Implications: Findings suggest that the worker-supervisor relationship is a key factor in attenuating the problem of high turnover among CPS workers. Further exploration of this topic would serve to improve the quality of the working environment among workers, and, in turn, improve services delivered to the families they serve.

Shanti Kulkarni   ***Exploring Individual and Organizational Factors that Contribute to Compassion Satisfaction, Secondary Traumatic Stress, and Burnout in Domestic Violence Service Providers***
Shanti Kulkarni – University of North Carolina, Charlotte, Jennifer Hartman - University of North Carolina, Charlotte

Purpose: Ongoing exposure to trauma exacts a heavy toll on both domestic violence (DV) service providers and organizations in terms of burnout (BU) and secondary traumatic stress (STS). Service providers also report beneficial and life enhancing outcomes, which they attribute to their engagement in trauma work, such as compassion satisfaction (CS). Mismatches between individuals and their organizational context that increase BU risk include: workload, control, reward, community, fairness, and values. This study explores the relationship between these six key dimensions (Areas of Worklife Scale/AWS) and BU, STS, and CS. Method: 247 DV service providers from North Carolina and Texas responded to a 120 item on-line survey about themselves and their work and organizational contexts. Sample was older (mean=41 years), well-educated (72% college graduate or more), experienced (mean=7.8 years DV work), and worked 23.76 hour/week with DV victims. A series of hierarchical multiple regressions were conducted with BU, STS, and CS adjusting for other individual, organizational, and contextual factors. Results: Overall AWS predicts BU more robustly than either STS or CS reinforcing the distinctiveness of these constructs. Further different risk and protective factors emerged as significant for burnout, secondary trauma, and compassion satisfaction.

Session   **F6**   **Tuesday 7/10/2012**   **8:30am-9:45am**   **Lear**

Child Victimization & Disability

Jennifer Vanderminden   ***Child Victimization, Disability, and Emotional/Behavioral Problems: Using Longitudinal Growth Modeling to Explicate the Links***
Jennifer Vanderminden - University of New Hampshire

Children are among the most vulnerable people in our population, especially those with disabilities, those with emotional/behavioral problems, and those who experience victimization. This research will increase our understanding of the complex relationships between disability, emotional/behavioral problems, and victimization over time. Previous literature suggests that children with disabilities (CWD) are at a heightened risk for victimization (Sullivan and Knutson 2000; Turner, Finkelhor, and Ormrod 2009) as are children with emotional and behavioral problems (Jaudes and Mackey-Bilaver 2008; Sprang, Clark, and Bass 2005; Turner, Finkelhor, and Ormrod 2009). Research also suggests that the relationship between disability, emotional/behavioral problems, and victimization is far too complex to be understood using a cross-sectional design. Using the Longitudinal Studies Consortium on Child Abuse Neglect (LONGSCAN) data following children from birth through age 14, the following paper presents longitudinal growth modeling results predicting abuse over childhood. Differential risk patterns are examined by disability and emotional/behavioral problem.

Jesse Helton ***Does Child Disability Increase or Decrease the Risk of Victimization? Divergent Results Depending on Level of Functioning and Type of Disability***

Jesse J. Helton - University of Illinois, Theodore P. Cross - University of Illinois, Tatiana Gochez-Kerr - University of Illinois

Although studies have shown that children with disabilities are at an increased risk for both intrafamilial maltreatment and extrafamilial victimization, few examine how specific forms of disability and level of impairment predict risk, and most examine only one type of victimization. This study examines the association between levels of social abilities, everyday living skills, and internalizing and externalizing behaviors and the prevalence of single or multiple types of victimization. The analysis used baseline and 18 month follow-up data for youth ages 8 to 17 in a longitudinal national probability study of children involved in maltreatment investigations in 2008. Youth with very severe impairments in living skills were at a decreased risk of both single and multiple victimizations than low to normal functioning peers. Youth with very severe internalizing problems were at an increased risk of a single type of victimization - either sexual abuse or neglect - than low to normal functioning peers. Youth with very severe to severe externalizing problems were at an increased risk of a single type of victimization - sexual abuse, neglect, or assault - than normal functioning peers. Presenters will discuss plausible explanations of why children at different levels of these types of functionality may be more or less likely to experience single or multiple forms of victimizations.

Rebecca Pfeffer ***Autistic and At-Risk: The Public and Personal Safety of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders***

Rebecca Pfeffer - Northeastern University

The number of children diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) continues to rise substantially. At present, 1 out of 110 children born in the United States is diagnosed as autistic. Previous research on the victimization of children with disabilities has indicated that one factor that places children with disabilities at particular risk for victimization is a lack of social skills. Autism Spectrum Disorders differ from other intellectual and developmental disabilities in that they are characterized by deficits in communicative ability, social skills and theory-of-mind. Yet, no studies have looked specifically at the victimization of this vulnerable growing population. The current study seeks to fill that gap. Parents of children with ASDs were given the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) along with supplemental, disability specific questions. In addition, in-depth, semi-structured follow up interviews were conducted with a subgroup of the participating population.

Session   **F7**   **Tuesday 7/10/2012**   **8:30am-9:45am**   **Ballroom**

The Effects of Child Abuse & Neglect on Health Outcomes Across the Life-Course

Bart Klika ***Panel Overview Abstract***

Bart Klika – University of Washington

The life-course developmental effects of child maltreatment on health and mental health outcomes have been sparsely documented in the research literature. The current panel will explore the relationship between experiences of childhood abuse and neglect on health and mental health outcomes across the lifespan. The three panelists examine disparities in health and mental health outcomes for maltreated children and each panelist will discuss implications of this research for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. Paper 1 (Leeb) provides an overview of the literature on health and mental health outcomes linked to experiences of child maltreatment with particular focus on the practical implications for clinicians. Paper 2 (Lanier) examines avoidable hospitalizations for a maltreated and non-maltreated sample of children in an effort to explore disparities in access to pediatric care. Paper 3 (Klika) links prospectively measured child maltreatment with self-reported health and mental health conditions in adulthood. Together these papers underscore the pervasive link between child maltreatment and later adverse health and mental health outcomes as well as disparities in these health-related outcomes.

Rebecca Leeb ***The Physical and Mental Health Consequences of Child Maltreatment and Implications for Practice***

Rebecca Leeb – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Optimal development in childhood provides the basic foundation for life-long health and well-being. Barriers to optimal development, e.g., childhood trauma and adverse early environments, may impact physical, emotional and mental health and place a substantial burden on both victims and the population as a whole. Approximately 4 out of every 100 children in the US came to the attention of social services because of alleged maltreatment in 2010. More than one-third of these children were under three years of age – a critical period for optimal development. The purpose of this presentation is to provide a review of current research findings on physical and mental health outcomes in children, adolescents and adults that have been empirically linked to early maltreatment, and discuss opportunities for improving health outcomes. Primary care physicians are often the first to see and recognize child maltreatment, and are thus key partners in the public health approach to healthy child development. Avenues for combined pediatric and public health efforts to improve the health of children will be discussed.

Paul Lanier   ***A Longitudinal Prospective Analysis of the Relationship between Child Maltreatment and Preventable Pediatric Hospitalizations***
Paul Lanier - Washington University, St. Louis

There is an established connection between child maltreatment and poor health outcomes in adulthood, but, little work has examined the emergence of health disparities in childhood. Ambulatory care-sensitive conditions (ACSC) are diagnoses indicating preventable hospitalizations. This presentation uses prospective administrative data from multiple systems to compare 5,109 low-income, maltreating families and 5,070 matched controls with no maltreatment report for 12 to 18 years. Predictors of ACSC and dose effects of chronic maltreatment were analyzed. Low-income, maltreated children had higher rates of ACSC (9.0%) than comparison children (6.8%; ?2 =21.2, p<.001). There was a significant trend (Z = -5.36, p<.001) between number of maltreatment reports and hospitalization. Prior maltreatment report (HR=1.11), child special education status (HR=1.78), number of income maintenance services (HR=1.05), and parent psychiatric history (HR=1.73) increased risk of ACSC when controlling for potential confounds suggesting a relationship between maltreatment and avoidable hospitalizations regardless of access to health insurance, geographic area, and type of maltreatment reported. Maltreatment prevention programs linking at-risk children with a medical home and promoting caregiver knowledge of healthy child development could reduce burden related to avoidable hospitalizations.

Bart Klika   ***Adulthood Health and Mental Health Outcomes in a Maltreated Sample***
J. Bart Klika - University of Washington

Child maltreatment is a demonstrated risk factor for adverse health and mental health outcomes lasting into the adult years. In this analysis, we investigate the relationship between prospectively measured child abuse and neglect and the emergence of mental health (i.e. depression, anxiety) and health related problems (i.e. somatic complaints, self-reported health) in adulthood. Data for this analysis are drawn from the Lehigh Longitudinal Study, a 30-year prospective study examining the developmental impacts of officially reported child abuse and neglect (original n=457). The sample was drawn from child welfare caseloads for abuse and neglect (n=249) and from community programs (e.g. Headstart, daycare programs) (n=208) allowing for analyses comparing maltreated versus non-maltreated individuals. Results from regression analyses demonstrate that child maltreatment is predictive of a number of adverse outcomes in adulthood including: depression severity (OR= 2.88; CI: 1.36-6.11) and symptom count (?= .16; p<.05) measured by the BDI, severity of anxiety symptoms (OR=2.44; CI: 1.19-4.97) as measured by the GAD-7, self-reported poor health (OR= 2.54; CI: 1.26-5.09), as well as the severity of somatic symptoms (OR= 1.84; CI: 1.03-3.29) measured by the PHQ-15. Implications for prevention and practice will be discussed.

Session   F8   Tuesday 7/10/2012   8:30am-9:45am   Prescott

Community Engagement in Sexual & Intimate Partner Violence

Rachel E. Latta   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Rachel E. Latta – ENRM Veterans Hospital

Informal social networks play a critical role in the lives of survivors of sexual violence (SV) and intimate partner violence (IPV). Network members can offer practical assistance, provide emotional support, and monitor and promote safety in the lives of survivors. A small, but promising body of research is emerging that prioritizes the role of informal network members in prevention and intervention in SV and IPV. This focus reflects a move away from conceptualizing SV and IPV as dyadic problems between two partners and toward an understanding of SV and IPV as societal problems, the responsibility for which lies with all of us. This panel examines network member intervention from several angles. The first paper documents network members' narrative report of the effect of intervening in intimate partner violence on behalf of a female friend or family member. The second paper explores the extent to which formal IPV providers engaged in network-oriented practices, i.e. helping survivors engage or re-engage their informal social support networks. The third paper investigates correlates of helping behavior among college students on two college campuses. Who has the greatest opportunity to help? Who takes advantage of that opportunity? The final paper discusses the barriers involved in helping friends versus strangers.

Rachel E. Latta   ***When Friends and Family Intervene in Intimate Partner Violence: Effects on the Informal Network Members***
Rachel E. Latta- MIRECC, ENRM Veterans Hospital, Lisa A. Goodman - Boston College

Empirical studies have demonstrated the paramount importance of informal social networks in the lives of female survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV). Despite these findings, minimal research exists on the experiences of family and friends, informal network members, who have learned about and responded to IPV in the lives of those about whom they care. The current study employs a qualitative approach to investigate informal network member outcomes of intervening in intimate partner violence. The outcomes of network members' efforts were organized into five categories: Wish for prevention over intervention, emotional response to the process of intervening, changed relationship status with the survivor and/or perpetrator, overall understanding of IPV, and advice for future engagement. We discuss implications of this model for developing a range of network-oriented intervention and prevention strategies.

Lisa Goodman ***Bringing a Network-Oriented Approach to DV Services: A Focus Group Exploration of Promising Program Practices***
Lisa Goodman - Boston College, Julie Woulfe - Boston College, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire

Feminist activism has transformed our social services system response to IPV. Simultaneously there has been a dramatic expansion of scholarship demonstrating the critical role of informal social support to survivors' mental health and safety. Yet, mainstream DV services have not sufficiently incorporated these findings into their work; that is, they have not prioritized helping survivors engage their networks. It is critical to explore how DV services can begin to close this gap. As a first step, we explored the extent to which practitioners already address survivors' networks. We conducted three focus groups with DV program directors and supervisors to explore how participants perceive their work to help survivors build community, and the costs, benefits, and challenges of those activities. Transcripts were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Results indicated that participants use a variety of creative practices that target survivors, their networks, and the broader community. Seven distinct clusters emerged: Why network-oriented work matters; Building internal foundations; Assessing survivors' networks; Helping survivors engage existing networks; Helping survivors develop new networks; Working with network members directly; and Tensions and challenges. This presentation will discuss each in turn, and discuss research and practice implications.

Victoria Banyard ***Helping Across the Continuum of Violence: Understanding Bystander Behavior***
Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Mary Moynihan - University of New Hampshire, Alison Cares-Assumption College, Rebecca Warner - University of New Hampshire

A growing body of research documents the powerful impact of informal social support networks on the recovery of survivors of sexual and intimate partner violence. Innovations in violence prevention increasingly seek to train these informal helpers and prompt them to engage not only as safety nets after violence occurs, but also to step in before or during situations where there is risk for abuse. This paper will present results of research with a sample of first year college students (N=990), late adolescents who are in the highest risk group to experience and witness relationship and sexual violence, on two campuses to examine correlates of helping behavior. Who has the greatest opportunity to help? Who takes advantage of that opportunity? Correlates including gender, race, community engagement, and helping efficacy will be explored. Self-reported actual helping behaviors are examined, not just intent to help. Implications for revising theories of helping behavior and implications for prevention and intervention in different community contexts will be discussed.

Sidney Bennett ***To Act or Not to Act, That is the Question: Barriers and Facilitators of Bystander Intervention***
Sidney Bennett - University of New Hampshire, Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Lydia Garnhart - University of New Hampshire

A promising line of inquiry in sexual and relationship violence prevention involves training potential bystanders to intervene in situations where risk for violence exists. Theories of bystander intervention often discuss barriers to helping behavior, but there has been little empirical inquiry into this question. The proposed paper will present findings of a study of both barriers and facilitators of helping behavior in the context of sexual violence among first year college students. Two hundred and forty two first year college students completed surveys at two points in time (at the beginning and end of their first semester in college). Measures included assessment of bystander behavior, perceived barriers to helping, as well a variety of other variables identified in the literature as key correlates of helping. Quantitative and qualitative analyses were used to: (1) describe barriers and facilitators of helping, (2) examine the relationship between barriers and self-reports of helping, and (3) model individual differences in helping behavior. For example, in quantitative analyses, barriers as assessed in this study were better predictors of helping behavior directed at strangers than helping of friends. Implications of results for prevention education will be discussed.

Session G1 Tuesday 7/10/2012 10:00am-11:15am Wentworth

The Intersection Between Child & Adult Victimization

Sarah E Ullman ***Cumulative Impact of Childhood and Adulthood Traumatic Events in Adult Female Survivors of Sexual Assault***
Sarah E Ullman - University of Illinois-Chicago

This paper submission is to present data from Wave 1 of a longitudinal study of sexual assault survivors (N=1500). A mail survey was conducted of women who had experienced sexual assault at age 14 or older from adiverse community in a large metropolitan area. Both histories of childhood trauma and adult traumatic life events were assessed using the Stressful Life Experiences Questionnaire-Revised and other measures of both physical and sexual childhood trauma. Bivariate and multivariate analyses of the cumulative effect and interactions of different interpersonal and non-interpersonal trauma types from both childhood and adulthood will be examined in relationship to symptoms of PTSD and depression. It is hypothesized that women with more types of child and adult traumas and more interpersonal versus non-interpersonal traumas will have more psychological symptoms of depression and PTSD, controlling for demographic characteristics.

Audrey Brassard   ***Child Maltreatment as Predictor of Intimate Partner Violence in Women from the General Population***
Audrey Brassard - Universite Sherbrooke, CRIPCAS, Marc Tourigny - Universite Sherbrooke, CRIPCAS, Natacha Godbout - UQAM, CRIPCAS, Yvan Lussier - UQTR, CRIPCAS, Stephane Sabourin - Universite Laval, CRIPCAS, Karel-Ann St-Martin - Universite de Sherbrooke

Although child maltreatment has been investigated as a risk factor for intimate partner violence (IPV), studies have traditionally focused on a single type of abuse and limited data are available on multiple forms of maltreatment. The first objective of this study was to evaluate the prevalence of IPV and revictimization among a representative sample of women living in Quebec (Canada). The second objective was to examine the links between IPV and four domains of child maltreatment: neglect, psychological abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse. A total of 1,001 women participated to a telephone survey held in 2009. Questions were selected to assess multiple forms of childhood maltreatment as well as lifetime and recent IPV. Prevalence of lifetime IPV (10.5%), recent IPV (2.5%) and revictimization (7.2%) was found. Logistic regression analyses indicated positive associations between IPV during one's lifetime and a history of childhood neglect, sexual abuse, psychological abuse, and physical abuse. Women who reported recent IPV were also more likely to report a history of childhood neglect, physical abuse, and psychological abuse. IPV (lifetime and recent) was also related to accumulated exposure to different types of childhood maltreatment. These findings underscore the role of early experiences of abuse or neglect in subsequent revictimisation in adult intimate relationships.

