UNIVERSITY *of* NEW HAMPSHIRE

International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

July 11-13, 2010

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

Gerald T. Hotaling Memorial Student Research Award

This year we are pleased to announce the winner of the sixth 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 2010 winner is **Stacy Belmont** of **Northern Illinois University**
Congratulations Stacy!

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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.

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Table of Contents

SECTION A

Conference Chair Welcome
and
General Conference Information

Welcome to the
International Family Violence and Child Victimization Research Conference

July 11-13, 2010

Sheraton Harborside Hotel & Conference Center
Portsmouth, New Hampshire

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to New Hampshire and this year's conference, which again features papers from across the spectrum of family violence. There are sessions on intimate partner violence, child abuse and neglect, youth internet victimization, disability and victimization, batterer intervention programs, dating violence, and international perspectives on family violence and child victimization. We hope there is something for everyone.

In addition to the intellectual fare, no family violence research conference would be complete without a reception hosted Monday night at the home of Dorothy and Murray A. Straus. This is always a highlight of the gathering. Please come and join us for another informal opportunity to get to know your colleagues. We have arranged for buses to take you from the Sheraton to Durham and back to the hotel again. If you are interested in any of these special events, please see Doreen Cole or any of the conference staff at the conference desk.

Please let us know if there is anything we can do to make your stay with us more enjoyable. We hope the meeting furthers your work in some tangible ways.

David Finkelhor and Glenda Kaufman Kantor, Conference Chairs

Thanks!

Every year, there are people who work for many hours behind the scenes to make sure that our conference runs smoothly. This conference would not be possible without their efforts. Our many thanks to **Melissa Hurd**, conference administrator, for her graciousness and efficiency; **Toby Ball**, program administrator for the Family Research Lab and Crimes Against Children Research Center for keeping us on budget; **Doreen Cole**, for her organizational skills and tireless work as special events coordinator; **Kelly Foster** for her continued support in all areas of the conference planning; **Amanda Burke**, conference assistant, for ably handling a myriad of tasks; **Steve Stout** for his work with the database programming and technical support; **Jen Vanderminden & Amanda Burke** for formatting and editing the program book; **Jesse Fand & Jenna Pisarek** for all of their 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** and **Crimes against Children Research Center** 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** and **Dan Witham** 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**. It is your scholarship and commitment to conducting family violence research that makes this conference such an important event.

David Finkelhor and Glenda Kaufman Kantor, Conference Co-Chairs

SECTION B

Directory of Exhibitors

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

Why Wait *for the News*?

Sign Up for OJJDP's Online Subscriptions

Find out fast what you need to know by subscribing to one or both of OJJDP's free electronic services.

➤ *Do you want it now?*

JUVJUST e-mails information two to three times per week from OJJDP and the field about new publications, funding opportunities, and upcoming conferences.

➤ *Do you want it soon, and in a little more detail?*

The ***OJJDP News @ a Glance*** bimonthly electronic newsletter covers many of the same topics as JUVJUST—plus recent OJJDP activities—but in more depth.

It's easy: go to OJJDP's home page (www.ojp.usdoj.gov/ojjdp) and click on the "Subscribe" links to JUVJUST and/or *OJJDP News @ a Glance*.

Submit questions to **http://askjj.ncjrs.gov.**

OJJDP **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**
Office of Justice Programs ♦ U.S. Department of Justice

Academy on Violence & Abuse

~ Advancing Health Education & Research ~

ACADEMY ON VIOLENCE & ABUSE

ADVANCING HEALTH EDUCATION & RESEARCH

Deeper Understanding, Better Care

Mission

AVA was formed to respond to the need for an academic, health professional organization that would coordinate efforts to better integrate teaching about violence and abuse. The mission of AVA is to advance health education and research on the prevention, recognition, treatment and health effects of violence and abuse.

Vision

By expanding health education and research, AVA will integrate knowledge about violence and abuse into the training of health professionals, promote the health of all people, protect the most vulnerable, and advance health policy that promotes safe families, safe workplaces and safe communities.

Academy on Violence & Abuse Biennial Scientific Assembly ~ April, 2009

"Sowing Seeds of Academic Change ~ Nurturing New Paradigms"
For more information, visit our website at www.AVAhealth.org

Prevent Child Abuse Vermont (PCAV) is the Vermont Chapter of Prevent Child Abuse America and the National Circle of Parents. The mission of PCAV is *to promote and support healthy relationships between children and the people who care for them in order to eliminate child abuse and neglect.* Our goals are:

> ➢ to end the intergenerational cycle of abuse;
> ➢ train all who interact with children on proven methods to prevent child abuse and neglect;
> ➢ empower children to be heard; and,
> ➢ strengthen our financial position in order to carry out our mission.

PCAV has been serving children and families at significant risk of child abuse and neglect for 30 years by creating, adopting and carrying out innovative, research-based prevention programs that have exemplary outcomes. PCAV serves several thousands of children, adolescents, parents, caregivers and educators each year through the implementation of the following programs:

> ➢ Circle of Parents® Support Groups,
> ➢ Nurturing Parenting Programs®,
> ➢ Shaken Baby Syndrome Prevention,
> ➢ Care for Kids: Early Childhood Sexuality and Abuse Prevention,
> ➢ Nurturing Healthy Sexual Development™,
> ➢ Understanding and Responding to the Sexual Behavior of Children,
> ➢ Plugged In: Strategies for Protecting our Children Online,
> ➢ Overcoming Barriers to Protecting Children from Sexual Abuse,
> ➢ Sexual Abuse Free Environment for Teens™ (SAFE-T),
> ➢ TECHNICOOL: A Technology Safety Program,
> ➢ Vermont Parents' Home Companion and Resource Directory (in its 21st year), and,
> ➢ the Parents' Stress Line, 1-800-CHILDREN.

PCAV has a central office in downtown Montpelier, housing fifteen program and administrative staff. Another four Family Support Programs Coordinators work out of their homes or regional office space around the state. A 12-member Board of Directors sets policy, establishes goals, raises funds and governs PCAV. Linda E. Johnson, our Executive Director, has led the organization for 24 years. PCAV's programs are always conducted in collaboration with other local and statewide organizations including: schools, childcare centers, parent/child centers, Community Action, the Vermont Department of Health District Offices, maternity units of local hospitals, District Offices of the Vermont Department for Children and Families, Vermont Department of Corrections facilities, Domestic Violence Shelters, Substance Abuse Treatment and Recovery Centers, communities of faith, businesses, etc. Currently, we have over 250 collaborating partners statewide.

SECTION C

Conference Schedule

PRE-CONFERENCE SKILL DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS
Sunday July 11, 2010 – 10:00am to 4:30 pm

Workshop #1   **Warner**

Publishing Your Article: Practical Suggestions Concerning Research, Clinical Interventions, or Prevention Programs

Robert Geffner, Editor-in-Chief, Taylor & Francis Publishers
John Leventhal, Consulting Editor, Child Abuse & Neglect

Many researchers and clinicians 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, sample articles, reviewer or editor letters, or a prospectus to discuss or review (recommended but not required). The workshop presenters edit and oversee major journals in the field of family violence and child maltreatment, and one also is editor-in-chief of an entire journal program involving trauma and maltreatment for an international publisher.

(Approved for 5.5 hours of CE's for MFTs, LCSWs, Counselors, Psychologists, and Nurses)

Workshop #2   **Woodbury**

National Survey of Child & Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW): Tools for Using a Longitudinal National Study of Children Involved in Maltreatment Investigations.
Theodore P. Cross, University of Illinois

NSCAW offers the first national probability sample of children involved in Child Welfare Services (CWS) investigations and offers a wealth of opportunities for researchers in family violence, child mental health, child development and child and family services (see http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/abuse_neglect/nscaw/) NSCAW includes data on thousands of children included through two-stage random sampling in 92 primary sampling units around the country. The first NSCAW cohort tracked children from 1999 to 2007, while the second NSCAEW cohort began in 2008 with plans to track children well into the coming decade. Data are available in dozens of domains, including alleged abuse, investigation characteristics, parental and domestic violence, child health and mental health, cognitive and social development, juvenile delinquency, caregiver risk factors, child and family services, and change and permanency in settings.   Data are collected at baseline (4 months after the investigation), 1 year, 1 ½ years, 3 years, and 5-8 years (the last time span depending on age group).   Data and technical assistance are available to all qualified investigators through the National Data Archive on Child Abuse and Neglect at Cornell University. NSCAW has resulted in a quantum increase in the number and sophistication of child welfare studies, and is featured in scores of peer-reviewed publications

The workshop will introduce participants to NSCAW and review illustrative NSCAW research. It will provide a "how to" for obtaining and using NSCAW data sets. Workshop topics related to NSCAW will include use of sample weights, statistical strategies, appropriate software, and methodological strengths and limitations. Workshop leaders will make suggestions about unexplored areas of NSCAW research. The goal of the workshop is to provide inspiration, information and relationships to help promote more researchers using NSCAW to address important questions related to family violence.

(Approved for 5.5 hours of CE's for MFTs, LCSWs, Counselors, Psychologists, and Nurses)

Workshop #3   **Gardner**
The VIGOR: A New Risk Management Tool for Victims of Battering
Sherry Hamby, Sewanee, The University of the South

Advocacy for victims of intimate partner violence often focuses on physical danger. This is especially true of formal assessment tools and safety plans that are widely available on the internet and elsewhere. More attention needs to be paid to other risks faced by victim, including familial, financial, and emotional risks. These include losing housing, moving to higher crime areas, and losing custody of children. This presentation will review and critique existing risk assessment and safety planning tools, with a special focus on the presumption that immediate exit from a violent relationship is always the safest course of action or will always maximize outcomes for the victim. The presentation will also describe an alternative framework, Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM). In this framework, common in environmental science and other fields where they also deal with complex problems, victims can identify multiple risks that they wish to address. They can then evaluate multiple options to identify the steps will both promote safety and maximize as many other outcomes as possible. The principles of MCDM have been used to create a new tool, the *Victim Inventory of Goals, Options, and Risks* (VIGOR, Hamby, 2008, 2009). This workshop will go over the use of this tool. Rather than a generic checklist of safety precautions, the VIGOR produces a personalized plan that links coping responses to specific risks. A draft version of the VIGOR has been critiqued by several advocates in the field and is currently being used in a pilot study. Preliminary results from that study will also be presented.

(Approved for 5.5 hours of CE's for MFTs, LCSWs, Counselors, Psychologists, and Nurses)

Workshop #4   **Amphitheatre**
Structural Equation Modeling With AMOS for Non-Statisticians: Basic Concepts and Applications
Zeev Winstock, The University of Haifa

Structural Equation Modeling is a very powerful multivariate analysis technique that subsumes other analytical techniques such as regression, path analysis and factor analysis. It is used widely by researchers in a diverse array of fields to find and test complex relationships amongst observed variables and latent variables. The workshop is designed as an introductory, applied course in the use of Structural Equation Models (SEM) with *AMOS 17* program. The first part of the workshop will acquaint the participants with basic SEM concepts as well as AMOS approach, features and components. The second part will teach participants to test theoretical models including first- and second-order confirmatory factor analysis models, as well as full SEM models using real data sets.

Workshop participants would need to have basic knowledge in statistics, a laptop with AMOS ver. 17 installed, and preferably (but not necessarily) an up to date SPSS installed. Other materials, including copies of the presentation and data sets for practice, will be provided by the organizers.

Sunday, July 11, 2010

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 : Practical Suggestions Concerning Research, Clinical Interventions, or Prevention Programs *(Robert Geffner & John Leventhal)* **Workshop #2**: National Survey of Child & Adolescent Well-Being (NSCAW): Tools for Using a Longitudinal National Study of Children Involved in Maltreatment Investigations. *(Theodore Cross)* **Workshop #3**: The VIGOR: A New Risk Management Tool for Victims of Battering *(Sherry Hamby)* **Workshop #4:** Structural Equation Modeling With AMOS for Non-Statisticians: Basic Concepts and Applications *(Zeev Winstock)*	Warner Woodbury Gardner Amphitheater
12:30-1:30 PM	**Lunch** for Pre-Conference Workshop Participants	Harbor's Edge
4:00-5:30 PM	**Welcome Table** with Light Refreshments	Main Lobby
5:00-7:00 PM 5:30-5:40 5:40-5:50 5:50-6:40 6:40-6:50	**Opening Plenary** 　Opening Remarks by Conference Chairs, David Finkelhor 　Gerald T. Hotaling Award Presentation by Glenda Kaufman-Kantor 　Keynote Speaker: Victoria Banyard 　Closing Remarks by David Finkelhor	Ballroom (1st Floor)
7:00-9:00 PM	**Opening Reception**	Ballroom (1st Floor)

Monday, July12, 2010

	Harbor's edge seats 150 Theater style	Woodbury seats 49 Theater style	Warner seats 49 Theater style	Amphitheater seats 55	Gardner seats 49 Theater style	Lear seats 49 Theater style	Ballroom II	Thaxter AV Testing Room
7:15-8:15AM	**Breakfast with Murray Straus (Daniel Webster)**			**Breakfast with David Finkelhor (John Paul Jones)**			Poster 1 8:30 – 5:15 (19 presentations)	
8:30-9:45AM	A1 Panel 61: Youth Vic in 3 countries	A2 Etiology of Violent Behavior	A3 Substance Abuse and IPV	A4 Corporal Punishment	A5 Women's Responses to IPV	A6 Panel 42: Re-centering Social Support in DV services		
10:00-11:15AM	B1 Invited Speaker: John Boyle	B2 Fatality in Children	B3 Panel 59: Practitioner-Researcher Collaboration	B4 Victimization, Pregnancy and Parenting	B5 Intergenerational Transmission of Family Violence	B6 Parental Factors & Studies of Child Abuse		
11:30-12:45PM	**Lunch Buffet**	**Lunch Plenary with Deputy Associate Attorney General - Karol Mason (Prescott)**		**Journal Editors Luncheon (Warner)**				
1:00-2:15PM	C1 Victimization among Latino Women	C2 Internet and Child Exploitation	C3 Culture and IPV	C4 Panel 53: Family Maltreatment Research from Diff Angles	C5 Gender Symmetry and IPV	C6 Criminal Justice Responses to DV & Sexual Assault		
2:30-3:45PM	D1 Intervention with Violent Perps	D2 Panel 54: Understanding and Preventing Dating Violence on Coll Camp	D3 Interventions with Survivors of Domestic Violence	D4 Panel 52:Health Consequences of IPV in Chinese pops	D5 Impact of Poly-Victimization	D6 Risk and Protective Factors for Child Abuse		
4:00-5:15PM	E1 Panel 44: Bringing the Community into Sexual Violence Prevention	E2 Methodological Aspects of Partner Violence	E3 International Epidemiology of Domestic Violence	E4 Panel 58: Fatal Attractions: The Role of Mate Preferences in IPV	E5 Panel 64: Family Violence Research Trends in Spain	E6 Risk Factors and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence		
	Special Event: Straus Home Reception 6:00-10:00pm (Bus transportation will be provided)							

Tuesday, July 13, 2010

	Harbor's Edge seats 150 Theater style	Woodbury seats 49 Theater style	Warner seats 49 Theater style	Amphitheater seats 55	Gardner seats 49 Theater style	Lear seats 49 in theater	Ballroom II	Thaxter AV Testing Room
7:15-8:15AM	Breakfast with Murray Straus (Daniel Webster)						Poster II 8:30-5:15 (18 Presentations)	
8:30-9:45AM	**F1** The Social Context of Sexual Assault	**F2** Comm Assessment of IPV & Child Mal Rx	**F3** Sexual Coercion & Physical Violence in Intimate Relationships	**F4** Panel 56: The Role of Tech. in the Sexual Exp. of Children	**F5** Institutional Policy & Family Victimization	**F6** Victimization & Trauma in College Populations		
10:00-11:15AM	**G1** Invited Speaker: Alan Rosenbaum	**G2** Prevention & Interventions for Child Welfare	**G3** Moderators & Mediators of Youth Victimization	**G4** Panel 47: Family Violence and Poly Victimization in China	**G5** Assessments and implementing Programs among Military	**G6** Adult Survivors of Child Sexual Assault		
11:30-12:45PM	Lunch Buffet							
1:00-2:15PM	**H1** Invited Speaker: Andrea Sedlak	**H2** Violent Victimization among the Homeless	**H3** Panel 55: The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey of Households	**H4** Assessment & prevention of Sexual Assault in IPV	**H5** Exposure to Domestic Violence	**H6** Panel 48: PTS, Emot. Sec. Coping with health problems		
2:30-3:45PM	**I1** Moderators of Risk for Child MalRx & MalRx Consequences	**I2** Co-Occurrence of IPV & Child MalRx	**I3** Tami Sullivan: Researcher Focus Group on CJ Partnerships	**I4** Panel 60: Latest Findings from NatSCEV	**I5** Panel 51: Children of Incarcerated Parents	**I6** Longitudinal Impact of Child Victimization		
4:00-5:15PM	**J1** Cultural Differences in Help-Seeking by IPV Victims	**J2** Disability and Abuse	**J3** Tami Sullivan: Practitioner Focus Group on CJ Partnerships	**J4** Interpersonal Characteristics of Violent Relationships	**J5**	**J6**		

Conference Schedule Overview

Sunday, July 11, 2010

8:00 am-5:00 pm	**Conference Check-In & Registration** Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
10:00 am-4:30 pm	**Pre-Conference Workshops**
5:30 pm-7:00 pm	**Opening Plenary Session** The Ballroom, Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center
5:30pm-5:40pm	*Welcome and Opening Remarks* David Finkelhor, Conference Chair, University of New Hampshire
5:40pm-5:50pm	*Gerald T. Hotaling Award Presentation* Glenda Kaufman Kantor, Conference Chair, University of New Hampshire
5:50pm-6:40pm	*Keynote Speaker* Victoria Banyard, University of New Hampshire
6:40pm-6:50pm	*Closing Remarks* David Finkelhor, Conference Chair, University of New Hampshire
7:00pm-9:00pm	**Opening Reception** The Ballroom, Sheraton Harborside Hotel and Conference Center

Conference Schedule Overview

Monday, July 12, 2010 7:15-8:15am

Special Breakfast Meeting: The Emerging New Paradigm for Research & Treatment of Partner Violence (with Murray Straus)*…...……….……… ……………………………………………….Daniel Webster
Special Breakfast Meeting: Internet and Children's Safety (with David Finkelhor)*………..……..John Paul Jones

Monday, July 12, 2010 8:30-9:45am

A1   Panel 61: Youth Victimization in 3 Countries Using the NatSCEV Assessment Model……….…….Harbor's Edge
A2   Etiology of Violent Behavior………………………………………………………………….….Woodbury
A3   Substance Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence……………………………………………….…..Warner
A4   Corporal Punishment………………………………………………………….………Amphitheater
A5   Women's Responses to Intimate Partner Violence……………………………………….........…Gardner
A6   Panel 42: Re-centering Social Support and Empowerment in DV Services: Theoretical and Pragmatic Considerations...Lear

Monday, July 12, 2010 8:30am-5:15pm

A7   **Poster Session I**…...Ballroom II

Monday, July 12, 2010 10:00-11:15am

B1   **Invited Speaker: John Boyle:** Current Challenges and Strategies in the Design of Population Surveys……………………………………..………………………………………Harbor's Edge
B2   Fatality in Children…………………………………………………………………………...Woodbury
B3   Panel 59: Practitioner-Researcher Collaborations: An Examination of Sexual Assault in NH and the Criminal Justice System... Warner
B4   Victimization, Pregnancy and Parenting………………………………………….……..…….Amphitheater
B5   Intergenerational Transmission of Family Violence……………………………….………..Gardner
B6   Parental Factors & Studies of Child Abuse………………………………………….………..... Lear

Monday, July 12, 2010 11:30am-12:45pm

**A prepaid lunch ticket is required to attend the general lunch or any special lunches.
To purchase a lunch ticket, please see the conference front desk. ($20 per day)**

General Lunch………………………………………………………………….……Ballroom I
Special Lunch Meeting with Journal Editors*……………………………………………………Warner
Special Session: Plenary Lunch Session with Deputy Associate Attorney General Karol Mason:
Attorney General's Initiative on Children Exposed to Violence………………….……………………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

Monday, July 12, 2010 1:00-2:15pm

C1 Victimization Among Latino Women……………………………………………………………………….Harbor's Edge
C2 Internet and Child Exploitation…………………………………………………..………….……………Woodbury
C3 Culture and Intimate Partner Violence………………………………………….......................... …….Warner
C4 Panel 53: Family Maltreatment Research from Different Angles of the Prevention Cycle……….…..... Amphitheater
C5 Gender Symmetry and Intimate Partner Violence…………………………………………….…….…...Gardner
C6 Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence & Child Sexual Assault…………………………………...Lear

Monday, July 12, 2010 2:30-3:45pm

D1 Intervention with Violent Perpetrators……………………………………………………....Harbor's Edge
D2 Panel 54: Understanding and Preventing Dating Violence and Sexual Violence on
College Campuses……………………………………………………………………………….Woodbury
D3 Interventions with Survivors of Domestic Violence………………………………………………..…………..Warner
D4 Panel 52: Health Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence among Community-
Dwelling Chinese Women...Amphitheater
D5 Impact of Poly-victimization………………………………………………………….…………Gardner
D6 Risk and Protective Factors for Child Abuse……………………………………………………………….Lear

Monday, July 12, 2010 4:00-5:15pm

E1 Panel 44: Bringing the Community into Sexual Violence Prevention: Evaluation of
Prevention Initiatives on 4 Campuses...Harbor's Edge
E2 Methodological Aspects of Partner Violence Research…………………………………….……...……Woodbury
E3 International Epidemiology of Domestic Violence………………………………………….……………...…Warner
E4 Panel 58: Fatal Attractions: The Role of Mate Preferences in Intimate Partner Violence…………...Amphitheater
E5 Panel 64: Family Violence Research Trends in Spain…………………………………….…………Gardner
E6 Risk Factors and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence……………………………………………Lear

Monday, July 12, 2010 6:00-10:00pm

Special Event: Reception at the home of Dorothy and Murray A. Straus (Bus transportation will be available at the Sheraton; first departure will be at 6pm)*

Tuesday, July 13, 2010 7:15-8:15am

Special Breakfast Meeting: The Emerging New Paradigm for Research & Treatment of Partner Violence (with Murray Straus)*…...…Daniel Webster

Tuesday, July 13, 2010 8:30-9:45am

F1 The Social Context of Sexual Assault…………………………………………………….……….………Harbor's Edge
F2 Community Assessment of Intimate Partner Violence & Child Maltreatment……………………………..Woodbury
F3 Sexual Coercion & Physical Violence in Intimate Relationships…………………….…….…………..Warner
F4 Panel 56: The Role of Technology in the Sexual Exploitation of Children…………………….............Amphitheater
F5 Institutional Policy & Family Victimization…………………………………………………….……………Gardner
F6 Victimization & Trauma in College Populations……………………………………………..……………Lear

*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 13, 2010 8:30am-5:15pm

F7   **Poster Session II**..Ballroom II

Tuesday, July 13, 2010 10:00-11:15am

G1   **Invited Speaker: Alan Rosenbaum:** The First 40 Years of IPV Research: Reason,
Rhetoric, and Polemics........................ ....Harbor's Edge
G2   Prevention & Interventions for Child Welfare…………………………………………….……….Woodbury
G3   Moderators & Mediators of Youth Victimization………………………………………….…………...Warner
G4   Panel 47: Family Violence Poly-victimization in China…………………………….……………Amphitheater
G5   Conducting Assessments and Implementing Programs among Military Populations………..…………….Gardner
G6   Adult Survivors of Child Sexual Assault…………………………………………………………………Lear

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Tuesday, July 13, 2010 11:30am-12:45pm

**A prepaid lunch ticket is required to attend the general lunch or any special lunches.
To purchase a lunch ticket, please see the conference front desk. ($20 per day)**

  General Lunch…………………………………………………………………………………………Ballroom I

Tuesday, July 13, 2010 1:00-2:15pm

H1   **Invited Speaker: Andrea Sedlak:** The Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse
and Neglect (NIS-4): Key Changes in the Incidence of Maltreatment Since the NIS-3………………..Harbor's Edge
H2   Violent Victimization among Homeless……………………………………………………………….…Woodbury
H3   Panel 55: The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of Households: Cross-National
Child Surveillance System to Address Disciplinary Practices...Warner
H4   Assessment and Prevalence of Sexual Assault & Intimate Partner Violence…………………………Amphitheater
H5   Exposure to Domestic Violence………………………………………………………………………..Gardner
H6   Panel 48: Post-traumatic Stress, Emotional Security, Coping and Health Problems in
Children Exposed to Domestic Violence...Lear

Tuesday, July 13, 2010 2:30-3:45pm

I1   Moderators of Risk for Child Maltreatment & Maltreatment Consequences……………………….Harbor's Edge
I2   Co-Occurrence of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment……………………………..………..Woodbury
I3   Researcher Focus Group on VAW Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships in the Criminal Justice System….Warner
I4   Panel 60: Latest Findings from NatSCEV, the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence.....Amphitheater
I5   Panel 51: Children of Incarcerated Parents: Theoretical, Development and Clinical Implications................ Gardner
I6   Longitudinal Impact of Child Victimization…………………………………………………………………Lear

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Tuesday, July 13, 2010 4:00-5:15pm

J1   Cultural Differences in Help-Seeking by Intimate Partner Violence Victims……………………………Harbor's Edge
J2   Disability and Abuse………………………………………………………………………….…………Woodbury
J3   Practitioner Focus Group on VAW Researcher-Practitioner Partnerships in the Criminal Justice System ….Warner
J4   Interpersonal Characteristics of Violent Relationships……………………………………..…………Amphitheater

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*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 D

Paper Sessions and Abstracts

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY VIOLENCE AND CHILD VICTIMIZATION RESEARCH CONFERENCE
JULY 11-13, 2010

OPENING PLENARY SESSION

Sunday July 11, 2010　　　　　**5:30-7:30 PM**　　　　　**Ballroom**

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

VICTORIA BANYARD　　*PREVENTING VIOLENCE: THE BYSTANDER'S ROLE*
University of New Hampshire

National and local research as well as news stories that capture the media's attention remind us that the problem of sexual and relationship violence remains a major issue for adolescents and young adults in our communities. One new and promising approach to prevention engages community members as potential informal helpers – active bystanders who can be called upon to intervene before, during, or after a victimization occurs – rather than solely as potential victims or perpetrators themselves. This presentation describes this new framework for prevention, reviews the theory and research that supports it, and presents findings from a series of experimental and quasi-experimental studies on its efficacy. Implications for future research and practice implications are woven throughout the presentation.

Panel 61: Youth Victimization in 3 Countries Using the NatSCEV Assessment Model

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

National assessments of youth victimization serve important purposes for both clinical practice and policy purposes. Past research has indicated that clinicians and researchers need to inquire about a larger spectrum of victimization types to identify multiply victimized children and tailor prevention and interventions to the full range of threats that children face. NatSCEV, which uses an expanded version of the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire, provides a means of conducting such an assessment. Nationally representative data are now available, using the NatSCEV methodology, for China, Great Britain, and the United States. This panel will present overviews of the results from these countries and discuss their similarities and differences.

Sherry Hamby   *Violence, Abuse, and Crime Exposure in a National Sample of Children and Youth*
                    David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire, Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire, Richard
                    Ormrod - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - The University of the South

The objective of this research is to obtain national estimates of exposure to the full spectrum of the childhood violence, abuse and crime victimizations relevant to both clinical practice and public policy approaches to the problem. The study is based on a cross-sectional national telephone survey involving a sample of 4,549 children and youth. Youth ages 10 to 17 and the parents of children ages 0 to 9. A clear majority of the children and youth (60.6%) in this sample had experienced at least one direct or witnessed victimization in the past year. Almost half (46.3%) had experienced a physical assault in the study year, one in four (24.6%) a property offense, one in ten (10.2%) a form of child maltreatment, 6.1% a sexual victimization, and more than one in four (25.3%) had been a witness to violence or experienced another form of indirect victimization in the year, including 9.8% who had witnessed an intra-family assault. One in ten (10.2%) had experienced a victimization related injury. Over a third (38.7%) had been exposed to two or more direct victimization, 10.9 % had 5 or more, and 2.4 % had ten or more during the study year. The scope and diversity of child exposure to victimization is not well recognized.

Edward K.L. Chan   *Child Poly-Victimization in Hong Kong*
                    Edward K. L. Chan - University of Hong Kong

This study is to examine the prevalence and correlates of child poly-victimization in a cohort of Chinese families in Hong Kong. The study is collecting epidemiological data through representative school and household surveys. From the school survey, a cohort of about 6,000 secondary students aged 15-17 will be interviewed in schools. From the household survey, a cohort of about 2,500 parents or guardians of children aged 0 – 17 and about 1,000 young persons aged 15 – 17 drawn from large representative samples from households in Hong Kong will be interviewed at home. The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) is employed as the major tool for measuring child victimization. The data collection is still in progress and will be completed in June 2010.The prevalence rate of and the risk factors for child poly-victimization collected through the school and household surveys will be analyzed and compared. The findings will also be compared with data collected in US and UK. Universal and culture-specific factors will be identified. The findings will implicate that identification of child victims using JVQ in different cultures.

Lorraine Radford   *Child Maltreatment in the UK : Findings from the NSPCC's National Child Safety
                    and Victimization Survey*
                    Lorraine Radford - NSPCC, Susana Corral - NSPCC, Christine Bradley - NSPCC

Using CASI interviewing techniques and random probability sampling to identify a national sample of over 6196 caregiver, child and young adult participants, the UK National Survey of Child Safety and Victimization (NSCSV) aimed to explore the prevalence, nature and impact of childhood victimization. The survey explored: victimization experiences as measured by JVQ modules on conventional crime, child maltreatment, peer violence, witnessed and indirect violence, sexual victimization and internet/mobile phone abuse; parenting style, discipline measures, community disorder and other lifetime adversities based upon measures used in the NATSCEV (Hamby, 2009); psychological functioning, perceived social support, self reported deviancy, family structure, household income and social factors. In this session we will present findings from the survey on the prevalence and impact of child maltreatment in the UK, looking at experiences reported to have happened within the past year as well as the retrospective reports of lifetime childhood maltreatment. Findings will be compared with published research on child victimization from the USA.

Etiology of Violent Behavior

Nicole Trabold   ***Childhood Sexual Victimization and Perpetration of Violence***
Nicole Trabold - College at Brockport, Marc T. Swogger - University of Rochester, Catherine Cerulli - University of Rochester

Debate regarding gender asymmetry in interpersonal violence has led to calls to more extensively map the antecedents, context and consequences of violence across gender. Studies have uncovered similarities between men and women on correlates of interpersonal violence; other research suggests different risk factors for violence perpetration based on gender. The current study examined the relationship between gender, childhood sexual abuse (CSA) and later perpetration of general aggression and intimate partner violence (IPV) in a sample of criminal offenders. Participants were 202 males and 72 females (N=274), 18 years of age or older, who were recruited from a pretrial supervision program. Fourteen percent of males and 39% of females reported CSA. Multiple regressions were conducted to predict general aggression and IPV. After controlling for demographics, symptoms of depression and PTSD, there were gender by CSA interactions in association with aggression and IPV such that, for women, CSA was more highly associated with the perpetration of both general aggression and IPV than for men. The results indicate, among offenders, women report higher rates of CSA overall. CSA may be more strongly associated with later perpetration of violence for women than men. Future research that elaborates on the mechanisms by which this relationship operates is warranted.

Michael Miner   ***Application of Attachment Theory to Understanding the Sexual Abuse of Children:***
A Study of Adolescent Males
Michael H. Miner - University of Minnesota, Rebecca Swinburne Romine - University of Minnesota, Yonghee Sung - University of Minnesota, Dianne Berg - University of Minnesota, Beatrice Robinson - University of Minnesota, Morgan F. Paldron - University of Minnesota, Angela K. Lewis-Dmello - University of Minnesota

Purpose: Our previously published data indicated that anxious attachment has an indirect association with child sexual abuse perpetration, through its influence on perceived isolation from peers, and a resultant anxiety toward opposite gender peers. Hypersexuality and sexual preoccupation were also associated with sexual abuse of children, rather than some other type of delinquent behavior. In this paper, we will extend this model by presenting the results of analyses that include a comparison group of boys with mental health or substance use disorders. Methods: This study uses multiple methods (semi-structured interview, computer administered self-report, and chart review) to compare four groups of adolescent males, sexual offenders with child victims n=149), sexual offenders with peer/adult victims (n=57), non-sexual delinquents (n=122), and males in treatment for substance use or other mental health issues (n=71). Participants were recruited from residential and outpatient treatment facilities, juvenile detention facilities, and juvenile probations. Data were analyzed using logistic regression. Results/Conclusions: The model that distinguished child sexual abuse perpetrators from other delinquents does not distinguish them from youths with mental health/substance use disorders. However, masculine adequacy was negatively associated with sexual abuse perpetration.

Kerry Makin-Byrd   ***Childhood Predictors of Partner Violence: a Longitudinal Study.***
Kerry Makin-Byrd - VHA/Stanford University, Karen L. Bierman - The Pennsylvania State University

Partner violence is a crime of national concern and has significant psychological and physical injury ramifications. This study assessed childhood and adolescent predictors of partner violence. Three cohorts of children (n=754) were followed from kindergarten entry to the age of 18 years. Structural equation models revealed that poor parent-child relationship quality and childhood externalizing problems at age 6 years predicted partner violence indirectly via their influence on early adolescent conduct problems. Person-oriented group comparisons found no childhood risk differences between those who engaged in partner violence and those who did not. Direct links between early childhood risks (harsh discipline, poor quality parent-child relationships, child externalizing problems) and late adolescent partner violence did not emerge, suggesting that models of the development of partner violence need to consider early childhood precursors, but also need to attend to developmental experiences and contextual factors that are more proximal developmentally to the emergence of romantic relationships. Implications for prevention efforts and future research directions will be discussed.

Substance Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence

Seana Golder   *A Latent Class Analysis of Community-Based Women: Partner Violence, Post-traumatic Stress Symptoms, and Substance Use*

Seana Golder - University of Louisville, Christian Connell - Yale University, Tami P. Sullivan - Yale University

Latent class analysis (LCA) was used to identify three distinct classes among a community-based sample of 212 women experiencing current intimate partner violence (IPV). Classes were characterized by increasing prevalence and severity of IPV (physical, sexual, psychological, and IPV related injury) and IPV-related posttraumatic stress symptoms (meeting PTSD Criteria A, PTSD symptom severity, PTSD number of life domains impacted). Classes were further distinguished by substance use, psychological distress, and childhood and IPV victimization history. Results suggest that important differences exist in the types and severity of IPV and IPV-related posttraumatic stress symptoms among women experiencing current partner violence and further, that the heterogeneity is differentially related to substance use. Identification of this variation can be used to tailor intervention strategies to the particular needs of different subgroups of women experiencing IPV. Directions for future investigation are also discussed.

Seana Golder   *Victimization, Psychological Distress, and High Risk Behavior among Drug-Involved Women*

Seana Golder - University of Louisville, TK Logan - University of Kentucky

Purpose and Method: This research used multiple logistic regression to address questions about the relationship between lifespan victimization, psychological distress, and engagement in high risk behavior among drug-involved women. Data were taken from 149 sexually active, crack using women selected from a subsample of participants in the Kentucky NIDA AIDS Cooperative Agreement. Results and Conclusions: Three-fourths of the sample reported childhood victimization; more than 90% reported at least one form of IPV; and 64% reported some form of non-intimate partner violence. General psychological distress was elevated compared to mean scores reported for female adult non-patients. On average respondents reported experiencing eight different PTSD symptoms, and moderate levels of loneliness and social support. The findings demonstrated the deleterious affect of childhood victimization on psychological distress and coping. This research suggests that regulation of affect, particularly negative affect, is an important motivation underlying substance use. The themes of insecure childhood attachment, social skill deficits, and inadequate social support emerged as salient issues for drug-involved women. The findings suggest that women's engagement in HIV risk behavior, particularly overtly sexual behavior, may serve to regulate negative affect.

Cory Crane   *The Temporal Co-Occurrence and Functional Relationships among Negative Affect, Alcohol Consumption, and Female-to-Male Intimate Partner Violence*

Cory Crane - Purdue University, Christopher Eckhardt - Purdue University

Purpose: Recent surveys have demonstrated that intimate partner violence (IPV) occurs in college-aged student populations at an estimated 30-60% of samples (e.g., Straus, 2004). A robust literature empirically supports both alcohol consumption and anger as proximal correlates of male-to-female IPV (Eckhardt, 2007; Norlander & Eckhardt, 2005). Data further suggests that IPV is largely bidirectional, with rates of female-to-male violence comparable to rates of male-to-female IPV (Archer, 2000). The current study aimed to determine whether or not alcohol and anger shared a proximal relationship with intimate partner violence perpetrated by the female partner. Method: Forty-six female undergraduate college students completed 42 days of on-line logs in which they reported on their daily alcohol consumption patterns, IPV, and affect. Results: These data were analyzed using hierarchical linear modeling. Initial results suggest that daily alcohol consumption and daily ratings of IPV perpetration are not related (with a p-value = 0.38). Ratings of negative affect and male-to-female IPV demonstrated significance (p-value < 0.05 and <0.01, respectively). Conclusions: The likelihood of female perpetrated aggression was much greater on days of victimization and increased anger. Given the prevalence of bidirectional IPV, couples based interventions are also called for.

Gary Gibbens   *Sobering Effects: A Preliminary Evaluation of an Intensive Substance Abuse/Intimate Partner Violence Prevention Group*

Gary Gibbens - YWCA of Calgary, Sarah Fatheringham - YWCA of Calgary

Researchers and treatment providers working with intimate partner violence (IPV) offenders have become increasingly aware that many of these men also have serious drug/alcohol problems and that their unwillingness to remain sober results in low completion rates of treatment programs.   Sobering Effect (SE) was developed by the YWCA of Calgary in partnership with the Alberta Alcohol and Drug Abuse Commission in an effort to develop an integrated substance abuse domestic violence program. This intensive model required men to attend 3 group sessions per week over a 12 week period while maintaining sobriety. The preliminary evaluation included an examination of completion rates and outcomes from 9 standardized tools that measured alcohol abuse and psychological functioning for 52 men. Statistically significant results were found for 7 of these measures including an increase in self esteem and sleep, and decreases in stress levels, depression, trauma symptoms and self-reported abuse towards partner. Treatment completion was high at 87% with the average group member attending 34 out of 36 sessions over the 12 week period. These preliminary findings suggest that IPV offenders who also abuse drugs/alcohol may benefit from an integrated program with greater completion rates and improved psychological functioning. Further evaluation is warranted.

Corporal Punishment

Susan Nunn   *Childhood Corporal Punishment and Compulsive Eating in Adulthood*

Susan Nunn - Edinboro University of PA

Compulsive eating is a way of consuming food which is "ego-dystonic," meaning that it is not driven by the conscious will of the eater. The behavior and its outcomes are frequently undesired by the subject. The author examined a possible relationship between childhood corporal punishment and adult compulsive eating. To test the hypothesized relationship, a survey was constructed which incorporates questions regarding childhood experience of parental spanking discipline and also includes a modified, pre-existing compulsive eating scale (Kagan and Squires 1985). The survey was administered to 360 students at two colleges in northwest Pennsylvania. Tests of the hypothesized relationship between subjects' aggregate amount of childhood spanking and their frequency of compulsive eating demonstrated no statistically-significant relationship. However, when male and female subjects' eating patterns were examined separately, and in relation to the sex of the parental punisher, there were significant findings which support the thesis. Males are significantly more likely to eat compulsively in relation to the amount of spanking from their fathers, and in relation to certain spanking harshness factors. Significant findings for females include that they are more likely to feel "out of control over food" in relation to increased amount of childhood spanking from fathers.

Catherine Taylor   *Positive Attitudes, Perceived Norms, Expectations, and Use of Corporal Punishment*

Catherine A. Taylor - Tulane University, Lauren Hamvas - Tulane University, Janet Rice - Tulane University, William DeJong - Boston University

PURPOSE: To assess modifiable factors associated with positive attitudes toward, and use of, corporal punishment (CP), in order to inform efforts to reduce the incidence of CP and associated child physical abuse. METHODS: Telephone interviews were conducted with parents in a Southern city using a random digit dial survey (n=500). Attitudes, perceived norms, and expected outcomes regarding CP use each were assessed. Multivariate regressions were conducted with controlling for key covariates such as child age and parental childhood history of CP. RESULTS: Almost one-third of parents reported using CP with the highest prevalence occurring when the child was age 3 (48%). Positive attitudes, positive perceived norms (i.e., perceived approval by professionals and close family/friends and use of CP by close family/friends), and positive expected outcomes of CP use were associated with parents' use of CP. In multivariate analyses that took into account important covariates, such as parental childhood history of CP and race, positive perceived norms and expected outcomes were associated with positive attitudes toward CP use. CONCLUSIONS: Findings will inform the development of a multi-level intervention designed to change actual and perceived norms regarding CP in order to reduce rates of CP and risk for child physical abuse. Implications for targeting professionals will be discussed.

Joan McClennen   *Corporal Punishment and Other Child-Rearing Practices Used by Families in Non-Metro Rural Communities: Planning Preventive Services*

Joan C. McClennen - Missouri State University, Dan Prater - CASA of Missouri, Mark Rushefsky - Missouri State University, R. Paul Thomlinson - Burrell Behavioral

Purpose: To explore the child-rearing practices in a culture that is isolated geographically, ideologically, and theologically, and which reports a high rate of victimization, and to use the findings for providing preventive services. Method: Through a collaborative community effort, a 43-item questionnaire, which contained demographic and parenting practice items, was disseminated throughout southwest Missouri. Using non-probability techniques, a sample of 1577 adult respondents was obtained. Results: Most participants were high-school-educated, Caucasian, middle-income, female parents, who identified with fundamental religiosity. Over one-fourth (27.8%) were survivors of child abuse. Types of corporal punishment considered appropriate were spanking with hand (86.1%), spanking with belt or other object (21.7%), and slapping in the face (6.9%). Fewer approved of practices such as locking a child in a closet, leaving a baby in a diaper, and shaking a young child. These individuals were anxious about parenting (46.3%), but did not want interference (50.8%). Conclusion: Results paint a frightening picture of endangered children with resistant parents. Recommendations include marketing culturally-sensitive educational resources, involving faith-based organizations, and requiring parent training of students and pre-marital couples.

Women's Responses to Intimate Partner Violence

Sophie Boucher   *Affirmation and Submission: Women's Reaction to their Partner's Violent Behaviors*
                            Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal, Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal
Over the last decades, research in the domain of interpersonal violence has emphasized the necessity to better document the context and dynamics of violent exchanges between partners, as these may contribute to their impact on the mental health of victims and perpetrators (Boucher, 2004). The objective of the current presentation is to expose the theoretical and empirical foundations of a questionnaire designed to asses reactions to partners ' violent behaviors. Participants for the present study are females from a French-Canadian university who reported at least one incident of verbal, physical and/or sexual aggression by their intimate partner over the previous year on an on-line version of the Conflict Tactics Scales Revised (CTS-II, Straus et al, 1996). They then completed the appropriate sections of the Reactions' to the partner's violence Questionnaire (RPVQ, Boucher & Paradis, 2006) for verbal aggression (n= 713), physical aggression (n = 172), and sexual coercion (n= 296). Preliminary exploratory factor analysis indicate five domains of reactions to the partner's violent behaviors: affirmative / counter-attack behaviors; distancing / escape; submission by reconciliation attempts; submission by inhibition of reaction; and attempts to get external help. Implications for research in the domain of interpersonal violence will be discussed.

Courtenay   *Suicidal Behavior among Women Seeking Help for Intimate Partner Violence*
Cavanaugh   Courtenay Cavanaugh - Johns Hopkins University, Jill T. Messing - Arizona State University,
                            Melissa Del-Colle - Arizona State University, Chris O'Sullivan- VCS, Inc., Jacquelyn Campbell- Johns Hopkins
                            University
Objective: To examine the prevalence and correlates of suicidal behavior among women seeking help for intimate partner violence (IPV). Method: Participants were 662 women (52% Latina/Hispanic; 28% African American, 11% White, and 9% other) who were seeking help for IPV and participated in a danger assessment study. Results: Twenty-two percent had threatened or attempted suicide during her lifetime. Correlates that were significantly associated with suicidal behavior in the simple logistic regressions included: being white (compared to African American), unemployed, having minor or severe sexual IPV (compared to no sexual IPV), having ever received IPV services or been treated by a doctor or nurse for IPV injuries or trauma, partners attempts to kill her, partners own suicidal behavior, and suffering from a chronic or disabling illness. The latter was also the only significant correlate of lifetime suicidal behavior in the multiple logistic regression analysis. Women seeking help for IPV who had a chronic or disabling illness had 2.28 times greater odds of having threatened or attempted suicide during their lifetime compared to those who did not have a chronic or disabling illness. Conclusions: One in five women seeking help for IPV had threatened or attempted suicide during their lifetime underscoring the need for suicide screening and prevention interventions for this population.

Peter Fawson   *Acceptance of Violence & Controlling Behaviors: Adverse Effects on Mental Health among College*
                            Students in Botswana, Africa
                            Peter Fawson - University of Utah , Odireleng Jankey - University of Botswana , Moisés Próspero - University of
                            Utah
Recent studies have started to reveal the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) in Botswana, Africa. However, correlates of IPV, such as violent attitudes & mental health symptoms, have not been examined, especially within both members of the couple. The present study explored the dyadic relationship between IPV, coercive behaviors, violent attitudes and mental health symptoms. Surveys were administered to 562 college students (71% female). Multivariate analyses found that coercive behaviors and attitudes that accept violence were significantly related to both physically violent perpetration and mental health symptoms. Most interestingly, analyses found that having a partner with violent attitudes was significantly related to increased physical violent perpetration by the respondent. Additionally, violent attitudes by the perpetrator have adverse affects on the mental health of victims. These findings suggest that violent attitudes from both members of the couple can significantly increase the likelihood of partner violence and mental health symptoms.

Michelle Lilly   *Lifespan Perspective on Predicting PTSD following Interpersonal Violence*
                            Michelle M. Lilly - Northern Illinois University, Christine E. Valdez - Northern Illinois   University
Research has shown that women's increased risk for interpersonal trauma (IPT) may place them at heightened risk for PTSD in comparison to men. However, research has not shown whether factors related to when IPT occurs in the lifespan impact PTSD development, and whether this may also account for gender disparities in PTSD. The present study surveyed 416 undergraduate students, with an average age of 19. The majority of the sample was female (60%) and European American (67%). Consensus coding was used to group participants into one of four IPT exposure groups: no exposure, adult only, child only, lifespan. Women were significantly overrepresented in the childhood only and lifespan exposure groups. IPT group membership significantly predicted PTSD symptoms, with post hoc analyses revealing that the lifespan exposure group reported significantly more PTSD symptoms than the no exposure and adult only groups, but did not differ from the child only group. When both gender and group membership were regressed on PTSD, only exposure group membership significantly predicted PTSD symptoms. The results suggest the importance a lifespan perspective in predicting PTSD following IPT exposure. Factors that differentiate the childhood only IPT group and the lifespan IPT group were explored, with anxious attachment accounting for some of the variability in PTSD between groups.

Panel 42: Re-centering Social Support and Empowerment in DV services: Theoretical and Pragmatic Considerations

Lisa Goodman   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                              Lisa Goodman – Boston College
Over the last 30 years, anti-domestic violence activists have succeeded in creating a public response to intimate partner violence (IPV) that is far reaching in its scope and impact. These dramatic advances have come at a cost, however, in that the community-based, woman-centered themes at the core of the movement have become attenuated. To capitalize on the substantial gains achieved over the past 30 years and move beyond the losses that have accompanied them, scholars and activists have called for a return to two major themes: women's empowerment, and women's engagement in supportive peer networks. This panel will present theory, research, and practice concerning how to re-center these themes in our work. The panel overview will discuss the key roles of empowerment and social support in facilitating IPV survivors' wellbeing and safety. The first paper will delineate the process of empowerment and how it has become deprioritized in mainstream services. The second paper will discuss a qualitative exploration of network members' struggles to engage with survivors, and offer ideas for supporting them. The third paper will describe innovative domestic violence service models that center community engagement. The final paper will describe examples of programs and practices that prioritize survivors' empowerment in innovative ways.

Lauren Bennett   *The Future of Empowerment Theory: A Model for Research and Practice*
Cattaneo   Lauren Bennett Cattaneo - George Mason University
The concept of empowerment is compelling, and has long been at the heart of approaches to assist victims of IPV. However, there is no consensus about exactly what empowerment means, and no standard way of measuring it. This paper will describe the continued importance of empowerment for the anti-domestic violence movement, and will suggest that lack of consensus about its definition is an obstacle to meaningful applications in research and practice. The paper will then detail a model of the process of empowerment intended to move the field forward. In particular, the model has potential to guide program development, evaluation and research. It describes empowerment as an iterative process where a person moves toward their own personally meaningful and power-oriented goals, drawing on their evolving self-efficacy, competence, and knowledge. Finally, the paper will describe an example of research and measure development based on the model, and will set the stage for examples of victim-centered practice.

Rachel E. Latta   *Network Members' Experience of Engagement with IPV Survivors: Implications for Service Provision*
                              Rachel E. Latta - ENRM Veterans Hospital, Lisa A. Goodman - Boston College
Research has established firmly that survivors of intimate partner violence turn to members of their informal networks before or instead of formal services. Yet, when survivors seek help from network members, many are hesitant, scared, misguided, or unsure how to respond, sometimes causing considerable secondary harm to survivors. Despite this apparent gap between what survivors need and what some network members give, we know very little about network members' process of engagement from their own perspectives. The current study sought to address this gap by exploring how network members conceptualize their roles with survivors. This talk describes a qualitative study of network members' experiences, including their strategies of engagement and disengagement, and catalysts and barriers to engagement. We also discuss implications for service provision and ways to support network members' involvement with survivors.

Corey Tax   *Implementing a Victim Centered Approach*
                              Corey Tax - Safe Horizon, David Nish - Safe Horizon, Hillary England - Safe Horizon, Nathanial Fields - Safe Horizon, Shelly Botuck - Safe Horizon
Victims of family violence often present to victim service providers with multiple current victimizations, a history of past abuse, competing concerns, and ambivalence about what steps they want to take. When making decisions, victims often consider a complex web of intertwined risk, including issues like: putting food on the table, the risk of ACS involvement, keeping the abuser out of jail, the emotional safety of their children who have been witnessing abuse, their desire to maintain a relationship with their abuser, and their need for a home that is safe from violence. Service providers (particularly those that assist victims in immediate crisis) often approach victim's risk with a focus on linking victims to services, particularly ones that separate victims from abusers (e.g. shelter, orders of protection, etc.). A victim-centered approach to risk would focus on listening to the needs, priorities, and resources of victims, supporting them to make informed decisions about their risk, and collaborating with them to create plans to address it. Safe Horizon has recently begun to shift towards a more victim-centered approach. We have begun implementation of this approach in New York City's DV, Crime Victim and Rape/Sexual Assault 24-hour Hotlines. We will describe the victim-centered model of safety assessment and risk management (SARM) we have developed, explain how this model better addresses the complex risks of victims, and discuss how we have shaped the implementation, with particular attention to our process of (re)training staff to shift their practice with victims.

Katya Smyth   *Leveraging Social Networks to Support Survivors of Domestic Violence: Lessons from the Field*
                              Katya Fels Smyth - Full Frame Initiative, Lisa Goodman - Boston College
Despite significant evidence that batterers employ social isolation as a tool for abuse and for decreasing victims' safety, few domestic violence programs directly address the need for social embeddedness in survivors' finding and maintaining safety. In fact, it has been argued elsewhere that survivors' isolation may be increased if they participate in mainstream domestic violence services, when these services require survivors to dramatically curtail or even cease contact with family and friends. In this paper, we revisit the concept of "network-centric" domestic violence services. Network centric services are discussed as a means to address some of the short-comings of current mainstream domestic violence practice. However, attention to survivors within the context of social relationships raises operational challenges for practitioners and survivors alike. For example, not all social networks or network members are helpful; what is the role of a practitioner or a program in helping a survivor sort this out? This paper expands upon existing research on network-centric practice by exploring operational opportunities and challenges, illustrated through descriptions of several operating organizations - some providing direct service, some working to equip network members to respond positively and appropriately to violence in their midst.

Poster Session I

Rose Sullivan   *A Different Kind of Fraternity: Group Dynamics and Psychological Change in Male Batterers*
                Rose Sullivan - Westfield State College
Domestic violence remains an intractable problem, the treatment of which has stymied practitioners from multiple disciplines. This presentation is based on a qualitative study that involved two research questions: How do mandated batterer treatment groups influence the level of psychological defense mechanisms? What group dynamics emerge in offender treatment that are unique to this population? These questions were developed in response to the limited information found in the family violence literature regarding the process of psychological change in male batterers, and the impact of group dynamics on this process. This presentation, and the study on which it is based, involved qualitative analysis of an entire episode of treatment for male batterers. The researcher followed twelve men as they participated in a court-ordered psychotherapy program in Greensboro, North Carolina for 16 weeks. Each session was recorded, transcribed, and underwent multiple rounds of analytical coding. When analyzed the transcripts provided information that assessed batterers' psychological defense mechanisms and the degree to which these groups followed Irvin Yalom's concepts regarding the curative nature of group therapy. Findings and conclusions have implications for therapists leading mandated groups, agencies that partner with the criminal justice system, and larger social policy concerns.

Shashi Shukla   *Divorce in Urban Indian Society: Lives of Single Parents in a Culture of Close Familial Relationships*
                Shashi Shukla - University of Delhi, Nandita Chaudhary - University of Delhi
Divorce represents change in social life, changes in parenting pattern, changes in financial status and changes in home life. A marriage has to pass through various role conflicts, which at the most serious leads to marriage dissolution.. Such a situation is termed as marital maladjustment or disharmony which may be manifested in several forms divorce being one of it. Divorce is legal dissolution of marriage and it has profound socio-cultural implications and can also be viewed as a socially devised means of dealing with marriage failure. The present study was conducted to investigate the single parent families through divorce and the influence of the absence of one parent on children. The study investigated problems faced by these families in social, economic and emotional dimensions. Data was obtained by using interview schedules for both children and parent. The sample consisted of 20 single parent families living in Delhi. The findings revealed that majority of single parent have opted for a divorce as a positive decision of their life. Data reveals that mutual incompatibility, extra marital affairs, alcoholism, dowry is among the main reasons for divorce. The parents have managed the dual role as bread winner, home manager and sole care giver to the children. All single parents believe that divorce was a traumatic part of their life but its pain has decreased with time.

Sarah Myers   *Risk and Protective Factors for Intimate Partner Violence Against Women in the Democratic Republic of Congo*
                Sarah J. Myers - Washington University in St. Louis
Purpose: Nearly three-quarters of Congolese women have been physically or sexually victimized by an intimate partner according to a recent Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) funded by the United States Agency for International Development. Secretary of State Hilary Clinton's 2009 visit to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) focused media attention on the brutal sexual violence experienced by women during armed conflict, but little attention is paid by media or researchers to other forms of violence against women occurring on a regular basis. This study documents intimate partner violence (IPV) in the DRC and identifies risk and protective factors associated with IPV. Methods: The 2007 Congo DHS surveyed 9,995 women between the ages of 15 and 49, and a subset of 3,436 completed an additional domestic violence module. Variables representing demographic, economic, and cultural factors were entered into a logistic regression model and tested for association with IPV, using a block modeling approach. Results: Bivariate analysis indicated that patriarchal beliefs about wife-beating and autonomous financial decision making were significantly associated with IPV risk. Regression results will be presented at the conference. Conclusions: Widespread IPV in the DRC is a serious public health concern, and cultural and economic risk factors should be a focus of policy and intervention.

Joana Jaureguizar   *Physical and Verbal Abuse Towards Parents and its Relation to Parenting Styles*
                Joana Jaureguizar - University of the Basque Count, Manuel Gámez-Guadix - Universidad Autónoma de Madrid
The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between child-to-parent violence (CPV) and parenting styles. It analyzes gender differences with regard to victim of the abuse and perpetrator, differentiating between verbal and physical abuse. Participants were 1071 university students from the region of Madrid (Spain) (mean age 21.2, SD = 4.2; 74.8% female) who took part in the International Parenting Study, a research project conducted by a consortium of researchers in over 20 countries throughout the world. The percentage of students that had ever shown verbal CPV toward fathers was higher than the percentage that had been verbally abusive toward their mothers. However, results on the frequency of verbal CPV showed that they were more frequently verbally abusive toward their mothers than toward their fathers. As for physical CPV, the percentage of students that had been physically aggressive against their mothers was higher than the figure for physical aggression against fathers, but no differences were found in frequency of physical CPV against fathers and mothers. The logistic regression analysis confirmed that parenting styles predicted verbal and physical CPV. Neglectful parenting styles, and particularly authoritarian styles, increased the probability of verbal CPV. The neglectful style was found to be an important risk factor for physical CPV.

Kathryn Bell	***Gender Differences in the Mediating Effects of PTSD and Alcohol Problems on the Relationship between Childhood Abuse and Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration***

Kathryn M. Bell - Northern Illinois University, Ann Diamond - Northern Illinois University, Suma Hiremath - Northern Illinois University, Emily Morgan - Northern Illinois University, Natalie Reese - Northern Illinois University, Christopher Shelton - Northern Illinois University, Andrew Sherrill - Northern Illinois University

Childhood abuse history (CA), alcohol abuse, and PTSD have all been shown to increase risk for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration (e.g. Bell & Orcutt, 2009; Field et al., 2004; Whitfield, et al., 2003). Researchers have begun to explore the extent to which CA may indirectly increase risk for IPV perpetration via alcohol problems and PTSD (e.g. Orcutt et al., 2003; Schafer et al., 2004). Additional research is needed using female and male civilian samples to examine the degree to which childhood physical (CPA) and sexual (CSA) abuse may uniquely increase risk for IPV perpetration via alcohol problems and PTSD. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine gender differences in the mediating effects of alcohol problems and PTSD on the relationship between CSA/CPA and IPV perpetration. Approximately 500 female and 500 male undergraduates completed measures assessing CSA and CPA, current PTSD and alcohol abuse symptoms, and IPV perpetration. Logistic regressions to test for mediation were performed. Among men, PTSD symptoms partially mediated the relationship between CSA and IPV perpetration and CPA and IPV perpetration. However, PTSD symptoms only partially mediated the relationship between CPA and female IPV perpetration. Alcohol problems were not found to mediate or partially mediate the relationship between CA and IPV perpetration for men and women.

SeeTrail Mackey	***Family Violence Multi-Database Analysis, Synthesis and Dissemination Project***

Megan S. Banet - University of Tennessee, Pamela D. Connor, - University of Tennessee, Simonne S. Nouer - University of Tennessee, Natalee C. Pearte - University of Tennessee

Purpose: The Family Violence Multi-database Initiative collects, analyzes, and disperses Memphis/Shelby County family violence data reports throughout our community. National data can be used to develop community initiatives; however, it often provides insufficient local detail that allows more accurate targeting of services and programs. Method: 8 datasets analyze and disseminate community information on family violence: 1) Family Violence Resource Guide, 2)Homeless Management Information Systems data, 3)Memphis CARES program: Grant to Encourage Arrest Policies and Encourage Enforcement of Protection Orders, 4) Tennessee Incident Based Reporting System, 5)Service Agency Needs Assessment, 6)UTHSC Healthcare Provider Survey, 7)Community Educational Forums, and 8)Intimate Partner Violence Telephone Survey. Data cleaning and analysis were done on each dataset; report writing produces technical or professional data reports, community reports, and the comprehensive Databook. Results: Our initiative provides local data to help develop systems such as best practices, policy changes, grant applications, and collaborations to decrease family violence in Memphis/Shelby County, and enhance service provision to persons exposed to family violence. Conclusion: The positive impact on family violence prevention programs shows the importance of providing local level data.

Marjorie Strachman	***Gender Differences in the Outcomes of Physical Dating Violence***

Marjorie Strachman Miller - Kansas State University, Yvonne Amanor-Boadu - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University, Joshua Cook - Kansas State University, Lauren Allen - Kansas State University, Michelle Gorzek - Kansas State University

Previous studies of dating college students have found that men and women have equal rates of victimization (Katz, Kuffel, & Coblentz, 2002; Harned, 2001; Prospero, 2008; Romito & Grassi 2007), but are less conclusive about outcomes. The purpose of our study was to examine the impact of dating violence from a sample of undergraduate students. Of the 257 men and 301 women who reported being in a relationship that lasted at least one month, 32.9% of men and 21.6% of women were victims of minor and 18.9% of men and 8.3% of women were victims of severe violence. Multiple linear regression models were used to test for the effects of minor and severe violence victimization and gender on the eight outcome variables of depression, anxiety, self-esteem, alcohol problems, relationship satisfaction, minor injury, severe injury, and PTSD. Preliminary results from models for minor and severe violence showed significant main effects for victimization and gender on several variables, including PTSD, depression, and injury. Significant interaction effects were found for both minor and severe violence on variables such as injury and relationship satisfaction. Separate regression models for males and females were tested for variables that showed significant interaction effects to investigate the differential impact of victimization. Implications are discussed.

Carolyn Field	***Gambling on an Innovative Data Collection Technique: Using Public Defender's Records to Understand the Link between Homicides Committed by Women and their Previous Victimization Histories***

Carolyn Field - Edgewood College, Sitawa Kimuna - East Carolina University

Using the example of female homicide defendant data collected by the first author at a Public Defender's office in a large Mid-Atlantic city, this paper includes several suggestions for gaining research access to such information. Some of the main issues discussed in this paper include gaining the attention and cooperation of Public Defense Attorneys who have access to the information of interest, creating a quantitative data set from this qualitative data collection technique, and the value of smaller, community level studies in order to understand the variables correlated with violent crime in a specific community, which may differ from the national trends in various ways. Descriptive statistics reveal that in this sample of 35 female homicide defendants (all of whom admitted openly to the killings), 14 had killed a current or former boyfriend or husband, and all but 1 of those had been physically abused by the homicide victim. Additionally, this study reveals that just over half of the women accused of killing a current or former partner had histories of childhood physical and/or sexual abuse. Further, results indicate that many women accused of homicides that were not domestic violence related also had extensive child abuse victimization histories.

Jody Ross   *Fear among Male and Female Victims of Partner Violence*

Jody Ross - Indiana-Purdue University

This study examined fear of one's partner as an outcome of intimate partner violence (IPV) to determine whether predictors of fear are similar or dissimilar for male and female victims of IPV. Students (n = 303) at a Midwest university completed the Conflict Tactics Scale and questions about family of origin violence and intimate partner control. Data from 125 participants reporting violence in their relationship on the CTS were analyzed. As predicted, women reported significantly more fear of their partner than men [t(123)=3.98, p<.01]. Bivariate correlations showed that partner's control was most related to fear for both male (r =.33, p<.05) and female (r =.32, p<.05) victims of IPV. However, frequency of partner's IPV and a history of interparental violence were much more related to fear of one's current partner for women while partner's psychological aggression and being hit by a parent were related to fear among men. Finally, stepwise regression was used to determine the best predictors of "fear of partner" and results suggested different models for men and women. In the regression models, partner's control and interparental violence were predictors in the best fit model of women's "fear of partner" [F (2, 57) = 4.56, p <.05] while partner's psychological aggression and a history of child abuse were the best predictors of fear among men [F (2, 48) = 5.09, p = .01].