Alan Rosenbaum   ***Prevalence and Co-Occurrence of the Forms of Violence Against Women***
Lauren Bradel - Northern Illinois University, Holly Orcutt - Northern Illinois University, Alan Rosenbaum - Northern Illinois University

Forms of violence against women include intimate partner violence, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, and child abuse. Research involving these various forms of violence sometimes, but not always, controls for the co-occurrence of one or another of the other forms, despite a fair amount of evidence that supporting relatively high levels of co-occurrence. Further, there is almost no research that controls for the co-occurrence of multiple forms. Interestingly, even incidence and prevalence research often fails to account for co-occurrence leading to potentially misleading statements regarding the number of women that are victimized. More importantly, failure to account for co-occurrence may be contributing to misinformation about the causes and dynamics of these various forms of violence. The present study examined the incidence and co-occurrence of child sexual abuse, physical child abuse, unwanted sexual contact, witnessing of family violence, and being a victim of intimate partner violence as self-reported by a sample of 1127 college aged women. This information should inform researchers regarding the importance of controlling for at least the most common co-occurring forms pertinent to their topic. It will also help correct the overall prevalence figures, leading to more accurate statements regarding the number of women being victimized by any form of violence.

Sherry Lipsky   ***Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Alcohol Use: A Two-Way Street?***
Sherry Lipsky - University of Washington, Mary A. Kernic - HIPRC-University of Washington, Qian Qiu - University of Washington, Catherine Wright - University of Washington, Deborah S. Hasin- Columbia University

This study examined gender and racial/ethnic disparities in the temporal relationship between adult onset traumatic intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization and alcohol misuse/disorders and whether childhood trauma moderated these relationships among non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and Hispanic women and men in the U.S. Two waves of the National Epidemiologic Surveys on Alcohol and Related Conditions were utilized to conduct multiple extended Cox regression. Models were adjusted for sociodemographics, family history of problem drinking, social networks/support, mental health disorders, and active alcohol use disorder for relevant models. IPV predicted most alcohol outcomes among white and black women and white men. Prior onset of alcohol misuse among white and black women and active alcohol abuse among black women predicted IPV. Frequent heavy drinking and active alcohol abuse predicted IPV among black men only. Childhood trauma moderated the relationship between IPV and alcohol use mainly among ethnic minorities, with increased risk of a poor outcome among those without childhood trauma. These findings suggest a reciprocal relationship between IPV and alcohol use and the overriding effect of childhood trauma on adult outcomes, highlighting the importance of alcohol prevention and intervention efforts that take into account gender and racial/ethnic differences.

Session   G2   Tuesday 7/10/2012   10:00am-11:15am   Woodbury

Exposure to IPV as Children, Teenagers, and Young Adults

Marie Karlsson   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Marie Karlsson – University of Arkansas

Researchers have found high rates of exposure to interpersonal violence among children, teenagers, and young adults. Studies have also reported several negative outcomes related to these experiences. This symposium joins three papers investigating cognitive factors that are associated with childhood exposure to interpersonal violence and/or dating violence perpetration and victimization. The first paper investigates how young adults' positive and negative appraisals associated with their childhood abuse experiences affected distress. The second paper investigates the role of self-compassion and repeated exposure to interpersonal violence in a sample of adolescents from the child welfare system. In the third paper, a sample of college females is utilized to investigate acceptance of dating violence as a mediator between childhood exposure to violence and dating violence victimization. The role of cognitive factors in understanding exposure to interpersonal violence will be discussed, including applications for prevention and intervention.

Patricia Petretic	***Positive and Negative Appraisals as Predictors of Distress in a Sample of Young Adults with Child Abuse Experiences***

Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Marie Karlsson - University of Arkansas, Joye Henrie - University of Arkansas

Studies of post-abuse outcome attribute variability of long-term distress to victim perceptions. This study evaluated the predictive value of positive and negative cognitive self-appraisals (specific cognitive distortions and resilience) on current symptoms in college students reporting a history of single or multiple forms of child abuse. Respondents reported levels of self-blame, self-criticism, view of the world as a dangerous place, helplessness, and hopelessness as well as positive self-appraisals. MANOVAs indicated clinically significant levels of self-blame, self-criticism, and preoccupation with danger in the multiple abuse (co-morbid physical & emotional) and emotional abuse groups compared to the physical abuse and no abuse, but similar levels of resilience. Regression analyses indicated that specific cognitive distortions predicted unique distress patterns across groups. In the emotional abuse group, self-critical cognitions predicted defensive avoidance, intrusive experiences, anxious arousal, and dissociation. Self-blame predicted impaired self-reference and maladaptive tension-reducing behaviors. In the multiple abuse group, viewing the world as a dangerous place predicted intrusive experiences and avoidance, while several cognitive distortions predicted impaired self-reference and anxious arousal. Implications for both research and treatment are discussed.

Christine Wekerle	***Self-Compassion and Adolescent Dating Violence in a Sample of Child Welfare Involved Youth: The Preliminary Finding from the Maltreatment and Adolescent Pathways (MAP) Longitudinal Study***

Christine Wekerle - McMaster University, Masako Tanaka - McMaster University, Liria Fernandez Gonzalez - McMaster University

Childhood maltreatment is a robust risk factor for poor physical and mental health; also, it is predictive of violence in partnerships. Child welfare youths represent a high-risk group, given the greater likelihood of severe maltreatment and poor relational experiences. This study examined the relationship between self-reported adolescent dating violence (DV) and self-compassion, a concept of positive acceptance of self. Study sample were 136 youth, aged 14-18 years (35% males), receiving child protection services. DV was assessed at 4 times over two years. To assess continuity in DV, youth reported either victimization or perpetration at two or more time points. Self-compassion was measured by self-report at 2-year point. At the outset, 41% reported dating violence, with under 10% reporting solely victimization or perpetration. At the 2-year time point, 25% of males and 51% of females reported continuity of DV. There was a significant association between low level of self-compassion and increased proportion of DV continuity. Self-compassion may be a fruitful research aspect in understanding adolescent dating violence.

Marie Karlsson	***Previous Exposure to Violence and Acceptance of Dating Violence as Predictors for Dating Violence Victimization***

Marie Karlsson- University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic- University of Arkansas

Several studies have found evidence for a link between childhood exposure to interpersonal violence and dating violence experiences as a young adult. However, few studies have investigated potential moderators or mediators between early exposure and later relationship violence. Some researchers have suggested that attitudes, more specifically acceptance of dating violence, are an important variable to consider. Moreover, the majority of studies of dating violence have focused on perpetration as opposed to victimization. This study investigated how childhood exposure to violence (e.g. witnessing interparental abuse and childhood abuse) was associated with attitudes of acceptance of dating violence and subsequent dating violence victimization among college women. Different types of childhood exposures differentially predicted type of victimization (e.g. physical, psychological, and sexual). The impact of childhood exposure and cognitive/attitudinal factors on an increased risk for various types of dating violence victimization and possible implications for prevention and will be discussed.

Understanding When Bystanders Intervene in Violent Situations

Ann Coker   ***Frequency and Correlates of Active Bystanding Behaviors to Prevent Dating and Sexual Violence on College Campuses***
Ann L. Coker - University of Kentucky, Emily R. Clear - University of Kentucky, Corrine M. Williams - University of Kentucky, Timothy N. Crawford - University of Kentucky, Bonnie S. Fisher - University of Cincinnati, Suzanne Swan - University of South Carolina

Purpose: Estimate the frequency and correlates of self-reported frequency of active bystanding behaviors directed toward dating and sexual violence (DV/SV) and alcohol abuse prevention during the past 12 months on college campuses. Methods: Cross-sectional online survey of undergraduates sampled from three large universities by year and gender (n=7386); response rates were 46% of those invited to complete the online survey and 94% of those going to the site completed the survey. Results: The majority (91.5%) used at least 1 of the 12 tactics); mean 8.84 (std=5.81; range 0-36; frequency responses: 0=never, 1=1-2 times, 2=3-5 times and 3=6+ times). Three subscales were identified using factor analyses: alcohol (?=0.79), violence (?=0.71), and personal safety (?=0.73). The following were associated (p<0.0001) with more frequent active bystanding in multivariable linear regression analyses: female gender, fraternity or sorority membership, currently dating, less acceptance of DV/SV, stalking and sexual harassment victimization (strongest predictor: F=203.45; p<.0001) and perpetration, unwanted sex victimization and having heard a campus talk on DV/SV awareness (p<.0001). Understanding the motivations of those already bystanding can assist in the design of interventions targeting specific behaviors which may disproportionately reduce SV/DV on college campuses.

Jane Palmer   ***Are the Correlates of Intervening in Dating Violence Situations Different from those Associated with Intervening in Sexual Violence Situations?***
Jane E. Palmer - American University

Much of the research related to bystander intervention on college campuses has focused on the role of college students as bystanders in sexual violence situations. Fewer studies have included dating violence situations. This paper reports on the findings from a cross-sectional web-based survey with a random sample of private university students and examines the factors that predict the extent to which college students have intervened in dating and sexual violence situations.

Sarah Nicksa   ***Sense of Community Not Related to Willingness to Intervene among College Student Bystanders of Hypothetical Sexual Assault***
Sarah Nicksa - Widener University

This research presents findings related to how college-aged bystanders would react if they witnessed a sexual assault at a typical college party. Using a sexual assault vignette, a college-student sample (n=299) was asked to predict their willingness to intervene directly, indirectly, or request external help on behalf of a victim. It was predicted that an increased sense of community among respondents would relate to an increased willingness to intervene on a victim's behalf. However, regression analysis confirmed that there is no relationship between sense of community and willingness to intervene. As there are popular and effective bystander training programs that emphasize community integration, the impact of this research on bystander curricula will be discussed.

Trends in Youth Internet Victims & Online Relationships

Lisa Jones   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Lisa M. Jones – University of New Hampshire

Youth Internet victimization has been an increasing focus of public concern and substantial media attention over the last ten years. The Crimes against Children Research Center recently completed the Third Youth Internet Safety Survesy (YISS-3), a national survey of youth 10-17 in 2010. Along with data from YISS-1 and YISS-2, conducted in 2000 and 2005 respectively, the new research provides us with a decade 0f trend data on youth online relationships, behaviors, and victimizations. This kind of representative research is critical for understanding the scope and nature of the problems youth face online, and for informing policy and prevention initiatives. Dr. Mitchell, the Principal Investigator of YISS-3, will present data on a significant decline in online sexual solicitations of youth across the 2000s, even as youth activity online has increased. Dr. Jones will present information on trends in online harassment, combining this data with on findings from an evaluation on Internet safety education to make prevention recommendations. Finally, Dr. Walsh will present data on how the nature of online relationships for youth has changed during the 2000s.

Lisa Jones   *Trends in Youth Online Harassment and Implications for Prevention*

Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: This paper provides nationally representative research on trends in youth online harassment in order to better understand the significance of this youth problem and inform prevention initiatives. Method: The Youth Internet Safety Surveys (YISS) involved three cross-sectional, nationally representative telephone surveys of 1500 youth Internet users, ages 10 to 17 in 2000, 2005 and 2010. Additionally the presentation will include findings from a process evaluation of Internet safety education initiatives. Results: The increase in youth online harassment from 6% in 2000 to 11% in 2010 was driven primarily by a rise in indirect harassment – someone posting or sending comments to others about them online. Girls made up an increasing proportion of victims: 69% of victims were girls versus 31% boys in 2010. Victims were disclosing harassment incidents to school staff at greater rates in 2010, than in 2005 or 2000. Conclusions: The increase in online harassment can be attributed to changes in how youth are using the Internet, especially more use of social networking sites by girls. Research on current Internet education initiatives suggests that many popular efforts are likely to be ineffective. Recommendations for improving prevention are provided.

Kimberly Mitchell   *Understanding the Decline in Unwanted Online Sexual Solicitations: Findings from Three Youth Internet Safety Surveys*

Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Lisa M. Jones - University of New Hampshire

Objective: Explore the decline in online sexual solicitations between 2000 and 2010 by examining incident characteristics to better inform prevention efforts. Sample and Design: The Youth Internet Safety Surveys involved three cross-sectional, nationally representative telephone surveys of a total of 3,561 youth Internet users, ages 10 through 17, conducted in 2000 (n=1501), 2005 (n=1500) and 2010 (n=1,560).Results: The decline in unwanted sexual solicitations from 19% in 2000 to 13% in 2005 to 9% in 2010 was driven by youth who were being asked to talk about sex or for personal sexual information. Pre-teens (ages 10-12) accounted for the majority of this decline. Multiple solicitations over the course of a year also decreased. More solicitations occurred at the hands of people youth knew in person prior to the incident – mainly friends and acquaintances, and less so at the hands of people youth met online. By 2010 most solicitations were occurring through social networking sites. Victims were disclosing solicitation incidents at greater rates in 2010 – mostly to friends. Conclusions: In spite of continuing anxiety about the impact of the Internet on the safety of youth, there are some encouraging trends that suggest experiences, behavior and education are moving in the direction of greater safety.

Wendy Walsh   *Trends in Close Online Relationships among Youth*

Wendy A. Walsh - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: This paper provides nationally representative research on trends in youth close online relationships with people met online in order to better understand the characteristics of these relationships, such as whether a face-to-face meeting occurs, to help inform prevention messages. Method: The Youth Internet Safety Surveys (YISS) involved three cross-sectional, nationally representative telephone surveys of 1500 youth Internet users, ages 10 to 17 in 2000, 2005 and 2010. Results: Close online relationships with people met online declined between 2000 and 2005, from 14% to 9%. In 2010, 11% of adolescents reported close online relationships with a person met online. There has been an increase in contact by phone (50% in 2010), while face-to-face meetings have remained about the same (30%).Conclusions: Youth reporting close online relationships with people met online report more high risk behaviors than other youth. As the Internet becomes a more integral part of life for youth, it is important to continue to continue to educate youth about safe ways of communicating online with people not known in person.

Session   **G5**   **Tuesday 7/10/2012**   **10:00am-11:15am**   **Gardner**

Law & Institutional Policy on Domestic Violence

John Hamel   *Identifying the Primary Aggressor: Gender Bias in Law Enforcement Training?*

John Hamel - John Hamel & Associates, Brenda Russell - Penn State Berks

Having correctly argued that pro-arrest laws are misapplied when law enforcement officers fail to determine the context in which the violence occurs, battered women's advocates have successfully lobbied for so-called "predominant aggressor" laws. However, results from our 24-state study suggest that law enforcement officers are not properly trained in implementing such laws, as evidenced by a reliance on antiquated theories and misleading definitions of domestic violence; incomplete, contradictory and confusing guidelines with few references to empirical science for determining the predominant aggressor; and the use of pronouns and case vignettes and examples in which the aggressor is presumed to be male. Although written in gender-neutral language, predominant aggressor laws may not be enforced appropriately or fairly, in light of our findings regarding the nature of official training materials used by law enforcement. Properly interpreted and enforced, predominant aggressor laws could be a useful component of the law enforcement response to domestic violence, helping to reduce the number of both male and female victim-defendants, so that context is taken into account and intervention efforts are rendered more effective.

Kenneth Corvo   *Domestic Violence Policy: Why the Evidence Doesn't Matter*
Kenneth Corvo - Syracuse University

In a program funding environment increasingly characterized by limited resources, attention to outcome evaluation and evidence-based practice, why do "batterer" intervention programs continue to be funded in the absence of any empirical evidence that they reduce violent behavior? Since domestic violence policies are largely ineffective and violent couples are often reluctant to participate in services, what accounts for the ongoing popularity of these policies?   This paper will examine the latent political and social control functions of domestic violence policies and practice which persist in the face of an absence of scientific evidence for either etiology or effectiveness. The overlay of "accountability" and a gendered-rhetoric obscures dimensions of harsh social control. The paper will describe how the policy paradigm deflects scrutiny away from more radical critiques of crime policy: dimensions of race and poverty. Contrasts between domestic violence and other forms of family violence, as well as community crime, will highlight anomalous and overly - punitive features of domestic violence policy.

Jordana Navarro   *Abuse by Employment: Evaluating Employer Policies against Intimate Partner Abuse (IPA) through Publically Available Websites*
Jordana N. Navarro - University of Central Florida, Jana L. Jasinski - University of Central Florida

Despite advocacy advancements made in combating intimate partner abuse (IPA) within the home, research calling attention to the residual impacts in the workplace remains lacking. Of the research that has been completed, most have evaluated whether IPA impedes obtaining or maintaining employment with an emphasis on victims receiving state assistance (Browne, Salomon, & Bassuk, 1999; Lindhorst, Oxford, & Gillmore, 2007; Meisel, Chandler, & Rienzi, 2003; Riger & Staggs, 2004). While this research begins to assess the importance of employer support, there have been no studies conducted on whether information on company resources is made available to victims through organizational websites. Moreover, there is a dearth of information on whether employers address IPA on organizational websites at all. In conjunction with Harbor House of Central Florida's (Orlando, Florida) Project Courage, a content analysis was conducted on local businesses' websites to discern whether IPA information/policies existed and were accessible to victims.

Karen Rich   *Police Officers' Collaboration with Advocates When Taking Rape Complaints: Barriers and Facilitators*
Karen Rich - Marywood University

Secondary victimization may occur when rape victims make police reports. This can compromise the quality of official statements, jeopardize criminal cases and impede victim recovery. Victim advocates may minimize secondary trauma during a police interview. Studies of victim advocates have identified interdisciplinary tensions; however no previous studies incorporate the police perspective. Because of their sensitive role in taking rape complaints, officers assigned should be chosen wisely; however formal guidelines for this purpose do not exist. In addition, officers vary in their levels of collaboration with advocates, victim interviewing skills, and rape myth acceptance. In this study 420 police officers from across the country completed surveys on their practices and attitudes towards victim advocates. These were evaluated in relation to their victim interviewing skills, rape myth acceptance, gender, and personal/ professional experiences with victims. Police officers most likely to collaborate with advocates (and to include them during rape reports) had the best interviewing skills and most hours of specialized training. Implications for developing best practices for rape victims will be discussed.