Jacinthe Lemelin   *The Relationship between Depressive and Post-Traumatic Symptoms and the Forms of Violence (psychological, physical, and sexual) Experienced and/or Perpetrated by Women Living in Shelters.*

Lemelin, Jacinthe - UQÀM, Boucher, Sophie - UQÀM, Moreau, Catherine - UQÀM, Bizier, Joanie - UQÀM, Hébert, Martine - UQÀM

Previous researchers have underlined the importance of considering the violence experienced and perpetrated by women who are victims of intimate partner violence in order to better evaluate the consequences on their mental health. Among these consequences, post-traumatic (PTSD) and depressive symptoms are those most often reported. The aim of the study is to examine the relationship between received and perpetrated violence (psychological, physical, and sexual) and PTSD and depressive symptoms. Seventy-eight women from 30 different shelters in Quebec have completed the CTS II, the Beck Depressive Inventory II and the modified PTSD symptom. The frequency of perpetrated psychological and physical violence by the male partners is significantly related to the women's clinical scores of depressive and PTSD symptoms. Furthermore, the results indicate that received sexual violence is significantly related to elevated clinical scores of PTSD symptoms. Women who have been victims of sexual violence also report higher scores of PTSD symptoms than women who have not been victims of sexual violence. Women's violence was not related to depressive or PTSD symptoms. Interpretation of the results allows for the determination of the effects each form of violence on women's mental health. These results will be further discussed in terms of implications for research and clinical settings.

Vilmante Pakalniskiene   *Dating Violence among Adolescents and Young Adults in Lithuania*

Vilmante Pakalniskiene - Vilnius University

Dating violence is not a new researcher area anymore; however, there are not many studies with adolescents. Also, we lack longitudinal studies. This study is based on assumption that dating violence rates and some predictors could vary from one age group to another. Thus results from two studies would be compared. In International dating violence study participants were 300 university students. Participants in another study were 200 adolescents, age 15-17. This study was short term longitudinal study. Participants in both studies were assessed by questionnaires concerning experience of psychological aggression. The children also responded to questionnaire items concerning behavior in the relationships with Conflict tactic scale (CTS), the questionnaires also included some the Personal and Relationships Profile (PRP). Results from two studies would be presented and compared. Results from international dating violence study collected in Lithuania showed dating violence rates among young adults and also suggest that there are certain type of people, according their personal history and personality traits, that use violence in their relationships or view their partner as abusive. Thus results from adolescents study showed some similarities with young adults. However, there were some differences as well. Longitudinal results suggest some ideas how dating violence could increase.

Jessica Salwen   *Predictors of Sexual Coercion*

Jessica Salwen - Stony Brook University, K. Daniel O'Leary - Stony Brook University

This study explores predictors involved in sexual coercion in couples. Participants were 453 couples recruited through random digit dialing. They were living together for at least a year and parenting a biological child, age 3-7, of one of the partners. Couples were representative of the population of parents of young children in the US. Couples were told the study was about how couples handle conflict, and all responses would be completely anonymous. In the lab, couples completed self-report measures, were observed in an interaction, and physiological recordings were obtained. Analyses indicate significant positive correlations between sexual coercion and both jealousy and dominance. Forward step-wise regressions indicate a model using dominance, agreement on sexual relations, and psychological aggression as predictors. Physical aggression did not predict variance in sexual coercion above and beyond dominance. Results contradict theories that both dominance and suspicion of infidelity are necessary to explain sexual aggression. In this sample, suspicion of infidelity was significantly correlated with sexual coercion, but did not uniquely predict sexual coercion after controlling for dominance. Finally, results point to perceived social support as a moderator for the relationship between jealousy and sexual coercion; social support acts as a buffer against sexual coercion.

Julie Ma   ***Corporal Punishment and Children's Externalizing Behavior in Santiago, Chile***

Julie Ma - University of Michigan, Yoonsun Han - University of Michigan, Andrew Grogan-Kaylor - University of Michigan, Jorge Delva - University of Michigan, Marcela Castillo - University of Chile

Purpose Cross-cultural study of the relationship of parenting and child outcomes is receiving increased attention, and these questions are particularly under-studied in the Latin-American context. This study examines the relationship between parental use of corporal punishment and children's externalizing behavior in a sample from Santiago, Chile. Method Analysis is based on data from a study funded by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Participants included 928 youths (ages 11-17 years old) from mid- to low-socioeconomic status in Santiago, Chile. Bivariate and multivariate analyses were conducted to examine associations of mother- and father-parenting with child externalizing behavior. Results Analysis confirmed that both mother's and father's use of corporal punishment are significantly, positively and uniquely associated with children's externalizing behavior. Measures that assess the quality of parent-child relationship such as parental warmth and family involvement have a negative relationship with children's externalizing behavior. Conclusions Results suggest that parental use of corporal punishment is a predictor of children's externalizing behavior. This study adds to the growing cross-cultural literature on parental discipline. Findings suggest that alternatives to corporal punishment should be advised as methods of child discipline in the family.

Etobssie Wako   ***Conflict, Displacement, and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Findings from Two Congolese Refugee Camps in Rwanda***

Etobssie Wako - ORISE, Stacy De Jesus - CDC, Monica Swahn- Georgia State University, John Beltrami - CDC , Marianne Zotti, - CDC

Background: This analysis describes the prevalence and correlates of lifetime and past-year IPV, and patterns of reporting and healthcare seeking related to violence victimization. Methods: In 2008, the American Refugee Committee conducted a population-based survey among Congolese refugee women aged 15-49 years living in two Rwandese camps. Multivariate analysis explored relationships between lifetime and past-year (2007-2008) IPV and select variables: age, parity, cohabitation and years displaced. Bivariate analysis further explored IPV and patterns of violence reporting and healthcare seeking. Results: Among a sample of 548 ever-partnered (ever had a live-in partner or husband) women, 14.7% reported lifetime IPV, and 89.9% of those experienced past-year IPV. Only 43.8% told family and friends, and 3.1% reported violence to authority figures. Women displaced for 1 to 5 years, compared with > 10 years, were nearly two times more likely to have experienced both lifetime (Adj. OR 1.76[1.01-.305], P<0.05) and past-year IPV (Adj. OR 1.87 [1.05-3.33], P <0.05). Discussion: Legal, health, and social services should be well integrated to adequately address the needs of violence survivors. Further research is needed to understand the link between IPV and displacement, and explore the impact of underreporting on violence prevention efforts.

Nancy Dos Santos ***Bibliotherapy as an Adjunctive Intervention to Strengthen the Mother-Child Dyad Compromised as a Result of Intimate Partner Violence: Implications For Future Therapeutic Resources.***

Nancy Dos Santos - University of Hartford

Bibliotherapy is an easily accessible, easily disseminated, low-cost, tool that can be used both in session and after therapy has terminated. This project proposes bibliotherapy as an adjunctive intervention to standard treatments to strengthen the mother-child relationship compromised as a result of intimate partner violence (IPV) and examines the types of children's literature that exists toward that aim. Currently, there are two types of literature. The first focuses on educating children about a specific issue while the second focuses on educating children about a specific issue as well as helping them to understand its impact on the parent-child relationship. This study assesses children's literature focused on (1) IPV and (2) relationships with mothers whose parenting has been compromised by physical or mental illness. Literature will be assessed across seven domains. (1) Topic; (2) compromised relationship;(3) emotions; (4) available resources (e.g., therapists); (5) normative negative feelings about the issue(6) compromised relationship;(7) positive coping skills. Chi square analyses will be used to determine differences across domains between the two types of literature. Findings will be discussed in relation to available literature and how they can inform the development of therapeutic children's books that focus on IPV and its affect on the mother-child relationship.

Frederic Perusse ***Alexithimia and use of Coping Strategies in Dealing with Couple Difficulties***

Frederic Perusse - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal, Jacinthe Lemelin - Université du Québec à Montréal

Alexithyma is conceptualized as a deficit in the cognitive aspect of an emotional response (Berenbaum & Prince, 1994; Taylor, 2000). It can be associated with numerous relational flaws, like lack of empathy or impulsive behavior (Baumeister & Boden, 1998; Taylor et al., 1999). Few studies have focused on couple relationships in regards to alexithymia. This research hopes to contribute to the knowledge in this domain by studying the impact of alexithymia on the choice and use of coping strategies by members of couples having difficulties. More specifically, this study was set to observe the frequency of use of some negative or positive strategies. Our hypothesis was that alexithymic individuals would choose more negative coping strategies and less positive ones in dealing with their couple difficulties than non-alexthymic individuals. Questionnaires, such as the Toronto Alexthymia Scale (Bagby et al., 1994) and the Ways of Coping Checklist (Folkman et al., 1986), were filled out by 76 couples. Multi-level analysis indicate that alexithymic men do use more negative coping strategies in dealing with their couple difficulties than their non-alexithymic counterparts. However, this difference was not observed for women. As for the use of positive coping strategies, difference between alexithymic and non-alexthimic individuals was found to be non significant for both men and women.

Inês Relva ***The Other Face of Family Violence: Violence Against Siblings***

Inês Carvalho Relva - UTAD - Portugal , Otília Monteiro Fernandes - UTAD - Portugal

Siblings represent an important role on child development and personality (Toman,1993; Fernandes, 2002). Several characteristics of the sibling relationship put sibling interactions at risk for frequent incidents of conflict. Several studies reports that violence among siblings may be the most form of family violence (Steinmetz, 1977;Gelles & Straus, 1988) but steals overlooked. Society recognizes child, partner, and elder abuse as significant social problems, but the awareness of sibling abuse as a serious form of family violence remains low. Objectives: The aim of the present study was study the Portuguese reality, and determine if a sample of university students engage in different forms of sibling abuse, parent-child abuse and dating abuse, and also identify the socio-demographic factors associated to sibling abuse, such as gender, age, number of siblings, and birth order. Measures: 1. Sociodemographic data were collected regarding age, gender, number of siblings, birth order, and level of education. 2. We used the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2–SP) sibling version (Straus et al., 1996). Discussion: The preliminary findings from the present study support early reports that violence among sibling may be the most common form of family violence. We can see that 90% the subjects during the referent period

Paula David ***The Haruv Institute: Integrations of Research and Advanced Learning in the Area of Child Abuse and Neglect***

Paula David - Haruv Institute, Frada Feigelson - Haruv Institute

The Haruv Institute strives to create and develop a skillful professional community responding to the needs of
abused and neglected children and their families, through: Professional development – for professionals such as mental health, physicians, nurses, social workers, educators, law enforcement, attorneys, etc. Programs are tailor-made, cutting edge, innovative interdisciplinary and inter-agency using varied methods of learning including simulations and mentoring, Research, basic and applied - broadening theoretical and empirical bases of knowledge in the field of abuse and neglect in children, ultimately having a direct impact on the field and on learning programs, Interagency/interdisciplinary collaborations – fostering and strengthening the cooperation between agencies for intervention, treatment and the enrichment of knowledge available for the allied professionals; strategic planning for emergency centers and CAC's, Documenting and disseminating knowledge – providing a readily available resource center; actively engaging in the publishing of materials summarizing the accumulated knowledge gleaned through research, study programs and seminars,International collaboration/exchange – sharing of worldwide knowledge and professional experience, thereby strengthening an international exchange community, to better serve abused children and their families.

Heather Knous-Westfall ***Childhood Intimate Partner Violence Exposure, Parenting Practices, & Adolescent Peer Bullying: A Prospective Study***

Heather M. Knous-Westfall - John Jay College, Miriam K. Ehrensaft - John Jay College, Katie Watson MacDonell - John Jay College, Patricia Cohen - Columbia University at NYSPI

Intimate partner violence (IPV) exposure interferes with child social, physical, psychological, and emotional development (e.g. Edleson, 1999; Fantuzzo & Mohr, 1999; Kitzmann, Gaylord, Holt, & Kenny, 2003). Exposed children may develop an overly hostile approach to their environment, leading to coercive social behavior (bullying), and to the reciprocal receipt of coercion from peers (victimization) culminating in peer bullying and peer victimization behaviors (Dodge, 1991; Schwartz, Dodge, Pettit, & Bates, 1997). This is a longitudinal study investigating the influence of IPV on bullying and victimization in a sample of 10-18 year old children and their parents (n =129). We hypothesized that parenting practices would mediate the relationship between IPV exposure and peer bullying and victimization involvement. Results indicate that satisfaction with the child, as well as physical punishment, mediates the relationship between severe IPV and peer bullying, whereas the child's resistance to authority mediates the relationship between any IPV and peer victimization. Implications for prevention are discussed.

Arazais Oliveros ***New Challenges on Sexting Victims and Perpetrators***

Jose R. Agustina - UIC, Audrey Rogers - Pace Law School, Esperanza Gómez - UIC, Arazias Oilveros - Yale University

The purpose is to offer an explanation of this new source of Child Pornography, so-called Sexting, from sociological, psychological and criminological perspectives. Based on this, a deeper insight into what problems arise from legal and ethical considerations leads us to criminal policy strategies. For the descriptive part of the paper, we employ some approaches from the nowadays circumstances which make easier to happen this kinds of problems. Sexual promiscuity among youth and the Hook Culture; a lack of privacy or intimate sphere concerns in our cultural context and the erosion of stable relations among youth (and its superficial nature); dangerousness in digital communications through new social nets; etc. For the criminal policy considerations, we try to discuss efficacy and legitimacy of : (i) charging children who are at the same time victims and perpetrators; (ii) imposing civil liability upon parents or caregivers; (iii) proposing some teaching programs to show children to use technology in their social relations; (iv) suggesting practical measures to enhance sexual education and privacy culture through media; (v) reshaping virtual environments by reducing anonymity and increasing consciousness. We are working with a little sample of Spanish Universities trough a questionnaire based on 'Sex and Tech: Results from a survey of teens and young adults' (2008).

Session   B1   Monday 7/12/2010   10:00AM-11:15AM   Harbor's Edge

Invited Speaker:

John Boyle   ***Current Challenges and Strategies in the Design of Population Surveys***
        John Boyle- SRBI

Telephone surveys became the dominant mode for general population surveys in the United States in the 1980's. However, there has been a significant erosion of the sampling frame for telephone surveys in recent years. Cell phones have produced a dramatic decline in household coverage in telephone surveys using RDD landline sample. By the first half of 2009, 22.7% of American homes were wireless only. In addition, another 15% of the public are classified as wireless mostly. This group may not be reachable by traditional landline surveys or they have a lower propensity to respond to landline surveys. Finally, several recent studies have identified the exclusion of banks with no listed numbers from RDD samples as a potentially serious problem of survey coverage and bias. Dual frame samples and addressed based sampling (ABS) have emerged as the leading strategies for maintaining sample integrity for population surveys. However, both are relatively new techniques that add challenges to researchers. This presentation will provide an overview of the problems of coverage and bias associated with telephone surveys based on traditional list-assisted RDD samples, including cell phone only respondents, wireless mostly respondents, and zero bank populations. It will also outline the current state of sampling and solutions to these problems of conducting population based surveys.

Session   B2   Monday 7/12/2010   10:00AM-11:15AM   Woodbury

Fatality in Children

Erica Grasmick   ***Deceased Child Project, Part 3: An Analysis of Missing Children Recovered Deceased***
        Geraldine Kochan – National Center for Missing and Exploited Children

The indelible mark a child's death leaves on a family and community spawned the initial analysis of children reported missing to the National Center for Missing & Exploited Children and subsequently recovered deceased. Completed in several parts bounded by recovery time frames, the Deceased Child Project has gathered details pertaining to children's deaths from investigating law enforcement agencies. Consisting of 406 children, the third iteration of the project involved collecting and analyzing both categorical and qualitative data in an effort to identify trends or specific groups at risk for various manners of death following a missing episode. While 68% of the children in the dataset had fallen victim to foul play (homicide), all other manners of death were represented in the analysis as well. Since homicide comprised such an overwhelming majority of the children, additional data was gathered on identified offenders including demographics, the relationship to the victim and prior criminal history. In all cases, a specific effort was made to capture the finer details of the missing and recovery scenarios such as lures, abuse suffered by the victim pre and post mortem and details on the child's remains upon recovery. Several cases have been linked as a direct result of the project as it afforded the benefit of a central review point for multiple child homicides nationwide.

Emily Douglas   ***Child Fatality Review Teams: A Content Analysis of Social Policy***
        Emily M. Douglas - Bridgewater State College, Sean McCarthy - Bridgewater State College

Child fatality review teams (CFRTs) are multidisciplinary workgroups that analyze the context in which children die and make recommendations to prevent future CMFs. Most states in the US have laws that direct the activities of CFRTs, but these laws remain unexamined. The field has called for more uniform procedures for CFRTs. One way is to better understand the common and distinct features of CFRT laws and factors related to them. A content analysis of 46 CFRT state statutes reveals that 90% provide guidance about team composition; 92% state the purpose of CFRTs, with 81% stating it is to prevent future CMFs; 27% of states provide subpoena power for CFRTs; 75% provide guidance which deaths will be reviewed, with 58% stating how cases will be selected; and 85% provide direction for the outcomes of CFRTs. Analysis of state level data shows that state characteristics may be related to legislation. For example, states with higher levels of poverty are more likely to address the composition of CFRTs ($r=.29-.38$). States with higher levels of crime ($r=.33-.38$) and higher levels of child welfare spending ($r=.28-.33$) provide more direction for the outcomes of CFRTs. States with higher levels of CMFs stipulate which types of deaths should be reviewed ($r=.29-.33$). An expanded set of analyses will be presented; results will be discussed with regard to implications for policy and practice.

Panel 59: Practitioner-Researcher Collaborations: An Examination of Sexual Assault in NH   and the Criminal Justice System

Sharon Murphy   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                Sharon Murphy – University of New Hampshire
This panel will present data on NH child and adult female sexual assault. Specifically, two panelists will present their findings on child sexual abuse data which was gathered over a ten year period by sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs). The data describes and defines demographic, victim, and assault characteristics. Additionally, there are two presentations on adult female sexual assault based on data gathered by graduate student research teams from justice studies and social work. The first of these two presentations will focus on crisis center advocates perception of barriers faced by victims in the criminal justice system. The second presentation will examine the "justice gap" in adult female sexual assault cases, or the difference between the numbers of instances of sexual violence as compared to the number of cases that move through the criminal justice system. Each of the research papers is a result of practitioner-researcher collaborations. Lastly, our discussant will provide an analysis of the components of effective practitioner-researcher collaborations, the positive results from such collaboration, and the impact on improvement in the delivery of services to victims.

Sharyn Potter   *Findings from Sexual Assault Nurse Examiners (SANE): A Case Study of New Hampshire's Pediatric SANE Database*
                Sharyn Potter - University of New Hampshire
The purpose of this presentation is to provide child sexual abuse data gathered by sexual assault nurse examiners (SANEs) in New Hampshire at the time of the medical/forensic examination. Our research provides an analysis of demographic, victim and assault characteristics from 696 child sexual abuse patients between 1997-2007. The study is a collaborative project between the SANE Advisory Board, a team of university researchers, and the Research Committee of the NH Governor's Commission on Domestic and Sexual Violence.

Victoria Banyard   *Exploring the "Justice Gap" in Adult Sexual Violence Cases: A Researcher-Practitioner Collaboration*
                Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Sharon Murphy - University of New Hampshire
A number of research studies have explored what Temkin and Krahe term the "justice gap" in adult sexual assault cases, or the mismatch between the number of instances of sexual violence that are experienced by victims in a community, and the number of cases that move through the criminal justice system. The current paper presents findings from a research-practitioner collaboration to investigate this phenomenon in the state of NH. Interviews were conducted with law enforcement, prosecutors, victim advocates in the courts to examine their views about characteristics of adult sexual assault cases that are able to be successfully prosecuted. Using principles of grounded theory a number of themes were identified in the data. Of particular note is that successful cases appear to be those that fit the stereotype of rape. Also explored are professionals' perspectives on aspects of evidence and victim characteristics that make a case more or less likely to be pursued through the criminal justice system. Implications for further research and practice are discussed.

Sharon Murphy   *Crisis Center Advocates Speak Out: "It is ALL so intrusive…one needs support all the way through"*
                Sharon Murphy - University of New Hampshire
Research documents the challenges presented to victims of interpersonal violence whose cases move through the criminal justice system. Yet to date, most of this research has focused on the experiences of survivors of domestic violence. Much less is known about the experiences of adult sexual assault survivors. One key vantage point from which to understand how survivors experience the criminal justice system is from the perspective of the crisis center advocates who work with them. For the current study, graduate student research teams conducted semi-structured, qualitative interviews with 14 rape crisis advocates across one northeastern state. Advocates were asked about their views of what works well and what challenges are faced by survivors of adult sexual assault who elect to report their assault to the police and whose cases move forward to potential prosecution of the perpetrator. Data were analyzed using Heideggerian hermeneutic stages of analysis. Themes in the data illustrated how difficult it can be for survivors to navigate the justice system and the supports and perseverance needed. The voices of crisis center advocates raise key points that may help in the development of new procedures and processes for how adult sexual assault cases are handled in the justice system.

Victimization, Pregnancy and Parenting

Kylene Krause   ***Effects of Domestic Violence during Pregnancy on Later Physical Health***
                        Kylene Krause- Eastern Michigan University, Sarah Ahlfs-Dunn - Eastern Michigan University, Alissa Huth-Bocks - Eastern Michigan University

Though there has been a considerable amount of research exploring the effects of physical domestic violence on women's health, investigation of the effects of psychological abuse is limited. However, some research has found that the effects of psychological abuse may be detrimental and long-lasting, suggesting it is important to also consider psychological forms of partner violence. The current study aims to examine the effects of a broad range of domestic violence experiences during pregnancy on the physical health of women a year later. A diverse sample of women (N = 89) between the ages of 18 and 40 (X = 27, SD = 5.8) were recruited from public locations and agencies primarily serving low-income families. Women were interviewed during and after pregnancy. Results from regression analyses revealed that severity of psychological abuse was associated with physical health even after severity of physical abuse was accounted for. Additionally, maternal depression was found to fully mediate the relationship between prenatal domestic violence and physical health 1 year later. These results indicate that multiple forms of partner violence affect women's physical health, and it is critical to assess for psychological forms of abuse. Furthermore, the mental state of women is important to assess and treat early, possibly before physical health is negatively impacted by violence.

Kathleen Kendall-   ***Adverse Childhood Experiences in a Sample of New Mothers***
Tackett   Kathleen Kendall-Tackett - Texas Tech University

Adverse childhood experiences are common in populations of adult patients and predict a number of adverse adult health outcomes. In samples from the general population, approximately 50% report at least one type of ACE. Further, sexual trauma appears to predict significantly higher rates of all other types of ACEs. The present analysis includes a sample of new mothers. The sample is a part of the Survey of Mothers' Sleep and Fatigue, an international survey of mothers of infants 0-12 months old. This sample included 994 women who reported childhood sexual abuse, sexual assault as a teen or adult, or both. They were compared with women who reported no traumatic events. In this sample, rates of ACEs were consistent with previous studies, and approximately 50% of new mothers reported at least one type of ACE. As was found in previous studies, ACEs were dramatically increased in women who had experienced sexual trauma, indicating that they were especially prone to depression, sleep problems, and other types of health issues in the postpartum period. The clinical application of these findings will also be described.

Kathleen Kendall-   ***The Impact of Sexual Trauma on Sleep in New Mothers***
Tackett   Kathleen Kendall-Tackett - Texas Tech University

Previous studies have indicated that psychological trauma impacts sleep quality in some distinct ways. Trauma survivors frequently report more daytime fatigue. They are more likely to experience delayed sleep latency, nighttime awakenings, and have a higher rate of sleep-breathing and sleep-movement disorders. The present study uses data from an online survey of 6410 mothers of infants 0-12 months old. Within this sample, 994 women reported a history of childhood sexual abuse, sexual assault as a teen or adult, or both. This analysis compares mothers' reports of their sleep on a number of sleep parameters. The analyses revealed that sexual abuse/assault survivors had a pronounced sleep latency, were more likely to report nighttime awakenings unrelated to baby care, had higher levels of daytime fatigue, and were more likely to have chronic fatigue syndrome, sleep apnea or restless leg syndrome. These findings are described with recommendations for clinical practice.

Intergenerational Transmission of Family Violence

Erin Gallagher   *The Association between Parental History of Childhood Maltreatment and Child Abuse Potential*

Erin Gallagher - Eastern Michigan University, Kylene Krause- Eastern Michigan University, Angela Joerin- Eastern Michigan University, Alissa Huth-Bocks- Eastern Michigan University

Although existing research has documented the intergenerational transmission of family violence, minimal research has examined the associations between different forms of childhood maltreatment and child abuse potential assessed during pregnancy. One hundred and twenty primarily high-risk and low-income pregnant women who were recruited from an economically disadvantaged area in Southeastern Michigan completed questionnaires about their experiences of different forms of childhood maltreatment, as well as a commonly used screening tool assessing child abuse potential. Pearson's correlations revealed significant associations between child abuse potential and women's histories of childhood emotional abuse (r = .50), physical abuse (r = .37), sexual abuse (r = .34), emotional neglect (r = .43), and physical neglect (r = .32). Interestingly, associations between emotional forms of childhood maltreatment and child abuse potential were larger than associations with other forms of childhood abuse. Although additional research is needed, it appears that emotional abuse and emotional neglect may weigh heavily in predicting child abuse potential among pregnant women. Findings indicate that it is important for those working with pregnant women to carefully screen for histories of emotional and psychological maltreatment in an effort to prevent child abuse.

Miriam Ehrensaft   *Family Violence, Psychopathology & Transmission of Antisocial Behavior*

Miriam Ehrensaft - John Jay College of Crim Just, Patricia Cohen - Columbia University

This study tests how intimate violence (IPV) between partners contributes independently to the intergenerational transmission of antisocial behavior, using the Children in the Community Study, a representative sample of youth (N = 821), their parents, and their own offspring, followed for over 25 years in 6 assessments. We test the hypothesis that parenting and parental psychopathology mediate the influence of IPV on child externalizing symptoms in middle childhood. We further test whether IPV in middle childhood leads to deficits in self-regulation in adolescence, including aggression and hostile reactivity, negative mood regulation, and emotional expressivity. Results suggest that IPV independently increased the risk for offspring externalizing problems, net of the effects of parental history of antisocial behavior and family violence. IPV also increased the risk for a parental Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and alcohol disorder 2 years later, but not for Major Depressive Disorder. Alcohol use disorder independently increased the risk for externalizing behavior, but did not mediate the effects of IPV. Parenting, particularly low satisfaction with the child, was significantly associated with both IPV and externalizing behavior, but did not mediate the effects of IPV on externalizing. IPV predicted higher levels of emotional expressivity, aggression and depression.

Angele Fauchier   *Intergenerational Transmission of Partner Violence: The Role of Violence Approval and Corporal Punishment Experiences*

Angele Fauchier - University of New Hampshire, Murray A. Straus - University of New Hampshire, Cansu Alozkan - Istanbul Bilgi University

This study examined the link between witnessing interparental violence in childhood and perpetration of intimate partner violence in adulthood. The study also considered the effects of corporal punishment history and attitudes towards partner violence. The sample consisted of 635 college undergraduates who completed a series of web-based measures including the Dimensions of Discipline Inventory, Revised Conflict Tactics Scales, and Personal and Relationships Profile. Results indicated that witnessing significantly predicted approval and perpetration of partner violence. Approval of partner violence acted as a significant mediator between witnessing and perpetrating. Corporal punishment served as a moderator, wherein those people who had experienced corporal punishment showed a weaker link between witnessing and approval of partner violence than those who had not experienced corporal punishment. This study illustrates different pathways that lead to perpetration of partner violence.

Parental Factors & Studies of Child Abuse

Yuk-Ying Tung   *Effects of Parental Verbal Abuse, Identity of Parental Role, and Locus of Control on the Problem of Internal Adjustment of Tainan Junior High School Students in Taiwan*

Tung Yuk-Ying - National Cheng Kung University, Tan Tzyy-Wen - National Chung Cheng University

The main purposes of this study were to investigate: (a) effect of parental verbal abuse on the problem of internal adjustment of junior high school students; (b) impact of identity of parental role and locus of control on the relationship between parental verbal abuse and the problem of internal adjustment. The sample in this study consisted of 554 students from 6 junior high schools at Tainan city. In this study, statistical analysis included descriptive statistics, factor analysis, correlation analysis, and nested regression model analysis. The findings of this study showed that: (a) criticism of parental verbal abuse was related to the problem of internal adjustment; (b) youths who were more likely to identify the nurture and caring of parental role had less problem of internal adjustment; (c) youths who had higher degree of external control were more likely to have the problem of internal adjustment; (d) identity of parental role and locus of control had on influence on the relationship between parental verbal abuse and problem of internal adjustment; (e) including the impact of locus of control, the association between identity of parental role and the problem of internal adjustment was

Marni Kan   *Longitudinal Effects of a Transition to Parenthood Program on Child Maltreatment: Moderation by Couple Relationship Attributes*

Marni Kan - RTI International, Mark Feinberg - Pennsylvania State University

The transition to parenthood may represent a key opportunity to engage in primary prevention of child maltreatment. In order to appropriately design and target prevention efforts, it is important to understand the conditions under which programs have stronger or weaker effects on child maltreatment. The present study investigated couple relationship moderators of the effects of a program for first-time parents on self-reported physical and psychological child maltreatment prevalence and frequency. Data were collected from 137 couples prenatally and at child age 3 years. After baseline data collection, couples were randomly assigned to a series of 8 pre- and post-natal classes focused on promoting the co-parenting relationship, parenting, and parental adjustment, or to a usual care control group. Controlling for parent education, results indicated that there were no main effects of study condition on child maltreatment. However, prenatal psychological partner abuse, couple conflict, and management of arguments moderated program effects such that there were stronger preventive effects of the program on child maltreatment prevalence and frequency among couples who had more relationship problems. These findings suggest that couple interventions to prevent child maltreatment may have greatest impact if they are targeted at couples with more dysfunctional relationships.

Marie Karlsson   *Parental Physical Punishment and College Students' Current Health Status*

Marie Karlsson - University of Arkansas, Karin Burleson - University of Arkansas, Patricia Petretic - University of Arkansas, Lori Makin-Byrd - University of Arkansas, Elizabeth White-Chaisson - University of Arkansas

The boundaries between physical abuse and parental physical punishment are sometimes unclear. Childhood physical abuse has been linked to risky health behaviors and physical and mental health issues as adults. Since parental physical punishment is related to physical abuse, similar outcomes might be expected. This study will investigate links between college students' reports of parental physical discipline and current physical and mental health. Parental warmth and consistency will also be investigated as potential moderators. Parental discipline will be assessed by the Dimensions of Discipline Inventory (DDI; Straus & Fauchier, 2007) and current health status will be assessed by selected questions from the National College Health Survey. This study is an important extension to the research on how experiences of parental physical discipline affect later health outcomes among young adults.

Judith Newman   *Shame on the Medical Researchers who did not Obtain Parental Consent and Shame on the Parents Who Gave it: Minor children as Participants in Research that Causes Harm*

Judith L. Newman - Penn State University

There is much evidence of the victimization of children, especially orphans, at the hands of medical researchers throughout the 20th century. If parental consent was even obtained in the early to mid 1900's, it was hardly as "informed" as is now required. But in 1944 the US Supreme Court did argue in Prince v. Massachusetts that while parents may be free to become martyrs themselves as research participants, it does not follow that they are free, in identical circumstances, to make martyrs of their children. So parental agreement to involve minor children in studies that may cause physical or psychological harm could be considered a form of familial abuse. Specific cases of parents consenting to involve their children in potentially harmful research will be presented that span the mid to late 1900's. For example, Dr. S. Krugman injected the hepatitis virus into mentally delayed children at the Willowbrook State School starting in the mid 1950's. In the 1960's, Dr. L Bender used such high dosages of LSD to calm children diagnosed as schizophrenic, that "they even got parental consent". In the late 1990's, Dr. S. van Goozen exposed 8- to 11-year-olds with behavioral disorders to a highly stressful and frustrating 75-minute experimental procedure. Parental consent in such situations seems paramount to psychological abuse as harm to their child is being tolerated or ignored.