Session   G6   Tuesday 7/10/2012   10:00am-11:15am   Lear

Effects of Dysfunctional Families on Children

Kathleen Franchek-Roa   *Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Child Health Outcomes*
Kathleen M Franchek-Roa - University of Utah SOM, Carrie LeFevre Sillito- University of Utah, Paul C. Young- University of Utah SOM

Purpose: Examine the impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure on children's health to determine whether the timing, frequency, severity or duration of exposure affects the magnitude of the impact. Method: This is a cross-sectional, anonymous, pilot study of 115 mother/child dyads living in Utah domestic violence shelters. Participants completed a survey about their demographics, IPV victimization using the Abuse Assessment Screen, the health of their child and the Child Behavioral Checklist (CBCL). Fisher's Exact Test and Chi-square tests were used to compare study children's health to the general population and CBCL results to the reference population. Multivariate logistic regression was used to compare study children with and without health problems to determine if the adverse effects were related to timing, frequency, severity or duration of IPV exposure. Results: Significantly more study children had poorer health and behavior problems as compared to the general population. Hypothesized interactions between the frequency, severity and duration of IPV exposure and poor health outcomes were not supported by our data. Conclusion: Our findings suggest that any child exposed to any IPV is at high risk for negative health and behavioral outcomes. These findings will be useful to researchers, as well as, clinicians who care for violence-exposed children.

Angele Fauchier   ***The Impact of Emotional Parentification on Girls' Socioemotional Adjustment***
Monica M. Fitzgerald - University of Colorado Denver, Renee Schneider - VA Palo Alto, Angele Fauchier - University of Colorado Denver, Amy M. Jacobsen - Kansas City Center Anxiety Tx, Kimberly Shipman - University of Colorado Denver

Parentification is the process by which a child prematurely fulfills parental roles and assumes responsibility for the physical or emotional needs of other family members. Such contributions to the family often are developmentally inappropriate, unacknowledged, and taxing, such that parentification has been characterized as a form of emotional neglect. Emotional parentification (EP) – parents seeking emotional support or caretaking from their children – has been linked to short-term and long-term deficits in psychosocial functioning. The present study utilizes a multi-method approach to examine relations between EP and children's emotion management skills and internalizing problems. A community sample of 52 mother-daughter dyads (girls' ages 9 to 12) completed a series of interviews and questionnaires. Girls' reports of high EP was linked to less awareness of girls' own emotions in general, but greater awareness of subjective sadness. High EP was negatively associated with girls' empathy for others' emotions but positively associated with awareness of mothers' anger. High EP was linked to dysregulated expression of sadness. High EP was also associated with self-reported symptoms of depression and anxiety. Results suggest that parentification may enhance children's emotional understanding skills but only within the circumscribed context of the mother-child relationship.

Lunch Buffet   **Tuesday 7/10/2012**   **11:30am-12:45pm**   **Ballroom**

Invited Speaker: Jim Mercy

James Mercy   ***Mobilizing Actions to Address Violence Against Children: Lessons Learned from Swaziland and Tanzania***
James A. Mercy – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

The prevention of violence against children offers a strategic opportunity to improve global health by virtue of its high prevalence and impact on a range of mental, infectious, and chronic diseases.   A major challenge we face globally is how to efficiently translate research data into actions that can improve the lives of children. Under the auspices of a global private-public partnership, called Together for Girls, CDC has been collaborating on the implementation of national surveys on violence against children in low- and middle-income countries. Using examples from work conducted in Swaziland and Tanzania, focused primarily on sexual violence, this presentation will highlight a number of key lessons learned about the challenge of translating data into action. These lessons include, for example: (1) planning for action from the beginning, (2) creating a sense of ownership of the research data among key stakeholders, (3) collecting data that is important to stakeholders, (4) establishing strong and strategic partnerships, and (5) disseminating results beyond the research literature. Opportunities for improving the lives of children through violence prevention are increasing dramatically throughout the world and, as a consequence, we have an obligation to do our best to make sure the data we do collect can make a real difference.

Lunch Buffet   **Tuesday 7/10/2012**   **11:30am-12:45pm**   **Prescott**

Invited Speaker: Miriam Ehrensaft

Miriam Ehrensaft   ***Early Antisocial Behavior and the Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence***
Miriam Ehrensaft - John Jay College, Patricia Cohen - Columbia University; Dimitra Kamboukos – New York University Medical Center; Heather M. Knous-Westfall – New York University Medical Center; Keng-Yen Huang – New York University Medical Center; Rachelle Theise – New York University Medical Center; Erin Lashua – New York University Medical Center; Joseph Palamar - NYU Medical Center; Laurie Brotman – New York University Medical Center

Just as developmental psychology informs our understanding of human cognition and emotion, so may it inform our understanding of IPV, and ultimately, improve our efforts at prevention. The goal of this paper is to review our program of longitudinal research on developmental risks for IPV, with a particular focus on the role of early conduct problems and antisocial behavior, and its interaction with other co-occurring forms of family violence. We first review our work with the Children in the Community Study, a representative community sample of children followed prospectively for over 25 years (N = 821) and 3 generations. We demonstrate that early childhood exposure to violence between parents, and adolescent conduct disorder each independently contributes to the risk of involvement in an abusive relationship in early adulthood (Ehrensaft et al., 2003). We examine models by which the developmental risk for IPV is transmitted across 3 generations, by increasing the odds of developing conduct problems, self-regulation deficits, and maladaptive opposite sex relationships in youth exposed to family violence. Next, we highlight our most recent prevention study, in our efforts to translate our longitudinal findings to inform new intervention research. In a study funded by the Centers for Disease Control, ours is among the first to examine the efficacy of a family based IPV prevention of early conduct problems. We test the impact of a family based parenting intervention (Building Blocks) on the prevention of intimate partner violence in a sample of children at familial risk for conduct problems. Ninety-nine preschoolers ('targets') were randomly assigned to the intervention or control condition. Nearly 50% of this sample was retained for a 10-year multi-wave follow-up (n = 45, M age = 12.46), and their school-aged siblings (n = 43, M age = 19.88) living at home during the intervention. We hypothesized that the intervention group and their older siblings would be at lower risk for behavioral IPV risks, IPV perpetration and victimization (verbal/emotional/physical), relative to controls. We discuss implications of our initial findings for the support of family based intervention for children at familial risk for conduct problems as an appropriate target to reduce risk for IPV.

Polyvictimization #2

Kathryn Levine   ***Prevalence, Interpretation, and Disclosure of Experiences of Violence in the Lives of Canadian Youth***
Kathryn Levine - University of Manitoba, Jocelyn Proulx - University of Manitoba, Helene Berman - University of Western Ontario, Mylene Fernet - University Laval

The purpose of this research was to re-conceptualize the intersectionality of the experiences of violence and understanding the victim's interpretation from multiple social group memberships. 577 youth from three Canadian provinces completed a series of measures that assessed their experiences of violence and the resulting impact. Youths' experiences of violence were assessed through the Experiences of Violence Questionnaire (EOV). Violence was broadly defined within a range from physical and sexual assault to verbal harassment. Results suggested that the majority of youth experienced at least one incident of violence within the past year in the domains of family, peer, school and community. Predominantly, youth perceived that they were targeted due to gender, age and appearance. Friends, peers, and siblings were the most commonly reported perpetrators of the violence. Half of the youth disclosed their experiences of violence and half of the people youths disclosed to helped them in some way. For experiences of community, peer and school violence emotional support was the most common form of help given, whereas for family violence active interventions was more common. Minimization was used most frequently for experiences of community violence. Implications of these findings, particularly the normalization of violence in the lives of youth are discussed.

Robin Hartinger-Saunders   ***The Exploration of Individual, Family, and Neighborhood Predictors of Victimization and Offending Among Youth: Rethinking Prevention and Interventions Models.***
Robin m. Hartinger-Saunders - Georgia State University, Christine M. Rine - Plymouth State University

Purpose: This paper identifies individual, familial, and neighborhood factors that predispose youth to victimization and predict subsequent pathways to psychological distress and offending. Further, this study makes a distinction between direct and indirect victimization as this differentiation has yet to be adequately explored. There is a substantial body of literature connecting individual, family, and neighborhood factors with both victimization and youth offending (Sampson, Morenoff & Gannon-Rowley, 2002). Method: This research is unique as it simultaneously explores which of these factors are more likely to predispose youth to victimization thus yielding risk factors to later offending. Utilizing path analysis, this paper aims to identify the predictive power of individual, family and neighborhood level variables related to youth victimization and offending. This allows professional to target change on multiple levels and provide a collective response to youth victimization and crime. Implications for effective prevention and intervention strategies for youth are discussed.

Simon Lapierre   ***The Experiences of Children and Young People Who Have Been Exposed to Domestic Violence***
Simon Lapierre - University of Ottawa, Isabelle Côté - University of Ottawa, Dominique Damant - Université de Montréal, Marie Drolet - University of Ottawa, Chantal Lavergne - University of Ottawa, Geneviève Lessard - Université Laval, Audrey Mullender - Ruskin College

This study focuses on the experiences of children and young people who have been exposed to domestic violence, drawing upon findings from a qualitative study. So far, very few studies have given a voice to those children and young people, and there is therefore a limited understanding of how they make sense of their own experiences. The current research project moves beyond traditional approaches to develop a child-centered research approach, which positions them as competent social actors. The research strategy is divided into three stages, each involving children and young people through focus groups and individual interviews. In this paper, findings from the first stage are presented, highlighting the importance to listen, and give a voice, to children and young people who have been exposed to domestic violence. It draws upon their views in order to propose 'good' research practices with this population, as well as implications for policies and practices.

Yvonne Roberts   ***Exposure to Potentially Traumatic Events and Behavioral Health Functioning in Young Children Presenting to a Family-Based System of Care***
Frank Snyder - Yale University, Yvonne Humenay Roberts - Yale University, Amy Griffin - Yale University, Cindy A Crusto - Yale University, Christian Connell - Yale University, Joy Kaufman - Yale University

Objective: The goal of this study was to investigate exposure to potentially traumatic events (PTE) and their relationship with behavioral health functioning among young children presenting to a family-based system of care (SOC).Method: Data were collected from caregivers of 184 children aged birth–5 years upon enrollment into a SOC. Participating caregivers completed a series of questionnaires to obtain child and family demographic information, history of exposure to PTE, and child emotional and behavioral functioning. This study reports on the prevalence of numerous PTE categories in this population, as well as the association between PTE exposure and child behavioral health outcomes. Results: The majority of young children (71.7%, n = 132) had experienced 1 or more categories of PTE. Multiple regression models accounting for demographic information found that among children with behavioral and emotional challenges, trauma exposure was significantly associated with worse outcomes at enrollment. Conclusions: There was a high prevalence of endorsed PTE categories in this SOC population. Exposure to PTEs was associated with poor health outcomes in children even at an early age. Results demonstrate the need for trauma-informed systems, agencies, services and supports for young children and their families.

Schools & Violence

Norah Shultz   *May No Act of Ours Bring Shame: A Campus Response to the "Penn State" Child Sex Abuse Scandal*
Judith L. Newman - Penn State Abington, Norah Shultz - Penn State

It is well known that social institutions are slow to change because of the strength of the shared patterns that create them in the first place. Educational institutions are no different in this regard. Of course, change is possible at both the institutional and the individual level, and is often triggered by conflict or crisis. In this paper, we will share how the administration and faculty at one of Pennsylvania State University's campuses located outside of Philadelphia attempted to constructively react to the news that broke in early November involving an ex-assistant football coach at the University Park campus and his alleged sexual abuse of children. We will outline the steps that were taken to attempt to change both culture and structure within the university; and those that attempt to have an impact on the wider society. Initial administrative actions included a steady communication stream via e-mails, a Town Hall Forum with the newly appointed University President, and a candlelight vigil to reflect on the victims. The faculty actions ranged from discussing the "news" in the context of course content (i.e., Business, Education, English, Ethics, Psychology, Sociology, Theater, Women's Studies), to reflective exercises (e.g., alma mater line "may no act of ours bring shame"), to an organized Teach-In event, to having students vent their anger, disappointment, and fears.

Claudine Giguere   *Victimization and Before and After School Programs: A Unique Canadian Insight*
Claudine Giguère - Université de Montréal, GRIP, Frank Vitaro - Université de Montréal, GRIP, Michel Boivin - Université Laval, GRIP

Peer victimization in school has become an important source of concern in Western countries. Studies from around the world indicate that between 30 % and 60% of school children are victimized by their peers. This is happening at a time when we have seen important changes in the workforce leading to a need for before and after school programs (BASP). Little is known about the impact of the time spent in such programs on victimization. In Québec, a Canadian province, low cost school daycare services (SDS-equivalent to BASP) are provided to all parents. As such, the Québec system offers a unique opportunity to study the link between the time spent in SDS and peer victimization. Methods: This paper utilizes data from the Québec Longitudinal Study of Child development which comprises an initial sample of 2,120 children born to mothers residing in Québec in 1997-1998. Victimization was assessed using child self-reports over three consecutive years, i.e., from Kindergarten to Grade 2 while parents answered questions on their use of SDS. Results: Preliminary results point toward a significant positive association between time spent in SDS and the level of victimization. Conclusion: At a time when both American and Canadian stakeholders are reflecting on the best ways to provide BASP, this presentation will provide a unique Canadian insight on its association with peer victimization.

Gloria Da Costa   *School Bullying: Present-Day Evil or Ghost from the Past?*
Gloria Da Costa- Unisa, Madeleine Victor-Zietsman- Unisa

No one of us will deliberately send our children to a place that is unsafe. When we send our children to school, we want them to obtain an education and to learn the necessary social skills that will guide them into becoming well-balanced individuals. However, there is an evil present in our schools in the form of bullying and cyber-bullying, and it is an evil that is growing every year in South African schools. Bullying affects all school-going children in some way, whether directly or indirectly. It is a problem that is widespread, not only in South Africa, but across the world. Due to apartheid, many South African youth grew up in a culture of violence. The power of youth that was used to rid South Africa of oppression, is one of the forces that led to destructive behavior in the form of bullying as the youth have learnt that the use of violence is a powerful tool in obtaining their goals. It is by no means the intention to merely blame apartheid for the problem of bullying in South African schools. There are various other factors that led to this increase, not only in South Africa, but across the world. There has also been an increase in the amount of violence and vindictiveness that are used by school bullies. Even though bullying is an age-old phenomenon, very little is known about this phenomenon that destroy many young lives each year. A questionnaire was compiled.

Elizabeth Cross   *School Readiness Program Response to Observed Toxic Stress in Parents of Young Children.*
Elizabeth M. Cross - Cross Associates, Cherie A. Craft - Smart from the Start Boston, LaToya Staine Carriker - Cross Associates, Ted P. Cross - University of Illinois

Early childhood development programming is perhaps the most highly touted single psychosocial intervention in our country today, but little work in this area explores the role of trauma and victimization on participating families. This paper will describe research conducted in collaboration with Smart from the Start, a school readiness and family support program for disadvantaged families in Boston. Semi-structured interviews (N=25) assessed trauma and victimization among parents in program sites in Roxbury and Dorchester (MA), and included Briere's (2004) Initial Trauma Review, Revised to assess trauma exposure. The average number of traumatic events lifetime was 9.96. Traumatic events occurred throughout participants' life span and, for most, within the year prior. Parents also reported profound concerns regarding safety within their neighborhoods and local playgrounds. Data on how Smart from the Start adjusted its programming to address trauma will be examined. The presentation will end with a discussion of next steps in research and practice to address victimization among families entering early childhood development programs.

When the Rubber Meets the Road

Lauren Bennett-Cattaneo	*Panel Overview Abstract*
	Lauren Bennett Cattaneo – George Mason University

Across the contexts of intervention, evaluation, and scholarship, the field of intimate partner violence has sometimes been critiqued as not sufficiently theoretically grounded. This panel provides four examples of theory put into action in work related to IPV. The first paper describes applications of the Empowerment Process Model, which provides a framework for the development of measures of this key but often loosely defined construct. The second paper focuses on the utility of deterrence theory in evaluating the effectiveness of the criminal justice system for reducing recidivism; the results of this study suggest that a more nuanced framework is warranted. The third paper evaluates the experience of victims in the justice system through a more nuanced lens: distributive versus procedural justice. Finally, the fourth paper describes the development of a batterer treatment model based on theory that distinguishes different types of violence: Contextual Intimate Partner Violence Therapy (CIPVT) has been designed to address situational couple violence. As a group, these papers provide examples of the utility of theory to ground and synthesize our work across contexts, and of the potential for our work to inform theory as well.

Lauren Bennett-Cattaneo	***Empowerment Theory and Measurement Strategies for Intimate Partner Violence***
	Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University, Lisa A. Goodman - Boston College

Organizations that aim to address intimate partner violence face competing pressures in their work: Funders understandably require evaluation, producing the need for standard outcomes across clients, but the growing call for a return to survivor-centered practice requires an idiographic approach. These tensions are readily apparent in the effort to define and measure empowerment, long a central concept in work with survivors. On the one hand, if empowerment continues to be central, it must be part of any evaluation strategy; on the other, empowerment must be linked to the values and goals of individual survivors, making measurement difficult. Further, empowerment has been critiqued as a guiding concept because of inconsistencies in definition and application. In this paper, we suggest that the Empowerment Process Model provides a way of addressing these tensions. We will briefly present the model (Bennett Cattaneo & Chapman, 2010), outline the measurement strategies it informs, and provide two examples. First, using the model, it is possible to focus on empowerment-oriented actions, such as obtaining a civil protection order. We will share an example of data collected using this approach. The model also allows for focus on a particular population, and we will share ongoing work to develop a measure for trauma-exposed clients. We will conclude with suggestions for future work.

Jenna Calton	***The Effects of Distributive and Procedural Justice on Intimate Partner Violence Victims' Mental Health and Future Help Seeking***
	Jenna Calton - George Mason University, Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University

Many victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) seek assistance from the justice system in order to protect themselves from an abusive partner. According to the broader literature, IPV victims' experiences with the system are likely characterized by two key constructs: a) distributive justice, defined as the perceived fairness of an outcome of a given proceeding, and b) procedural justice, defined as the perceived fairness of the procedures used to make a decision (Tomkins & Applequist, 2008). This paper examines distributive and procedural justice in a sample of 142 victims of IPV who sought a civil protection order (CPO) and criminal charges against an abusive partner in an urban court. Answers to the following research questions will be presented: a) How do subjective and objective measures of distributive justice compare? and b) Are distributive and procedural justice predictive of victims' mental health and future help seeking? Preliminary analyses suggest that subjective and objective measures of distributive justice are not correlated, that procedural justice is significantly correlated with future help seeking, quality of life, and distributive justice, and that distributive justice is significantly correlated with future help seeking.

Margret Bell	***Examining the Deterrent Effect of Criminal Justice System Involvement: The Effect of Criminal Court Case Outcomes and Incarceration on Intimate Partner Violence Victims' Subsequent Experiences of Abuse***
	Margret E. Bell - Department of Veterans Affairs, Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University

Specific deterrence theory, which holds that batterers will avoid engaging in violent behavior if it results in personal consequences, underpins much of the rationale for criminal justice system intervention in intimate partner violence (IPV) cases. There are reasons to believe, however, that in at least some situations court intervention may instead lead to increased abuse. Given the legal system's centrality to the U.S. response to IPV, it is crucial to understand when its interventions are likely to increase or decrease abuse. To do so, we examined how criminal case outcome and perpetrator incarceration related to female victims' experiences of abuse in the year after a criminal case against their partner. As in prior research, we found no main effect of case outcomes or incarceration on reabuse trajectories. Examining potential moderators, we found that although batterer criminal history did not affect the impact of case outcome, his age, Time 1 employment, the couple's Time 1 living arrangement, and duration of abuse did interact with case outcome. No variables tested moderated the relationship between incarceration and reabuse over time. Findings suggested that there may be benefits to case outcomes that leave potential consequences hanging over the offender. They also add to the growing evidence questioning the efficacy of one-size-fits-all approaches to IPV cases.

Rachel E. Latta   ***Developing Differentiated Treatment for IPV: Contextual Intimate Partner Violence Therapy for Situational Couples Violence***

Rachel E. Latta - New England MIRECC, Susana Blanco - Carlos Albizu University, Edward J. Federman - Boston University

Empirical research has established that intimate partner violence (IPV) is not a singular phenomenon, but rather, can be differentiated on the basis of relational dynamics, context, and consequences. Differentiation among the types of IPV can lead to the development of more effective prevention and intervention strategies. Situational couple violence, which is the most common type of marital aggression, is characterized by a poor ability to manage conflict or anger and may be used by one or both partners. This difficulty with situational stress can be exacerbated by co-occurring mental health and substance abuse disorders. Traditional approaches to batterer treatment do not tailor treatment based on type of violence or other factors (both intrapsychic and contextual) that may be present. This paper describes the development of a treatment model, Contextual Intimate Partner Violence Therapy (CIPVT), designed to address situational couple violence. CIPVT is based on the assumption that violence cessation cannot occur in isolation, but must be achieved through a holistic, recovery-oriented treatment. Treatment must address and consider the role of contributing factors to minimize the reoccurrence of symptoms and use of violence.

Session   H4   Tuesday 7/10/2012   1:00pm-3:45pm   Amphitheater

The Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project

John Hamel   ***Panel Overview Abstract***

John Hamel – John Hamel & Associates

Domestic violence policy and intervention have been limited by an incomplete, fragmented and politically-compromised body of research, and professionals who work with domestic violence cases are in need of a reliable, up-to-date data base of information. To rectify this problem, John Hamel, Editor-in-Chief of the peer-reviewed journal Partner Abuse, asked renowned family violence scholars to conduct a sweeping review of the domestic violence literature, in 17 topic areas covering the prevalence, context, dynamics, causes and consequences of partner abuse as well as the effectiveness of current interventions and policies. Beginning in April, 2012, the 2300+ manuscript pages of findings from this unprecedented undertaking, known as the Partner Abuse State of Knowledge Project (PASK), will appear both in multiple special issues of Partner Abuse and in a massive online data base, free to the public on the Springer Publishing website, containing summaries of approximately 2,000 research studies from the past 20 years. It will serve as a sound, comprehensive, reliable and easily accessible source of information for years to come. Mr. Hamel will give an overall review of the project's history and purpose, and summarize its key findings. Various PASK authors will present specific findings in their topic areas, including: prevalence rates, context, motivation and domestic violence worldwide.

Sarah Desmarais   ***A Systematic Review of Physical Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration and Victimization in Heterosexual Relationships***

Sarah L. Desmarais - University of South Florida, Kim A. Reeves - Simon Fraser University, Tonia L. Nicholls - BC Mental Health & Addictions , Robin P. Telford - University of South Florida, Martin S. Fiebert - California State University LB

Though intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrated by men against women is accepted as a serious social problem, whether women's use of physical violence against their male partners represents a serious social problem remains a question under debate. We examined research published in the last 10 years to summarize the current state of knowledge regarding the prevalence of physical IPV victimization and perpetration in heterosexual relationships. Literature searches undertaken in three databases (PubMed, PsycINFO, Web of Science) identified 750 peer-reviewed articles published between 2000 and 2010. We reviewed 249 articles reporting 543 victimization rates and 111 articles reporting 272 perpetration rates. Unweighted, pooled prevalence estimates were calculated for victimization and perpetration rates overall and by study and sample characteristics. Across studies, we found higher victimization rates for women than men: approximately one in four women (23.1%) and one in five men (19.3%). Consistent with prior reviews, we also saw slightly higher rates for female- compared to male-perpetrated physical IPV: more than one in four women (28.3%) and one in five men (21.6%) reported perpetrating physical IPV. Discussion will focus on implications for research and practice, including the need for interventions that acknowledge the use of violence by women in intimate relationships.

Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rohlin

Rates of Bi-directional Versus Uni-directional Intimate Partner Violence Across Samples, Sexual Orientations, and Race/Ethnicities

Jennifer Langhinrichsen-Rohlin - University of South Alabama, Tiffany Misra - University of South Alabama, Candice Selwyn - University of South Alabama, Martin Rohling - University of South Alabama

The degree to which IPV can best be understood as a uni-directional versus bi-directional phenomena is hotly debated. To address this question, a comprehensive review of the literature was conducted and 48 studies that reported rates of bi-directional versus uni-directional physical violence (Male-to-Female and Female-to-Male) were uncovered and reviewed. Included studies were published in 1990 or later, appeared in peer-reviewed journals, and contained empirical data. These studies were then categorized by the nature of the sample they assessed (large population samples; smaller community, purposive, or convenience samples; clinical or treatment seeking samples; legal/criminal justice-related samples; and samples assessing the relationships of gay, lesbian, and/or bi-sexual individuals). Results indicate that bi-directional violence was common across sample-type (population based to criminal justice). Moreover, the ratio of uni-directional female-to-male compared to male-to-female IPV differed significantly among samples with higher rates of female-perpetrated unidirectional violence found in four of the five sample types considered. Higher ratios of male-to-female unidirectional violence were only found in criminal justice/legal studies that relied on police reports of IPV perpetration or samples from the U.S. military. Rates of bi-directional violence also differed by race.

Deborah M. Capaldi

A Systematic Review of Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence

Deborah M Capaldi - Oregon Social Learning Center, Naomi B. Knoble - University of Oregon, Joann Wu Shortt - Oregon Social Learning Center, Hyoun B. Kim - Oregon Social Learning Center

The purpose of the current paper was a systematic review of risk factors for intimate partner violence. Inclusion criteria included publication in a peer-reviewed journal, a representative community sample or a clinical sample with a control-group comparison, a response rate of at least 50%, use of a physical or sexual violence outcome measure, and control of confounding factors in the analyses. A total of 228 articles were included (170 articles with adult and 58 with adolescent samples). Organized by levels of a dynamic developmental systems perspective, risk factors included: (a) contextual characteristics of partners (demographic, neighborhood, community and school factors), (b) developmental characteristics and behaviors of the partners (e.g., family, peer, psychological/behavioral, and cognitive factors), and (c) relationship influences and interactional patterns. Conclusions are presented along with recommendations for future directions for intimate partner violence risk factor research include methodological considerations, longitudinal and intergenerational approaches, multimodal measurement, as well as an increased focus on proximal influences of relationship-related factors.

Teri Lambert

International Research on Partner Abuse Worldwide

Teri Lambert - Family Violence Council

This article chapter provides a brief overview of selected empirical research available about domestic partner violence conducted in countries that are undeveloped or underdeveloped. Distinctions are made between local, cross-cultural and international studies, and guidelines are provided for understanding the phenomenon of domestic abuse from various cultural perspectives. Suggestions are offered for developing increased collaboration with scholars and practitioners in countries outside more developed areas of the world to further access to information and increase understanding. A thorough search of multiple electronic databases resulted in numerous articles related to partner abuse in countries outside of the U.S., Canada, UK, Australia and South Africa, however the majority were not empirical studies utilizing appropriate methodology, were opinion papers, or did not fit within the diameters of the purpose of this review. This review article provides contextual background regarding some of the countries represented in that selection. We summarize current trends in partner abuse research and cultural perceptions influencing these trends in some countries represented based on the research we reviewed. We also offer guidelines to understanding international and cross-cultural research to inform theory, policy and practice regarding domestic violence and other forms of partner abuse.

Session   H5   Tuesday 7/10/2012   1:00pm-2:15pm   Gardner

Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Communities

Katie Edwards

Panel Overview Abstract

Katie Edwards – University of New Hampshire

Despite preliminary research demonstrating that intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs at alarmingly high rates in rural communities, there is a dearth of research on this critical social issue, especially research that has focused on modifiable individual, relational, and community-level variables related to risk for IPV perpetration and for protective bystander intervention (helping behaviors) that may make perpetration less likely. The papers presented in this panel will explore these gaps in the literature. First, the panel chair will provide attendees with an overview of IPV in rural communities, including rates of IPV, unique characteristics related to IPV perpetration and victimization in rural communities, and gaps in the current body of literature. Following this, the first paper will discuss results from a series of interviews and focus groups with rural adults centering on the issue of IPV. The second paper will provide the results of an online survey study with rural young adults assessing the correlates of IPV perpetration and IPV bystander intervention. The collective implications of these two studies for future research and community-based IPV intervention, prevention, and advocacy efforts will be discussed.

Marybeth Mattingly   *Perceptions of Intimate Partner Violence: Results from Focus Groups with Rural Adults*
Marybeth Mattingly - University of New Hampshire, Katie M. Edwards - University of New Hampshire

There is a dearth of qualitative research focusing on rural adults perceptions of intimate partner violence (IPV) in their communities. The purpose of the current study is to explore this gap in the literature using a sample of adults living in a rural community in New England. We are currently in the process of conducting a series of focus groups with rural community service providers and leaders as well as individual interviews with vulnerable individuals and families. Guiding questions for the focus groups and interviews encourage discussion on the extent to which families are facing issues related to IPV in their community, how people in the community relate and react to IPV, and perceptions of community services available to victims and perpetrators of IPV. Content and thematic analyses will be used to code and interpret the transcribed focus group and interview data. The implications of these findings for future research as well as community-based bystander interventions will be discussed.

Katie Edwards   *Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration and Bystander Intervention: Results from an Internet Surveys with Rural Young Adults*
Katie M. Edwards- University of New Hampshire, Marybeth Mattingly- University of New Hampshire, Kateryna Sylaska - University of New Hampshire, Kristiana Dixon - University of New Hampshire

Despite research demonstrating the endemic rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) among young adults in rural communities, there is a dearth of research focusing on the correlates of IPV perpetration and IPV bystander interventions. The purpose of this study is to explore this gap in the literature by using a sample of 18 to 24 year olds in selected rural communities. Online surveys assess a history of IPV perpetration and bystander intervention along with individual (e.g., attitudes towards IPV, substance use), relational (e.g., peer norms accepting of IPV), and community (e.g., collective self-efficacy) correlates of these behaviors. A series of analyses will be conducted to determine the correlates of IPV perpetration and bystander intervention. Implications of these findings for future research and IPV prevention and bystander intervention programming with young adults in rural communities will be discussed.

Session   H6   Tuesday 7/10/2012   1:00pm-2:15pm   Lear

Cognitive Processes in Survivors of IPV

Michelle Lilly   *Panel Overview Abstract*
Michelle Lilly – Northern Illinois University

The central role of cognitive processes in the development of psychopathology, and recovery, post-trauma has been demonstrated. An increased focus on cognitions as specifically related to survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) has also been observed, particularly emphasizing how cognitions are impacted by violent victimization. Yet, insight into how cognitive processes and associated cognitions enhance risk for interpersonal revictimization, adverse mental health, and violence perpetration among survivors of IPV has remained limited. Further, research has been restricted to predominantly quantitative methodology, which limits our ability to learn directly from the perspective and words of survivors. This panel presentation uses mixed methodology with a sample of female IPV survivors from the community to evaluate how cognitions and cognitive processes are centrally implicated in the following: meaning making and psychopathology following IPV exposure, the decision to stay or leave a violent relationship and risk for revictimization, and perpetration of IPV against male partners. Given that cognitions are amenable to change with intervention, and that cognitive alterations extend to behavioral change, implications for intervention with women that have been victimized by, and have perpetrated, intimate partner violence will be discussed.

Ban Hong (Phylice) Lim   *Trauma and Cognitions: How Do Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence Make Sense of their Abuse?*
Phylice Lim - Northern Illinois University, Christine Valdez - Northern Illinois University, Michelle Lilly - Northern Illinois University

Research examining meaning making in the aftermath of trauma, particularly intimate partner victimization by women, has proliferated in recent years. Yet, research has been restricted by quantitative methods and a focus on single distressing events, yielding data that may be limited in scope and may not fully capture variations in meaning-making or those specifically experienced by IPV (intimate partner violence) survivors. In the present study, qualitative methods were used to inspect meaning-making cognitions among a community sample of IPV survivors. Twenty five interview transcripts were analyzed. The use of consensus coding revealed eight overarching categories of meaning making related to participant's history of IPV. The most widely endorsed cognition was self-blaming. Other meaning making strategies included justification for the abuser, acceptance of violence and intergenerational transmission of violence (IGTV) as normative, attribution to karmic or godly intervention, minimization and social comparison, reappraisal/opportunity for growth, and absence of protective figure. Additionally, a handful of women had failed to make sense of their abuse. Implications of the identified meaning making cognitions with respect to adaptiveness and intervention are discussed.

Mary Catherine   ***The Influence of World Assumptions in Victim Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence***
Mary Catherine Mercer - Northern Illinois University, Michelle Lilly - Northern Illinois University

Estimates place female perpetration rates of physical and psychological aggression equivalent to male perpetration (Lawrence, Yoon, Langer, & Ro, 2009). Yet, there is limited research that identifies factors that enhance risk for female perpetration, leading to a dearth of information on areas for intervention. The current study sought to examine whether female IPV perpetration was related to cognitions about the world that are often disrupted following trauma exposure. A community sample of 254 women (114 IPV victims) participated by means of self-report questionnaires. World assumptions were significantly negatively correlated with both IPV perpetration and victimization. Specifically, the use of psychological aggression was negatively correlated with benevolence of people ($r = -.244$, $p < .001$) such that increasing amounts of psychological aggression was correlated with fewer beliefs about the kindness of people. Physical aggression was negatively correlated with benevolence of people ($r = -.165$, $p < .001$) and self worth ($r = -.247$, $p < .001$) such that increasing amounts of physical aggression was correlated with fewer beliefs about the kindness of people and self worth. Several moderation models that predict perpetration are proposed and implications for intervention with female IPV perpetrators are discussed.

Christine Valdez   ***"You Build the Bottom Block as Crooked, It's Going to Make the Whole Tower Crooked": Trajectories of Victimization in The Lives of Intimate Partner Violence Survivors***
Christine Valdez - Northern Illinois University, Phylice Lim - Northern Illinois University, Michelle Lilly - Northern Illinois University

Interest in the mechanisms by which childhood maltreatment can lead to adult intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization is growing, although limited research has examined these mechanisms directly from the words of victims. Women who had experienced IPV in the previous 6 months were recruited to participate in this study, which contained both a quantitative and audio recorded qualitative component. A random sample of 23 narratives was selected for inclusion in this study. Narratives were examined using constant comparative analysis to identify codes that emerged from the data. Thematic analysis was then used to categorize different trajectories experienced by the participants. Examining childhood histories, two victimization trajectories were identified, emotional trauma and physical trauma, which were associated with revictimization in adulthood in the form of IPV. The emotional trauma trajectory was associated with a desire for intimacy and deficits in navigating interpersonal relationships. Problematic interpersonal schemas and a fear of loneliness swayed many of these women to stay with an abusive partner. The physical trauma trajectory was associated with desensitization and normalization of violence. Problematic interpersonal schemas, and the belief that the experience of violence is normal, promoted tolerance of IPV.