Special Luncheon Plenary   Monday 7/12/2010   11:30AM-12:45PM   Prescott

Karol Mason   *Attorney General's Initiative on Children Exposed to Violence*
        Karol Mason- Deputy Associate Attorney General
With the Attorney General's Initiative on Children Exposed to Violence, the Justice Department is committing to a comprehensive approach to a pervasive problem. While prior approaches to children exposed to violence have viewed children either as collateral damage in shattered lives, or, most tragically, as troublemakers or delinquents, this approach redefines how the Justice Department responds to children who experience violence, witness violence, or suffer ongoing negative ramifications from violence. Working with experts in the civil and criminal justice, educational, medical, and social services fields, we have devised an initiative that will harness resources from across the Department to – first, prevent exposure to violence if at all possible; second, if that is not possible, to mitigate the negative impact of violence; and third, to develop knowledge and spread awareness that will ultimately improve our cities, towns, and communities.

Session C1   Monday 7/12/2010   1:00PM-2:15PM Harbor's Edge
Victimization Among Latino Women

Chiara Sabina   *The Influence of Ethnic Group Variation on Victimization and Help-Seeking Among Latino Women*
        Chiara Sabina - Penn State, Carlos A. Cuevas- Northeastern University, Jennifer L. Schally - Penn State
A limited amount of prior research has explored the differences between Latino ethnic groups with regard to victimization and help-seeking. The SALAS sample includes Mexican-Americans, Cuban-Americans and other Latino groups. Respondents were asked about lifetime sexual, physical, stalking, and threatened victimization and formal and informal help-seeking to the most distressing victimization experience. At the bivariate level, rates of sexual, physical, and threatened victimization significantly varied by ethnic group, with Mexican-Americans reporting the highest rates. In regression models controlling for age, SES, and immigrant status, Mexican-Americans were found to have a higher overall number of victimizations, greater likelihood of reporting stalking, physical victimization, and sexual victimization. With regard to help-seeking at the bivariate level there was no significant difference in the likelihood of informal help-seeking by ethnic group. However, the rate of formal help-seeking did vary by ethnic group. This difference did not surface in multivariate analyses. Together the results show heightened risk for Mexican-American women with regard to victimization compared to other Latino ethnic groups, calling for particular outreach to this population.

Carlos Cuevas   *Victimization and Psychological Distress Among Latino Women: Evaluating Differences Between Immigrant and Non-immigrant Women*
        Carlos A. Cuevas- Northeastern University, Chiara Sabina- Penn State Harrisburg, Riva Milloshi - Northeastern University
The research focusing on Latino women's interpersonal victimization and psychological symptomatology does not often address the differences between immigrant and non-immigrants. Using the data from the SALAS study we compared immigrant and non-immigrant Latino women on victimization rates as well as the relationship between victimization and psychological distress. Across all forms of victimization, immigrant Latino women presented lower rates of interpersonal victimization. For immigrants, those with non-permanent status had an overall higher victimization rate. Regression analyses examined the relationship between victimization, and psychological distress for immigrant and non-immigrants. Analysis comparing regression coefficients found that the relationship between victimization and dissociation and victimization and anxiety is significantly stronger for immigrant than for non-immigrant Latino women. These results suggest that the rates of victimization and victimization-psychological distress may not be consistent across immigrant and non-immigrant Latino women and that for some psychological symptoms immigrant women may have a stronger link between their victimization and subsequent psychological distress. The authors discuss the importance of recognizing differences between immigrant and non-immigrant Latinas, highlighting within-culture diversity.

Riva Milloshi   *Country of Victimization Among Immigrant Latino Women: Rates and the Connection to Psychological Distress*
        Riva Milloshi- Northeastern University, Carlos A. Cuevas. - Northeastern University, Chiara Sabina. - Penn State
Studies have shown that foreign-born Latino women have reported lower rates of victimization when compared to their U.S. born Latino counterparts. However, studies which have focused on foreign-born Latino women have generally not made a distinction about whether victimization occurred in the U.S. or their country of origin. Consequently, little is known about how this may play a role in the differential victimization rates between immigrant and non-immigrant women. Using data from the SALAS study which surveyed 2,000 Latino women in the U.S., this presentation focuses on the country of victimization among the foreign-born Latino women, analyzing the types of victimization taking place in the United States and/or abroad. This presentation also analyzes the relationship between where victimization takes place and trauma symptoms. Results show that 12.9% of the women were victimized in the U.S., 11.4% abroad, and 6.7% in both the U.S. and abroad. Study findings indicate that victimization in the country of origin significantly increases the risk of being victimized in the U.S. when controlling for age, acculturation and SES. Results also show that regardless of the country in which victimization takes place, victimization in the U.S. and/or abroad is significantly associated with depression, anxiety, disassociation, and anger.

Internet and Child Exploitation

Janis Wolak   ***Child Pornography Production: Nature, Scope and Trends in Criminal Cases Ending in Arrest***
                                  Janis Wolak - CCRC
This presentation will describe criminal cases of technology-facilitated child pornography (CP) production, including numbers of arrests, characteristics of victims and offenders, nature and contexts of CP production, distribution of images, and other findings. Trends between 2000 and 2006 will be discussed. The data are from the National Juvenile Online Victimization Study, a longitudinal study of a national sample of over 2,500 U.S. law enforcement agencies. So far, two waves of data have been collected via mail surveys of agencies, followed by telephone interviews with investigators about specific cases reported in the mail surveys. This presentation will focus on data about 319 cases involving CP production in which offenders were arrested during two discrete 12 month periods beginning July 1, 2000 (Wave 1, unweighted n=122) and January 1, 2006 (Wave 2, unweighted n=197). In 2006, US law enforcement agencies made an estimated 859 arrests for child sexual exploitation crimes that involved CP production, compared to an estimated 402 such arrests in 2000. These crimes were serious and highly diverse. Victims spanned the full range of childhood. Between 2000 and 2006, the proportion of teenage victims increased. Almost 40% of CP production with teen victims involved "youth-produced" images. Twenty-three percent of CP producers distributed images online.

Jordana Navarro   ***Exploring the Unknown: An Investigative Analysis of Online Sexual Offenders and their Victims***
                                  Jordana Navarro – University of Central Florida, Jana Jasinski- University of Central Florida,
This paper is an exploratory analysis of online sexual offenders and their victims. While an abundance of research has been conducted on online victims and their behavioral patterns (Hinduja & Patchin, 2007; Raskauskas & Stoltz, 2007; Wolak, Mitchell, & Finkelhor, 2003, 2006), limited research has considered the online offender. This gap in the literature is not an oversight by researchers, but rather a sign of the significant challenge posed by the anonymity of the Internet. This study uses arrest record data (Finkelhor, Wolak, & Mitchell , 2008) on Internet child pornography and sexual solicitation cases to focus on characteristics of online offenders. The purpose of the study was to examine demographic and other characteristics of online sexual offenders by severity of offenses. Finally, we draw attention to the online behaviors of victims and whether certain activities online pose a threat for online sexual victimization. Our findings add to the dearth of literature about online sexual offenders and add to the growing number of studies regarding online victims.

Gisela Priebe   ***Youth, Sex and the Internet***
                                  Gisela Priebe - Lund University, Sweden, Carl-Göran Svedin - Linköping University, Sweden
Purpose: This study was conducted in 2009 on behalf of the Swedish government as a consequence of the governmental action plan against prostitution and trafficking. The purpose was to investigate young persons' attitudes and experiences concerning selling sex and sexual exposure at the Internet. Method: A nationally representative sample of 3,498 high school students completed a survey about lifestyle and health, sexuality, exposure to physical or sexual violence, Internet use, experience of selling sex, sexual exposure, consumption of pornography and availability of support. Results: Most Swedish youth are daily users of the Internet. Having sold sex was reported by 1,5% of the participants. The Internet was an important way to get in contact with sex buyers. About 4% had distributed sexual pictures of themselves by the Internet or by mobile. During the last year, 18% had received requests for sexual pictures or films of themselves by a person they had met on the Internet. 57% had met a person in real life that they first had met on the Internet and some of them reported that the person had tried to persuade, press or force them to have sex. Conclusion: The Internet is an important part of young persons' life in Sweden. It is concerning that a substantial part of youth exposure themselves to risks and report unpleasant or hazardous experiences related to Internet use.

Culture and Intimate Partner Violence

N. Diane Gout   ***Cultural Identity and Familial Relationships as Protective Factors against***
                                  Intimate Partner Violence among American Indian and Alaska Native Mothers
                                  N. Diane Gout - Boston University
Despite the advances made in the past 40 years that have led to intimate partner violence (IPV) being recognized as a significant social issue in this country, the American Indian (AI) and Alaska Native (AN) population continue to be poorly represented in the research and scholarship. This dissertation advances the field by moving past the study of risk factors into examining factors that may serve to protect AI and AN women from IPV. Specifically, this dissertation examined the relationships between cultural identity, familial ties and intimate partner violence utilizing the longitudinal, population-based Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study data. The sample consisted of American Indian, Eskimo or Aleut mothers. The protective factors are grounded in two theoretical frameworks: historical trauma and cultural identity. Bivariate and multivariate regression analyses revealed that familial supports significantly contributed to the variance in IPV. Higher levels of support were associated with lower levels of IPV. Other factors associated with lower rates of IPV included being married or romantically involved with the baby's father and living together. This dissertation is the first study to examine protective factors against IPV for the AI/AN population using the two theoretical constructs.

Susana Corral   *Perpetration of Dating Violence: Prevalence, Severity and Mutuality in Spanish and UK Students*
Susana Corral - NSPCC & City University
Purpose: The aim of this study was two-fold. First, this study aimed to assess the prevalence rates of perpetration of violence (including physical, psychological and sexual) in male and female university students in the United Kingdom and Spain. A second aim of the study was to explore the patterns of the tactics used by the university students in the sample to handle conflict, via the analysis of the severity and mutuality of the violent behaviors. Method of study183 Spanish students (79 males and 104 females) and 178 UK students (61 males and 117 females) aged 18 to 30 years old took part in the study. Participants completed the perpetration form of the Conflict Tactics Scales, which assess physical assault, psychological abuse, sexual coercion and injuries. Results and conclusions: Prevalence rates are broadly similar for both countries. However, UK university students consistently reported higher levels of perpetration of physical, emotional, and sexual coercion towards their dating partners. Some gender differences were found in the perpetration of different types of dating violence. The most common pattern of violence was a mutual one. However, this was not the case for the most severe types of violence. Prevalence rates of perpetration of dating violence are consistent across European cultures and similar intervention strategies could be appropriate for both countries.

Yvonne Amanor-   *Immigrant and Non-Immigrant Women: Factors that Predict Leaving an Abusive Partner*
Boadu
Yvonne Amanor-Boadu - Kansas State University, Jill Teresa Messing - Arizona State University, Sandra M. Stith - Kansas State University, Jared R. Anderson - Kansas State University, Chris O'Sullivan - NYC, Jacquelyn C. Campbell - Johns Hopkins University
The purpose of this study was to increase our understanding of the stay/leave decision-making of abused immigrant women by comparing immigrant and non-immigrant abused women's perceptions of the types of risks and barriers they may weigh in their decision to end relationships with violent men. Using the data set from the RAVE (Risk Assessment Validation) Study conducted by Roehl, O'Sullivan, Webster, and Campbell (2005), in which thirty-eight percent of participants were born outside of the United States, we conducted bivariate and multivariate levels of analysis using SPSS software. T-tests and the chi-square statistic were used to investigate the differences between immigrant and non-immigrant women in types of risks and barriers that predict leaving, and logistic regression analyses were used to investigate how the specific types of risks and barriers predicted immigrant and non-immigrant women's decision to leave an abusive partner. After an initial logistic regression analysis indicated that immigration status was a significant predictor of leaving, separate models were tested for immigrant and non-immigrant women. Results indicated significant differences between immigrant and non-immigrant women in the types of risks and barriers present, and differences in how these factors predicted leaving.

Session   C4   Monday 7/12/2010   1:00PM-2:15PM   Amphitheater

Panel 53: Family Maltreatment Research from Different Angles of the Prevention Cycle

Heather Foran   *Panel Overview Abstract*
Heather Foran – Stony Brook University
Public health and prevention science models (Arias & Ikeda, 2006; Mrazek & Haggerty, 1994) indicate that in order to be maximally effective, prevention research must include the following components: a) measurement and description development and validation, b) risk and protective factor research, and c) prevention intervention studies and population level implementation. The studies presented in this panel each cover one of the components of the prevention research cycle. The first study will present the development and validation of brief screening measures for physical and psychological partner and child aggression. The next study will add to the risk factor literature by examining unique individual, family, community, and workplace factors for child physical abuse with a large representative Air Force sample. The third study will identify a set of protective factors that buffer the alcohol problem – partner aggression association. Lastly, the fifth study will present the results of a community-wide family maltreatment prevention program implemented in the US Air Force.

Richard Heyman   *Development and Validation of a Screener for Family Maltreatment*
Richard E. Heyman - Stony Brook University , Jeffery D. Snarr - Stony Brook University , Heather M. Foran - Stony Brook University, Amy M. Smith Slep - Stony Brook University
Partner and child maltreatment is a critical public health concern and measures are need to assess it in a brief, reliable widely disseminable format. The purpose of the current study is to meet this public health need by determining the smallest number of items that result in high sensitivity and specificity. Ideally, a screener such as this would be used in a two-stage procedure, whereby "screened in" participants would then be interviewed for final determination. Our results, using a very large (N > 40,000) sample with a separate cross-validation sample, indicate that typically 3 items, depending on the type of maltreatment, can screen for clinically significant family maltreatment with excellent specificity and sensitivity and these findings cross-validate in an independent

Heather Foran   *Hazardous Drinking and Intimate Partner Violence in the Military: Understanding Protective Factors*

Heather M. Foran - Stony Brook University, Amy M. Smith Slep - Stony Brook University, Richard E. Heyman - Stony Brook University, Jeffery D. Snarr - Stony Brook University

Alcohol abuse is a well-established risk factor for men's intimate partner violence (IPV), with dozens of studies demonstrating the association. The current study takes a next step in understanding the alcohol-IPV link by examining what factors buffer this association in a more systematic and broader way than past studies. Individual, family, workplace, community, and developmental factors were tested as moderators of the alcohol and IPV link in a large, representative sample of active duty men and women and the results were tested for replicability in an independent sample. Two family variables (relationship satisfaction and parent-child satisfaction), one community variable (community safety), and three developmental variables (years in the military, marital length, and family income/pay grade) cross-validated as significant moderators of the association between men's alcohol abuse and IPV. Across the significant moderators, the association between alcohol and men's IPV was weakened by maturation/development, improved community safety, and better relationship functioning. No individual or workplace variables were significant moderators for men and there were no significant moderators found for women. The results support the importance of a developmental and relational perspective to understanding the alcohol-IPV link, rather than an individual coping perspective.

Amy Smith Slep   *Risk and Protective Factors of Child Emotional Abuse in a Large Survey Sample*

Amy M. Smith Slep - Stony Brook University, Jeffery D. Snarr - Stony Brook University, Richard E. Heyman - Stony Brook University, Heather M. Foran - Stony Brook University

Child physical abuse (CEA) theory and research continue to move away from strictly psychiatric models and toward relatively ecological approaches. In the empirical literature as a whole, significant risk and protective factors have been found at multiple ecological levels (Black, Slep, & Heyman, 2001). However, because most studies have investigated only a limited number of variables, usually within a single ecological level, it is difficult to know which risk and protective factors have the greatest influence and are therefore primary potential targets for prevention efforts. This study represents the most comprehensive analysis to date of unique risk and protective factors for CEA. Using a very large (N > 40,000 parents) survey sample, we tested the relative abilities of 30 risk and protective factors to predict self-reported perpetration of CEA. Specifically, variables assessing individual functioning (e.g., depressive symptoms, financial stress, alcohol problems), family functioning (e.g., marital satisfaction, parenting satisfaction), work functioning (e.g., job satisfaction), and community level support (e.g., community unity, social support) were examined; analyses were conducted within each ecological level and across all variables. The results have implications for CEA prevention efforts at all levels of ecological functioning.

Jeffery Snarr   *Preventive Impacts of Reliable Family Maltreatment Criteria*

Jeffery D. Snarr - Stony Brook University, Richard E. Heyman - Stony Brook University, Amy M. Smith Slep - Stony Brook University, Jill Malik - Stony Brook University

Ambiguous definitions regarding what constitutes maltreatment and/or inconsistently applied decisional processes regarding allegations can have deleterious effects. Beginning in 2001, the U.S. Air Force commissioned a series of studies intended (a) to develop maltreatment criteria that could be reliably used by field workers, and (b) to test the worldwide dissemination of the reliable criteria and decision process. We hypothesized that clear criteria and consistent decision-making processes, accompanied by a perception that the processes are fair, would serve as a secondary prevention intervention in their own right. Our archival analysis used data from all 14,298 alleged incidents of spouse abuse (n = 6749) and child abuse/neglect (n = 7549) investigated by USAF bases during the year before and the year after implementation of the new definitions/process at each base. Multilevel logistic regression results showed that overall substantiation rates dropped following the change, most likely because the new definitions of maltreatment are narrower. As was further hypothesized, the change led to decreased one-year re-offense rates among substantiated offenders; re-offense rates among unsubstantiated offenders showed no change. Theoretical reasons for and practical implications of the effects of clear, consistently applied maltreatment definitions on recidivism will be discussed.

Session   C5   Monday 7/12/2010   1:00PM-2:15PM   Gardner

Gender Symmetry and Intimate Partner Violence

Daniel Burssa   *Assessment of Gender Based Sexual Violence among High School Female Students of Habru Woreda (Ethiopia)*

Daniel Gebremichael Burssa - Mersa Health Institution , Yemane Berhane - ACIPH(Public Health Institute.), Tegbar Yigzaw - JAPIGO Ethiopia

OBJECTIVES: To assess the prevalence of gender based sexual violence in high school girls (grade 9-10) in Habru Woreda and its associated risk factors. METHODS: A cross sectional survey was conducted among 1011 female high school students of Habru Woreda (Northern Ethiopia). Additionally two FGD were conducted among high school boys and girls from Jan, 2009 up to June 2009 to supplement the quantitative study. RESULTS: The life time and 12 month prevalence of sexual harassment were 74%and 62.9%, respectively. The life time rates of completed and attempted rape were 11.3% & 22.3%, respectively. During the current academic year (2009) the rates of completed and failed rape attack were 8.0% &16.6%, respectively. Sexual harassment and completed rape attack in the current academic year were statistically significantly with marital status, age of the students, history of initiation of sexual intercourse and history of substance use. CONCLUSIONS: The prevalence of all forms of sexual violence is high in the study area among female students. So the community, government and NGOs should play their own role to prevent girls from sexual violence. Creation of awareness about the problem and involvement of local leaders in prevention of sexual violence is a key to tackle this public health problem.

Zeev Winstok   *Perspectives of Partner Violence as Reflected by Social Involvement*

Zeev Winstok - University of Haifa

The aim of this study was to reveal how partner violence is socially constructed by examining social involvement-predicting factors. The main question was whether social involvement is affected by male violence only, hence being consistent with feminist concepts, or whether it is affected by female violence as well, in keeping with the family violence research gender-symmetry approach. Data were obtained from a stratified probability sample of 2,544 women drawn from the general population in Israel. Findings indicate that the severity of aggression of both the man and woman in a relationship contribute similarly to informal involvement (family, friends and neighbors). This finding is consistent with the gender-symmetry approach. A different result was found for formal involvement (welfare, judicial and enforcement agencies, mental and physical health elements) where only the severity of men's aggression predicted formal involvement. This finding is consistent with the asymmetrical concept of the problem as inherent in male violence.

Denise Hines   *Understanding the Use of Violence Among Men Who Sustain Intimate Terrorism*

Denise A. Hines - Clark University, Emily M. Douglas - Bridgewater State College

Although intimate partner violence (IPV) researchers have stressed that relationships characterized by IPV are nuanced and problematic on many levels, and that the relationship partners cannot easily be dichotomized as innocent victims versus blameworthy perpetrators, researchers studying IPV victims have not investigated the behaviors that the victims may engage in that could be abusive in their own way, nor have they examined the predictors of victims' use of IPV. We examined the predictors of the use of IPV among a help-seeking sample of 302 men who had sustained intimate terrorism from a female partner in the previous year. We divided participants into three groups according to their reported use of physical IPV – none, minor only, severe – and compared the groups on their demographics, experiences of childhood aggression, PTSD, and alcohol/substance abuse. The strongest predictors of victims' use of IPV were age (older men were less likely to use IPV); alcohol abuse (men who did not use IPV were significantly less likely than the two other groups to have abused alcohol in the past year); and substance abuse (men who did not use IPV and men who used minor IPV only were significantly less likely than men who used severe IPV to have abused substances in the previous year). Results will be discussed in terms of treatment and research implications.

Louise Dixon   *Investigating Normative Beliefs About Intimate Partner Violence in International Student Samples*

Louise Dixon - University of Birmingham, Moisés Próspero - University of Utah

The feminist perspective emphasizes the direct relationship between patriarchy and male to female intimate partner violence (IPV), viewing its cause as societal rules which support male dominance and female subordination. This theory prevails as the popular explanation of partner violence in many societies despite empirical reports showing equal rates of aggression between sexes and causes stemming from multiple risk factors. Contrary to feminist perspective, researchers have proposed the societal belief 'men should restrain themselves from physically aggressing towards women' exists in western societies and plays an important role in female perpetration in heterosexual relationships. Indeed, research to date with student samples has shown both sexes view physical aggression toward a partner more negatively and seriously when the aggressor is male. This paper sets out to provide an overview of the aforementioned research and present preliminary data from an empirical study that assesses student's self reported relationship aggression and normative beliefs about gendered intimate partner violence in UK and US samples. Results investigate the nature of normative beliefs for the total sample and their relationship to groups of students who perpetrate aggression against a partner in comparison to those who do not. Implications for practice are considered.

Session   C6   Monday 7/12/2010   1:00PM-2:15PM   Lear

Criminal Justice Responses to Domestic Violence & Child Sexual Assault

Min-chieh Lin   *Risk Stratification in Crime Control: Experience from Domestic Violence Program in Taiwan*

Min-chieh Jay Lin - National Chungcheng University

The Domestic Violence Risk Stratification Experimental Program in Chiayi, Taiwan was to correct the drawback of current program in Taiwan, such as adding risk assessment scale during reporting cases, substituting court-order assessment for few cases by phone-call brief assessment for all cases, judge's sentencing for the term of treatment based on risk level, starting tracking phone call or visiting by police officers and social workers in various density based on risk level. This program started from 2005 in Chiayi City and Chiayi County. The study was used an A-B experimental design. Compared to 2 counterpart areas, the Chiayi City and Chiayi County showed that reporting case numbers were slightly drop during 2005, 2006, and 2007, whereas the reporting number in the counterparts and whole Taiwan raised. The result confirmed the efficacy of this program, whereas it was happen to found efficacy in the similar program in Cardiff, U.K. The author proposed a classification-integration model of crime control, which means the successful factors of specific crime control might include the typology, etiology, risk assessment and management, treatment, and then the law. The scholars and criminal justice practitioners were encouraged to follow the sequence of the above factors.

Lanette Ruff   *Searching for Evidence: Challenges for Police Responding to Domestic Dispute Calls*
                       Lanette Ruff – University of New Brunswick

In a city the size of Fredericton, over 500 'domestic dispute' calls are made to 911 dispatchers on an annual basis. However, the majority of these calls are identified as 'non-criminal' because police do not find evidence of criminal activity. Officers may be called to a home only to find the residence in order, denial by both parties, refusal of all involved (often including the complainant) to provide statements, and no physical evidence of an assault. Despite what many perceive as a 'mandatory arrest' or 'pro-charge' policies to calls of intimate partner violence, without sworn statements, police are less likely to find the evidence necessary to see the violent partner charged and convicted in court. This paper will preliminary findings from the analysis of the all 2007/2008 domestic dispute police officer files (n=1032) in Fredericton, NB. It will highlight variation in call characteristics, comparisons of police officer response before and after police officer training on intimate partner violence, and discuss collaboration between police officers and victim services.

Theodore Cross   *Suspect Confession in Child Sexual Abuse Cases*
                       Theodore Cross - University of Illinois, Tonya Lippert - CARES NW, Lisa Jones - University of New Hampshire,
                       Wendy Walsh - University of New Hampshire

Suspect confessions in child sexual abuse investigations support the veracity of children's disclosures and eliminate the need for children to testify in court. Little research has examined the conditions under which suspects confess. Using data from the Multi-Site Evaluation of Children's Advocacy Centers, this study examines confession in a sample of 282 cases in which investigators believed abuse had occurred across four communities. Across communities, 30% of suspects confessed, with little difference between communities. Child disclosure was the biggest predictor of confessions, and confession was more likely when a corroborative witness supported the child's credibility, when suspect's abuse of another child was reported, and when suspects were younger. The 30% confession rate is similar to other studies, except for a study of one Michigan county that boosts its confession rates substantially through polygraph testing. Investigation methods to increase corroboration and the pros and cons of systematic polygraph testing will be discussed. The need for new research to track criminal justice intervention in child sexual abuse will be discussed.

Mireille De La   *Changes in Disclosure Patterns and Retention Practices Related to Child Sexual Abuse Cases in
Sablonnière   *Canada***
                       Mireille De La Sablonnière - McGill University, Delphine Collin-Vézina - McGill University

Despite the recognition of child sexual abuse (CSA) as an important social problem, solid estimates of the number of children that are victims are yet to be established. In Canada, between 1998 and 2003, cases of CSA reported to and substantiated by youth protection services (YPS) have shown a 30% decrease (Trocmé, N. et al, 2005). Other than a true decline, changes in disclosure and/or investigation and substantiation practices may have shaped this decline. This presentation will examine the results of a qualitative study documenting changes linked to disclosure and YPS practices. Data was gathered in focus groups involving 30 workers and managers from YPS or children services located in 3 provinces. Preliminary results show both national trends and provincial disparity. All 3 provinces reported staffing trouble for YPS and police, possibly reducing the number of cases retained. In Quebec and Ontario, collaboration between YPS and police is seen as a deterrent to disclosure, as victims might not want to lay charges. In Alberta, the collaboration is not always followed due to technical issues, restricting the investigations. The provincial differences and national trends in retaining CSA cases will be discussed while considering implications for professional practice, the relation between results and social policies, and direction for future social policies in Canada.

Session   D1   Monday 7/12/2010   2:30PM-3:45PM   Harbor's Edge

Intervention with Violent Perpetrators

Dominique Damant   *A Gender Specific Program for Women Who are Violent*
                       Dominique Damant - Université de Montréal, Valérie Roy - Université Laval, Nicole Caron- Relais femmes,
                       Christine Drouin - Université de Montréal

For many year there has been a debate concerning women's violence. Many large scale surveys in Canada and the United States have reached nearly equal numbers. However, victimization surveys generally show statistically significant differences when we take severity, intent and consequences into account. Nonetheless, there is a general agreement that women can have violent behavior and that they therefore need gender specific programs to help them. A literature review of existing programs for women with violence problems indicated that most of these programs "cut and paste" objectives and means of programs for violent men. Also, existing programs can generally be divided into two categories: 1) programs whose objectives aim social control of the violence and 2) programs who work both on the violence and social change. The aim of this presentation is to give an account of the experimentation of a gender specific 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.

Erika Labuzan   ***Evaluating the Efficacy of a Brief Intervention in Domestically Violent Males High in Psychopathic Traits***

Erika Labuzan. - University of Houston, Maegan Carnew - University of Houston, Julia Babcock - University of Houston

Psychopathy is a risk factor for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration (Michonski & Babcock, 2009) consisting of two factors: Factor 1 captures emotional detachment and manipulation, and Factor 2 captures impulsivity and delinquency (Hare, 1991, 2003). We hypothesized that IPV men high on psychopathy Factor 1, due to their use of superficial charm, would be adept at applying new communication skills. IPV men's ability to apply communication skills taught during a brief intervention was correlated with their psychopathic traits. Couples with IPV male partner (N = 108) discussed an area of conflict in the lab twice, interrupted by one of two brief communication skill exercises developed by John Gottman (1998), and articulated aloud their responses to hypothetical scenarios. As predicted, psychopathic features differentially related to articulation skill. Men's ability to demonstrate the communication skill was related positively to the Social Potency scale of the PPI (which loads on Factor 1), r = .35, p < .01, and negatively to the Carefree Nonplanfulness (which loads on Factor 2), r = -.26, p <.05, subscales of the PPI. Results suggest that psychopathic features differentially predict violent men's ability to learn and apply communication skills. Judged articulation skill may mediate treatment outcome in therapies using communication training for partner violence.

Rochelle   ***The Impact of Motivational Interviewing on Abuser's Readiness for Change***
Babins-Wagner   Rochelle (Robbie)Babins-Wagner - Calgary Counselling Centre, Leslie Tutty - University of Calgary, Shawne Young - Alberta Solicitor General, Michael Rothery - University of Calgary, Lindsey Friesen - Calgary Counseling Centre

In September 2008, the Calgary Domestic Violence Specialized Probation team began a pilot project using Motivational Interviewing with men charged with domestic violence offenses. Calgary Counseling Centre is a provider of treatment to men mandated by the Domestic Violence Court. At the time of the implementation of this project, Calgary Counseling Centre had been collecting Readiness for Change data as a part of its evaluation and outcome protocol. This presentation will compare the results of Mandated Men's Readiness for Change before and after the implementation of the pilot project. Quantitative data will be presented comparing readiness for change of mandated men who participated in treatment before and after the pilot project. Data is available for approximately 75 men in the year before the onset of the pilot project and 75 men who began treatment after the initiation of the pilot project. Demographic characteristics, mental health status, treatment outcomes, and differences before and after the implementation of the pilot project will be discussed as will pre/post-test group evaluation utilizes measures of readiness for change, physical and non-physical abuse, self-esteem, depression and clinical stress. The practice implications will be highlighted.

Valerie Roy   ***Opportunities and Limits of Gender Re-Socialization Through Female/Male Co-Leadership in Group Interventions for Men who Batter***
Valerie Roy - Universite Laval

Mixed-gender co-leadership is used in many groups for men who batter and is recommended in standards for batterer programs in United States, Canada and United Kingdom. It is said that by observing interaction between the male and the female leader and by interacting with them, batterers could develop less traditional representations of male and female roles ? an objective sought in several intervention programs. Few studies, however, have empirically explored the re-socialization potential of mixed-gender co-leadership. Given the state of knowledge, a study was conducted to understand how female/male co-leadership could have a re-socialization effect on men in groups. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 25 men who had attended group sessions led by a man and a woman. A content analysis was performed regarding socialization processes in men' discourses about their experience. The results highlight the reactions of men to male and female leaders in the group. Results also show the processes by which traditional representations of gender roles could be questioned and redefined through interactions with male and female leaders in the group. Limits of gender re-socialization through female/male co-leadership will be discussed.

Session   D2   Monday 7/12/2010   2:30PM-3:45PM   Woodbury

Panel 54: Understanding and Preventing Dating Violence and Sexual Violence on College Campuses

Suzanne Swan   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
Suzanne Swan – University of South Carolina

Up to 25% of women may be sexually assaulted during college, and one in three college students have experienced physical aggression from dating partners. This panel examines various aspects of dating violence and sexual violence in the context of college campuses. A college course that is an innovative primary prevention intervention to reduce violence is described, and data regarding the efficacy of the course are presented. A second paper presents focus group data exploring college women's social processing of ambiguous incidents that met the legal definition of rape or sexual assault. Women were asked if they would label these incidents as rape or sexual assault, and how they would respond to a friend if she described such an experience. The women employed rape myths as mechanisms to explain incidences of ambiguous sexual assault and rape. The third paper examines barriers and catalysts to men's involvement in preventing violence against women by testing a model of the relationships between conformity to traditional masculine norms, men's support for gender equality, violence, and violence prevention self-efficacy. The final paper explores men's perceptions of their peers' attitudes towards violence an important predictor of men's own violence - and examines the effect of fraternity membership on peer support of abuse among White and African American men.