Melissa London   ***Schematic Response Patterns in IPV Survivors and Posttraumatic Distress***
Melissa London - Northern Illinois University, Michelle Lilly - Northern Illinois

Research has shown that exposure to interpersonal trauma such as intimate partner violence (IPV) disrupts cognitive schemas. Incongruence between the survivor's current schemas and the traumatic experience may result in psychopathology such as Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or depression. Theorists and researchers have proposed and examined several response patterns that survivors engage in when attempting to resolve this incongruence. Survivors may assimilate the event into existing schematic beliefs by engaging in self-blame or denial, accommodate the event by changing beliefs or schemas, or over-accommodate the event by engaging in extreme schema changes. Data was originally collected from 254 survivors of IPV. The current study examined appraisals of trauma, cognitions about the world, and mental health one year after initial data collection to determine the effects of assimilation and over-accommodation processes. Data collection is ongoing. Preliminary correlational analyses revealed that over-accommodation processes, and not assimilation, was significantly related to PTSD symptoms and depressive symptoms at Time 2. The over-accommodation response patterns directly relate to schemas addressed in Cognitive Processing Therapy (CPT). Implications for clinical intervention and future research are discussed.

Session   I5   Tuesday 7/10/2012   2:30pm-3:45pm   Gardner

Female IPV Perpetrators #2

Rachel Kendra   ***The Effects of PTSD, Anger, and Emotion Regulation on Female-Perpetrated IPV***
Rachel Kendra - Northern Illinois University, Kathryn M. Bell - Capital University, Michelle Lilly - Northern Illinois University

Individuals experiencing PTSD symptoms may be more likely to perpetrate intimate partner violence (IPV), particularly male veterans (see Bell & Orcutt, 2009; Taft et al., 2011, for reviews). Chemtob and colleagues (1997) suggest that PTSD activates anger arousal and threat appraisal, increasing risk for aggression. Preliminary research supports this theory with male IPV perpetration (McFall et al., 1999; Orcutt et al., 2003; Taft et al., 2008) and female-perpetrated dating violence (Kendra et al., in press). Emotion dysregulation may exacerbate the effects of PTSD and anger on IPV perpetration (e.g., Marshall et al., 2011). However, the majority of studies have focused on male IPV perpetration, so more research is needed to determine the extent to which these findings extend to female perpetrators. As part of a larger study, 227 community women completed measures of anger management, PTSD symptoms, emotion regulation, and IPV perpetration. Two regressions were run testing the separate effects of the use of escalating strategies and negative partner attributions on physical IPV perpetration. A marginally significant three-way interaction emerged between PTSD, escalating strategies, and emotion regulation predicting physical IPV, and there was a significant three-way interaction between PTSD, negative attributions, and emotion regulation predicting physical IPV.

Benjamin Bailey **Violent Women and their Relationships with their Mothers**
Benjamin Bailey - Center for the Study of Society, Zvi Eisikovits - Center for the Study of Society

This presentation is part of a larger qualitative study examining the experience of women who acted violently towards their intimate male partners. One key theme in the findings indicated the long term negative impact of growing up in violent homes of the women interviewed. While the finding of being at risk of violence from experiencing such violence in the family of origin is consistent with the literature, some of the women we interviewed described a mother who was emotionally distant, "abusive" or "violent", aside a softer non-abusive father. Some possible interactions between the experiences of such mothering and their own violent behavior are presented, adding to the greater puzzle of understanding women's violence towards their male partners. The findings are substantiated by quotes, discussed and some theoretical and practical implications are suggested.

Dominique Damant **An Intersectional Feminist Program for Women Who Use Violence**
Dominique Damant- Université de Montréal, Valérie Roy - Université Laval

For many years there has been a debate concerning women's violence. Many large scale surveys have reached nearly equal numbers, victimization surveys generally show differences when we take severity, intent and consequences into account. There is a general agreement that women can have violent behaviour and that they need gender specific programs to help them. A literature review of existing programs for women with violence problems indicated that most "cut and paste" objectives and means of programs for violent men. Existing programs can generally be divided into two categories: 1) those objectives aim social control of the violence and 2) those who work both on the violence and social change. This presentation gives an account of the experimentation of a feminist program developed in Québec that aims at reducing violence but in a social change perspective. The 15 week-program is divided in three modules: 1) Violence, 2) Socialization, 3) Life conditions. We will present the program, its philosophy, objectives and activities as well as the result of the participants' and animator's perception of the program. We are presently developing an evaluation, using a participative research strategy with the help of the first women and practitioners who experimented the program. This will be discussed.

Session **I6** **Tuesday 7/10/2012** **2:30pm-3:45pm** **Lear**

IPV in Context #2

Rochelle Dalla **"All the Men Here Have the Peter Pan Syndrome- They Don't Want to Grow Up": Navajo Adolescent Mothers' Intimate Partner Relationships... 15 Years Later**
Rochelle L. Dalla - University of Nebraska-Lincoln

 Few studies have examined the intimate relationships between adolescent mothers and their male partners, fewer still have examined these relationships over an extended period of time. Further, the literature is overwhelming represented by Black and Caucasian youth residing in urban areas. To date, no studies exist describing adolescent parenting among contemporary Navajo Native American women other than those published by the PI over a decade ago. In 1992 and 1995, interview and survey data were collected from 29 Navajo Native American adolescent mothers residing on the Navajo reservation. In 2007 and 2008, data were collected from 21 of the original 29 (72%). Guided by feminist family theory, this investigation sought to: (1) examine Navajo adolescent mothers' intimate partner relationships during the transition to parenthood; (2) identify themes in the young mothers' intimate partnerships across time; and (3) assess participants' psycho-social assess participants' psycho-social well-being in adulthood. Four themes emerged in the women's long-term intimate relationships, including, limited emotional and financial support, substance abuse, infidelity, and severe partner violence. For most, these relationships challenges began during adolescence and continued unabated throughout adulthood. Implications of the findings and suggestions for future research are discussed.

Sujata Ghosh **Defining the Empowerment Process: Perspectives from Asian DV Survivors and their Advocates**
Sujata Ghosh - Asian Task Force Against DV, Jocelyn Chu - Institute of Community Health, Carolyn Leung Rubin - Tufts Medical Center
Background: The Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence employs an "empowerment" model of practice by providing survivors access to appropriate services (e.g. legal, housing, financial, etc.) and ensuring the successful attainment of these services. The growing body of literature describes empowerment as a process of gaining mastery over one's affairs, as opposed to the attainment of a specific end goal. Aims: To describe how ATASK clients and advocates define "empowerment" as an outcome of service delivery at ATASK and investigate perceived barriers and facilitators of the empowerment process. Methods: Community based participatory research approach was used to conduct the formative research. A research team consisting of academic partners, ATASK staff and a former ATASK client were assembled to inform the creation of the focus group guide and pre-survey and guide the research process. A total of three focus groups were conducted in three different languages: Hindi and Chinese (with ATASK clients) and English (with staff).Initial findings were presented to staff and clients at ATASK for feedback. The study was approved by the Tufts University School of Medicine IRB. Conclusions: Findings will provide an insight into how the empowerment process is perceived and defined by language/cultural groups (Hindi vs Chinese speaking survivors) and between clients and their advocates.

Session   I7   Tuesday 7/10/2012   2:30pm-3:45pm   Ballroom

Experienced Researchers Reflect on Violence Research: A 20X20 Session

Sherry Hamby   *20 x 20 Overview Abstract*
                             Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South

A variety of short talk formats have emerged in the last 10 to 15 years. All of them are meant to provide a new, faster-paced, idea-sharing forum to help facilitate communication among professionals in the same field. **20 x 20 presentations** are fast-paced slide presentations. The name comes from the standardized format: each presentation is 20 slides set on a 20-second automatic advance (totaling 6 minutes, 40 seconds). 20X20 presentations are usually more "big picture" or even personal reflections on a discipline. In this panel, experienced researchers have been asked to reflect on their own and the field's past work and to help us move the field forward. It is an opportunity to hear their accumulated wisdom in an innovative format.

Vicki Banyard: *Go Big or Go Home: Reaching a More Integrated View of Violence Prevention*

Ernestine Briggs-King: *Reflections on Resilience*

Rich Tolman: *Child is Father to the Man: Men's Positive Motivation for Violence Prevention*

Sandi Stith: *Unhappy Bedfellows: Politics and Progress in IPV Treatment*

Tami Sullivan: *Think Outside: Advancing Risk and Protective Factor Research Beyond the IPV Box*

Linda Williams: *Youth on the Streets: Safety and Survival in Whose Hands?*

Dorothy Espelage: *What's Missing from Bullying Prevention*

Chris Murphy*: Social Cognition and IPV Perpetration: It Is (and Is Not) What You Think*

Sherry Hamby: *So Many Articles, So Little Time: Advancing Science in the Era of Information Overload*

Session   J4   Tuesday 7/10/2012   4:00pm-5:15pm   Amphitheater

Closing Town Hall

Sherry Hamby &   *Overview Abstract*
David Finkelhor   Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South, David Finkelhor – University of New Hampshire

Our program will end this year with an opportunity to gather one last time as a group. This town hall will provide a forum for a facilitated discussion. We hope to hear from participants what you learned during the conference and what data or ideas gave you the most food for thought. We are interested in having an open conversation on agenda setting for future research on violence. In addition, we are interested in general conference feedback. We hope you are able to join us. If you are not able to join us and would like to contribute to the discussion, feel free to approach either of us beforehand with your ideas or comments (in written or verbal form). We look forward to seeing everyone again soon and wish you all safe travels home.

SECTION VI

Presenter List by Session

Presenter List by Session

A

Allbaugh, Lucy	C6
Auslander, Wendy	A3

B

Bailey, Benjamin	I5
Banyard, Victoria	WS #5, A7, D4, F8, I7
Barnett, Erin	E3
Bartlett, Shelby	POS
Bell, Margret	B2, H3
Bennett Cattaneo, Lauren	B2, H3
Bennett, Sidney	F8
Bentley, Kelly	POS
Bologna, Michael	POS
Bonnano, Rebecca	B3
Boonzaier, Floretta	B3
Bouvier, Samantha	POS
Brady, Patrick	F5
Brassard, Audrey	G1
Briggs, James	POS
Briggs-King, Ernestine	Plenary, I7
Brown, Shaquanna	POS
Brownridge, Douglas	POS

C

Calton, Jenna	H3
Cantos, Arthur	F3
Capaldi, Deborah M.	H4
Cappa, Claudia	A1
Cavanaugh, Courtenay	E7
Celi, Elizabeth	D5
Chandrasekaran, Chetna	POS
Chew, Diane	POS
Choi, Anna W.M.	F2
Coker, Ann	F1, G3
Collin-Vezina, Delphine	B5
Corvo, Kenneth	G5
Côté, Isabelle	D6
Crane, Cory	F4
Cross, Elizabeth	H2
Cross, Theodore	WS #2, E2
Cuevas, Carlos	WS #3, C1, D1
Cyr, Katie	B1

D

Da Costa, Gloria	H2
Dalla, Rochelle	I6
Damant, Dominique	D6, I5
Dardis, Christina	C5, D4
Dear-Healey, Sally	D2
Delaney Lutz, Aimée	B1
Desmarais, Sarah	H4
Dishon, Amanda	A6
Dobbins, Ashley	POS
Dodge-Reyome, Nancy	POS
Dore, Martha	POS
Douglas, Emily	B5
Dowd, Lynn	F3
Dunn, Jessica	B2

E

Easton, Caroline	F4
Easton, Scott	E7
Edwards, Katie	C1, H5
Ehrensaft, Miriam	Lunch Tues
Emerson, Beth	C6
Espelage, Dorothy	Lunch Mon, D1,I7
Esaki, Nina	F5

F

Fabelo, Humberto	A3
Fanslow, Janet	F2
Farber, Naomi	C6
Fast, Elizabeth	E1
Fauchier, Angele	D7, G6
Finkelhor, David	Bfast Mon, C4
Fluke, John	A4
Franchek-Roa, Kathleen	G6

G

Gabrielli, Joy	E1
Geffner, Robert	WS #1
Ghosh, Sujata	I6
Gibson, Chris	B6
Giguere, Claudine	H2
Godbout, Natacha	C3
Goldstein, Daniel A.	F3
Goodman, Lisa	F8
Gushwa, Melinda	F5

H

Hakala, Kori	POS
Hamby, Sherry	C4, D1, I7
Hamel, John	G5
Harper, Bianca	POS
Hartge, John	A4
Hartinger-Saunders, Robin	H1
Hellmuth, Julianne	D2
Helton, Jesse	F6
Henrie, Joye	POS
Henry, Colleen	E2
Hines, Denise	WS # 4, D5
Hiraoka, Regina	POS
Holden, George	POS
Horst, Kyle	POS
Hughes, Honore	POS

J

Jaquier, Veronique	C2
Jeleniewski, Stacy	POS
Jenkins, E. Lynn	Lunch Mon
Johnson, Shannon	POS
Johnston, Jennifer	POS
Jones, Alysha	POS
Jones, Lisa	A4, G4

K

Kalergis, Karen Irene	POS
Karlsson, Marie	E6, G2
Kelley, Erika	C5, D4
Kelly, Patricia J	A6
Kelmendi, Kalterina	D6
Kendra, Rachel	I5
Khaw, Lyndal Bee Lian	POS
King, David	POS
Klika, Bart	F7
Koeppel, Maria	D2
Kotch, Jonathan	C2
Kulkarni, Shanti	F5

L

Lam, Gloria Ling Lee	A2
Lambert, Teri	H4
Langhinrichsen-Rohling,	H4
Lanier, Paul	E3, F7
Lapierre, Simon	H1
Larsen, Sadie	B2
Latta, Rachel E.	H3, F8
Lee, Yoona	POS
Leeb, Rebecca	F7
Lessard, Geneviève	E5
Leventhal, John	WS #1
Levine, Kathryn	H1
Lim, Ban Hong (Phylice)	H6
Lipsky, Sherry	G1
Liu, Sabrina	A5
Logan, Laura	POS
Logan-Greene, Patricia	D2
London, Melissa	H6
Loya, Rebecca	C5
Lynch, Kellie	POS

M

Mankowski, Eric	B3, D1
Manning, Liviah	E4
Marshall, Jane	B5
Mattingly, Marybeth	H5
McLeod, David	F1
Mendez, Marcos	POS
Mercer, Mary Catherine	H6
Mercy, James	Lunch Tues
Merrick, Melissa	Lunch Mon
Michel-Smith, Yahayra	D7
Milne, Lise	E6
Mitchell, Kimberly	B4, G4
Moagi, Sophie	C5
Moynihan, Mary M.	POS
Muller, Paul	POS
Murphy, Christopher	F3, I7
Murphy, Megan	A3

N

Navarro, Jordana	G5
Nguyen, Di	C2
Nicksa, Sarah	G3
Nooner, Kate	E6

O

Oberleitner, Lindsay	F4
Overbeek, Mathilde	E4

P

Palmer, Jane	G3
Parks, Sharyn	E3
Péloquin, Katherine	POS
Perzow, Sarah	POS
Petretic, Patricia	C6, G2
Pfeffer, Rebecca	F6
Pinchevsky, Gillian	POS, C2

R

Rambrich, Nurita	POS
Relyea, Mark	POS
Renner, Lynette	E7
Restrepo, Alexandra	A1, C3, F2
Rich, Karen	G5
Richardson, Hannah	D3
Rine, Christine	E1
Rizzo, Christie	F1
Roberts, Yvonne	H1
Rodgers, Philip	POS
Rosenbaum, Alan	G1
Ross, Jody	POS
Rothschild, Jordan	POS
Roy, Valerie	A5
Rutledge, Ericka	POS

S

Sabina, Chiara	D1
Sabri, Bushra	POS
Salis, Katie Lee	C3
Salwen, Jessica	E5
Sell, Jody	E1
Shen, April	POS
Shields, Nancy	C3
Shultz, Norah	H2
Sloan-Power, Elizabeth	POS
Smith Stover, Carla	F4
Snarr, Jeffery	A1
St. Pierre, Valessa	D4
Stapleton, Jane	WS # 5, A7
Stith, Sandra	A5, I7
Straus, Murray	Bfast Mon, D7, Bfast Tues
Sullivan, Rose	D3
Sullivan, Tami	B6, I7

T

Taillieu, Tamara	POS, D7
Tansill, Erin	D4
Taussig, Heather	E5
Tembo, Boitumelo	C1
Tierolf, Bas	E4
Tiwari, Agnes	A2
Tolman, Richard	C1, I7
Tracas, Ashley	POS
Travis, Wendy	F2

U

Ullman, Sarah E   G1

V

Valdez, Christine   H6
Van Niekerk, Taryn   B3
Vanderminden, Jennifer   F6

W

Walsh, Wendy   G4
Walters, Mikel   D3, Lunch Mon
Warren, Peter   D5
Wasarhaley, Nesa   POS
Wekerle, Christine   G2
Williams, Linda   A7, I7
Winstok, Zeev   A1
Wlodarczyk, Joanna   B1
Wolak, Janis   B4
Wright, Margaret   B6