Suzanne Swan   *Efficacy of Changing Carolina: An Intervention to Prevent Dating Violence and Sexual Assault*

Suzanne C. Swan - University of South Carolina, Christopher T. Allen - University of South Carolina, Keith E. Davis - University of South Carolina

This project evaluated a primary prevention intervention to reduce dating violence and sexual violence (DV/SV) entitled "Changing Carolina", a class that engages students as active change agents in preventing violence. It draws on diffusion of innovation theory, the process through which a new idea spreads via communication channels among the members of a social system, and bystander intervention theory. Changing Carolina teaches students to challenge traditional norms for masculinity that promote DV/SV, and to develop the motivation and skills to prevent violence. To examine its efficacy, a regression analysis was conducted with pretest-posttest assessments from 124 participants (59 male, 65 female) who participated in the intervention or comparison groups (other psychology classes). Relative to the comparison group, Changing Carolina participants reported significantly less endorsement of rape myths; more behavioral intentions to intervene in potentially violent situations; and more efficacy to challenge social norms supporting violence. Male participants also reported significantly less hostile attitudes toward women and less conformity to traditional masculine norms at posttest. To succeed in changing social norms that tolerate violence against women, prevention programs must assist students to develop the efficacy and skills to challenge those norms.

Christopher Allen   *Engaging Men in Violence Prevention: Empirically Examining Theoretical Barriers and Catalysts*

Christopher T. Allen - University of South Carolina

In response to high intimate partner violence prevalence rates among college students, schools across the country have made efforts to prevent men's perpetration of violence against women. Recently, prevention advocates have stressed the importance of engaging non-violent men in ending violence against women. However, the violence prevention field has yet to address the issue of men's under-representation in prevention efforts. It is imperative that an understanding of barriers and catalysts for men's involvement inform the development of prevention programs for college men. The current study addresses gaps in the prevention literature regarding men's involvement in preventing violence against women by examining the relationships between conformity to traditional masculine norms, men's support for gender equality, violence, and violence prevention self-efficacy. Online surveys were administered to a national sample of 349 men aged 18-25. A model of barriers and catalysts of men's violence prevention self-efficacy was tested. Findings suggest that to reduce men's violence towards women in intimate relationships, men's conformity to masculine norms must be reduced. However, to increase men's willingness to become involved in violence prevention efforts, men's active support for gender equality must also be increased. Implications for preventive efforts are discussed.

Peter Warren   *Relationships Between Fraternity Membership, Race, and Perceptions of Peer Support of Abuse Among College Males*

Peter Warren - University of South Carolina, Suzanne Swan - University of South Carolina

On college campuses, intimate partner violence is particularly prevalent. One-third of college students report having been the victim of some form of dating violence by a partner, and two-thirds of acquaintance rapes happen in the context of a dating relationship. There is evidence that the social norms of some fraternities are associated with acceptance of rape myths and sexual assault. One social norm that contributes to acceptance of violence against women is men's perceptions of their peers' attitudes towards violence. We assessed perceptions of peer support of abuse with a pilot sample of 55 male college students at a large southeastern university. An example peer support of abuse item is, "Would your male friends agree or disagree: 'Your dates or girlfriends should have sex with you when you want.'" We examined the effect of fraternity membership on peer support of abuse among White and African American men. Analyses revealed a significant interaction between race and fraternity membership, controlling for SES, on peer support of abuse (F (1, 48) = 5.85, p = .019, partial ?2 = .11), with African-American males in fraternities reporting higher peer support of abuse than any other group. We are currently collecting more data with additional variables to repeat these analyses with more statistical power and to examine correlates of these relationships.

Session   **D3**   **Monday 7/12/2010**   **2:30PM-3:45PM**   **Warner**

Interventions with Survivors of Domestic Violence

Shanti Kulkarni   *Back to Basics: Essential Qualities of Services for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence*

Shanti Kulkarni – University of North Carolina

Survivor voice is essential to effectively implement survivor-focused Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) services (Davies, et al., 1998; Goodman & Epstein, 2009; Elliott, et al., 2005). In this focus group study, IPV survivors (n=30) shared detailed perspectives as service seekers and recipients, while national IPV hotline advocates (n=24) explored relationships between service providers and survivors based their interactions with both. Data was analyzed by researchers using a modified grounded theory approach (Charmaz, 2006). Four thematic categories related to enhancing IPV services emerged: providing empathy, supporting empowerment, individualizing care, and maintaining ethical boundaries. Advocates identified additional factors that interfered with quality services, including: inadequate organizational resources, staff burnout, lack of training, and poor integration with other community resources. Findings suggest that specific qualities of service provision have an independent impact on healing beyond the concrete service involved, and add to growing interest in reorienting IPV services to be more survivor-focused. Implications for service delivery, including strengthening IPV staff development, supervision, and assessment will be explored.

Katherine Iverson   *Does Psychosocial Treatment for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Interpersonal Trauma Survivors Reduce Risk for Future Intimate Partner Violence Victimization?*

Katherine M. Iverson - National Center for PTSD, Jaimie Gradus - National Center for PTSD , Michael Suvak - National Center for PTSD, Patricia Resick - National Center for PTSD

Women who develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) following interpersonal trauma are at heightened risk for future intimate partner violence (IPV; Krause et al., 2006; Messman-Moore & Long, 2003). Yet, it is unknown whether psychosocial treatment for PTSD is effective in reducing survivors' risk for future IPV. We examined whether treatment of PTSD and depressive symptoms among female survivors of childhood and/or adult interpersonal trauma (including, but not limited to IPV) would decrease the risk of future IPV. The sample included 126 women diagnosed with PTSD following interpersonal trauma who were participating in a randomized controlled trial of cognitive processing therapy (CPT; Resick et al., 2008). Participants were assessed at nine time points as part of the larger trial: pretreatment, six times during treatment, posttreatment, and six months following treatment. Results from latent growth curve modeling analyses indicate that reductions in both PTSD and depressive symptoms during treatment were significantly associated with decreased IPV exposure and severity at a six-month follow-up. These results were unchanged when controlling for previous IPV severity. These findings have important implications for identifying and treating PTSD and depression among interpersonal trauma survivors to reduce future IPV.

Rachel E. Latta   *Screening for IPV in a Primary Care Setting: Implementing a Program in a VA Women's Health Clinic*

Rachel E. Latta - ENRM Veterans Hospital, Tu Anh Ngo- ENRM Veterans Hospital

Women who are experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV) are often reluctant to seek help specifically for the violence, but tend to use primary care and emergency medical services more frequently than others who are free from violence. While studies clearly indicate increased health care use by battered women, screening for IPV is rarely done. Thus, few women are identified as suffering from IPV in health care settings and cannot be treated. These frequent contacts with health care providers can represent opportunities for intervention in the lives of women living with IPV. This talk describes the implementation of a screening program for IPV in a Women's Health Clinic within a VA hospital. Challenges encountered in implementation are discussed, as well as results of the screening.

Judy Hughes   *"They're not my Favorite People": What Mothers who have Experienced Intimate Partner Violence Say about Involvement in the Child Welfare System*

Judy Hughes - University of Manitoba, Shirley Chau - University of British Columbia

Much controversy has been generated by the child protection system (CPS) response to families where intimate partner violence (IPV) is occurring. On one hand, the removal of children has been criticized for violating the rights of non-abusing parents (Kohl, Edleson, English, & Barth, 2005). On the other, child protection social workers have been censured for investigating and substantiating the presence of IPV, but then attending to other issues such as substance misuse or not providing services at all (Bourassa, Lavergne, Damant, Lessard, & Turcotte, 2006; Jones & Gross, 2000; Strega, Fleet, Brown, Dominelli, Callahan, & Walmsley, 2008). Studies with abused women who are CP clients are critical of CPS practices, suggesting that many of the services and responses offered are unhelpful (Earner, 2009; Shim & Haight, 2006; Sullivan & Johnson, 2008). Using results of a qualitative study with 35 women who experienced IPV and involvement in CPS, we first provide an understanding of what women expect and require from this system and then we document the responses they described as helpful and those that were unsupportive. Based on these findings, we suggest that CPS can be an important resource for situations involving IPV, but that changes to current practices are necessary to ensure that the interventions and services offered are beneficial to women and their families.

Session   D4   Monday 7/12/2010   2:30PM-3:45PM   Amphitheater

Panel 52: Health Consequences of Intimate Partner Violence among Community Dwelling Chinese Women

Agnes Tiwari   *Panel Overview Abstract*

Agnes Tiwari – The University of Hong Kong

The purpose of this panel is to report on the latest findings of the health consequences of intimate partner violence among community-dwelling Chinese women in Hong Kong. While information about the effects of intimate partner violence on Chinese women in antenatal and shelter settings has grown over the last decade, not much is known about the health of abused Chinese women in the community largely due to the lack of public awareness about the sequelae of intimate partner violence in Chinese communities and the limited research on the health of community-dwelling Chinese women abused by their partners. The three papers in this panel represent recent attempts to address such a knowledge gap. Specifically, the paper by Wong et al. reports on the prevalence and severity of depression among Chinese women in a community who hitherto have not disclosed their abuse history to health or social service professionals. The effect of an advocacy intervention on reducing the depression of the same women is reported in the paper by Tiwari et al. The likelihood of abused women who were immigrants from China to report chronic pain lasting six months or longer, as compared to native abused women in a community setting, is reported in the paper by Chan and his team.

Janet Wong   *Factors Associated with Depression in Intimate Partner Violence: A Chinese Community Study*

Janet YH Wong - The University of Hong Kong, A Tiwari - The University of Hong Kong, Daniel Yee Tack Fong - The University of Hong Kong

Depression is one of the significant mental impact of intimate partner violence (IPV). However, there is lack of empirical evidence on the factors associated with depression among abused Chinese women in the current state of knowledge. This is a cross-sectional study. It identified the factors influencing the vulnerability of abused Chinese women to depression. 200 abused Chinese women were recruited from a local community center. The measurements are Chinese Abuse Assessment Screen (C-AAS), Chinese Beck Depression Inventory Version II (C-BDI-II), Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2), Interpersonal Support Evaluation List-12 (ISEL-12) and Demographics. Structural multiphase regression analysis was used for data analysis. The significant factors found to be associated with higher level of depression in Chinese abused women were low educational level (estimate=-2.49), place of birth (estimate=4.99), received financial support (estimate=4.72), chronicity of psychological abuse (estimate=0.09) while the perceived social support (estimate=-1.11) were the protective factors to depression. This study highlighted the factors associating with more depression in Chinese abused women. This also called for the attention of enhancing the awareness of mental health impact on abused women, screening of IPV and providing earlier nursing care to prevent depression.

Chee Hon Chan   *Chronic Pain Among a Group of Immigrant Women from China with a History of Intimate Partner Violence*

Chee H Chan - The University of Hong Kong, A Tiwari - The University of Hong Kong, Daniel Yee Tack Fong - The University of Hong Kong, Janet H Wong - The University of Hong Kong, Pak Chung Ho - The University of Hong Kong

This cross-sectional study aimed to investigate the prevalence of chronic pain among immigrant women from China with a history of abuse by their intimate partners. An assessment for chronic pain based on a structured questionnaire was conducted in three groups of women in a community in Hong Kong, namely, immigrant women from China screened positive for intimate partner violence, native women in Hong Kong identified as survivors of intimate partner violence, and non-abused women recruited from the same community. A total of 175 women were recruited, consisting of 89 (51%) immigrant abused women, 58 (33%) native abused women and 28 (16%) non-abused women. The percentages of women reporting chronic pain lasting six months or longer were 20%, 19% and 14% for the immigrant abused, native abused and non-abused groups, respectively. Using logistic regression, immigrant abused women were found to have an increased likelihood of reporting chronic pain as their length of residency increased, after adjusting for age and history of partner violence, compared to the other two groups (Wald = 4.8, ?=1.04, 95% CI = 1.01- 1.08, p=0.03). The findings of this study suggest that immigrant women from China abused by their partners may be at higher risk of having chronic pain, with implications for service provision and health policy.

Agnes Tiwari   *Effect of an Advocacy Intervention on the Mental Health of Community-Dwelling Abused Chinese Women*

Agnes Tiwari - The University of Hong Kong, DYT Fong - The University of Hong Kong, JYH Wong - The University of Hong Kong, KH Yuen - The University of Hong Kong, J Humphreys - University of California San Francisco, L Bullock - University of Missouri

The effectiveness of an advocacy intervention in reducing depression among Chinese women abused by their intimate partners in a community setting was evaluated using a randomized controlled trial. 200 abused Chinese women were recruited to the study with 100 randomly assigned to an experimental group and 100 to a control group. A 12-week advocacy intervention, made up of a 20-30 minute empowerment training session and 12 weekly telephone social support provided by a social worker, was provided to each of the women in the experimental group while those in the control group received usual community services. Depression, as a primary outcome, was assessed at entry, 3-month (completion of intervention/usual care) and 9-month using the Chinese version of the Beck Depression Inventory (v2). Compared to the control group, women in the experimental group reported significantly more reduction in depression for at least 6 months following the intervention (-2.66; 95% CI -5.06 to -0.26; p=0.031). Also, those in the experimental group found their participation in the study had significantly improved their management of partner conflicts and negotiation with their partners compared to the control group (p<0.001). To summarize, the advocacy intervention has shown to be effective in reducing depression for community-dwelling abused Chinese women in this study.

Impact of Poly Victimization

Lynn Michalopoulos   *Impact of Current and Prior Poly-victimization on Post Traumatic Stress Symptomatology of Adult Survivors of Violence and Crime*

Kathryn S. Collins- University of Maryland, Philip J. Osteen - University of Maryland, Lynn Michalopoulos - University of Maryland

The combined effects of poly-victimization have been shown to be more predictive of trauma symptoms than the effects of single event victimizations. However, few studies have examined the relationship between poly-victimization and potential mediators in the development of PTSD symptoms. The purpose of this study is to examine risk factors that moderate and mediate the development of PTSD symptoms among survivors of violence and crime. A sample of 442 adults who received services from 13 victim service agencies across a Midwest state were recruited to participate in this study. Participants completed self report questions related to demographics, number and types of current and life time victimization, and standardized measures on trauma symptomatology including PTSD, depression, anxiety, and sexual functioning. Results of a regression path analysis revealed a complex relationship between poly-victimization and PTSD symptomatology. This relationship is mediated and moderated by a variety of risk and protective factors, with the impact and nature of moderation varying between respondents reporting a history of childhood abuse and respondents reporting no history of childhood abuse. The results have implications for the development of strategies that will inform engagement, assessment and service delivery for providers of victim services.

Helen Fisher   *Childhood Maltreatment and Psychosis: Measurement Issues, Specificity and Mechanisms.*

Helen Fisher - King's College London, Craig Morgan - King's College London, Peter Jones - University of Cambridge, Gillian Doody - University of Nottingham, Robin Murray - King's College London, Julian Leff - King's College London, Peter McGuffin - King's College London

Purpose: Childhood adversity has been associated with onset of adult psychosis but previous studies employed only general definitions and have not considered the role of genetic factors in exposure and sensitivity to such risky environments. Therefore, we explored the prevalence of specific adverse childhood experiences using detailed assessments in a large epidemiological case-control sample. Method: 182 first-presentation psychosis cases and 246 geographically matched controls in 2 UK centres completed the Childhood Experience of Care and Abuse Questionnaire to report timing of exposure to different types of adversity. Occurrence of psychiatric disorders in parents was determined with the Family Interview for Genetic Studies. Results: Satisfactory levels of concurrent and convergent validity were found along with good test-retest reliability over 7 years. Maternal physical abuse before 12 years of age had the most robust association with psychosis (Adj.OR=4.02, 95% CI 1.50-10.83, p=0.006). A passive gene-environment correlation appeared to be operating but adjusting for genetic risk did not measurably impact on the abuse-psychosis association (Adj.OR=3.44, 95% CI 1.23-9.62, p=0.018).Conclusions: Only specific forms of childhood adversity are associated with psychosis. Genetic risk increased exposure to abuse but did not fully account for development of psychosis.

Claire Chamberland   *Results from Two Surveys using the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire: Poly-Victimization in a Clinical and General Sample of Youths in Quebec.*

Claire Chamberland - University of Montreal, Katie Cyr - University of Montreal; Geneviève Lessard - Laval University; Marie-Eve Clement - UQO; Delphine Collin-Vezina - McGill University; Jo-Anne Wemmers - University of Montreal; Dominique Damant - University of Montreal; Marie-Hélène Gagné - University Laval

The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) was used in the province of Quebec to conduct two surveys through telephone interviews. The first survey includes a clinical sample of children (n = 220) aged between 2 and 17 years old. A sample of 1 400 teenagers (12-17 years old) from the general population was also recruited using a random digit dial telephone survey design. Through descriptive, correlation and multiple regression analysis, the authors will describe the different forms of violence experienced by youths, how certain forms of victimizations are linked, how some forms of aggression initiate other forms of aggression, and why certain children are found to be subjected to many forms of violence. The risks factors and impacts (depression, anxiety and anger) associated with youth's poly-victimization will be identified, and the possible trajectories exposing certain children and youths to several episodes of victimization will be discussed, illustrating the differences between the clinical and general samples. This study will help to fill in the gaps in our knowledge about the various forms of victimization experienced by youths in Quebec. The study illustrates the possibility and the importance of gathering comparable data on children's victimization at the international level.

Risk and Protective Factors for Child Abuse

Omara Rivera-   ***Identifying Risk and Protective Factors for Child Abuse and Neglect in Puerto Rico***
Vazquez   Omara Rivera-Vazquez - Inter American University PR, Sheila Royo Maxwell - Michigan State University
The study examines potential protective and risk factors associated with child abuse and neglect in Puerto Rico. The sample included 123 randomly selected child abuse and/or neglect cases referred to the Department of Children and Families in Puerto Rico-Aguadilla Region. Cases are representative to the Region's normal case load between January 1, 2007 and December 31, 2007. The study received IRB approval as well as approval from the legal division of the Administration for Children and Families in Puerto Rico. The researchers developed an instrument with measures of all of the risk and protective factors based on available data previously collected on form SF86 used to assess the family situation in reported cases of child abuse/neglect. Analysis will be performed to provide descriptive and correlational outcomes on relationships between risk factors and child abuse and neglect, relationships between protective factors and child abuse and neglect, age and gender differences for several risk and protective factors. The inferential analysis will look into risk and protective factors as predictors of type of abuse (negligence, physical, emotional, multiple). Based on the results, a cultural specific model of protective and risk factors for child abuse and neglect will be created followed by recommendations for public policy regarding this topic.

Christina Rodriguez   ***Advances in Child Physical Abuse Risk Assessment: Analog Alternatives to Self-Report***
                    Christina M. Rodriguez - University North Carolina
Reliance on self-report from parents pervades the research estimating parents' risk for child abuse, but self-reports depend on the candor and accuracy of participants' reports. Parents may portray themselves favorably, intentionally or subconsciously. Such response distortions plague self-report measures and confound our confidence in studies that rely on their accuracy. Self-report can be conceptualized as an explicit assessment of a construct, whereas analog tasks capture information about the construct via implicit means, minimizing response bias. The construct is assessed in a manner analogous to the construct under investigation but the participant is either not explicitly aware of the intent of the task or the precise outcome to be assessed. This presentation will summarize results from multi-study evaluations supporting the utility of two different analog tasks of abuse risk predictors (acceptability of parent-child aggression and frustration tolerance), which were associated with physical child abuse potential across different samples. Additional analog tasks of other abuse risk predictors in our research program will be described briefly, but the aim of this presentation is to provide evidence for these two analogs and, more importantly, to stimulate researchers to consider the issues in and benefits of developing alternative strategies in child abuse risk assessment.

Shawna Lee   ***The Influence of Acculturation on Hispanic Fathers' Physical and Psychological Aggression Toward***
                    Young Children
                    Shawna J. Lee - Wayne State University, Inna Altschul - Denver University, Sarah Shair - Wayne State
                    University, Catherine A. Taylor - Tulane University
This study examines Hispanic fathers' use of physical and psychological aggression toward their young children. We hypothesize that greater acculturation, measured by nativity status (foreign-born FB or native-born NB), religiosity, and traditional gender norms, will be associated with fathers' greater use of aggression toward their 3- and 5- year old child. Data are from 372 residential, biological fathers who participated in the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study. Path analyses examined predictors of physical and psychological aggression, measured with the Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale, and controlled for the child's initial level of aggression. Compared to NB fathers, FB fathers used less physical aggression toward their 3-year old (? = -.11, p < .01) and were less likely to increase aggression from 3- to 5- years (? = -.15, p < .05). Heavy drinking days were associated with increase in physical aggression over the two year period (? = .26, p < .001). The other measures of acculturation were not significant. Results were similar for psychological aggression. Results indicate that FB overshadowed a wide range of socio-demographic and psychosocial variables, including parenting stress and involvement with the child. Implications for prevention of child maltreatment among Hispanic families will be discussed.

Jonathan Kotch   ***Social Capital Moderates the Effect of Child Maltreatment on Adolescent Violence and Substance Use***
                    Jonathan Kotch - University of North Carolina , Desmond Runyan - University of North Carolina; Diana English
                    - Washington State; Richard Thompson - Juvenile Protective Associatio; Maureen Black - University of
                    Maryland; Al LItrownik - San Diego State University ; Li-Ching Lee - Johns Hopkins University; Gitanjali
                    Taneja - NIH; Benyamin Margolis - University of North Carolina ; Terri Lewis - University of North Carolina
Purpose. To examine whether the moderating effect of social capital and social support on adverse outcomes of child maltreatment can be detected at age 16. Methods. Using local CPS maltreatment data for 895 12 year old LONGSCAN subjects as our predictor, the modifying effects of social support and social capital at age 14 on adverse child outcomes at age 16 were compared. Two social support factors and three social capital factors were obtained from factor analyses of the Inventory of Supportive Figures and the Neighborhood Characteristics scales, respectively. Outcomes included tobacco, alcohol, and marijuana use; aggression, delinquency, school achievement, depression/anxiety, and total internalizing and externalizing scores; and violence against persons and criminal justice involvement. Results. In adjusted models there were significant interactions for child maltreatment with neighborhood stability and trust/reciprocity for cigarette use and violence against persons, and there was also a significant interaction between maltreatment and neighborhood stability for marijuana use. Conclusion. Social capital appears to moderate the adverse consequences of maltreatment on substance use and violence perpetration among adolescents in a longitudinal study. The importance of this observation for treatment and prevention will be discussed.

Panel 44: Bringing the Community into Sexual Violence Prevention: Evaluation of Prevention Initiatives on 4 Campuses

Discussant: Victoria Banyard

Christine Gidycz   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
                              Christine Gidycz – Ohio University
Research has well documented that college aged individuals are among the highest risk group for interpersonal violence victimization (particularly sexual violence and dating violence). Yet to date, few campuses have extensive prevention education initiatives and those that do often have not evaluated them for their efficacy. This panel of presentations addresses these gaps in research and practice. In particular, findings from four different campuses who have researchers who have designed/adapted and implemented violence prevention initiatives that take a broader community or bystander approach will be presented. Presentations will discuss research findings from several new studies about the efficacy of bystander and community focused prevention as well as practice issues for implementation and design of prevention efforts.

Christine Gidycz   ***Preventing Sexual Assault Among College Students: An Outcome Evaluation***
                              Christine A. Gidycz. - Ohio University, Lindsay M. Orchowski - Brown University, Danielle Probst - Ohio
                              University, Katie Edwards - Ohio University, Megan Murphy - Ohio University, Erin Tansill - Ohio University,
                              Alan Berkowitz - Private Consultant, Ithaca, NY
The presentation provides a summary of the results of an intervention where the Ohio University Sexual Assault Risk Reduction Program and Alan Berkowitz's prevention program were offered to women and men living in first-year dormitories at a Midwestern University. Men and women living in the same campus residence halls were offered the respective programs in order to encourage dialogue between students. Twelve dormitories (N = 1285) were targeted with half of them being assigned to receive the intervention and the remaining making up the control group. The results for the men suggested that the program group perceived that their peers would be more likely to intervene when they witnessed inappropriate behavior, perceived less reinforcement from their peers for sexually aggressive behavior, and associated less with sexually aggressive peers than control group men at the four-month follow-up. Further, program group men self-reported that they were less likely to engage in sexually aggressive behavior than the control group men. The program group women over the follow-up periods evidenced increases in assertive sexual communication and self-protective behaviors, and less involvement in risky situations. Further, at the seven month follow-up, women in the program group reported being victimized fewer times than the control group women. Implications will be discussed.

Sharyn Potter   ***Using Social Marketing to Educate about the Role of Appropriate Bystanding in an Effort to Reduce
                              Intimate Partner, Sexual Violence and Stalking on Campus.***
                              Sharyn J. Potter - University of New Hampshire, Jane G. Stapleton - University of New Hampshire
For six weeks during the Spring 2009 and 2010 semesters students at the University of New Hampshire (UNH) were exposed to the Know Your Power (KYP) Social Marketing Campaign. The KYP social marketing campaign educates community members about the role of positive and appropriate bystanding in reducing intimate partner and sexual violence and stalking on campus. The social marketing campaign Know Your Power (www.Know-Your-Power.org) includes displaying eight images that model bystander intervention scenarios across campus and at local businesses. UNH buses had a full side wrap of the posters during this. All first-year students received products with the Know Your Power logo, bookmarks were distributed in all the campus libraries, dining hall table tents featured the campaign posters, and other innovative marketing efforts were carried out across the campus. Our program is proactive but one that comes out of our awareness that sexual violence is a problem on college campuses across the country and that first year students are particularly vulnerable. In the presentation we discuss preliminary findings regarding students' knowledge of the issue of intimate partner and sexual violence and stalking and their understanding of the bystander role.

Alison Cares   ***Adapting a Primary Prevention Program in a Diverse Campus Environment***
                              Alison C. Cares - University of Massachusetts, Linda Williams - University of Massachusetts, Mary Frederick -
                              University of Massachusetts
Bringing in the Bystander™ is a campus based pro-social bystander prevention program for sexual violence pioneered by a team at the University of New Hampshire (UNH). The program is now being adapted for use by the University of Massachusetts Lowell (UML) in partnership with UNH as part of a CDC funded grant. Prevention programming at UML faces the challenges of getting students to identify as part of a campus community and commit to time for programming when a majority of students commute (61% commuters) and work (over two-thirds) and many transferred in from another institution. As an illustration from the first year of the program, commuting students were less likely than residential students to attend the in-person Bringing in the Bystander™ prevention program. This paper utilizes data from university sources (i.e., Registrar, Student Affairs), a campus wide community assessment survey (n=1960), pre (n=187) and post surveys (n=122) of the first year of an in-person prevention program, and pre-surveys for the first social marketing campaign (n=1110) to share knowledge on assessing the campus student community, challenges to delivering prevention programs on campus, and some preliminary solutions. Special focus is given to issues of participant recruitment, program scheduling, and participation and retention.

Kathleen Palm   ***Bystander Prevention Programs: Do They Also Work for Dating Violence?***

Kathleen M. Palm - Clark University, Denise A. Hines- Clark University, Amy Cameron- Clark University

In one year, about 30% of college students report dating violence (DV) victimization. While there are few programs that effectively reduce DV on college campuses, bystander programs are effective at targeting sexual violence. We implemented a modified bystander program for 290 incoming students that targeted both sexual violence and DV. We focus on its effectiveness in reducing adherence to harmful DV-related attitudes, increasing knowledge about DV, decreasing DV on campus, and increasing help-seeking among DV victims. Both pre- and post-treatment surveys were completed by 28 students. There were significant reductions in approval of a girlfriend hitting a boyfriend (46.4% v. 25%) and of a boyfriend hitting a girlfriend (35.7% v. 21.4%), and a significant increase in knowledge of behaviors that constitute DV. We also surveyed the student body in both November 2008 (n=577) and 2009 (n=491) to investigate whether DV decreased while victim help-seeking increased, perhaps as a function of our program being instituted on campus. Although there was a nonsignificant reduction in the prevalence of DV between 2008 (8.7%) and 2009 (6.9%), the average number of DV assaults per victim (M=0.69 v. M=0.22) decreased significantly. Among DV victims in 2008 (n=47) and 2009 (n=30), there was a significant increase in formal help-seeking (4.3% v. 20.0%).

Session   E2   Monday 7/12/2010   4:00PM-5:15PM   Woodbury

Methodological Aspects of Partner Violence Research

Diane Hiebert- ***An Intersectionality Approach to Intimate Partner Violence Research: Moving from Concept to Method***
Murphy

Diane Hiebert-Murphy - University of Manitoba, Janice Ristock - University of Manitoba, Douglas Brownridge - University of Manitoba

The concept of intersectionality suggests that to understand the experience of intimate partner violence the intersections of various systems of power (e.g., gender, race, class, sexual orientation, ability) must be integrated into the analysis. Although intersectionality is increasingly seen as useful in furthering our understanding of intimate partner violence, there has been little discussion of how to apply an intersectionality framework to research. Drawing from a project examining risk among two groups of women who have been identified as vulnerable to experience intimate partner violence (namely women with disabilities and women in same-sex relationships), this paper will explore how to move intersectionality from a theoretical concept to a research methodology. Issues related to formulating the research question, sampling, data collection, data analysis, and interpretation of findings will be discussed in the context of the current research which explored what can be learned about risk from large, representative surveys as well as from qualitative interviews with women. The potential benefits and challenges of an intersectionality approach to intimate partner violence research will be discussed.

Janet Fanslow   ***What Do We Do With What We Count? Measuring Prevalence of Intimate Partner Violence in New Zealand***

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

Purpose: to identify the prevalence and co-occurrence of psychological/emotional abuse, physical & sexual violence, and controlling behaviour occurring in intimate partner relationships. Methods: Data were obtained from the New Zealand Violence Against Women Survey. 2,664 women aged 18-64 years were interviewed face-to-face. Participants were contacted by door-knocking at randomly selected households, using a population-based cluster sampling scheme. Results: Less than half of ever-partnered women (n=1059, 39.8%) had never experienced any of the types of intimate partner violence (IPV) surveyed. Thirty-eight percent had experienced more than one type of IPV. Among the 21.4% women who experienced one type of IPV, psychological abuse was most common, reported by almost 1 in 7 women (n=359, 13.5%). Physical (n=50, 1.9%) and sexual (n=10, 0.4%) IPV very seldom occurred in isolation from other types of violent behaviour. Conclusion: The majority of IPV involves co-occurring types of violence. Implications are discussed at the population level, for health and criminal justice service providers, and for measurement of IPV in future studies.

Tami Sullivan   ***Applying Experience Sampling Methods to Partner Violence Research: Safety and Feasibility in a 90-day Study of Community Women***

Tami P. Sullivan- Yale University, Enna Khondkaryan - The Consultation Center, Inc, Nancy Dos Santos - Yale University, Erica N. Peters -Yale University

An experience sampling method (ESM) rarely has been applied in studies of intimate partner violence (IPV), despite the method's increasing application and successful implementation in other fields of research. ESM is a data collection method whereby respondents self-report experiences and behaviors in their natural environment and in near real time, which improves the reliability and validity of data by reducing recall bias. The absence of ESM in IPV research is disappointing because there are extraordinary benefits including ESM's ability to provide data to better elucidate the phenomenology of IPV, examine proximal effects, explicate temporal relationships, and identify contingencies which can be targeted in intervention. Because ESM approaches and women who experience IPV present unique challenges for data collection an empirical question exists: is it safe and feasible to apply ESM to community women who currently are experiencing IPV? A 90-day, design-driven feasibility study examined daily telephone data collection, daily paper diaries, and monthly retrospective interview methods among 124 community women to study within-person relationships between IPV and substance use. Findings suggest that ESM is an exceptional method for collecting data among this population that can elucidate daily dynamics of victimization as well as associated behaviors and experiences.

Amy Lehrner *A Mixed-Method Investigation of Women's Violence Against Dating Partners: Asking about CTS Responses*
Amy Lehrner – University of Illinois, Nicole Allen - University of Illinois
This paper presents data from a mixed-method study of women's intimate partner violence designed to provide contextualized information about women's IPV. 420 female undergraduates completed the CTS and personality measures. A subset of 34 participants were recruited for in-depth interviews based on their CTS and personality scores. Interviews included open-ended questions about conflict and physical aggression in participants' relationships, and specific follow-ups to positive endorsements on physical aggression items on the CTS. Preliminary results indicate significant discrepancies between survey and interview data. While rates of violence reported on the CTS are consistent with the literature, interview data raise a number of questions about the nature of the phenomena being reported and the conclusions drawn in the literature. For example, women reported endorsing violence items on the CTS reflecting joking contact (e.g., a pretend slap in response to a teasing comment), playful wrestling, and pleas to a partner to remain during emotional conversations. Data will be presented to raise questions about the definition and boundaries of the construct of intimate partner violence and the nature of women's use of physical aggression against male partners.

Session   E3   Monday 7/12/2010   4:00PM-5:15PM   Amphitheater

International Epidemiology of Domestic Violence

Henrica Jansen *Prevalence and Patterns of Domestic Violence Against Women in Turkey*
Henrica A.F.M. Jansen - Independent Consultant , Iknur Yüksel - Haceteppe University
The 2008 National Research on Domestic Violence against Women (DVAW) in Turkey was conducted for the Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Directorate General on the Status of Women; implemented by consortium ICON/Hacettepe University Institute of Populations Studies; and funded by the European Commission. The main objectives were to collect data on the magnitude, frequency and consequences of DVAW, and to understand perceptions of women and men on partner violence. The study combines quantitative and qualitative methods. For the survey structured face-to-face interviews were done with 12795 women 15-59 years. Nationwide, the prevalence of lifetime and current physical or sexual partner violence among married women is 42% and 14% respectively, with wide geographical variation. Sexual partner violence, reported by 15% of married women, almost always goes together with physical violence. Emotional abuse and economical violence were also measured. One in 4 women exposed to partner violence had been injured. One in 10 women reported violence during pregnancy. Important associations with health outcomes (including mental health and suicidality) were observed. Qualitative findings are used to illustrate how women describe their experiences in their own words. Even though results on partner violence are shocking, it is also clear that the problem is very much invisible.

Floretta Boonzaier *Men, Masculinities & Domestic Violence Intervention in South Africa*
Floretta A. Boonzaier - University of Cape Town
Given its global magnitude, programs designed to combat men's violence against women partners have gained currency across a range of contexts. High levels of violence against women in South Africa has been described as a 'gender war' and likely stems from a range of factors including the legacy of apartheid and the widespread poverty and inequality left in its wake; an insidious and pervasive culture of violence; prevalent gender inequality, and a range of other social and psychological dynamics. In South Africa, interventions for domestically violent men could be described as 'emerging'. While it would appear that 'developing' contexts have the potential to formulate approaches for working with violent men that emerge out of indigenous knowledge, these programs often use approaches conceptualized in the global north. In-depth interviews were conducted with 36 men who had participated in domestic violence programs. The subjective experiences of participants are used to formulate a critique of current intervention practice, based upon narrowly defined 'feminist' models developed elsewhere and uncritically employed in the local context. Recommendations are made for working with violent men that takes seriously the social, economic, historical and political contexts of men's lives, and the diversity amongst men as a group, while simultaneously challenging their destructive choices

Panel 58: Fatal Attractions: The Role of Mate Preferences in Intimate Partner Violence

Discussant: Katherine Bell

Alan Rosenbaum   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                     Alan Rosenbaum – Northern Illinois University
For much of the history of IPV research, charges of victim blaming have dissuaded researchers from considering any role that victim traits or behaviors might play. This has begun to change, most notably with respect to the recognition that women may also perpetrate IPV. This panel explores ways women's mate choices may put themselves at risk of violence. It features three related empirical studies with the theme that the characteristics to which some women are attracted may increase their chances of selecting a batterer. Study 1 identified characteristics in male partners, the level of attraction to which differentiated between victims and non-victims, many of which are characteristic of batterers. The second study replicated and extended these findings using a longitudinal design. The third study looked at the discrepancy between women's stated mate preferences (sensitivity, androgyny) and their actual choices (traditional masculinity). The results suggest that women may be giving mixed messages to men, possibly contributing to masculine gender role stress (MGRS), which has been suggested as a factor in IPV perpetration. These studies are the first to explore the contribution of mate preference to IPV. The significance of the results suggests that this might be important in explaining both victimization and re-victimization.

Stacey Belmont   *Personality Characteristics Deemed Attractive by Female Victims and Non-Victims of Physical*
                     Relationship Violence
                     Stacey R. J. Belmont - Northern Illinois University, Alan Rosenbaum - Northern Illinois University
The authors posit that some women may be at risk for being in abusive relationships if they are attracted to behaviors and attributes commonly found in perpetrators of physical relationship violence (PRV). This study examined whether the characteristics women find attractive in a partner are different for PRV victims as compared to non-victims, and whether these differences map onto the ways in which victims and non-victims describe their partners. Three-hundred and two heterosexual college-aged women completed the CTS-2 and a vignettes measure that consisted of characteristics and behaviors of men in relationships. Participants were randomly assigned to one of two groups. In the first group, participants completed the vignettes based on what they are attracted to in a hypothetical partner. In the 2nd group, women completed the vignettes based on how well these characteristics were representative of a recent partner. PRV victims endorsed 9 items suggestive of hypermasculinity, overdependence on the romantic relationship, insecurity, and jealousy as both attractive and representative of a recent partner, whereas non-victims did not endorse these characteristics. These findings imply that victims may be more likely to be attracted to characteristics that map onto abusive personalities than non-victims and as a result may be more at risk of PRV victimization.

Stacey Belmont   *Predicting Physical Relationship Violence Re-victimization Based on Attraction to Characteristics in*
                     Potential Romantic Partners
                     Stacey R. J. Belmont - Northern Illinois University, Alan Rosenbaum - Northern Illinois University
The purpose of this study was to replicate findings from the previous study (above), in which victims and non-victims differed on the characteristics endorsed as attractive in a potential mate. A second goal was to explore whether physical relationship violence victimization can be predicted based on the characteristics that women endorse as attractive in a mate. This study was a two-time-point longitudinal study. College-aged women at time one (N=671) and time two (N=336) completed a 132-item likert-type scale of attraction to characteristics and attributes in a romantic partner, and the CTS-2. At time one, women who had been victims endorsed three target-item characteristics as more attractive than did non-victims, partially replicating the previous study. Factor analysis produced five factors one of which consisted of characteristics suggestive of jealousy and controlling behaviors. Greater attraction to items on this factor predicted victimization at time two. The results of this study have implications for understanding initial victimization as well as re-victimization, without recourse to victim blaming, and provide important information regarding the formation of abusive relationships.

Nicole Wyngarden   *Discrepancies Between Self Report and Behavior in College Women: Is There Truth to the "Nice Guy*
                       Paradox?"
                       Nicole Wyngarden - Northern Illinois University, Alan Rosenbaum - Northern Illinois University
The "nice-guy paradox" (Urbaniak & Kilmann, 2003) suggests that, when it comes to romantic relationships "nice guys" finish last. One explanation for this is that women cognitively value characteristics (sensitivity, emotionality) that are inconsistent with an evolutionarily programmed set of values favoring survival of self and offspring , i.e., "macho" characteristics. In this study, cognitive endorsement was self-reported on list of characteristics (LIST), and the participants' gut reactions to the same characteristics were assessed using a series of vignettes (VIG). The characteristics of the participants' most recent dating partner were assessed using the Bem Sex-Role Inventory (BSRI). Participants were 387 heterosexual, college-age women who had been in a relationship in the past year. As expected, participants endorsed "nice guy" characteristics more strongly on LIST measure than on the VIG measure and "macho guy" characteristics more strongly on the VIG measure than on the LIST measure. The results were consistent with the "nice-guy paradox" and suggest an explanation for it. The findings confirm that women may have a general attraction to "macho" characteristics, despite thinking that they do not. They also have implications for understanding a possible contributor to male gender role strain which has been associated with IPV.

Panel 64: Family Violence Research Trends in Spain

Noemí Pereda   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                          Noemí Pereda – University of Barcelona
The widespread prevalence of family violence has been reported in several countries, thus highlighting the social importance of understanding the nature and scope of this problem. In Spain, the interest on this topic aroused just few decades ago and started mainly with child physical maltreatment and, recently, along with partner violence. Other topics, such as sexual abuse, violence of offspring against parents, and poly-victimization have become recently the new focus of interest of research. The main objective of the present symposium is to show those new lines of research on family violence by Spanish research groups from Castile, Andalusia, the Basque Country and Catalonia. This symposium will present the brand new research which is being conducted in Spain.

Eva Gonzalez-Ortega   *Spanish Professionals' Criteria for Detecting and Reporting Child Sexual Abuse*
                          Eva González Ortega - University of Salamanca
Since professionals that are likely to contact children play an essential in the detection of child sexual abuse, this study aimed to examine the sexual health criteria they use to assess children's sexual interactions, the personal biases that affect their assessments, and the particular situations that arouse more consensus or disagreement among them. By using the Factorial Survey design method, a sample of 974 Spanish (89%) and Latin American professionals from diverse fields (Psychology, Social Services, Education, Health, Law and Police) were given 32 hypothetical situations of sexual interaction involving children (systematically varying the type of sexual act, the child's and the other person's sex and age, the use of coercion and the type of strategy employed to involve the child). The questions examined their perception of inappropriateness and abusiveness, as well as their reporting intention. Data were also collected on respondent socio-demographic and professional characteristics as well as personal beliefs. According to regression analysis, situational factors have more impact on assessments than personal ones. Specifically, professionals are significantly more likely to perceive an abuse and make a report if the other person involved in the sexual interaction is much older than the child and/or uses a coercive strategy such as force, drugs or blackmail.

David Canton   *The Role of the Age of Onset of Child Sexual Abuse and the Age of the Perpetrator on the Relationship*
Cortés   *between Attributions of Blame and Post-Traumatic Stress*
                          David Cantón-Cortés - University of Granada , Rosario Cortés Arboleda - University of Granada , José Cantón
                          Duarte - University of Granada
The psychological impact of Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) has received a great deal of attention in the past decades. Studies have consistently found that survivors of CSA experience a myriad of social and psychological difficulties, one of the most prevalent being the development of symptoms of Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). However, not all CSA survivors are equally affected by the abuse, some of them showing a good adjustment time after the CSA. Cognitive variables such as attributions of blame have been investigated for their potential role in healing CSA effects. The purpose of this study was to analyze the role of attributions of blame for CSA in the PTSD symptomatology of the victim. The sample comprised 1,423 female college students from the University of Granada (Spain), between the ages of 18 and 24. From the total of participants, 148 women (10.4%) had suffered some form of sexual abuse before the age of 18. Their present mean age was 19.70 (SD = 1.75), while the mean age at abuse onset was 9.01 (SD = 3.32). Results showed a relationship of attributions of self blame and family blame with PTSD symptomatology in the expected direction. That is to say, participants with higher scores on self blame and family blame showed higher scores on PTSD. However, perpetrator blame was not related to the symptomatology of the victim.

Joana Jaureguizar   *Child-to-Parent violence: Differences between a Delinquent and a Non-Delinquent Sample*
                          Joana Jaureguizar - University of the Basque Count, Izaskun Ibabe - University of the Basque Count
This study focuses on child-to-parent violence (CPV) and compares the results from a non-violent community sample with those from a court sample. One of its aims was to explore gender differences, in order to compare the findings with those of other research asserting that mothers are the most frequent victims of their sons' violence (e.g., Ulman & Straus, 2003). Moreover, it set out to study the relationship between CPV and other types of family violence (inter-parental violence and parent-to-child violence). The sample comprised 591 adolescents (99 offenders and 492 students), taken from the current files of the Public Prosecutor for Juveniles and from nine schools in the Basque Country (Spain). Results from adolescents' self-reports showed that boys from the community sample were more frequently involved in child-to-mother physical violence than girls, but no gender differences were found in the judicial sample. Gender differences in the influence of family violence on CPV were found: in boys from both samples, inter-parental violence and parent-to-child violence were associated with a higher probability of committing CPV; however, only in girls from the community sample was parent-to-child violence associated with a higher probability of CPV. These results are consistent with the hypothesis that CPV in girls is a defensive response rather than abusive behavior.

Noemí Pereda **Child Victimization and Poly-Victimization: Further Evidence with Spanish Outpatients**

Noemí Pereda - University of Barcelona, Judit Abad - University of Barcelona, Georgina Guilera - University of Barcelona, Dámaris Muñoz - University of Barcelona

Although the high incidence of exposure to victimization among children and youth has been recognized, studies have failed to obtain complete victimization profiles. The identification of poly-victims, however, is a social need since these children and adolescents show higher levels of psychological distress and are more vulnerable for further victimization. Objective: To examine a large spectrum of victimization experiences (conventional crime, child maltreatment, peer and sibling victimization, sexual victimization, indirect victimization and internet victimization) in a sample of adolescents referred to a psychological care unit using two assessment perspectives: past year and lifetime events. Methods: Fifty adolescents aged 12 to 17 years were recruited from three psychological units. A Catalan-Spanish translation of the Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) was administered to adolescents through the diagnostic phase by a trained professional. Results: Past year and lifetime victimization rates are provided and also the overall percentage of non-victims, victims and poly-victims. The more frequent types of victimization are described and related to the adolescent socio-demographic profile (age, sex, educational level and family sociocultural status).

Session   E6   Monday 7/12/2010   4:00PM-5:15PM   Lear

Risk Factors and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence

Cari Jo Clark **Prevalence and Risk Factors for Husband-to-Wife and Wife-to-Husband Violence in the Occupied Palestinian Territory**

Cari Jo Clark - UM Medical School, Muhammad M. Haj-Yahia - The Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem

Purpose: This analysis documents the prevalence, chronicity, and risk factors for intimate partner violence (IPV) in the occupied Palestinian territory. Methods: In a nationally representative survey, conducted by the Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics, 3815 ever-married women aged 15–64 years were identified. The sample was restricted in this analysis to participants without missing values (N=3549). The revised Conflict Tactics Scales was used to measure husband-to-wife and wife-to-husband violence as reported by the participant. Risk factors that were examined included: socio-demographic characteristics of the participant and her husband, household size, family stressors, respondent's perceptions of the acceptability of wife abuse, husband's controlling behavior, marital power, and marital conflicts. Results: 62%, 22%, 11%, and 8% of the respondents reported experiencing IPV in the form of psychological aggression, physical assault, sexual coercion, and injury respectively. Respondents reported perpetrating IPV against their husband at a much lower rate: psychological aggression, 25%; physical assault, 4%; and injury, 1%. The chronicity of husband perpetrated IPV was higher than that of wife perpetrated IPV. Greater family stress, marital conflicts and husband's controlling behaviors were the only factors associated with higher odds of all forms of IPV examined.

Kai Ji **Demographic Risk Factors for Partner Violence by University Students in 32 Nations**

Kai Ji - University of New Hampshire, Murray A. Straus - University of New Hampshire

Research in the U.S. has found that physical assaults against partners are associated with demographic characteristics. This paper focuses on whether that applies to university students in other nations. Data on 14,253 students in 32 nations were used to determine the association between ten demographic characteristics and physical assaulting a dating partner. The analyses were replicated using individual-level data and using nation-level data. Gross Domestic Product and gender were used as moderator variables to determine if the results were different for men and women and for students in developed and developing nations. Results demonstrated that the longer length of relationship, cohabiting and engaged relationships, sexual relationship, same sex relationship, and parents not currently married were significantly associated with a higher rate of partner assaults at both individual and nation level. The effect of demographic characteristics on partner assaults did not depend on gender of student at the individual-level; while at national level, some of the associations between demographic characteristics and partner assaults differ for men and women. Our cross-national findings are generally consistent with the findings from U.S. studies in showing the violence between partners varies according to position in society and type of relationship.

Jac Brown **Perpetrators and Rejection: Preliminary Evidence of a Rejection-Abuse Cycle**

Jac Brown - Macquarie University, Kerrie James - University of New South Wales, Alan Taylor - Macquarie University

This paper proposes that some perpetrators of domestic violence respond to their partner's apparent rejection of them with abusive behavior, and that there exists a cycle of rejection and abuse. The model posits that some men, having experienced rejection within their families of origin or in relation to past partners, become sensitive to potential rejection in their current relationships. The cycle for rejection sensitive men consists of an event that constitutes a threat to self leading to a defense against this threat which in turn results in psychological or physical abuse. This model was tested on 66 male participants of perpetrator group programs who completed a survey designed to measure each point in the proposed model through path analysis. There was support for the following model: rejection-threat to self-defense against threat-abuse. Other paths were tested, but were not significant. These results are discussed in terms of the implications for treating perpetrators.

Kenneth Corvo   ***Towards an Integrated Theory of Relational Violence: Is Bullying a Risk Factor for Domestic Violence?***

Kenneth Corvo - Syracuse University , Ellen DeLara - Syracuse University

Etiological exploration using the constructs "domestic violence" or "intimate partner violence", as phenomena of adult enactment, remains relatively isolated from inquiry into bullying. The prevailing policy view of domestic violence is that it is a product of socially sanctioned domination of women by men. Bullying is framed often from the standpoint of aggression and psychological deficits found in the bully. Risk factors and the developmental antecedents of domestic violence may overlap with similar risk factors in bullying. From the standpoint of individual developmental chronology, bullying precedes domestic violence, but it is not known whether bullying itself is a risk factor for domestic violence in adulthood or if bullying and domestic violence simply have risk factors in common. In this paper, varying theoretical analyses are examined in light of available empirical data on risk, etiology, and patterns of enactment. Although a broader range of explanatory theory in both domestic violence and bullying are considered, psychological and developmental processes are emphasized. This integrated review of the literature supports a better theoretical understanding of the links between bullying and domestic violence and also contributes to an expanded theoretical view of violence overall. Conclusions include recommendations for further empirical study.

Session   **F1**   **Tuesday 7/13/2010**   **8:30AM-9:45AM**   **Harbor's Edge**

The Social Context of Sexual Assault

Karen Rich   ***The Importance of Rape Myth Acceptance Among Police Officers Taking Sexual Assault Complaints: Do Attitudes Matter?***

Karen Rich- Marywood University

Rape victims are often reluctant to report crimes to formal agencies, including the police. When they do, the process can be retraumatizing and compromise the quality of information obtained. Rape myth acceptance (RMA), or the proclivity to blame victims of sexual assault, is widespread in the general population and may affect police officers; however, there is no consensus on whether trainings for police should include an attitude change component. To address that question, this quantitative study of 440 officers evaluated the relationship between attitudes (RMA) and interviewing competency with victims. Additional demographic and experiential variables were considered. Results support a negative association between RMA and victim interviewing skill, with some gender differences. In addition, specific behaviors associated with RMA were identified. Results may be applied to other (formal and informal) supports that respond to victim accounts.

Sarah E Ullman   ***Talking About Sexual Assault: Society's Response to Survivors***

Sarah E Ullman - University of Illinois

Sexual assault is a traumatic experience for any woman. Furthermore, many victims who tell others about their assault must endure a "second assault" in the form of negative reactions, such as victim blaming and disbelief. One third to two thirds of victims may experience such reactions, which have negative mental and physical health effects on the victims. This talk reviews the author's recent APA book "Talking About Sexual Assault: Society's Response to Survivors," which provides a comprehensive look at women's rape disclosure, addressing such issues as why, how often, and to whom women disclose their sexual assault; how people respond to disclosures; what factors influence how they respond to disclosures; and how these responses affect survivors. With an ecological approach, the talk considers the social context of rape, arguing that negative social reactions emanate from broader social norms and attitudes about rape. Multiple perspectives are considered, including those of survivors, informal support providers (family, friends, and intimate partners), and formal support providers (therapists, victim advocates, and others). Finally, recommendations for research, treatment, and intervention are provided.

Wendy Walsh   ***Statutory Sex Crimes: Exploring How and Why Adolescents Become Sexually Involved with Adults***

Wendy Walsh - CCRC, Lisa Jones - CCRC, Tonya Lippert - Cares Northwest

The phenomenon of the so-called "compliant victim" challenges policy and practice in the child sexual abuse professional field (Berliner & Lanning, 2003). These are adolescents who consented to and may have sought sexual activity with an adult. Compliant youth victims raise concern from both a child protection, development perspective, and a criminal justice perspective. Yet, research on this issue is currently limited. This presentation reports on an exploratory research project using the population of cases for one year at one child advocacy center. The purpose is to explore how statutory sex crimes between adolescents and adults begin by examining whether the age difference was discussed, how they met, and risk factors and reasons why youth become involved in such relationships. Data include 32 lengthy and detailed case narratives. Content analysis was used to code the information. Preliminary analyses suggest that there was a wide range of variation in how victims and offenders met, for some it was a spontaneous event, a friend of a friend, or they had been in a long time friendship with the person. The majority (78%) of victims and offenders discussed their ages. Many youth had a history of sexual or physical abuse (67%), experienced developmental delays (26%), and had a history of adult sexual partners (19%). Results will provide important practice recommendations to enhance prevention and intervention efforts.

Community Assessment of Intimate Partner Violence & Child Maltreatment

Kathryn Krase   *Concerning Levels of Unsubstantiated Reports of Child Abuse and Neglect: Local Examination of*
                         Reports by Teachers in New York State
                         Kathryn Krase - Ramapo College

Teachers are in a privileged position to identify child maltreatment. Unfortunately their unique position does not translate into exemplary reporting skills. Although educational personnel are the single largest source of reports of suspected child maltreatment in the U.S., teachers fail to report a significant number of cases. Additionally, reports of suspected child abuse and neglect made by educational personnel are less likely to be substantiated than those of many other reporters. This study examined characteristics of teachers' reports of suspected child maltreatment across counties in New York State using Geographic Information Systems technology. State measures did not accurately reflect local experiences. For instance, the percentage of reports of suspected child maltreatment by educational personnel substantiated after investigation was low across the state, but substantially worse in certain counties. County social, economic and demographic characteristics were significantly related to the percentage of reports substantiated after investigation. Implications for racial disproportionate representation of African-American children in the child welfare system were explored. These findings suggest that efforts to improve reporting of suspected child abuse and neglect should be tailored to local experiences, and focus on improving reporting, not just increasing it.

Katherine Bowman   *Maltreatment During Childhood Among Community Dwelling Adult Males*
                            Katherine Bowman - Texas A&M Health Science Center

Objective: Examination of childhood maltreatment (CM) in a sample of community dwelling adult males. Method: Participants were ages 21-64 and recruited from fairs and conferences in the Southwestern US (N=49). They read and spoke English, attended work or school, and reported no health impairments. After IRB approval, participants completed a demographic form and Childhood Trauma Questionnaire. Data were analyzed using descriptive, parametric, and nonparametric statistics. Results: The average participant was age 44 (SD=11.5), attended college (75.5%), married (83.7%), employed (87.8%), earned at least $50,000 annually (61.3%), and parenting (100%). Participants were Caucasian (55.1%), Hispanic (30.6%), African American (12.2%), and biracial (2%). Most participants reported at least one type of CM (71.4%, M=2.6/person): emotional abuse (46.9%), physical abuse (42.9%), sexual abuse (16.3%), emotional neglect (49.0%), and physical neglect (32.7%). Maltreatment severity increased with the number of maltreatment types, $F(5, 43)=29.0$, $p=.000$. CM type was unrelated to education, marital status, employment, and earnings. Conclusion: CM was frequent and severe in this sample of educated, married, employed fathers, but participants appeared to have fared well socioeconomically. Research is needed with a larger sample to explore socioeconomic factors related to CM outcomes among fathers.

Melpa Kamateros   *Violence Hurts Us All! Development of "Made to Measure" Community Outreach Information Sessions*
                            Melpa Kamateros- Shield of Athena, Polly Tsonis - Shield of Athena

We would like to give an overview of a series of multilingual outreach campaigns on family violence that were conducted by the Shield of Athena Family Services in ethnic communities in Montreal Quebec, Canada. These campaigns were produced in 16 languages and implicated many institutional, community and religious partners so as to inform communities on family/conjugal violence. The presentation will include a review of the multilingual literature, and audio visual tools that were developed, including public service announcements, videos, pamphlets and posters. What were the roles of the community partners and how did we address communities in a language they understood? An extensive overview of how the police, religion, culture and the ethnic media helped to develop a specific approach, that came into play during these campaigns. What were other results of these campaigns? In addition to the tools in 16 languages, an overview of the ethnic media strategies and collaborations that were developed, as well as the outreach sessions and workshops. A review of an extensive university research on the most recent, spanning from 2002-2007 and dealing with 11 ethnic communities will also be presented.

Melinda Gushwa   *A Community Analysis of Housing Conditions and Child Sexual Abuse*
                          J. Walter Paquin - Southeastern Missouri University, Melinda Gushwa - University of Nevada, Toni Chance -
                          Family & Protective Services

Although the relationship between poverty and child maltreatment has been well established, relatively little attention has been paid to the relationship between housing/space issues and maltreatment. While risk assessment tools routinely highlight factors associated with poverty, housing/space issues have not yet been tapped as a potential risk factor. This study utilized administrative data from the Missouri Department of Social Services annual report of child maltreatment and selected characteristics from the American Community Survey. Analysis indicated that housing/space was associated with sexual abuse. The relationship between sexual abuse and multiple factors (including poverty, household size, rental costs and number of bedrooms)was further examined. Results indicated a positive relationship between overcrowding and sexual abuse. Therefore, as overcrowding increases, sexual abuse increases. However, lack of privacy had no significance. Thus, it appears that overcrowded housing and not a lack of privacy contributed to higher rates of sexual abuse within communities, with this relationship being stronger than the relationship between poverty and sexual abuse rates. This study points to the need for further exploration of the impact of housing issues on child maltreatment, especially with regard to exploring risk in families living in overcrowded environments.

Sexual Coercion & Physical Violence in Intimate Relationships

Sophie Moagi-   ***Sexual Coercion Among University of Botswana Students***
Gulubane   Sophie Moagi-Gulubane - 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.

Andrew Frankland   ***Control and Coercion in Same-Sex Domestic Violence (SSDV)***
               Andrew Frankland - Macquarie University, Jac Brown - Macquarie University
Background: Contemporary approaches to partner violence have been heavily shaped by a focus on coercive control, rather than the traditional emphasis on discrete acts of violence. Several typologies of domestic violence have been proposed, but few studies have applied these approaches to same-sex relationships, or mapped the dynamics of control and coercion in these partnerships. Method: 184 gay men and lesbians in same-sex relationships completed the CTS along with several items designed to tap different dimensions of control. Data were analyzed to determine if any distinct categories of abuse could be identified. The effects of both violence and coercive control on a range of negative outcomes were also compared. Results: Less than half of the sample reported high levels of control or any violence, while 13.5% were categorized as "situational couple violence". Smaller proportions reported "intimate terrorism" (8.2%) or non-violent control (7.7%). Controlling behaviors were a better predictor of all negative outcomes than violence, with the exception of injury. Conclusions: Specific patterns of control and violence were identified within same-sex relationships that are consistent with previously published research on heterosexual couples. Control showed a stronger association with negative outcomes than physical violence.

Esperanza   ***Male Coercive Behavior Towards Women in Marital Cohabitation in Colombia***
Camargo Bernal   Esperanza Camargo Bernal - University of Houston, Kyle Kercher – University of Nebraska, John Crank - University of Nebraska
This study has assessed and provided empirical evidence for hypotheses that link structural and cultural factors to male coercive behavior towards women in marital cohabitation. Most studies in the United States have found support for males' physical abuse and psychological aggression towards their cohabiting partners. In this study, it was found two additional dimensions: male domination over female's social life and male domination over family decisions. The former was found highly correlated with physical abuse and psychological aggression while the latter was found moderately correlated with those dimensions. Moreover, it was found that male child abuse is the most important predictor of male coercive behaviors towards women in marital cohabitation in Colombia. Despite that the dataset used allows only male coercive behaviors towards women in marital cohabitation, this study does not denied the fact that family violence can be performed by any member of the family regardless their gender and/or their role in the family. Therefore, the theoretical framework presents a broad perspective on family violence instead of focuses only on domestic violence. Moreover, the hypotheses were established based on an integrated theoretical approach which assumes that family violence is not a single factor phenomenon.

Panel 56: The Role of Technology in the Sexual Exploitation of Children

Kimberly Mitchell   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
               Kimberly Mitchell – University of New Hampshire
This panel explores how technology is utilized to commit and facilitate the sexual exploitation of children. All papers in this panel are based on data collected from nationally representative samples of law enforcement agencies – about arrests or detentions made for crimes against children. The first paper "Internet-facilitated Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Findings from a Nationally Representative Sample of Law Enforcement Agencies in the U.S. explores the variety of ways in which the Internet is used to facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The second paper "Exploring the Role of the Internet in Juvenile Prostitution Cases coming to the Attention of Law Enforcement" examines the role of the Internet in juvenile prostitution cases coming to the attention of law enforcement. The third paper "Child pornography possessors: Trends in offender and case characteristics" describes trends in child pornography possession cases that ended in arrest in 2000 and in 2006. The fourth paper "Internet and New Technology in Family and Acquaintance Sex Crimes against Children: Changes from 2000 to 2006" explores trends in Internet-related sexual crimes against children committed by family members and acquaintances ending in arrest. Implications for child welfare and criminal justice professionals will be highlighted.

Kimberly Mitchell   *Internet-Facilitated Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children: Findings from a Nationally Representative Sample of Law Enforcement Agencies in the U.S.*

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

This paper explores the variety of ways in which the Internet is used to facilitate the commercial sexual exploitation of children. The National Juvenile Online Victimization Study is a nationally representative study of over 2,500 local, county, state and federal law enforcement agencies across the United States about arrests in 2006 for Internet-related sex crimes against minors. Detailed data were collected via telephone interviews with investigators about 1,051 individual arrest cases. Offenders in IF-CSEC cases fell into 2 main categories: a) those who used the Internet to purchase or sell access to identified children for sexual purposes including child pornography production (36% of cases) and b) those who used the Internet to purchase or sell child pornography images they possessed but did not produce (64% of cases). Offenders attempting to profit from child sexual exploitation were more likely than those who were purchasing to have prior arrests for sexual and non-sexual offenses, more prone to violence, more likely to have produced child pornography, join forces with other offenders, and involve female offenders. Although the number of arrests for IF-CSEC crimes was relatively small, the victims of these crimes are a high-risk sub-group of youth, and the offenders who try to profit from these crimes are particularly concerning from a child welfare perspective.

Melissa Wells   *Exploring the Role of the Internet in Juvenile Prostitution Cases coming to the Attention of Law Enforcement*

Melissa Wells - University of New Hampshire, Kai Ji - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell – University of New Hampshire

This paper examines the role of the internet in juvenile prostitution cases coming to the attention of law enforcement. This exploratory analysis compares characteristics of juvenile prostitution cases with and without internet involvement. The National Juvenile Prostitution Study (N-JPS) collected information from a national sample of law enforcement agencies about the characteristics of crimes involving juvenile prostitution and the numbers of arrests and detentions for these crimes during a one-year period. Cases involving the internet involved younger juveniles and police were more likely to treat juveniles involved in internet-related prostitution cases as victims rather than offenders. In addition, these internet juvenile prostitution cases were significantly more likely to involve a family or acquaintance exploiter as compared to case with no internet involvement. This exploratory analysis suggests that the role of the internet may impact legal and social service response to juveniles involved in prostitution. Additionally, it highlights the need to respond to juvenile prostitution with interventions that acknowledge the vulnerabilities of youth involved in this type of commercial sexual

Janis Wolak   *Child Pornography Possessors: Trends in Offender and Case Characteristics*

Janis Wolak - University of New Hampshire, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire

This paper describes trends in child pornography (CP) possession cases that ended in arrest in 2000 and in 2006, using data from the National Juvenile Online Victimization (N-JOV) Study, a two wave longitudinal survey of a national sample of over 2,500 U.S. law enforcement agencies. In 2006, there were an estimated 3,672 arrests for CP possession, compared to 1,713 arrests in 2000. Many characteristics of the offenders and the offense remained stable. In both 2006 and 2000, most offenders were White, non-Hispanic males and socio-economically diverse. Few were known to have committed previous sex crimes. Most had CP that depicted pre-teen children and serious sexual abuse. However, in 2006, a higher proportion of offenders were ages 18 to 25, used peer-to-peer (p2p) networks, had images of children younger than three and CP videos. P2p users had more extreme and larger numbers of images than those who did not use p2p networks. The great majority of cases were successfully prosecuted, with more offenders sentenced to incarceration and serving longer sentences than in 2000. As in 2000, one in six cases that began with investigations of CP possession detected offenders who had molested children. Findings reflect heightened efforts in the criminal justice system to combat CP crimes.