Y

Yalcinkaya, Alev   D7
Ye, Qihua   D6
Yoon, Sun Young   POS

SECTION VII

Presenter Address List

Presenter Address List

Allbaugh, Lucy
Miami University
Psychology
4280 Defender Dr, #206
Cincinnati, OH 45252 USA
allbaulj@muohio.edu

Alvarez, Nechsma
Human Resources Assistant
ANDRUS
1156 North Broadway
Yonkers, NY 10701
NAlvarez@jdam.org

Auslander, Wendy
Washington University
School of Social Work
1 Brookings Drive, Campus Box 1196
St Louis, MO 63130 USA
wendyaus@wustl.edu

Bailey, Benjamin
University of Haifa
Social Work
Mt. Carmel
Haifa Israel
bailey@soc.haifa.ac.il

Banyard, Victoria
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
10 Library Way
Durham, NH 03824 USA
victoria.banyard@unh.edu

Barnett, Erin
Dartmouth Trauma Interventions Research Center
Dartmouth Medical School
2 Anderson Street
Claremont, NH 03743 USA
erin.r.barnett@dartmouth.edu

Bartlett, Shelby
Sewanee, the University of the South
Psychology
735 University Avenue
Sewanee, TN 37383 USA
shelbyabartlett@gmail.com

Bell, Margret
Dept of Veterans Affairs
150 S. Huntington Ave, 116B-3
Boston, MA 02130 USA
margret.bell@va.gov

Bennett, Sidney
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
1931 Woodbury Ave #306
Portsmouth, NH 03801 USA
Sidney.Bennett@unh.edu

Bennett Cattaneo, Lauren
George Mason University
Department of Psychology
4400 University Dr MS 3F5
Fairfax, VA 22030 USA
lcattane@gmu.edu

Bentley, Kelly
University of Maine Farmington
Community Health
293 Porter Hill Road
Farmington, ME 04938 USA
kelly.bentley@maine.edu

Bologna, Michael
The College of Saint Rose
Counseling
1009 Madison Avenue
Albany, NY 12203 USA
bolognam@strose.edu

Bonnano, Rebecca
SUNY Empire State College
Center for Distance Learning
325 Hudson St.
New York, NY 10013 USA
rebecca.bonanno@esc.edu

Boonzaier, Floretta
University of Cape Town
Psychology
Private Bag X3 Rondebosch
Cape Town, South Africa
Floretta.Boonzaier@uct.ac.za

Bouvier, Samantha
University of New Hampshire
GSS 10957
Durham, NH 03824 USA
smu83@unh.edu

Brady, Patrick
Boise State University
Criminal Justice
300 E Mallard Dr.
Boise, ID 83706 USA
patbrady@u.boisestate.edu

Brassard, Audrey
Universite de Sherbrooke and CRIPCAS
Psycholoy
2500, Boul. Universite
Sherbrooke, Canada
A.Brassard@usherbrooke.ca

Briggs, James
University of Leeds
Institute of Psychological Sciences
Seven Pitt Lane, Gringley on the Hill
Doncaster, South Yorkshire, United Kingdom
J.T.Briggs03@leeds.ac.uk

Briggs-King, Ernestine
Duke University Medical Center/CCFH
Department of Psychiatry
3518 Westgate Dr Ste 100
Durham, NC 27707 USA
brigg014@mc.duke.edu

Brown, Shaquanna
Montclair State University
Psychology
95 North 3rd Street
Paterson, NJ 07522 USA
browns34@mail.montclair.edu

Brownridge, Douglas
University of Manitoba
Family Social Sciences
35 Chancellor's Circle
Winnipeg, Canada
brownrid@cc.umanitoba.ca

Calton, Jenna
George Mason University
Psychology
4400 University Drive MSN 3F5
Fairfax, VA 22030 USA
jcalton@gmu.edu

Cantos, Arthur
Rosalind Franklin University of
Medicine & Science
Psychology
3333 Green Bay Rd.
North Chicago, IL 60064 USA
arthur.cantos@rosalindfranklin.edu

Capaldi, Deborah M.
Oregon Social Learning Center
160 E 4th Ave
Eugene, OR 97401 USA
deborahc@oslc.org

Cappa, Claudia
UNICEF
Statistics and Monitoring
UNICEF HOUSE
New York, NY 10017 USA
ccappa@unicef.org

Cavanaugh, Courtenay
Rutgers University
Psychology
311 North Fifth Street
Camden, NJ 08102 USA
cocavana@camden.rutgers.edu

Celi, Elizabeth
Elements Integrated Health Consulting
PO Box 844
Mornington, Australia
info@drceli.com.au

Chandrasekaran, Chetna
Yale University
2 Livingston St. Apt 21
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
chetna.chandrasekaran@yale.edu

Chew, Diane
Macquarie University
Psychology
7/49 Bellevue Ave
Greenwich, NSW, Australia
diane-hsiao-yuan.chew@students.mq.edu.au

Choi, Anna W.M.
The University of Hong Kong
Social Work and Social Administration
Pokfulam, Hong Kong, China
annachoi@socwork.hku.hk

Coker, Ann
University of Kentucky
800 Rose St C-371
Lexington, KY 40536 USA
ann.coker@uky.edu

Collin-Vezina, Delphine
McGill University
School of Social Work
3506 University, suite 321A
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
delphine.collin-vezina@mcgill.ca

Corvo, Kenneth
Syracuse University
School of Social Work
407 Sims Hall
Syracuse, NY 13244 USA
kncorvo@syr.edu

Côté, Isabelle
University of Ottawa
School of Social Work
1 Stewart Street
Ottawa, Canada
icote066@uottawa.ca

Crane, Cory
Yale University
Department of Psychiatry
1 Long Wharf Drive Suite 7
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
cacrane@purdue.edu

Cross, Elizabeth
Cross Associates
Strategic Learning and Program Research
71 Medford Street
Arlington, MA 02474 USA
crossassoc@gmail.com

Cross, Theodore
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Children and Family Research Center
71 Medford St.
Arlington, MA 02474 USA
tpcross@illinois.edu

Cuevas, Carlos
Northeastern University
School of Criminology of Criminal Justice
204 Churchill Hall/360 Huntington Ave
Boston, MA 02115 USA
c.cuevas@neu.edu

Cyr, Katie
Universite du Quebec en Outaouais (UQO)
Psychoéducation et Psychologie
5, Rue Saint-Joseph
St-Jerome, Quebec, Canada
katie.cyr1@gmail.com

Da Costa, Gloria
UNISA
Criminology and Security Science
P O Box 392, Unisa, 0003
Pretoria, South Africa
dcostge@unisa.ac.za

Dalla, Rochelle
University of Nebraska- Lincoln
Child, Youth and Family Studies
ASH 102b, 60th & Dodge St.
Omaha, NE 68182 USA
dalla@unomaha.edu

Damant, Dominique
Université de Montréal
Social Work
C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-ville
Montréal, Québec, Canada
dominique.damant@umontreal.ca

Dardis, Christina
Ohio University
Psychology
200 Porter Hall
Athens, OH 45701 USA
cd126408@ohio.edu

Dear-Healey, Sally
Binghamton University
Sociology
607 South Street
Endicott, NY 13760 USA
sdear@binghamton.edu

Delaney Lutz, Aimée
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
Horton Social Science Center, 20 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824 USA
mvh3@wildcats.unh.edu

Desmarais, Sarah
University of South Florida
Mental Health Law & Policy
13301Bruce. B. Downs Blvd (MHC2735)
Tampa, FL 33612 USA
sdesmarais@usf.edu

Dishon, Amanda
University of Louisville
Kent School of Social Work
695 Smith Lane
New Liberty, KY 40355 USA
ajdish01@louisville.edu

Dobbins, Ashley
George Mason University
Psychology
1201 S Courthouse Rd. #28
Arlington, VA 22204 USA
adobbin2@masonlive.gmu.edu

Dore, Martha
Riverside Community Care, Inc.
The Guidance Center
5 Sacramento Street
Cambridge, MA 02138 USA
mdore@riversidecc.org

Douglas, Emily
Bridgewater State University
Department of Social Work
BOC, 95 Burrill Ave
Bridgewater, MA 02325 USA
emily.douglas@bridgew.edu

Dowd, Lynn
UMass Memorial Med Center
Psychiatry
Ambulatory Psych Clinic, 361 Plantation St
Worcester, MA 01605 USA
lynn.dowd@umassmemorial.org

Dunn, Jessica
George Mason University
Psychology
11108 Cavalier Ct Apt 5E
Fairfax, VA 22030 USA
jdunn9@gmu.edu

Easton, Caroline
Yale School of Medicine
Psychiatry
Box 17, FORDD, 1 Long Wharf
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
Caroline.easton@yale.edu

Easton, Scott
Boston College
Graduate School of Social Work
140 Commonwealth Ave; 207 McGuinn Hall
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467 USA
scott.easton@bc.edu

Edwards, Katie
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
10 Library Way / 104 Conant Hall
Durham, NH 03861 USA
Katie.Edwards@unh.edu

Ehrensaft, Miriam
John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY)
Psychology
445 west 59th Street
New York, NY 10019 USA
mehrensaft@jjay.cuny.edu

Emerson, Beth
Yale-New Haven Children's Hospital
Pediatric Emergency Medicine
115 Lane Street
Hamden, CT 06514 USA
Beth.Emerson@yale.edu

Esaki, Nina
ANDRUS
Sanctuary Institute
1156 North Broadway
Yonkers, NY 10701 USA
NEsaki@jdam.org

Espelage, Dorothy
University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
Department of Educational Psychology
220A Education, 1310 S. Sixth Street
Champaign, IL 61820 USA
espelage@illinois.edu

Fabelo, Humberto
Virginia Commonwealth University
School of Social Work
P. O. Box 842027
Richmond, VA 23227 USA
hefabelo@vcu.edu

Fanslow, Janet
University of Auckland
Social and Community Health, SOPH
Private Bag 92019
Auckland, New Zealand
j.fanslow@auckland.ac.nz

Farber, Naomi
University of South Carolina, Columbia
College of Social Work
902 Sumter Access
Columbia, SC 29208 USA
naomif@mailbox.sc.edu

Fast, Elizabeth
Centre for Reserach on Children and Families
Department of Social Work
3606 University St., Suite 106
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
elizabeth.fast@mcgill.ca

Fauchier, Angele
University of Colorado Denver
Kempe Center/Dept. of Pediatrics
13123 E. 16th Ave B390
Aurora, CO 80045 USA
angele.fauchier@unh.edu

Finkelhor, David
University of New Hampshire
Crimes Against Children Research Center
126 Horton SSC
Durham, NH 03824 USA
david.finkelhor@unh.edu

Fluke, John
Child Protection Research Center
American Humane Association
15884 E Crestridge Cit
Centennial, CO 80112 USA
Jfluke@comcast.net

Franchek-Roa, Kathleen
University of Utah School of Medicine
Pediatrics
8685 Russell Park Rd
Salt Lake City, UT 84121 USA
kathy.franchek@hsc.utah.edu

Gabrielli, Joy
University of Kansas
Clinical Child Psychology Program
3920 Prairie Rose St
Lawrence, KS 66049 USA
joyg@ku.edu

Geffner, Robert
Alliant International University
Institute on Violence, Abuse and Trauma
10065 Old Grove Road
San Diego, CA 92131-1664 USA
bgeffner@pacbell.net

Ghosh, Sujata
Asian Task Force Against Domestic Violence
Asian Shelter and Advocacy Program
PO Box 120108
Boston, MA 02112 USA
sujata@atask.org

Gibson, Chris
University of Florida
Department of Sociology and Criminology & Law
P.O. Box 117330
Gainesville, FL 32611 USA
clgibson@ufl.edu

Giguere, Claudine
Universite de Montreal/GRIP
Psychoeducation
1097 Tiffin
Longueuil, Canada
claudine.giguere@umontreal.ca

Godbout, Natacha
Université du Québec à Montréal UQAM
Sexology
455, René Levesque Est, local W-R165
Montreal, Canada
godbout.natacha@uqam.ca

Goldstein, Daniel A.
Rosalind Franklin University
of Medicine and Science
Psychology
3333 Green Bay Road
North Chicago, Il 60064 USA
daniel.goldstein@my.rfums.org

Goodman, Lisa
Boston College
Counseling and Developmental Psychology
140 Commonwealth Ave, Campion Rm 309
Chestnut Hill, MA 02467 USA
goodmalc@bc.edu

Gushwa, Melinda
Rhode Island College
School of Social Work
600 Mount Pleasant Avenue
Providence, RI 02980 USA
mgushwa@ric.edu

Hakala, Kori
Nova Southeastern University
Center for Psychological Studies
1306 Belmont Place
Boynton Beach, FL 33436 USA
kh704@nova.edu

Hamby, Sherry
Sewanee, the University of the South
Psychology
735 University Avenue
Sewanee, TN 37383 USA
sherry.hamby@sewanee.edu

Hamel, John
John Hamel & Associates
28 Upper Oak Drive
San Rafael, CA 94903 USA
johnmhamel@comcast.net

Harper, Bianca
University of Pennsylvania
1916 Spruce St Apt 2A
Philadelphia, PA 19103 USA
bianca_harper@hotmail.com

Hartge, John
Westat
Human Services
1600 Research Blvd
Rockville, MD 20850 USA
johnhartge@westat.com

Hartinger-Saunders, Robin
Georgia State University
School of Social Work
140 Decatur Street
Atlanta, GA 30303 USA
rsaunders@gsu.edu

Hellmuth, Julianne
Yale University School of Medicine
Psychiatry
389 Whitney Ave
New Haven, CT 06518 USA
julianne.hellmuth@yale.edu

Helton, Jesse
Children and Family Research Center
Social Work
1010 W. Nevada St.
Urbana, IL 61801 USA
jhelton2@illinois.edu

Henrie, Joye
University of Arkansas
Psychology
216 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA
jhenrie@uark.edu

Henry, Colleen
University of California, Berkeley
School of Social Welfare
3339 22nd Street
San Francisco, CA 94110 USA
chenry@berkeley.edu

Hines, Denise
Clark University
Department of Psychology
950 Main St.
Worcester, MA 01610 USA
dhines@clarku.edu

Hiraoka, Regina
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
140 Liberty Lane #6
Sycamore, IL 60178 USA
regina.hiraoka@gmail.com

Holden, George
Southern Methodist University
Department of Psychology
P.O. Box 750442
Dallas, TX 75275 USA
gholden@smu.edu

Horst, Kyle
Kansas State University
Marriage and Family Therapy
108 Campus Creek Complex
Manhattan, KS 66506 USA
horst100@ksu.edu

Hughes, Honore
Saint Louis University
Psychology
3511 Laclede Ave
St. Louis, MO 63103 USA
hugheshm@slu.edu

Jaquier, Veronique
Yale University School of Medicine
Psychiatry
389 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
veronique.jaquier@yale.edu

Jeleniewski, Stacy
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
45A Elm st. Apt. B
Newmarket, NH 03857 USA
stacyjeleniewski@hotmail.com

Jenkins, E. Lynn
Nat. Center for Injury Prevention & Control
Division of Violence Prevention
4770 Buford Highway NE, Mailstop F63
Atlanta, GA   30341 USA
LJenkins@cdc.gov

Johnson, Shannon
Ohio University
Psychology
132 Grosvenor St.
Athens, OH 45701 USA
johnson.shannon.marie@gmail.com

Johnston, Jennifer
Fielding Graduate University
Media Psychology
1802 N. Alabama St.
Silver City, NM 88061 USA
johnstonjenny@yahoo.com

Jones, Alysha
University of Manitoba
Family Social Sciences
54 Shepton Bay
Winnipeg Manitoba, Canada
alysha.d.jones@gmail.com

Jones, Lisa
University of New Hampshire
Crimes Against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr, Ste 106
Durham, NH 03824 USA
lisa.jones@unh.edu

Kalergis, Karen Irene
University of Texas at Austin
Center for Social Work Research, IDVSA
5100 Buffalo Pass
Austin, TX 78745 USA

Karlsson, Marie
University of Arkansas
Psychology
216 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA
mkarlsso@uark.edu

Kelley, Erika
Ohio University
Psychology
200 Porter Hall
Athens, OH 45701 USA
ek315309@ohio.edu

Kelly, Patricia J
University of Missouri-Kansas City
School of Nursing
2464 Charlotte Street
Kansas City, MO 64108 USA
kellypj@umkc.edu

Kelmendi, Kalterina
University of Prishtina
Department of Psychology
Nena Tereza Str., p.n., 10000 Prishtina
Prishtina, Kosovo
rinakelmendi@gmail.com

Kendra, Rachel
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
604 Clayton Circle
Sycamore, IL 60178 USA
rachelk85@gmail.com

Khaw, Lyndal Bee Lian
Montclair State University
Family and Child Studies
1 Normal Avenue
Montclair, NJ 07043 USA
khawl@mail.montclair.edu

King, David
Georgia Health Sciences University
 Library
AB 215
Augusta, GA 30912 USA
dking@nationalcac.org

Klika, Bart
University of Washington
Social Work
4101 15th Ave NE
Seattle, WA 98105 USA
bklika@uw.edu

Koeppel, Maria
Sam Houston State University
2450 Lake Rd #912
Huntsville, TX 77340 USA
mkoeppel@shsu.edu