Lisa Jones   *Internet and New Technology in Family and Acquaintance Sex Crimes against Children: Changes from 2000 to 2006*

Lisa Jones - University of New Hampshire, Kimberly J. Mitchell - University of New Hampshire, Janis Wolak - University of New Hampshire, David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire

This paper explores trends in Internet-related sexual crimes against children committed by family members and acquaintances ending in arrest. Characteristics of these crimes were examined using data from the National Juvenile Online Victimization (NJOV) surveys conducted in 2000 and 2006. Arrests for Internet sex crimes against children committed by family members increased by 80% between 2000 and 2006 compared to a 20% increase in Internet related crimes by unknown "predators." Data from NJOV1 and NJOV2 suggest that an increasing number of family members and acquaintances were arrested in 2006 for crimes involving use of the Internet to produce child pornography or to communicate or groom victims as a part of sexually victimizing relationships. Compared to 2000, 2006 cases also involved a higher percentage of girls and more pre-school and adolescent victims. The characteristics of offenders changed little over the two time periods: offenders were typically white, older than 25, employed full-time, and a parent, close relative, friend of the family or neighbor. The paper highlights the implications of the findings for criminal justice professionals and service providers.

Session   F5   Tuesday 7/13/2010   8:30AM-9:45AM   Gardner

Institutional Policy & Family Victimization

Giselle Hass   *Barriers and Successes in U-visas for Immigrant Victims*
          Giselle Hass - Argosy University Washington DC, Karen Monahan - University of Southern Maine, Leslye
          Orloff - Legal Momentum, Nawal H. Ammar - University of Ontario

This paper examines barriers encountered and successes experienced in the provision of legal representation and advocacy to victims of violence applying for legal immigration status under the Violence Against Women Act's U-visa protections. The U-visa is designed for non-citizen victims who have suffered substantial physical or mental abuse from criminal activity, have information of such criminal activity, and help government officials in the investigation or prosecution of such. The analysis is based on data reported by grantees of the Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV) grant program administered by the Office on Violence Against Women (OVW), U.S. Department of Justice. LAV grantees provide legal services to victims of domestic violence, sexual assault, and/or stalking and report semi-annually to OVW. The sample consists of 2007-2008 grantees who serve high proportions of non-citizen and limited English proficient victims of violence. Qualitative data were analyzed and categorized to obtain the factors that appear to interfere with or facilitate U-visa certification and processing, and the delivery of related services at the agency level, in coordination and interaction with other agencies, and at the level of individual victims. The purpose of this study is to inform the granting agency about barriers and best practices in legal services and advocacy for immigrant women.

**Michael Kalinowski   *Initial Findings From A Review of Boy Scout Ineligible Volunteer Files: What They Hid and Why They
                         Hid It***
          Michael Kalinowski – University of New Hampshire, Paul A. Slager- Silver, Golub & Teitell, LLP, Jenna Kline -
          University of New Hampshire, Sabrina Harris - University of New Hampshire, Courtney Frederick - University
          of New Hampshire

This paper will review initial findings from the first analysis of 1217 Ineligible Volunteer Files of the Boy Scouts of America (BSA) between 1970 and 1988. These files were created and maintained by the BSA national office and kept secret until recent civil cases forced their release. The paper will identify patterns in the number and type of molestations, victim and perpetrator variables, and the locations of molestations. The presentation will also speculate on issues related to the policies and practices of the BSA during this period compared to those of other major institutions such as the Catholic Church, and implications from the policies and practices the BSA utilized will also be explored. Limitations include: several files are missing important information. In addition, the passage of considerable time has made it impossible to secure information from alternative sources.

Session   F6   Tuesday 7/13/2010   8:30AM-9:45AM   Lear

Victimization & Trauma in College Populations

Stacy Jeleniewski   *Unwanted Sexual Experiences in the Transition to College: Incidence and Impact*
          Victoria Banyard - University of New Hampshire, Elise Pepin - Southern New Hampshire University, Stacy
          Jeleniewski - University of New Hampshire

This study gathered data from 276 female college students at two time points (at the start and end of their first semester in college). Using Koss's Sexual Experiences Survey, 15.2% of the women reported an unwanted sexual experience during their first semester of college. While there were no differences between victims and non-victims at time 1 (no difference on depressive symptoms, social support indices, being a first generation student, being in a dating relationship, reporting having gone through an identity crisis), there were significant differences between the two groups at the end of the first semester. Specifically, victims reported greater depressive symptoms, lesser academic adjustment to college, greater likelihood to have visited the campus health center (one index of physical health), and lesser optimism. They also reported decreases in availability and adequacy of support from parents and friends. There were no differences in having used resources like professors office hours or visiting an academic advisor, or differences in having decided on a major. Regression analyses suggest that social support and depression mediate or partially mediate the relationship between victimization and adjustment during the first semester, a critical time point in the adjustment to college. Implications for research and practice are discussed.

**Sarah Cope   *The Effects of Subjective Characterization of Prior Intervention Experiences on Future Willingness to
                         Intervene***
          Sarah Cope - Northeastern University

This research tests the effect of a self-reported positive or negative experience in intervening in interpersonal situations such as potential sexual assault and intimate partner violence. Using a revised, 24-item Bystander Behaviors Scale (Banyard, Plante, Moynihan 2005), respondents were asked to characterize their experiences on a scale from "mostly negative" to "mostly positive." Generally, respondents indicated that prior positive experience with certain types of bystander situations would increase their likelihood of intervening and reporting a vignette-based hypothetical sexual assault. In other cases, no significant correlations existed between their prior intervention experiences and predicted behavior in the sexual assault scenario. The sample consisted of undergraduate students at a medium-sized, urban university (n=287).

Rebecca Weichsel   *Invisible Scars: The Effects of Coercive Control versus Physical Violence in Intimate Relationships*

Rebecca M. Weichsel- University of Central Florida, Megan L. Duesterhaus, - Quincy Area Network Against DV

Since the Women's Movement first brought wide-spread attention to the problem of violence against women, feminists have connected attacks against individual women to the inequality all women share. Violence does not take place separately from the social structure; rather, intimate partner violence is embedded in the larger gendered hierarchy in which all relationships are situated. Feminist theorists seeking to explain the occurrence of intimate partner violence have long focused on the issue of gender inequality and the ways in which men are able to exert control over women in a patriarchal society. Yet much of the research on domestic violence has focused on physical assault and excluded the element of control. Using data from the Florida Four City Study of Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women (n = 737), this study examined the psychological and emotional consequences of coercive control within intimate relationships. The results show that the experience of coercive control causes disproportionately greater negative psychological effects on the victims than physical assault. The findings indicate the need to expand current definitions of domestic violence to include coercive control.

Session F7   **Tuesday 7/13/2010**   **8:30AM-5:15PM**   **Ballroom II**

Poster II

Tamara Taillieu   *Explaining the Relationship between Exposure to Interparental Conflict and Negative Child Outcomes*

Tamara L. Taillieu - University of Manitoba

The relationship between exposure to destructive interparental conflict and child adjustment problems has been well established; however, the mechanisms through which exposure adversely affects development are less well understood. It is also important to note that not all children are at equal risk for adjustment difficulties, and it is imperative that research identifies for whom, and under what conditions, the relationship exists. Definitional and methodological issues related to research concerning the effects of exposure to conflict are discussed as well as the importance of identifying variables and processes that moderate and mediate the association between conflict and adjustment. A number of theoretical explanations have been advanced in order to explain the link between marital conflict and child adjustment. Therefore, the purpose of this presentation is to compare and contrast various theoretical perspectives and to explore a number of mechanisms proposed to account for the link between destructive interparental conflict and negative child outcomes. A biopsychosocial model of the conflict-adjustment relationship is offered as a potential framework for integrating components of existing theories in order to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the complex processes implicated in the relationship between exposure to conflict and child adjustment.

Janie Hébert   *The First Dating Relationship: Indicators of Adjustment and Violence*

Janie Hébert - UQTR, Amélie Boutet - UQTR, Yvan Lussier - UQTR, Carmen Lemelin - UQTR

Studies show that over half of young people indicated being both victim and aggressor of violence within their actual intimate relationship (Gray & Foshee, 1997). Considering this very high proportion of violence among young couples, it seems important to explore when the violence is settled in the relationship. The present study is aimed at bringing to light how violence is present from the very first dating relationship of young adults. The sample consisted of 320 young adults aged between 16 and 18 years old and experiencing their first love relationship. They responded to a battery of questionnaires that evaluated dyadic adjustment, romantic attachment, personality and couple violence. Results show that 39 % of women and 25 % of men perpetrated at least five acts of psychological violence against their partner over the past year. During the same period of time, 16% of respondents reported being physically abuse and 22 % reported having been victims of sexual violence from their intimate partner. Furthermore, correlations indicated that dyadic adjustment occurring in the first intimate relationship was associated with psychological and sexual violence, romantic attachment and personality factors. Overall, these results highlight the importance of these risk factors in understanding the development of domestic violence within the first love relationship. Implications of these findings for the prevention of couple dysfunction and violence are discussed.

Rachel Kendra   *The Mediating Influence of Anger Arousal on the Relationship between PTSD Symptom Clusters and Dating Violence*

Rachel Kendra, - Northern Illinois University, Kathryn M. Bell - Northern Illinois University

Research with primarily male veterans suggests a positive relationship between posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration (for review, see Bell & Orcutt, 2009). Anger has been proposed to mediate the relationship between PTSD hyperarousal and avoidance symptoms and IPV perpetration (Chemtob et al., 1997; Gardner & Moore, 2009), with some research suggesting that anger mediates the link between PTSD hyperarousal symptoms and IPV perpetration (e.g. Orcutt, King, & King, 2003). Additional research is needed to examine the extent to which anger arousal mediates the relationship between PTSD symptom clusters and IPV perpetration, especially female-perpetrated dating violence. Participants were 492 male and 496 female students who completed measures of PTSD, anger arousal, and dating violence as part of a larger study. Path analytic models were estimated for male and female-perpetrated dating violence. As predicted, the final trimmed model indicated that anger arousal partially mediated the relationships between PTSD hyperarousal and avoidance symptoms on female-perpetrated dating violence, with the direct path between PTSD avoidance and dating violence being reduced by approximately 31% when anger arousal was included. Anger arousal did not mediate the relationships between the PTSD symptom clusters and male-perpetrated dating violence.

Sarah Ahlfs-Dunn	***Domestic Violence Moderates the Association between Childhood Maltreatment and Anxiety and Avoidance in Adult Romantic Relationships***

Sarah Ahlfs-Dunn - Eastern Michigan University, Erin Gallagher - Eastern Michigan University, Alexandra Busuito - Eastern Michigan University, Alissa Huth-Bocks - Eastern Michigan University

Research and clinical work based on attachment theory suggests that childhood experiences with caregivers influence one's expectations and beliefs about close relationships. It is unclear, however, if childhood experiences with caregivers interact with adult romantic experiences to influence one's feelings about adult romantic relationships. A community sample of 120 primarily low-income women were interviewed during their third trimester of pregnancy. As part of a larger assessment, participants completed questionnaires regarding their experiences of interpersonal trauma and adult romantic relationships. Regression analyses revealed that associations between childhood maltreatment and feelings of anxiety and avoidance in adult romantic relationships were moderated by different domestic violence experiences (i.e., timing of domestic violence). In particular, the association between childhood maltreatment and anxiety in adult romantic relationships was moderated by chronicity of domestic violence (? = .20, p < .05), whereas the association between childhood maltreatment and avoidance in adult romantic relationships was moderated specifically by domestic violence during pregnancy (? = -.37, p < .05). The details of these findings along with potential implications for intervention will be discussed.

Laura Kwako	***Emotional Intelligence, Social Support, and Attachment in Survivors of ChildhoodAbuse: Comparison with non-Abused Adults and Relationship to Depression***

Laura E. Kwako - NINR/NIH, Jessica Gill - NINR/NIH

Purpose: Despite evidence linking childhood abuse to later interpersonal difficulties and disrupted emotional processing, there is little research on the links between emotional intelligence (EI) and relationship functioning in survivors of child abuse. The present study examines EI, social support, and attachment relationships in adult survivors of childhood abuse (physical, sexual, or both). The goal is to explicate these relationships in service of developing novel targets for therapeutic intervention. Method: This study used a sample of adults reporting childhood abuse experiences and controls recruited as part of a study on resilience. We compared group differences on self-report measures of EI, social support, and attachment. Groups were equivalent in age, gender, race, education level, and marital status; IQ was significantly higher among the control group. Results: Results indicated that participants reporting childhood abuse had lower total and strategic EI, and reported lower levels of social support and attachment security than non-abused controls. Stepwise regression analyses indicated that strategic EI predicted depressive symptoms more strongly than attachment security and total social support. Conclusions: Findings suggest the need to consider both overall and strategic EI and their connection to social support when working with survivors of childhood abuse.

Lynn Michalopoulos	***Children's Attributions of Community Violence Exposure and Trauma Symptomatology***

Kathryn S. Collins, - University of Maryland, Lynn Michalopoulos - University of Maryland

Violence exposure among children has been shown to be associated with post traumatic stress symptoms, anxiety, depression and/or behavior disorders. Research has shown that attributions are positively correlated with psychological and behavioral symptomatology among children who have been physically and sexually abused. However, there have been few studies that have examined the relationship among children's attributions, community violence exposure and trauma symptomatology. The purpose of this study is to examine children's specific attributions of self-blame for negative events, perceived credibility, and interpersonal trust in relation to violence exposure. The ultimate goal is to gain a better understanding of the cognitive maps children create when exposed to community violence by examining their attributions. Young children (6 to 16 years, N=120) completed the Kid-SAVE measure of exposure to violence, the CAPS measure of attributions/perceptions, and the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC). Multiple regression analyses supported the expectation that exposure to violence would produce more negative perceptions which, in turn, were associated with higher TSCC symptom scores. The results have both policy and practice implications aimed at reducing symptoms among children exposed to community violence.

Christopher Shelton	***Attentional Control and Child Physical Abuse Risk***

Julie L. Crouch- Northern Illinois University, Christopher R. Shelton- Northern Illinois University, Joseph R. Bardeen - Northern Illinois University, Regina Hiraoka - Northern Illinois University, Joel S. Milner. - Northern Illinois University, John J. Skowronski- Northern Illinois University

Attentional control enables individuals to regulate emotion and behavior by allowing them to disengage and shift attention away from dominant reflexive reactions (e.g., reacting aggressively to aversive child behaviors) and to engage in more intentional, controlled processes (e.g., pursing goals to sooth or redirect an upset child). The present study examined whether attentional control mediates the influence of adverse early life experiences (e.g., harsh discipline, low perceived support) on child physical abuse (CPA) risk in adulthood. One hundred thirty-eight general population parents (30.4% fathers and 69.6% mothers) completed self-report measures of attentional control, child physical abuse risk, and early life experiences. Results of the regression analyses indicated that attentional control scores partially mediated the association between adverse early environment and CPA risk scores, Sobel test = 2.71, SE = 0.87, p < .01. Individuals exposed to harsh discipline and/or who perceived little support early in life may exhibit lower levels of attentional control. Since deficits in attentional control may reduce one's ability to modulate negative affective reactions, these deficits may result in increased risk of hostile, aggressive, or abusive parenting behaviors. Interventions that strengthen attentional control may help reduce CPA risk.

Regina Jones Johnson   ***The Link Between Recent Sexual Abuse and Drug Use among African American Male College Students: It's not just a Female Problem in and around Campus.***

Charles Amos - University of Texas Houston, Ronald Peters - University of Texas Houston, Lena Williams - University of Texas Houston, Regina Jones Johnson - University of Texas Austin, George Yacoubian, Jr. - McFarland and Associates, Inc

This study examined the relationship between sexual abuse in or around campus and drug use among young African-American males in college. It offers cross-sectional analysis of data collected from the Alcohol and Substance Abuse Awareness and Use Study (ASAAUS). Data collection took place using a self-administered survey to 181 African-American male college students. Nine percent of the males reported a history of sexual abuse in or around campus in the past year. Males who reported past sexual abuse in or around campus were significantly more likely than non-sexually abused males to have used tobacco (41% v.l9%, p < .05), alcohol (82% v. 49%, p < .05), marijuana (59% V. 30%,p < .05), and cocaine (18% v. 2%,p < .05) in the 30 day preceding the interview. Logistic regression analyses indicated that sexual abuse history in or around campus was significantly associated with past year (OR = 9.8, p s 0.001) and past 30 day (OR = 5.0, p s 0.001) drug use.

Jasmine Eliav   ***Examination of the Unique Referral and Victim Characteristics of Youth who have Experienced Internet Sexual Exploitation***

Jennifer Coolbear - The Hospital for Sick Children, Jasmine Eliav - The Hospital for Sick Children, Tanya Smith - The Hospital for Sick Children, Jessica Danquah - The Hospital for Sick Children

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of sexual abuse cases involving the internet. In Canada, the increase in referrals and limited research literature describing these victims has propelled the Suspected Child Abuse and Neglect (SCAN) Program at The Hospital for Sick Children to offer assessment and treatment to children and youth victims of internet sexual exploitation. This presentation will provide an overview of this high-risk clinical population. Method: Data was collected as part of a retrospective file review at the SCAN program in Toronto, Canada. A total of 18 child and youth victims of Internet sexual exploitation were identified. Results: Ninety-three percent of identified victims had a previous history of either: emotional, physical or sexual abuse. More than half of the victims (56%) had a history of engaging in four or more online risk behaviors. Victims also exhibited various psychosocial risk factors, including: social isolation (87%) and suicidal ideation (57%). These characteristics coincide with recent research findings by others in the field. High-risk child and youth victims of internet sexual exploitation have unique psychosocial risk factors, trauma history and online risky behaviors. Highlighting these issues will allow practitioners to develop a well-informed clinical approach to these cases that will improve care.

Jessica Salwen   ***Pornography Use Among College Students***

Jessica Salwen - Stony Brook University, Heather Foran - Stony Brook University, Heidi Lary - Stony Brook University, Anita Jose - Stony Brook University

There is some evidence that pornography use is associated with increased aggressive behaviors against a partner, but little is known about usage in a normative college sample. In this study, survey data on pornography use, relationship functioning, and sexual functioning were assessed. Participants were 394 undergraduates selected randomly though a mass testing process. Initial results indicate that significantly more men (79.4%) watch pornography than women (13.3%), and of those men and women who do watch pornography, single men spend more time per week watching pornography than single women. For dating individuals, there were significant negative correlations between time spent watching pornography and sex life satisfaction, and frequency of pornography use and sex life satisfaction. For women who watch pornography, there was a strong positive correlation between time spent watching pornography and number of sexual partners. Men and women also differ in their uses of pornography. Men watch pornography almost exclusively alone, whereas 20% of women watch pornography with a partner. In participants who watched pornography, most of the time was spent using internet pornography (91% men; 81% women), followed by TV, videos, or DVDs (6% men; 16% women). Implications for future research on aggression and pornography will be discussed.

Patricia Petretic   ***Predicting Adult Attachment Strategies and Styles from Experiences of Corporal Punishment and/or Child Abuse***

Patricia A Petretic - University of Arkansas, Elizabeth Chaisson - University of Arkansas, Marie Karlsson - University of Arkansas, Karin Burleson - University of Arkansas

A number of studies have supported a relationship between childhood experiences of abuse and subsequent maladaptive adult attachment styles as well as personal distress. However, despite the fact that some acts of child physical abuse and corporal punishment have been conceptualized as lying on adjacent points on a continuum, there have been no investigations of the impact of corporal punishment on subsequent adult attachment. Moreover there has been limited information regarding the relation between corporal punishment and child abuse, despite the frequently made statement by clinicians that abuse often occurs within the context of parental use of physical discipline or corporal punishment. The present study examines the impact of experiences of parental discipline and child abuse, specifically corporal punishment, child physical abuse and psychological abuse experiences, in predicting both adaptive and maladaptive adult attachment strategies as well as avoidant, anxious, and secure attachment styles. A sample of 250 college students completed the Dimensions of Discipline Inventory (DDI), a 10 subscale version of the Experiences in Close Relationships (ECR) scale and measures of child physical and psychological abuse. Implications for understanding the relation among child abuse, corporal punishment, and adult attachment strategies and styles will be discussed.

Chelsea A Madsen   *Unilateral vs. Bilateral Violence in Therapy Seeking Couples*

Chelsea Bennett - Kansas State University, Sandra Stith - Kansas State University, Cindy Thomsen - Kansas State University

Little information is available on high-conflict couples seeking therapy. We used a sample of 129 couples experiencing high-conflict and asked: what do these couples look like, what gender differences regarding direction and levels of violence are present in these couples; and do couples experiencing unilateral or bilateral violence present with more severe violence and more relationship distress? We wanted to see where these couples fit in the current debate within the literature that unilateral violence is more injury provoking (Johnson's typologies, 2005 and 2006) or bilateral violence is more injury provoking (Whitaker, Haileyesus, Swahn and Slatzman, 2007) for this population seeking therapy.   A majority of couples (74%) experience bilateral violence, 16% unilateral male, 5% unilateral female and 5% no violence. Psychological aggression was found to be significantly higher in bilateral couples than unilateral couples. Differences between these groups in terms of relationship satisfaction, jealousy, injury and violence severity are explored.   Implications for family therapists

Josh Cook   *Predictors of Sexual Coercion by Male and Female College Students*

Joshua Cook - Kansas State University, Sandra M. Stith - Kansas State University

The purpose of this exploratory study is to better understand factors that predict sexual coercion. This study used data collected in 2008 from students at a large Midwestern university. The convenience sample consisted of 305 males and 363 females who voluntarily agreed to participate by completing a survey. Self-esteem, anger management skills, acceptability of violence towards women and violence towards men, alcohol, relationship satisfaction, partner's use of sexual coercion, and childhood abuse were the eight variables that served as predicting variables of sexual coercion perpetration, which was measured by the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS2; Straus, Hamby, Boney-McCoy, & Sugarman, 1996). Overall, 40% of males (86/215) and 25% of females (57/231) reported that they had been the perpetrator of minor sexual coercion. Also, 13% of males (27/208) and 4% of females (10/230) reported that they had been the perpetrator of severe sexual coercion. Preliminary results indicate that the strongest predictor of both minor and severe sexual coercion by both males and females was sexual coercion victimization.

Chetna Chandrasekaran   *Lifetime Exposure to Violence Prevention Programs in a College Sample*

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

There have been numerous evaluations of violence prevention programs, but little research has looked at the long-term cumulative effects of youths' exposure to violence prevention. This project assessed the lifetime prevention experiences of undergraduates attending a southeastern college using items from the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (Finkelhor et al., 2010). Respondents were asked about their exposure to different prevention programs, including bullying, gang violence, and dating violence. Preliminary analyses on data collected to date indicate that sexual assault prevention was the most commonly reported program (75% of respondents), followed by bullying and conflict resolution (63% each). Instructing youth to disclose incidents to an adult was the most common curricular element (90%). No respondent indicated that the most recent program taught them things they didn't know, but 55% said the program included both things they both knew and didn't know. Only 1 in 5 rated the most recent program as clearly helpful. Still, about half said they had used the information either to help themselves (18%), a friend (26%), or both (8%). Further analyses will explore differences in victimization. Insufficient attention has been paid to the number, overlap, and cumulative impact of these increasingly popular prevention programs.

Kaki Nix   *Does Culture Matter in Extending Dating Violence Prevention to Stable, Western Democracies? Adapting a U.S. Program for Francophone Switzerland*

Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, University of the South, Kaki Nix - Sewanee, University of the South, Jacqueline De Puy - Universite de Lausanne, Sylvie Monnier - Institut d'Etudes Sociales

A U.S. dating violence prevention program, Safe Dates (Foshee et al., 1996) was translated and adapted to the sociocultural context of Francophone Switzerland. Although there are many cultural similarities between the United States and the industrial democracies of Western Europe, there are also cultural differences that need to be considered. 19 focus groups were held with youth and 4 with professionals in two towns, Geneva and Fribourg. Numerous cultural adaptations were necessary even for this European context. Even the most fundamental concepts of the program—"dating" and "violence"—are not the same in Switzerland. Regarding dating, Swiss teenagers are less focused on establishing monogamous romantic relationships in adolescence in comparison to U.S. teenagers, and there is no ready translation for "dating." After consultation with the youth, the phrase "sortir ensemble" was chosen, which roughly translates into "going together" or "hanging out." Further, violence has not become the focus of a social movement in Switzerland to the same extent that it has in the U.S., and distinctions among terms such as "dating violence," "spouse abuse," and "domestic violence" are not well known. The program was revised to reflect these and other concerns and is the first violence prevention program specifically adapted for a European culture.

Amy Jackson   *Size Does Matter: The Effects of Gender on Perceptions of Dating Violence*

Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, the University of the South, Amy Jackson - Sewanee, University of the South

Previous research has shown that people perceive intimate partner violence (IPV) as more serious in cases involving a male perpetrator and female victim versus other gender combinations, but does not indicate why these differences exist. This experiment presented dating violence vignettes that manipulated gender and sexual orientation to 100 undergraduates. The results indicated that participants view male-on-female violence as more frightening primarily because males are stronger, bigger, and more likely to cause harm than female perpetrators. Participants did not perceive differences between male and female perpetrators or victims on a number of other characteristics, including controlling behavior. Past researchers have sometimes interpreted gender-based differences in judgments of violence severity as evidence of gender stereotyping. Because males are actually stronger, bigger, and more likely to cause injuries than females, it appears that such judgments are based in real-world knowledge of gender differences, not merely gender stereotypes.

Ann Thomasson   *How Youth and Parents Understand Concepts about Victimization*

Ann Thomasson - Sewanee, the University of the South, Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, Universityof the South

The term "victimization" varies in use across research and clinical disciplines, but how it is perceived by the general public has received less attention. The purpose of the present study was to use qualitative research to better understand adult and teen conceptions of victimizations through focus groups, with a goal of designing ways to increase the accuracy of reporting violence. Nine focus groups were held on various types of victimization, including conventional crime, peer victimization, and maltreatment. Grounded theory analysis was used to code the transcripts. Major themes included issues around the difficulties of identifying intentionality and obtaining full disclosure from adolescents. Implications for research on victimization are

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Session   G1   Tuesday 7/13/2010   10:00AM-11:15AM   Harbor's Edge

Invited Speaker:

Alan Rosenbaum   *The First 40 Years of IPV research: Reason, Rhetoric, and Polemics*

Alan Rosenbaum - Northern Illinois University

The history of IPV research is marked by controversy. From the beginning, research in this field has been influenced (some might say overly) by the emotional and political rhetoric of the movement to which it owed its existence. Thirty years ago, "victim blaming" was the accusation that deflected any examination of the inter-partner dynamics of IPV. Today the pendulum has swung to the opposite extreme, yet although "gender symmetry" is the hot topic, the dialog is focused more on the demographics and less on the inter-partner dynamics. Similarly, the impact of politics on batterer intervention is undeniable. This presentation will examine both the history, and future of IPV research through the lens of the controversies that have shaped it, and those that continue to influence not only the research that is done, but how it is interpreted. The bi-directional impact of research on legislation and law enforcement will also be considered. Most likely, the presenter will not be able to restrain himself from making some suggestions regarding future directions.

Session G2   Tuesday 7/13/2010   10:00AM-11:15AM   Woodbury

Prevention & Interventions for Child Welfare

Patrick Shannon   *Re-Entry Rates for Children with Disabilities in Child Welfare*

Patrick Shannon- University of New Hampshire, Jennifer Kinnsey – University of New Hampshire, Melissa Wells - University of New Hampshire

Purpose: This longitudinal analysis examines disability and other child and case characteristics as predictors of reentry to foster care among children and youth who entered foster care between 2001 and 2007. Method: The analysis uses three sources of administrative data (Chapin Hall Center for Children longitudinal files, NCANDS, and Structured Decision Making) from one state to assess whether child protective workers' risk and safety assessment ratings are predictive of reentry into foster care. Cox regression modeling identified characteristics associated with reentry during this period. Findings: Findings suggest that disability status was significantly associated with likelihood of reentry, even when controlling for child age, race/ethnicity, risk and safety assessment, and primary type of out-of-home placement. Children with an identified disability re-entered out-of-home care at a rate 78% faster than children without identified disabilities. Implications: This analysis suggests that in reunifying children with disabilities who had been removed from their homes, child welfare interventions may not provide adequate family support. These children may benefit from services that consider the impact of disability status on family functioning and child well-being.

Emily Putnam   *Preventable Injury Deaths: A Population-Based Proxy of Child Welfare Service Needs?*
Hornstein   Emily Putnam-Hornstein – University of California

Data collected by child protective service agencies indicate that children belonging to different racial/ethnic groups are maltreated at vastly disparate rates. Yet, these data reflect only those children officially reported, presenting a potentially biased picture of group differences in risk of abuse/neglect. This paper uses death and child maltreatment data from California (1998-2007) to examine injury death rates as a population-based proxy of latent rates of harm faced by children under the age of five. Use of this proxy is based on assumptions that: 1) there exists a baseline rate of random (and therefore unpreventable) injury mortality; 2) deaths in excess of this baseline are deaths that could have been prevented; and 3) every preventable injury death corresponds with a relatively constant number of children in that group who faced similar non-fatal threats to well-being. Findings reported will include race and age stratified rates of injury death and maltreatment; metrics of excess childhood fatalities derived from various mortality baselines under different assumption sets; and the number of substantiated cases of maltreatment per excess death. It is posited that group differences manifested in excess death rates should also be observed in rates of child welfare contact.

Christian Connell   *A System of Care Response to the Needs of Children and Families involved in Child Protective Services*

Christian M. Connell - Yale University, Samantha L. Matlin - Yale University, Colleen Caron - RI DCYF, Zoe Swaine - Yale University, Jacob Kraemer Tebes - Yale University

Systems of care have become a critical means of service reform in the area of children's mental health (Hodges et al., 2010). Increasingly, state child welfare agencies are adopting system of care principles to address the needs of youth and families in their care. Despite the overlap in key principles of the system of care philosophy and child welfare reform efforts (DeCarolis et al., 2007), such efforts are not without their challenges. Despite evidence that children and youth involved in child protection are at high risk for emotional and behavioral problems (Burns et al., 2004), there are also significant differences between families entering care through the more traditional route of children's behavioral health and those entering by way of child protection (Fluke & Oppenheim, 2010). This presentation will focus on the experiences of one state that expanded an existing statewide system of care serving children and families entering through children's behavioral health and juvenile justice to serve families at-risk for or actively engaged in the child protection system. Drawing upon evaluation and administrative data from the first year of this initiative, the presentation will provide an overview of the resulting system of care, summarize the needs of children and families entering through child welfare, and examine preliminary outcomes related to safety and permanency.