Kotch, Jonathan
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill
Department of Maternal & Child Health
CB #7445 Rosenau Hall
Chapel Hill, NC 27599-7445 USA
jonathan_kotch@unc.edu

Kulkarni, Shanti
University of North Carolina, Charlotte
Social Work
9201 University City Blvd.
Charlotte, NC 28223 USA
skulkar4@uncc.edu

Lam, Gloria Ling Lee
University of Hong Kong
School of Nursing
4/F, William MW Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road,
Pokfulam, Hong Kong, China
aquarius_gloria@hotmail.com

Lambert, Teri
Partner Abuse Journal
525 Hancock Dr.
Americus, GA 31709 USA
lambertvawconsult@ymail.com

Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Jennifer
University of South Alabama
Psychology Department
320 Life Sciences Building
Mobile, AL 36688 USA
jlr@usouthal.edu

Lanier, Paul
Washington University in St. Louis
Brown School of Social Work
700 Rosedale Ave
St. Louis, MO 63112 USA
planier@wustl.edu

Lapierre, Simon
University of Ottawa
School of Social Work
1 Stewart Street, Office 113
Ottawa, Canada
simon.lapierre@uottawa.ca

Larsen, Sadie
VA Boston HCS
37 Sheridan St. #2
Boston, MA 02130 USA
sadieelarsen@gmail.com

Latta, Rachel E.
ENRM Veterans Hospital
New England MIRECC
Psychology Service, 116B, 200 Springs Road
Bedford, MA 01730 USA
relatta@gmail.com

Lee, Yoona
Brandeis University
Psychology
80 Hope Ave. #115
Waltham, MA 02453 USA
yoona@brandeis.edu

Leeb, Rebecca
Centers for Disease Control & Prevention
Child Development Studies Team
1825 Century Center Blvd, Mailstop E88
Atlanta, GA 30333 USA
rleeb@cdc.gov

Lessard, Geneviève
Université Laval
School of Social Work
1030, avenue des Sciences-Humaines
Quebec, Canada
genevieve.lessard@svs.ulaval.ca

Leventhal, John
Yale University
Department of Pediatrics
School of Medicine
PO Box 3333
New Haven, CT 06520 USA
john.leventhal@yale.edu

Levine, Kathryn
University of Manitoba
Faculty of Social Work
5th floor Tier Building
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
levineka@cc.umanitoba.ca

Lim, Ban Hong (Phylice)
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
NIU 400 PM Building
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
blim1@niu.edu

Lipsky, Sherry
University of Washington
Department of Psychiatry & Behavioral Science
Harborview Medical Center, Box 359911, 325 9th
Seattle, WA 98104 USA
lipsky@u.washington.edu

Liu, Sabrina
Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard U
MGH Laboratory of Adult Development
151 Merrimac St., 2nd Floor
Boston, MA 02114 USA
SLIU20@partners.org

Logan, Laura
Yale University
Psychology
2 Livingston Street, Apt A21
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
loganla011@gmail.com

Logan-Greene, Patricia
University at Buffalo
School of Social Work
685 Baldy Hall
Buffalo, NY 14260 USA
pblogang@buffalo.edu

London, Melissa
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
220 East Hillcrest Drive Apt. 2207
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
melissa.j.london@gmail.com

Loya, Rebecca
Brown University
Taubman Center for Public Policy
4 Cottage Circle
Somerville, MA 02144 USA
beccaloya@brandeis.edu

Mankowski, Eric
Portland State University
Psychology
PO Box 751
Portland, OR 97207 USA
mankowskie@pdx.edu

Manning, Liviah
University of Rochester
Clinical and Social Sciences in Psychology
Meliora Hall RC Box 270266
Rochester, NY 14627 USA
lmanning@psych.rochester.edu

Marshall, Jane
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Social Work
1010 W. Nevada
Urbana, IL 61801 USA
jmarsha3@illinois.edu

Mattingly, Marybeth
University of New Hampshire
Family Research Laboratory
126 Horton SSC
Durham, NH 03824 USA
beth.mattingly@unh.edu

McLeod, David
Virginia Commonwealth University
Center for Teaching Excellence | Social Work
Harris Hall 1015 Floyd Avenue, Suite 5116c
Richmond, VA 23284 USA
damcleod@mac.com

Mendez, Marcos
Kansas State University
Family Studies and Human Services
139 Campus Creek Complex
Manhattan, KS 66506 USA
mmendez@ksu.edu

Mercer, Mary Catherine
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
Psychology-Computer Science Bldg
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
marycmercer@gmail.com

Mercy, James
CDC/National Center for Injury
Prevention and Control MS K-60
4770 Buford Highway NE
Atlanta, GA 30341 USA
jam2@cdc.gov

Merrick, Melissa
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Department of Violence Prevention
4770 Buford Hwy NE, MS F64
Atlanta, GA   30341 USA
mmerrick@cdc.gov

Michel-Smith, Yahayra
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
20 Academic Way
Durham, NH 03824 USA
ycq4@unh.edu

Milne, Lise
McGill University
Social Work
3506 University, Suite 106
Montreal, Quebec, Canada
lise.milne@mcgill.ca

Mitchell, Kimberly
University of New Hampshire
Crimes against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Drive, Ste.106
Durham, NH 03824 USA
Kimberly.Mitchell@unh.edu

Moagi, Sophie
University of Botswana
Psychology
P/Bag UB 00705
Gaborone, Botswana
moagis@mopipi.ub.bw

Moynihan, Mary M.
Prevention Innovations
Women's Studies and Justice Studies Programs
203 Huddleston Hall, 73 Main Street
Durham, NH 03824 USA
marym@unh.edu

Muller, Paul
University of Mount Union
Sociology and Criminal Justice
1972 Clark Avenue
Alliance, OH 44601 USA
mullerpa@mountunion.edu

Murphy, Christopher
University of Maryland- Baltimore County
Department of Psychology
1000 Hilltop Cir
Baltimore, MD 21250 USA
chmurphy@umbc.edu

Murphy, Megan
Ohio University
Psychology
200 Porter Hall, Ohio University
Athens, OH 45701 USA
mm195407@ohio.edu

Navarro, Jordana
University of Central Florida
Sociology
4000 Central Florida Blvd
Orlando, FL 32816 USA
jordana@ucf.edu

Naz, Ambreen
Water & Power Development Authority
Land Acquistion & Resettlement Wing
House no 211,Gayyum Block, Mustafa Town
Lahore, Pakistan
decent492@yahoo.com

Nguyen, Di
John Jay College of Criminal Justice, CUNY
Forensic Psychology
899 Tenth Ave.
New York, NY 10019 USA
di.nguyen@jjay.cuny.edu

Nicksa, Sarah
Widener University
Criminal Justice
1 Chester Place
Chester, PA 19013 USA
scnicksa@widener.edu

Nooner, Kate
Montclair State University
Nathan Kline Institute
Psychology
1 Normal Ave, Dickson Hall
Montclair, NJ 07043 USA
noonerk@mail.montclair.edu

Oberleitner, Lindsay
Yale University School of Medicine
Division of Substance Abuse
495 Congress Ave., 2nd Floor, PTS/MRU
New Haven, CT 06519 USA
lindsay.oberleitner@yale.edu

O'Leary, K. Daniel
State University of New York at Stonybrook
Department of Psychology
411 Psychology B
Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA
doleary@notes.cc.sunysb.edu

Overbeek, Mathilde
VU University, EMGO
Clinical Child and Family Studies
Van der Boechorststraat 1
Amsterdam, Netherlands
m.m.overbeek@vu.nl

Palmer, Jane
American University
4400 Massachusetts Avenue NW
Washington, DC 20016 USA
Jp5543a@american.edu

Parks, Sharyn
CDC-Nat Ctr for Injury Prevention & Control
Division of Violence Prevention
4770 Buford Hwy, NE MS F64
Atlanta, GA 30084 USA
svp2@cdc.gov

Péloquin, Katherine
University of Montreal
Psychology
90, Avenue Vincent d'Indy
Montreal, Canada
katherine_peloquin@hotmail.com

Perzow, Sarah
The Kempe Center
1975 Grant St. #503
Denver, CO 80203 USA
sarah.perzow@gmail.com

Petretic, Patricia
University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
Department of Psychology
111 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA
petretic@uark.edu

Pfeffer, Rebecca
Northeastern University
School of Criminology and Criminal Justice
360 Huntington Avenue, 400 Churchill Hall
Boston, MA 02115 USA
r.pfeffer@neu.edu

Pierce, Lois
University of Missouri, St Louis
Department of Social Work
8001 Natural Bridge Road
St Louis, MO 63121 USA
piercel@umsl.edu

Pinchevsky, Gillian
University of South Carolina
Criminology and Criminal Justice
1305 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29208 USA
gillianp@mailbox.sc.edu

Rambrich, Nurita
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Forensic Psychology
97-39 105 Street, Ozone Park
Queens, NY 11416 USA
nurita_rambrich@yahoo.com

Relyea, Mark
University of Illinois at Chicago
Community and Prevention Research
2058 N. Albany Ave. 2F
Chicago, IL 60647 USA
markrelyea@gmail.com

Renner, Lynette
University of Iowa
School of Social Work
308 North Hall
Iowa City, IA 52242 USA
lynette-renner@uiowa.edu

Restrepo, Alexandra
University of Antioquia
School of Public Health
Calle 62 N° 52-59 of. 201
Medellín, Colombia
cheres80@gmail.com

Rich, Karen
Marywood University
Social Work
241 Dug Hill Rd.
Hurley, NY 12443 USA
krich@maryu.marywood.edu

Richardson, Hannah
Clark University
Psychology
950 Main St.
Worcester, MA 01610 USA
hrichardson@clarku.edu

Rine, Christine
Plymouth State University
Social Work
Social Work Department MSC 57, 17 High Street
Plymouth, NH 03264 USA
cmrine@plymouth.edu

Rizzo, Christie
Bradley/Hasbro Children's Research Center
Coro West, Suite 204
1 Hoppin Street
Providence, RI 02903 USA
Christie_Rizzo@brown.edu

Roberts, Yvonne
Yale University
School of Medicine
389 Whitney Avenue
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
yvonne.roberts@yale.edu

Rodgers, Philip
American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
140 Prospect St.
Wallingford, VT 05773 USA
philiplrodgers@yahoo.com

Rosenbaum, Alan
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
27647 Gerry Lane
Sycamore, IL 60178 USA
arosenbaum@niu.edu

Ross, Jody
Indiana-Purdue University, Fort Wayne
Department of Psychology
2101 E Coliseum Blvd
Fort Wayne, IN 46805 USA
rossj@ipfw.edu

Rothschild, Jordan
Sewanee, The University of the South
Psychology
735 University Avenue
Sewanee, TN 37383 USA
rothsaj0@sewanee.edu

Roy, Valerie
Universite Laval
School of Social work
1030, Avenue des Sciences-Humaines
Quebec City, Canada
valerie.roy@svs.ulaval.ca

Rutledge, Ericka
Northen Illinois University
Psychology
425 Sam Drive Apt D
Sycamore, IL 60178 USA
ericka321@gmail.com

Sabina, Chiara
Penn State, Harrisburg
Behavioral Sciences
777 W. Harrisburg Pike, Olmsted W311
Middletown, PA 17057 USA
sabina@psu.edu

Sabri, Bushra
Johns Hopkins University
816 N Washington Street
Baltimore, MD 21205 USA
bushrasabri@gmail.com

Salis, Katie Lee
Stony Brook University
Psychology
17 Harriet Lane
Huntington, NY 11743 USA
katieleesalis@gmail.com

Salwen, Jessica
Stony Brook University
Psychology
30 Oakwood Rd
Huntington, NY 11743 USA
jessicasalwen@gmail.com

Sell, Jody
McGill University
Social Work
3015 Sherbrooke Ouest, Apt. 402
Montreal, QZ, Canada
jody.sell@mail.mcgill.ca

Shen, April
National Taiwan University
Department of Social Work
1, Roosevelt Rd., Sec.4
Taipei, Taiwan
acshen@ntu.edu.tw

Shultz, Norah
Penn State University-Abington College
1600 Woodland Road
Abington, PA 19001 USA
nus19@psu.edu

Sloan-Power, Elizabeth
Rutgers University, Newark
Social Work
360 MLK Blvd
Newark, NJ 07012 USA
elisloan@andromeda.rutgers.edu

Smith Stover, Carla
Yale University School of Medicine
Child Study Center
230 S. Frontage Road
New Haven, CT 06520 USA
carla.stover@yale.edu

Snarr, Jeffery
The College at Brockport
Psychology
350 New Campus Dr.
Brockport, NY 14420 USA
jsnarr@brockport.edu

St. Pierre, Valessa
Ohio University
Psychology
200 Porter Hall
Athens, OH 45701 USA
valessastpierre@gmail.com

Stapleton, Jane
University of New Hampshire
Prevention Innovations
73 Main Street
Durham, NH 03824 USA
jgs@unh.edu

Stith, Sandra
Kansas State University
Family Studies and Human Services
101 Campus Creek, Kansas State University
Manhattan, KS 66506 USA
sstith@ksu.edu

Straus, Murray
University of New Hampshire
Family Research Laboratory
20 Academic Way
126 Horton Social Science Ctr.
Durham, NH 03824
murray.straus@unh.edu

Sullivan, Rose
Westfield State College
Social Work
577 Western Avenue
Westfield, MA 01086 USA
rsullivan9393@me.com

Sullivan, Tami
Yale University School of Medicine
Psychiatry
The Consultation Center
389 Whitney Ave
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
tami.sullivan@yale.edu

Taillieu, Tamara
University of Manitoba
Applied Health Sciences
39 Point West Drive
Winnipeg, Canada
umtailli@cc.umanitoba.ca

Tansill, Erin
Ohio University
Clinical Psychology
1083 Marla Ave
Logan, OH 43138 USA
erintansill@gmail.com

Taussig, Heather
University of Colorado Health Sciences Center
Kempe Center
The Gary Pavilion, 13123 E. 16th Ave, B390
Aurora, CO 80045 USA
heather.taussig@childrenscolorado.org

Tembo, Boitumelo
University of Botswana
Psychology
P.O Box 26392
Gborone, Botswana
bvavani84@yahoo.com

Tierolf, Bas
VU University Amsterdam
Clinical Child and Family Studies
Van der Boechorststraat 1
Amsterdam, Netherlands
b.tierolf@vu.nl

Tiwari, Agnes
The University of Hong Kong, School of Nursing
4/F, William MW Mong Block
21, Sassoon Road, Pofulam
Hong Kong, China
afytiwar@hkucc.hku.hk

Tolman, Richard
University of Michigan
School of Social Work
1080 S University Ave
Ann Arbor, MI 48104 USA
rtolman@umich.edu

Tracas, Ashley
George Mason University
Clinical Psychology
728 Lion's Pride Dr.
Herndon, VA 20170 USA
ajtracas@gmail.com

Travis, Wendy
US Air Force
Air Force Medical Operations Agency
2261 Hughes Ave, Suite 153
San Antonio, TX 78236 USA
wendy.travis@us.af.mil

Ullman, Sarah E
University of Illinois-Chicago
Criminology, Law, & Justice (m/c 141)
1007 W Harrison St
Chicago, IL 60607 USA
seullman@uic.edu

Valdez, Christine
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
cvaldez@niu.edu

Van Niekerk, Taryn
University of Cape Town
Psychology
University of CT Private Bag X3, Rondebosch
Cape Town, South Africa
tarynvanniekerk@gmail.com

Vanderminden, Jennifer
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
PO Box 113
Roxbury, ME 04275 USA
Jay75@wildcats.unh.edu

Walsh, Wendy
University of New Hampshire
Crimes against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr, Ste 106
Durham, NH 03824 USA
wendy.walsh@unh.edu

Walters, Mikel
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Division of Violence Prevention
4770 Buford Highway NE - Mailstop F63
Atlanta, GA 30341 USA
mwalters@cdc.gov

Warren, Peter
University of South Carolina
Psychology
29 Kolob St.
Columbia, SC 29205 USA
warrenp@email.sc.edu

Wasarhaley, Nesa
University of Kentucky
Department of Psychology
111-B Kastle Hall
Lexington, KY 40506 USA
nwasarhaley@uky.edu

Wekerle, Christine
McMaster
1200 Main Street West
Hamilton, Canada
chris.wekerle@gmail.com

Williams, Linda
University of Massachusetts, Lowell
Criminal Justice and Criminology
870 Broadway St
Lowell, MA 01854 USA
linda_williams@uml.edu

Winstok, Zeev
University of Haifa
Faculty of Social Welfare & Health Science
Mount Carmel, Haifa
Haifa, Israel 31905
zeevwin@research.haifa.ac.il

Wlodarczyk, Joanna
Nobody's Children Foundation
Katowicka 31
Warsaw, Poland
joanna.wlodarczyk@fdn.pl

Wolak, Janis
Crimes Against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr., Suite 106
Durham, NH 03824 USA
janis.wolak@unh.edu

Wright, Margaret
Miami University
Psychology
90 Patterson Ave North
Oxford, OH 45056 USA
wrightmo@muohio.edu

Yalcinkaya, Alev
Yeditepe University
Psychology
26 Agustos Campus Kayisdagi Street
Istanbul, Turkey
yalcinkaya@prodigy.net

Ye , Qihua
Zhongnan University of Economics & Law
School of Philosophy
#182 Nanhu Avenue
Wuhan, China
yqihua2001cn@gmail.com

Yoon, Sun Young
University of Southern Maine
Muskie School of Public Service
P.O. Box 9300, 34 Bedford Street
Portland, ME 04104 USA
syoon@usm.maine.edu

Yuen, Felix
University of Hong Kong
School of Nursing
4/F William MW Mong Block, 21 Sassoon Road
Pokfulam, Hong Kong, China
fkhyuen@hku.hk

SECTION VIII

Miscellaneous

Free Conference event
Hosted by Murray & Dorothy Straus
Monday July 9th, 2012
6:30pm (Boarding)
Leave Dock 7:00pm / Return to Shore 10:00pm

Isles of Shoals Steamship Company

Journey along the Piscataqua River through the famous and historic port of Portsmouth as the sun sets in the distance. Along the way, guests on board will get to observe the working port, tugboats, lighthouses,
a naval prison, the naval shipyard, and Fort Constitution.

Guests are welcome to explore all 3 decks of our boat and take in the sights that surround you. The M/V Thomas Laighton is truly the best "Window to the Working Waterfront" of Portsmouth, NH.

enjoy a cocktail on our open air Top Deck Tiki Bar. Relax, sit back and enjoy the Sunset and the spectacular views of Historic Portsmouth in one of our comfortable lounge chairs.

Light Snacks will be served
Cash Bar

Casual Dress, bring a sweater
it is often cold in the open water!
Sign up for event during the registration process
or by sending an email to Doreen.cole@unh.edu

David Finkelhor, Ph.D.
Director

126 Horton Social Science Center
University of New Hampshire
Durham, NH 03824
Phone: 603-862-1888
Fax: 603-862-1122
Website: www.unh.edu/ccrc

Crimes against Children Research Center

The goal of the Crimes against Children Research Center (CCRC) is to combat crimes against children by providing high quality research and statistics to the public, policy makers, law enforcement personnel, and other child welfare practitioners. CCRC is concerned with research about both the nature of such crimes—including child abduction, homicide, rape, assault, and physical and sexual abuse—as well as their impact.

A Pressing Need for Knowledge

Children and adolescents have among the highest rates of conventional crime victimization and, in addition, suffer from some crimes—like sexual abuse and family abduction—specific to childhood. Despite enormous publicity about crime and youth, however, this high vulnerability is seldom mentioned. The disproportionate number of youthful offenders is much more widely recognized than the disproportionate number of victims.

- Youth 12-17 are two to three times more likely than adults to be the victims of an assault, robbery, or rape, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey[1].

- Nearly half of all rape victims are girls under the age of 18[2].

- Child protection agencies substantiate more than one million cases of child maltreatment annually[3].

- Children are three times more likely than adults to be seriously assaulted by members of their families[4].

- Children are subject to crimes not suffered by adults, such as child neglect, molestation, and family abduction.

Crimes against children also deserve special attention because of their different and potentially more severe consequences:

- The large number of crimes perpetrated against children by family members threatens the crucial formative environment of childhood by disrupting and distorting important family relationships.

- Victimization can derail normal, healthy child development. It can affect personality formation, have long-term mental health consequences and impact academic performance.

- Research has consistently shown that exposure to crime and violence places children at risk for serious delinquency.

- Because of their dependency, children can suffer irreparably when parents are traumatized by crime victimization and domestic violence.

Sexual victimization in childhood appears associated with an increase in the lifetime risk for virtually all categories of psychiatric disorder from 2 to 6 times, depending on the disorder.[5]

A Broad Domain of Concern

The CCRC is concerned with children and adolescents, from birth through age 17, and all their crime victimizations, both within and outside the family, both known and unknown to law enforcement. These include:

- Criminal acts as defined by law, such as sexual assault, abduction, theft, robbery, and aggravated assault against children

- Child abuse in all its forms—physical, sexual, emotional—and child neglect

- Child-to-child violence, such as peer and sibling assaults, which would be considered criminal if the parties were adults

- Indirect victimization, where children witness or are affected by the crime victimization of a family member or friend

Three times as many youth were concerned about being beaten up by peers as were concerned about being sexually abused, according to a survey of 2,000 children aged 10 to 16.[6]

[1] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)
[2] Kilpatrick (1992)
[3] NCANDS (1998)
[4] Straus & Gelles (1980)
[5] Stein et al (1988)
[6] Finkelhor & Dziuba-Leatherman (1995)

Assisting Law Enforcement

The investigation and prosecution of crimes involving children and adolescents pose special challenges for law enforcement—problems related to the immaturity of children, their vulnerability to intimidation, the prejudices of judges and juries, and the frequent involvement of family members as perpetrators.

The justice system has contact with juvenile victims in five main contexts, sometimes explicitly in the role of victim and sometimes in other roles:

• Young crime victims whose testimony is crucial in criminal investigations and prosecutions, including sexually and physically assaulted and abducted children, as well as children who witness domestic and street crimes

• Victims of child abuse and neglect involved in child protection actions

• Children exposed to domestic violence or family abductions, whose parents are involved with the criminal justice system

• Juvenile criminal offenders, who frequently have histories of crime and abuse victimization

• Juvenile status offenders, who also tend to have histories of crime and abuse victimization

The passage of young victims through the justice system at these various levels provides opportunities to identify them and provide them with help. The CCRC is committed to develop knowledge that will assist the creation of appropriate programs and policies for these young people.

Crimes against youth are less likely to be reported to the police, only 29 percent compared to 44 percent for crimes against adults.[7]

A Justice System Responsive to Child Victims

The Crimes against Children Research Center proposes four primary goals to comprise a comprehensive and feasible policy for child victims within the criminal justice system.

• Greater recognition of the extent of victimization among the children who come within the purview of the justice system by improved history taking, assessment, record keeping, and exchange of information

• Enhanced protection of child crime victims from continued victimization and from unnecessary trauma and discomfort associated with the workings of the justice system

• Universal rehabilitation of child crime victims through services and programs to aid in recovery and minimize long term effects on development

• Greater public accountability by evaluating the impact of the justice system's policies and programs on children

The CCRC Agenda

The Crimes against Children Research Center is undertaking a variety of important tasks to promote knowledge and improve strategies for preventing crimes against children and helping victims and families.

1. Policy reports on key current issues

There is a pressing need for knowledgeable experts to summarize and disseminate research on key policy issues.

2. National and local statistics on crimes against children

• The CCRC will promote the inclusion of data about crimes against child victims in all national crime statistics.

• The CCRC will help generate child victimization data using the new National Incident Based Reporting System.

• The CCRC will test ways in which crime victimization information for all children can be collected via self-report and caretaker report.

[7] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

3. Tools for practitioners and researchers

The CCRC will create, test, and disseminate developmentally appropriate screening instruments to assess exposure to crime and violence usable in both research and practice settings, such as school guidance offices, pediatric clinics, and battered women's shelters.

4. Promoting crime reporting and help-seeking

The CCRC is committed to developing strategies to promote reporting of crimes against children and the provision of services to child victims and their families.

5. Evaluating state-of-the-art prevention and intervention programs

Hundreds of programs to prevent child victimization have been created for schools and families. The CCRC will assist school administrators, law enforcement officials, and parents to select among effective programs.

6. Training practitioners and researchers

The CCRC will organize courses and workshops for law enforcement and child welfare practitioners, as well as fellowships for researchers and graduate students.

7. Monitoring and interpreting trends

The CCRC will draw attention to new developments and trends by publishing briefing papers, disseminating research, and discussing its implications.

Inflicted injuries, neglect, and criminal acts are responsible for the deaths of more than 2,000 children per year, and homicide is currently one of the five leading causes of child mortality in the US.[8]

The Crimes against Children Research Center was created in 1998 at the University of New Hampshire. It grew out of and expands upon the work of the Family Research Laboratory, which has been devoted to the study of family violence and related topics since 1975. Associated with the Center is an internationally recognized group of experts who have published numerous books and articles concerning the incidence and impact of violence against children.

CCRC staff have contributed to many pioneering national crime studies, including:
• National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children
• National Family Violence Survey
• National Youth Victimization Prevention Survey
• National Survey of Sexual Abuse in Day Care

Initial funding for the CCRC was provided by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Center will also draw on funding from grants, individual gifts, revenues from publications and programs, and state and federal sources.

The CCRC is directed by David Finkelhor, who is also the Co-director of the Family Research Laboratory and Professor of Sociology at the University of New Hampshire. Dr. Finkelhor has been researching criminal violence against children since 1978 and is the author and editor of 10 books and more than 100 articles on the subject.

Youth are almost three times more likely than adults to have a crime related injury... Youth are also much more likely to face multiple assailants or to face armed assailants... There is little support for the idea that their victimizations are less serious than those of adults.[9]

[8] Finkelhor (1997)   [9] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)
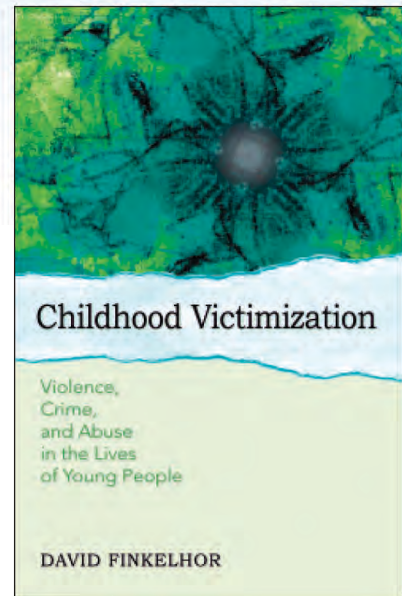
CHILDHOOD VICTIMIZATION
Violence, Crime, and Abuse in the Lives of Young People
David Finkelhor

Children are the most criminally victimized segment of the population, and a substantial number face multiple, serious "poly-victimizations" during a single year. And despite the fact that the emphasis in academic research and government policy has traditionally been on studying juvenile delinquents, children actually appear before authorities more frequently as victims than as offenders. But at the same time, the media and many child advocates have failed to note the good news: rates of sexual abuse, child homicide, and many other forms of victimization declined dramatically after the mid-1990s, and some terribly feared forms of child victimization, like stereotypical stranger abduction, are remarkably uncommon. The considerable ignorance about the realities of child victimization can be chalked up to a field that is fragmented, understudied, and subjected to political demagoguery. In this persuasive book, David Finkelhor presents a comprehensive new vision that encompasses the prevention, treatment, and study of juvenile victims, unifying conventional subdivisions like child molestation, child abuse, bullying, and exposure to community violence. "Developmental victimology", his term for this integrated perspective, looks at child victimization across childhood's span and yields fascinating insights about how to categorize juvenile victimizations how to think about risk and impact, and how victimization patterns change over the course of development. The book also provides a valuable new model of society's response to child victimization—what Finkelhor calls the Juvenile Victim Justice System—and a fresh way of thinking about barriers that victims and their families encounter when seeking help. These models will be very useful to anyone seeking to improve the way we try to help child victims. Crimes against children still happen far too often, but by proposing a new framework for thinking about the issue, *Childhood Victimization* opens a promising door to reducing its frequency and improving the response. Professionals, policymakers, and child advocates will find this paradigm-shifting book to be a valuable addition to their shelves.

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Chapter 1. Child Victims: An Introduction

Chapter 2. Developmental Victimology

Chapter 3. Children at Risk

Chapter 4. Developmental Impact (David Finkelhor and Kathy Kendall-Tackett)

Chapter 5. Just Kids' Stuff? Peer and Sibling Violence (David Finkelhor with Heather Turner and Richard Ormond)

Chapter 6. Getting Help: What Are the Barriers? (David Finkelhor with Janis Wolak and Lucy Berliner)

Chapter 7. Good News: Child Victimization Has Been Declining. Why? (David Finkelhor with Lisa Jones)

Chapter 8. The Juvenile Victim Justice System: A Concept for Helping Victims (David Finkelhor with Ted Cross and Elise Cantor)

Chapter 9. Proposals

"Dr. Finkelhor's *Childhood Victimization* is a brilliant, paradigm-shifting work filled with fresh insights into violence in the lives of children."

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"Over the last 30 years, we have come to expect creativity, rigor, intelligence, and compassion from David Finkelhor. *Childhood Victimization* offers that and more: a comprehensive report on the emergent field of child victimology."

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Murray A. Straus, Emily M. Douglas, Rose A. Medeiros

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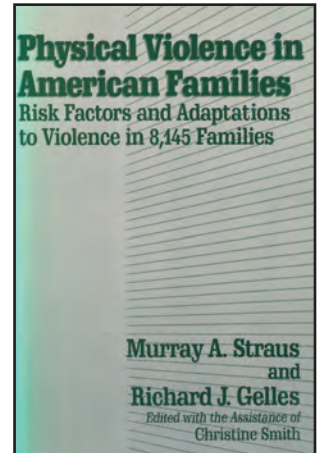
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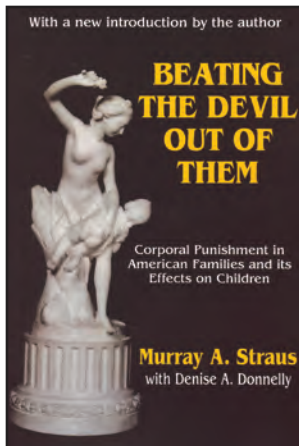
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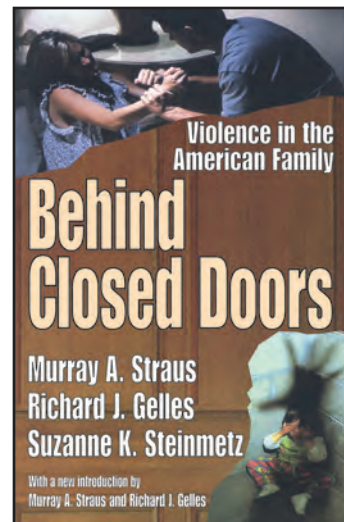
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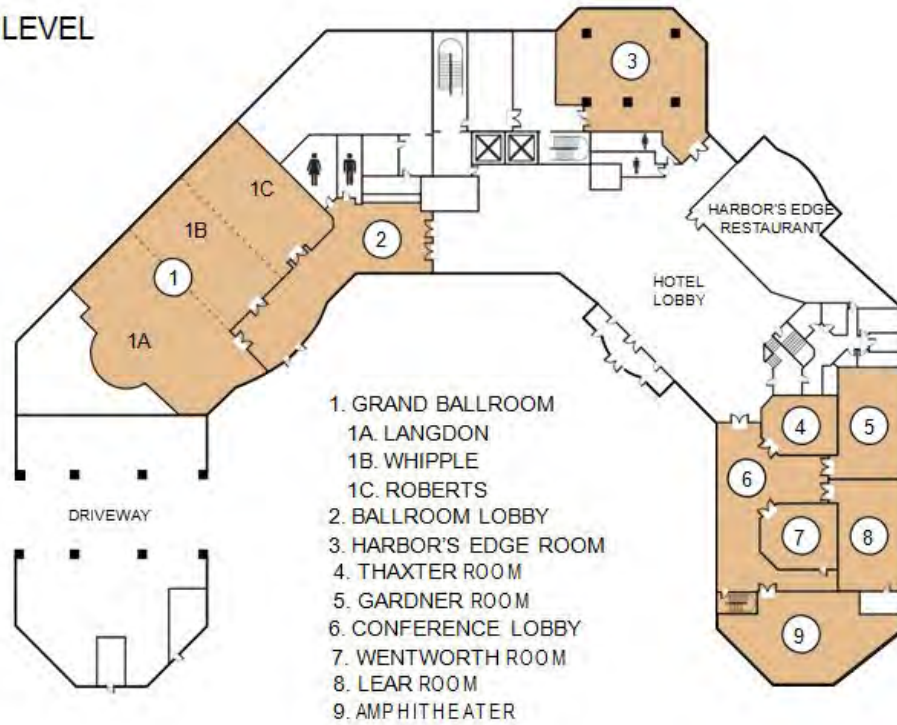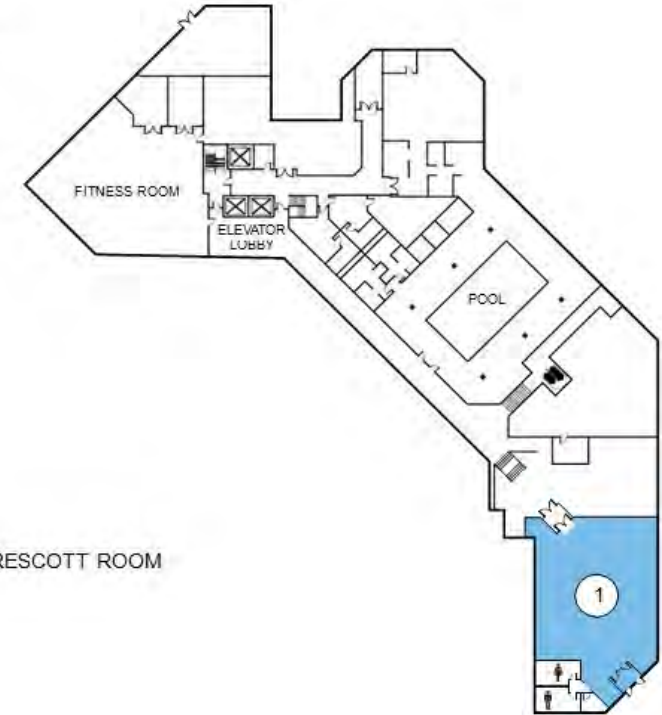
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