Session G3   **Tuesday 7/13/2010**   **10:00AM-11:15AM**   **Warner**

Moderators & Mediators

Ruth Mann   *Constellations of Risks and Youth IPV: Implications for Preventative Youth Justice*

Ruth M. Mann - University of Windsor

This paper presents findings generated in depth interviews with youth between the ages of 15 and 18 (n = 84) and professionals (n = 46), conducted in a southern Ontario urban municipality following the introduction of Canada's Youth Criminal Justice Act in 2003. Funded by the Social Sciences and Research Council of Canada the study addresses interviewed youths' and professionals' experiences with youth violence and youth violence interventions across "partnering" youth justice, educational, and social service domains. Data were collected on a range of perpetration and victimization experiences and on literature indentified risks (e.g., school difficulties, mental health challenges, family violence, early police contact, gang involvement). This paper focuses on constellations of risks that differentiate youths who did and did not disclose intimate partner violence (IPV) and/or other forms of gender-violence, and on how partnering agencies are addressing this aspect of the youth violence problem. It concludes with a discussion on the relevance of IPV to youth violence prevention, and on the challenges of addressing IPV through a "preventative partnerships" strategy.

Sarah Guckenburg   *Understanding the Reporting Behavior of School Bullying Victims*

Anthony Petrosino - WestEd, Sarah Guckenburg - WestEd, Jill DeVoe - American Institutes of Research, Thomas Hanson - WestEd

Bullying appears to be quite frequent among U.S. schoolchildren and has a number of short-term and long-term negative consequences. Unfortunately, many victims do not report their victimization to school authorities, hampering educators' ability to intervene. This project uses national data from the 2007 School Crime Supplement to the National Crime Victimization Survey (Bureau of Justice Statistics) to analyze reporting behavior among bullying victims. Secondary data analyses respond to three questions: 1. To what extent do the characteristics of bullying incidents for students who report their bullying victimization differ from those who do not report? 2. To what extent do the characteristics of the students who report their bullying victimization differ from those that do not report? 3. To what extent do the characteristics of the schools for students who report their bullying victimization differ from those that do not? Appropriate statistical methods were employed to weight the sample for non-response and to compute standard errors for the complex, stratified sampling used by the survey. Differences between those bullying victims that report their victimization will be compared to those who do not using descriptive statistics such as cross-tabulations. Statistical significance testing will also be provided.

Session   G4   Tuesday 7/13/2010   **10:00AM-11:15AM**   **Amphitheater**
Panel 47: Family Violence Poly-Victimization in China

Edward K.L. Chan   *Panel Overview Abstract*

Edward K.L. Chan – The University of Hong Kong

Considerable studies of family violence have focused on a single form of victimization out of the large spectrum of family violence like child victimizations (Finkelhor, Ormrod, Turner & Hamby, 2005). Studies on a single form of victimization have failed to obtain complete victimization profiles of families-at-risk and thus underestimate the impact of victimization that at-risk families experience. Finkelhor and colleagues are the first few scholars studying child poly- victimization or multiple victimization. It sheds lights on the study of family violence poly-victimization in China. The Optimus Study in China is a national study on prevalence and risk factors of child sexual abuse, as well as family violence poly-victimization in China comprising epidemiological data collected through representative population survey. The objective of this panel presentation is to present the preliminary findings of the survey and to identify the patterns and nexus between various types of violence in Chinese families. The present research aims at bridging existing research and information gaps with regard to prevalence of multiple types of family violence in China. This study will have significant policy implications. Information obtained from the study will facilitate evidence-based planning and policy-making.

Edward K.L. Chan   *Study of Family Violence Poly-Victimization in China: Design and Preliminary   Findings*

Edward K.L. Chan - The University of Hong Kong, Daniel Y.T. Fong - The University of Hong Kong

The population survey adopts a combined approach in using school and household-based approaches. The school-based approach is more appropriate to gather information from children aged 15 – 17 to estimate the prevalence of child victimization experienced by them. The household-based approach, with both children aged 15 – 17 and parents with children aged below 18 were interviewed, is adopted. The household approach is the only viable option for interviewing parents and to collect information on child victimization experienced by children under age 15. The primary objective of this approach is to collect data to better estimate of prevalence rates of CSA and child victimization experienced by children under age 15, and to test a comprehensive profile of individual and family risk factors correlating to CSA and child victimization. From the school survey, a cohort of about 13,000 secondary students aged 15-17 will be interviewed in schools. From the household survey, a cohort of about 5,000 parents or guardians of children aged 0 – 17 and about 2,000 young persons aged 15 – 17 drawn from large representative samples from households in Hong Kong and 5 Mainland provinces will be interviewed face-to-face by trained interviewers. Data collection will be completed in June, 2010. Prevalence rates of IPV, elder abuse, in-law violence and child poly-victimization will be presented.

Anna W.M. Choi   *Correlation between In-Law Conflict and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Prevalence and Risk Factors*

Anna W.M. Choi - The University of Hong Kong, Douglas A. Brownridge - University of Manitoba, Edward K.L. Chan - The University of Hong Kong

Objectives. Under the influence of patriarchal authority and Confucius filial piety in Chinese culture, the relationships between a nuclear family and their in-laws are expected to be close. With close and frequent interactions, conflict between a daughter- and mother-in-law seems to be a common phenomenon in Chinese families. This presentation will examine the pattern of in-law conflict in Chinese families and to investigate its association with intimate partner violence (IPV). Method. This study will use the data from the household survey conducted in Hong Kong. A total of about 2,500 parents or guardians of children aged 0 – 17 drawn from large representative households in Hong Kong will be interviewed face-to-face by trained interviewers. A newly developed measure on in-law conflict and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales are employed to measure in-law conflict and IPV. Results. Prevalence rates of in-law conflict and IPV will be computed and compared in terms of demographic and socioeconomic characteristics. The association between in-law conflict and IPV will be tested using multiple logistic regression. Conclusion. The influence of Chinese culture on in-law conflict and its association with IPV will be discussed. The implications of the study for the prevention of and interventions in domestic violence as well as future research will be addressed.

Tingting Liu   *Child Poly-victimization and Intimate Partner Violence in Wuhan, China*

Tingting Liu - The University of Hong Kong, Agnes Tiwari - The University of Hong Kong, Edward K.L. Chan - The University of Hong Kong

This study is to examine the prevalence and correlates of child poly-victimization, and to investigate if IPV is a factor associated with child poly-victimization in a cohort of Chinese families. Using a multi-stage stratified sampling, about 1,000 households with children aged 0-17 were randomly sampled in the Wuhan city. Of each family, one of the parents or guardians will be invited to participate in the study. The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) and the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS2) were employed as the major tools for measuring child victimization and IPV respectively. The data collection is still in progress and will be completed in June 2010. The prevalence rate of and the risk factors for child poly-victimization in Wuhan, China will be analyzed. Holding an assumption that inter-parental violence negatively impacts the family system, this study hypothesizes that children in families with IPV are more likely to experience poly-victimization compared with those whose parents are nonviolent. Thus, IPV as a factor associated with child poly-victimization will be tested using regression analyses. The findings will implicate that identification of child victims should be extended to cover multiple types of victimization, and thus screening of family violence should involve all family members.

Yuhong Zhu   *A Study of Children's Bullying Victimization in Xi'an: Prevalence, Risk Factors, and Correlation with Family Violence*

Yuhong Zhu - The University of Hong Kong, Elsie C.W. Yan - The University of Hong Kong, Edward K.L. Chan - The University of Hong Kong

Objective. Despite there is evidence supporting a substantial overlap between family violence and bullying victimization (Baldry, 2003; Shields & Cicchetti, 2001), few studies have been conducted to examine the co-occurrence or correlation between these two kinds of child victimization. This study aims to present an estimate of prevalence and risk factors of bullying victimization in a wide range of settings (school, street, and internet) and examine its association with family violence victimization in a cohort of Chinese children in Xi'an. Method. Using a three-stage stratified sampling design, a total of 2000 students were randomly selected from 24 schools in 3 districts (from both urban and rural areas) in Xi'an, China. Questionnaires were self-administrated by children subjects. The Juvenile Victimization Questionnaire (JVQ) and Relational Aggression Scale were used as measures for direct and relational bullying victimization. Family violence includes four types: child abuse, witnessing spouse violence, elder abuse, and in-law conflict. Results. The prevalence rate and the pattern of child bullying victimization will be computed and reported. The correlation between bullying victimization and family violence will be examined by regression analyses. Conclusion. The patterns of child bullying victimization occurred in different settings will be compared and discussed.

Session   G5   Tuesday 7/13/2010   10:00AM-11:15AM   Gardner

Conducting Assessments and Implementing Programs among Military Populations

Discussant: Glenda Kaufman-Kantor – *Challenges of Conducting Sensitive Research with the Military*

Andrew Creamer   *Children's Response to Returning Combat Veteran Family Member*
D. Andrew Creamer - Troy University, Robin Muse - Troy University

From both the public and private sector, numerous programs have been initiated to provide care and assist with the reintegration of combat veterans back into their respective societal roles. To better understand the depth and scope of the current situation, this initiative began to review the impact of community-based "reintegration" programs on the mental health and behavioral adjustment of these combat veterans from OIF and OEF. This endeavor was specifically focused on the impact of deployment, reintegration, and re-deployment on children in the military family. There is significant evidence in studies of veterans and their families that a parent's deployment does affect their children. Child development experts state in instances where an infant is separated from a primary caretaker that the infant notices changes in the environment such as the parent's absence and non-participation in caretaking activities.

Mary Ann Forgey   *Evidence Based Assessment of Intimate Partner Violence in the U.S. Army*
Mary Ann Forgey - Fordham University

Increased understanding about how conduct evidence based assessments in intimate partner violence (IPV) is critical. This need is even more pressing now, as an alarmingly high percentage of military personnel returning from Iraq & Afghanistan have been found to suffer from combat related PTSD, depression, substance abuse and traumatic brain injury (TBI), all of which have been found to be risk factors for IPV. In an effort to develop a more evidence based assessment process in IPV and to train social workers in the implementation of this assessment process, the U.S. Army funded a study to develop and evaluate an evidence based IPV assessment protocol and training program for Army social workers using standardized client methodology. This paper presentation will describe the various phases of this study. The final protocol developed with the input of an expert panel of IPV researchers & practitioners will be presented. Parts of the assessment training curriculum will be demonstrated through video clips of social workers conducting assessment interviews with standardized clients. A summary of the study results will be provided which include the overall finding that at post test the social workers explored more evidence based risk factors for IPV and also showed consistent improvement in their interviewing process skills.

Session   G6   Tuesday 7/13/2010   10:00AM-11:15AM   Lear

Adult Survivors of Child Sexual Assault

Kathleen Kendall-   *Use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine among Sexual Abuse Survivors*
Tackett   Kathleen Kendall-Tackett - Texas Tech University HSC

Previous research has revealed that survivors of sexual abuse or assault have higher rates of depression and sleep disorders than the general public. In studies of abuse survivors, medications and/or psychotherapy are the frontline treatments for depression and trauma symptoms. Treating sleep problems often improves trauma symptoms. But sleep is rarely directly treated in abuse survivors. Use of complementary and alternative treatments for both sleep problems and depression has not been previously examined with this population. Given the array of treatment choices, the present analysis examines use of standard medications and complementary and alternative treatments in abuse survivors for both depression and sleep problems. The sample is a part of the Survey of Mothers' Sleep and Fatigue, an international survey of mothers of infants 0-12 months old. This sample included 994 women who reported childhood sexual abuse, sexual assault as a teen or adult, or both. They were compared with women who reported no traumatic events. The data revealed that abuse/assault survivors were significantly more likely to use alternative modalities to treat sleep problems and depression than their non-traumatized peers. These modalities included herbs, exercise, massage, and omega-3 fatty acids.

Susan Lord   *Trauma, Re-victimization and Perpetration: Bearing Witness, Offering Hope, Embracing Despair*
Susan Lord – University of New Hampshire

This paper offers a case study of a survivor of childhood incest who in adulthood has become a victim of violence in her relationships with chosen partners and is concerned that she herself may be a perpetrator of sexual abuse. It examines selected literature on attachment, dissociation, transference/countertransference, role responsiveness and sadomasochistic therapeutic enactments, the two-system superego model, and the triadic self. The paper focuses on treatment dynamics with survivors of cumulative trauma and explores such issues as the therapist as a perpetrator of violence, the development of sacred space, authenticity, and the importance of both offering hope and embracing despair in this work.

Session   H1   Tuesday 7/13/2010   1:00PM-2:15PM   Harbor's Edge

Invited Speaker:

Andrea Sedlak   ***The Fourth National Incidence Study of Child Abuse and Neglect (NIS-4): Key Changes in the***
                           Incidence of Maltreatment Since the NIS-3
                           Andrea Sedlak- Westat

This presentation will describe key findings of the most recent national incidence study (NIS), released in January 2010. Based on a sentinel methodology, the NIS goes beyond the children who come to the attention of child protective services, also obtaining data from professionals about maltreated children they encounter in the course of their work in a broad array of community agencies (hospitals, public health, law enforcement, schools, day care centers, shelters, mental health agencies, and voluntary social service agencies). The study applies nationally standardized definitions, unduplicates the data so that each child enters the estimates only once, and generates estimates of the incidence of maltreated children per 1,000 children in the general population. The NIS provides estimates for any maltreatment, for general categories of maltreatment (any abuse, physical abuse, sexual abuse, and emotional abuse; any neglect, physical neglect, emotional neglect, educational neglect), for specific forms of maltreatment within these general categories, and for different subgroups of children (by child's sex, age, race/ethnicity, family structure, family socioeconomic level, family size, and parent employment). This presentation will focus on changes in incidence rates since the previous NIS for different types of maltreatment and different subgroups of children.

Session   H2   Tuesday 7/13/2010   1:00PM-2:15PM   Woodbury

Violent Victimization among Homeless

Laurel Davis   ***Interrater Agreement of Violence Exposure in Homeless Families***
                          Laurel Davis - University of Minnesota, Elizabeth J. Plowman - University of Minnesota, Abigail Gewirtz -
                          University of Minnesota

Little is known about the reliability of reported rates of exposure to violence in homeless families. Using the Things I Have Seen and Heard (Richters & Martinez, 1992), a parent report of children's history of traumatic events, and the Conflict Tactics Scale-2 (CTS-2; Straus, 1979), we measured mother-child cross-informant agreement of children's violence exposure in a sample of 81 formerly homeless families of school-aged children. Mother-child pairs showed significant disagreement on the amount of domestic violence children had witnessed. Forty-four percent of dyads showed strong disagreement, with mothers reporting higher rates - unlike previous research suggesting parents grossly underestimate children's domestic violence exposure (Edleson, 1999).Cross-informant agreement was slightly higher for victimization. Across exposure types, results suggested when disagreement occurred, it was strong; overall, dyads showed either high agreement or high disagreement. Because homeless children's violence exposure is a robust predictor of socio-emotional problems, accurate reporting is essential for identifying and addressing children's mental health needs. Limited cross-informant agreement indicates a clinical and methodological need for multiple informants, reliable measures, and further examination of factors promoting or hindering dyadic agreement.

Elizabeth Plowman   ***Violence Exposure as a Predictor of Formerly Homeless Children's Mental Health***
                               Elizabeth Plowman - University of Minnesota, Laurel Davis - University of Minnesota, Abigail Gewirtz -
                               University of Minnesota

Elevated rates of violence exposure among homeless children likely contribute to the disproportionate prevalence of emotional and behavioral problems in this group. We assessed children's self-reported violence exposure using the Things I Have Seen and Heard (Richters & Martinez, 1992) in a sample of 76 mother-child dyads residing in supportive housing, examining how violence exposure contributes to children's emotional adjustment as self-reported on the Behavior Assessment System for Children (BASC-2, Reynolds & Kamphaus, 2004) and Levonn (Richters & Martinez, 1990) 6 months later. All but one child (99%) reported exposure to any type of violence, with 46.9% reporting seeing moderate to severe violent incidents (e.g., shootings, seeing a dead body); 69% reported witnessing violence in the home. Cumulative violence exposure was related to children's self-reported emotional adjustment on the Emotional Symptoms Index of the BASC-2 ($r = .41$; $p < .01$) after controlling for parents' self-reported mental health. Violence exposure was also related to PTSD symptoms ($r = .26$, $p < .05$). Interestingly, this association was largely driven by children's witnessed violence ($r = .30$, $p < .01$), rather than victimization. Findings suggest violence is a prevalent, salient feature in homeless families' lives and must be addressed as a direct contributor to homeless children's mental health.

Christine Walsh   ***Violence in the Lives of Homeless Women: Implications for Shelter Design***
                              Christine Walsh - University of Calgary, Cindy Knapton - University of Calgary

Women are the fastest growing demographic affected by poverty and homelessness The interrelationship between violence and homelessness for women is complex and multifaceted. Childhood abuse is an independent risk factor for homelessness, and increases the likelihood of further victimization. Women fleeing intimate partner violence often experience bouts of homelessness and unstable housing which exacerbates their risk for on-going violence. Qualitative interviews with 76 homeless women in six Canadian cities identified that violence is ubiquitous and complexly interwoven in the lives of women homeless shelter consumers. Women recommended aspects of shelter design to reduce the risk and impact of violence, including reducing stigma and improving consumer-staff relationships.

Panel 55: The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) of Households: Cross-National Surveillance System to Address Disciplinary Practices

John Fluke   ***Panel Overview Abstract***
John Fluke – Child Protection Research Center, American Humane

This panel highlights the UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Study of Child Discipline; a household survey approach aimed at determining the extent of parental disciplinary practices in Low and Medium Income Countries. The question of how to measure child maltreatment is one with which more and more jurisdictions throughout the globe are grappling partly in response to requirements for monitoring under the UN Convention on the Rights of Children (CRC). Although there are continued efforts to create uniform approaches to the measurement of child maltreatment, there are enormous inconsistencies and variations in definitions used in child welfare legislation and by agency officials and researchers (Runyan et al., 2005). Population based surveys used to measure child maltreatment prevalence are the "method of choice", including self report surveys, according to the authors of the World Health Organization report Health Sector Indicators for Violence Against Children (Sorenson, Joshi, Dennis & Butchart, 2008). While not the only source of valuable surveillance data, self report epidemiological data are particularly useful for informing child abuse prevention and intervention policies. An understanding of the prevalence of child disciplinary practices such as those measured by MICS has broad implications for understanding child maltreatment and developing prevention policy.

Claudia Cappa   ***UNICEF: Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey: a Methodological Overview***
Claudia Cappa - UNICEF, Lijun Chen - Chapin Hall at the University of Chicago

UNICEF assists countries in collecting and analyzing data in order to monitor the situation of children and women through its international household survey initiative the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS). The first paper in this symposium describes the development and implementation of the MICS, a representative cross-sectional household survey conducted by UNICEF and its partners. MICS arose in the mid-nineties to fill data gaps towards the achievement of the goals of the World Summit for Children in 1990, enabling many countries to produce statistically sound and internationally comparable estimates of a range of indicators in the areas of health, education, child protection and HIV/AIDS. One major goal which followed that summit was to protect children from all forms of violence by any caregiver. In 2002, the UN General Assembly was convened to review progress since the World Summit for Children in 1990 and re-energize global commitment to children's rights. Following that Special Session on Children, the third round of MICS (MICS3) added a new module of items to examine child discipline. It represents a significant beginning effort to collect information on a multi-national basis through the collection of data on child discipline among households in medium and low income countries.

John Fluke   ***Child Disciplinary Practices in 33 Low and Middle Income Countries***
John Fluke - CPRC, American Humane, Catherine Casillas - CPRC, American Humane, Fred Wulczyn - Chapin Hall at UC

This paper describes the overall analyses of the child discipline items in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS3), and similar data from the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), in 33 low and middle income countries. Child discipline items include specific actions (e.g., "hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object") drawn from a modified Parent Child – Conflict Tactics Scale approach. The domains include non-violent discipline, violent physical discipline, and violent psychological discipline. Data from the survey were used to develop estimates of the prevalence of child disciplinary practices in this cross national context. These include analyses of overall prevalence for both violent discipline and non-violent discipline. For any physical or psychological discipline the percentage ranges from 38 to almost 95 percent of children. Rates of severe violent physical punishment range from less than one percent to 44 percent. Finally, the most common form of child discipline practiced in MICS3 countries is non-violent discipline with rates ranging from 77 percent to 96 percent, though those who only engage.

Catherine Casillas   ***MICS Disciplinary Practices: Risk and Protective Factors in Households***
Catherine Casillas - CPRC, American Humane, Claudia Cappa - UNICEF, John Fluke - CPRC, American Humane

The analyses presented in this paper extend the understanding of disciplinary practices by associating them with data on risk and protective factors. The analyses fall under four areas of focus: lack of resources including wealth and education, child characteristics including age and gender, attitudes about the need for violent physical discipline as well as the acceptance of interpersonal violence, and caregiver characteristics including engaging in educational and play activities. Each area was associated with more or less violent discipline in one or more of the 33 countries analyzed. Implications of the data will also be discussed, including implications for global efforts at developing policy in broad areas of prevention aimed at addressing harsh child disciplinary practices. As a surveillance system the MICS has the potential to inform the development of global and national child maltreatment prevention policies and programs in middle and low income countries. Overtime these and related analyses may also be helpful in improving our understanding of the effects of prevention efforts and the potential to help monitor their effectiveness owing to the plans to continue the MICS in the future.

Assessment and Prevalence of Sexual Assault & Intimate Partner Violence

Joseph Camilleri   *Assessing Current Propensity for Partner Rape: Development and Implementation of the Tactics to Obtain Sex Scale*
    Joseph A. Camilleri - Westfield State College

Psychological research on partner rape has been gaining momentum over the past few years. Although validated measures of partner rape severity and prevalence have been developed, none assess dynamic changes in partner rape propensity. In this paper I review the development and psychometric properties of the Tactics to Obtain Sex Scale (Camilleri, Quinsey, & Tapscott, 2009), a self-report measure that assesses current propensity to engage in partner sexual coercion and partner sexual coaxing. Use of this scale to test hypotheses regarding the etiology of partner sexual offending will also be reviewed.

Jo Spangaro   *Six Months On: Interviews with Women about the Experience of Screening for Intimate Partner Violence and its Impact*
    Jo Spangaro - University of New South Wales , Anthony Zwi - University of New South Wales , Roslyn Poulos - University of New South Wales

Intimate partner violence (IPV) affects one in four women in their lifetime, leads to serious health effects and impacts seriously on children. Routine screening for IPV has been introduced in many health settings to improve identification and responses. This qualitative study examines women's experiences in an established screening program operating in New South Wales, Australia, in antenatal, mental health and substance abuse services. Interviews with 20 women six months after they screened positive for IPV, aimed to understand the conditions under which women disclose and their constructions of the impact of screening. We found that women's situations were complex and not readily described as "in" or "out" of abuse and that women disclosed their abuse after making active judgments about safety in three different domains: from the abuser, from shame and from losing control. Those with previous experiences of police, courts or child protection services, were less likely to report benefits from screening. For others, the experience of screening shaped their constructions of abuse, giving name to it and establishing a sense of connection through the care and back up offered by health workers and connecting to narratives of competence. These impacts tie to elements identified by psychiatrist Judith Herman as key to recovering from traumatic experiences.

Anne Bubriski   *Intimate Partner Violence Prevention and Social Change: Voices from the Trenches*
    Anne Bubriski - University of Central Florida, Jana Jasinski - University of Central Florida, Elizabeth Mustaine - University of Central Florida

Public discussion of intimate partner violence (IPV) has gained significant ground. Discussions, both academic and political, frequently center on describing the phenomenon of IPV and what can be done to help those who are IPV victim-survivors. While these discussions are indeed critical, prevention of intimate partner violence has seriously lagged as a discussion focus. Additionally, most research on prevention does not incorporate discussions of social change, but instead places it in the context of long-term intervention. This paper seeks to contribute to the ongoing IPV prevention research and the push for continued prevention and social change initiatives both in practice and in research. Twenty semi-structured interviews were conducted with executive directors of battered women's shelters in Florida to assess the types of prevention and social change programs being developed and implemented in shelters. This research also examines the shift from IPV intervention to prevention and how recent prevention funding and policy changes have impacted battered women's shelter agencies' structure, daily function, and the ability to engage in prevention and social change work in their local communities.

Exposure to Domestic Violence

Meroe Vameghi   *Exposure to Domestic Violence between Parents in Iran*
    Meroe Vameghi - University of Social welfare , Ali Feizzadeh Khorasani - UN, Arash Mirabzadeh Ardekani - University of Social Welfare, Golnaz Feizzadeh Khorasani - University of Social Welfare

Children are inflicted by the consequences of violence between their parents. Given the severe effects of domestic violence on its victims, we sought to evaluate the lifetime prevalence of exposure to physical violence between parents among some senior secondary school students in Tehran. The study was in all 19 Educational Districts of the Iranian capital, Tehran, using a multi-stage sampling. Data were collected via a self-administered questionnaire. A total of 1495 students participated in this survey, with the prevalence estimated at 22.8%. More than half of the subjects had witnessed domestic violence; the prevalence of exposure among the girls was twice that among the boys. The most frequent act of violence was beating the partner with bare hands and the perpetrators of the violent acts were predominantly the fathers. Exposure was long-lasting; and the mean duration of exposure was 5.1 years. The most prevalent rates of exposure to domestic violence came from Educational Districts 15 and 10.Additionally, exposure was more frequent in families with a history of divorce. Our results highlighted the high frequency of Physical violence in Tehran households and continuous nature of the teenagers' exposure to domestic violence. The socio-economic status of the families and parental divorce and estrangement increased the likelihood of exposure to domestic violence in our series.

Abigail Fagan   *Gender Differences in the Effects of Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence on Adolescent Substance Use and Delinquency*

Abigail Fagan - University of South Carolina, Emily Wright - University of South Carolina

Previous research has demonstrated that exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) is associated with adolescent drug use and delinquency, but it is unclear if witnessing IPV has the same effects on boys and girls. Many studies of the consequences of IPV have failed to analyze gender differences and have methodological limitations—such as reliance on small and non-representative samples, retrospective and cross-sectional data, and a lack of control variables-- that make conclusions difficult to make. This presentation examines gender differences in the effects of IPV on adolescent delinquency and drug use using data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN), a large-scale, longitudinal study of youth and their parents living in 80 neighborhoods. Analyses will examine how IPV (self-reported by caregivers using the Conflict Tactics Scale) witnessed by youth aged 9, 12, and 15 leads to self-reported delinquency and drug use three years later. The sample includes about 2,000 children, equal numbers of males and females, and primarily Hispanic (47% of the sample) and African American (34%) youth. We will conduct multivariate analyses using hierarchical modeling to investigate the effects of IPV on outcomes taking neighborhood differences into account and including a range of control variables.

Terri Lewis   *Witnessed Violence: When Parents and Youth Disagree*

Terri Lewis - University of North Carolina , Richard Thompson - Juvenile Protective Association; Jonathan Kotch - University of North Carolina; Howard Dubowitz - University of Maryland; Laura Proctor - San Diego State University; Desmond Runyan - University of North Carolina; Tisha Wiley - Juvenile Protective Association; Diana English - University of Washington

This study proposes to examine predictors and outcomes of discrepancies in youth and caregiver reports of youth witnessed violence in a sample of at-risk youth. Data from 798 caregiver-youth dyads from the Longitudinal Studies of Child Abuse and Neglect (LONGSCAN) will be used to examine the degree to which the following factors are associated with disagreement between youth and caregivers about youth's lifetime exposure to violence: parental monitoring, relationship quality, child maltreatment, parental depression, and youth delinquency. We will next examine associations between categories of agreement/disagreement and youth behavior problems. Data were collected when the youth were 12 years of age. Youth reported whether they had witnessed any of 7 items ranging from seeing someone slapped, kicked, hit, or beaten up to witnessing someone killed; caregivers responded to similar items. Forty-two percent of youth indicated exposure to violence compared to only 15% of caregivers. There was considerable disagreement between dyads; 51% of dyads agreed there was no witnessed violence, 8% agreed there was witnessed violence, and 41% disagreed. Subsequent analyses will examine predictors and outcomes related to disagreement as well as the direction of disagreement. Discrepancy between informants may play a role in compounding the deleterious effects of violence exposure.

Session H6   **Tuesday 7/13/2010**   **1:00PM-2:15PM Lear**

Panel 48: Post-traumatic Stress, Emotional Security, Coping and Health Problems in Children Exposed to Domestic Violence

Francien Lamers-Winkelman   *Panel Overview Abstract*

Francien Lamers-Winkelman – Vrije University

In the Netherlands, all families in which domestic violence (DV) is substantiated by the police, are reported to the Domestic Violence Advice and Support Centers for screening and referral to diverse help and/or support organizations. It is not yet known how many children of these referred families are in need of counseling or therapy. The first study attends to this problem by measuring the prevalence of posttraumatic stress and emotional security in children exposed to DV (broad sample). The second and third study deal with those children exposed to DV who came to the attention of mental health professionals (clinical samples). In study two, an RCT design to evaluate a psycho-educational program for child witnesses of domestic violence is presented along with preliminary results about the relationship between coping skills, emotional security and post traumatic stress symptoms. In the third study, health problems in DV children are analyzed and compared to those of children from a population sample.

Mathilde Overbeek   *An RCT-design to Evaluate a Psycho-Educational Program for Child Witnesses of Domestic Violence: the Role of Coping, PTSD-Symptoms and Emotional Security*

Mathilde M. Overbeek - VU University Amsterdam

Children exposed to domestic violence are at heightened risk for developing emotional and behavioral problems and PTSD-symptoms. For these children and their parents a psycho-educational intervention program named "En nu ik…!" ("Now it's time for me…!") has been developed in the Netherlands. To study the effectiveness of this program we will randomly assign 140 children (6-12 years) and their non-violent custodial parents who experienced domestic violence to either the intervention program or a newly developed control program. Both programs are similar in structure, the main difference is that in the control program no specific attention is paid to the domestic violence. Objectives of this RCT-study are 1) to evaluate whether children benefit from participating in the intervention program, and 2) to evaluate how the program works. Children and parents are asked to participate in a pre-, post- and follow-up assessment. As first part of this study we will explore the role of coping skills (HICUPS; Ayers&Sandler (2000)) and emotional security (SIFS; Forman & Davies (2005)) on children's mental health. We will present preliminary results on a comparison of coping skills in a Dutch norm sample and our sample. We will evaluate the relationship between coping skills, emotional security and PTSD-symptoms (TSCC, Briere (1996) and TSCYC, Briere (2005)).

J. Clasien De Schipper	***Exposure to Interparental Violence and Physical Health in Childhood***

F. Lamers-Winkelman - VU University Amsterdam , J. Clasien De Schipper - VU University Amsterdam

Adverse childhood experiences result in a higher risk for a considerable number of health problems and illnesses in adulthood. Less is known about children's health after exposure to adverse experiences. The aim of this study was to investigate whether children exposed to interparental violence (IPV), show more health problems in middle childhood than children in the general population. Furthermore, health differences between children who were witnesses only and children who in addition, experienced other forms of abuse or neglect were explored. Mothers of 275 children (age 6-12) reported on children's somatic complaints (Child Behavior Checklist). Overall, child witnesses more often had health complaints in the domain of eating, sleeping, pain and hurting oneself than children from a general population. Furthermore, child witnesses of IPV violence experienced pain, eating problems, feelings of tiredness or dizziness and sleep problems to the same degree as children who were also physically abused themselves or had experienced other forms of child maltreatment. Our findings show higher rates of health problems in children exposed to IPV. Moreover, the percentages of children with health problems were as high for children who were witnesses only as for those who also experienced additional forms of child maltreatment.

Bas Tierolf	***The Effects of Domestic Violence on the Emotional Development of Children***

Bas Tierolf - VU University Amsterdam, Lamers-Winkelman, F. - VU University Amsterdam

The G4 municipalities (the four biggest cities in the Netherlands: Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht) have formulated a joint action plan ("Towards a metropolitan approach to domestic violence for the period 2008-2012") concerning domestic violence. The objective is an appropriate offer of help where various relevant partners are involved. The study population in this study is derived from all families involved in domestic violence who are reported to the Domestic Violence Advice and Support centers (ASHG) in the G4. Preliminary results will be presented about a) the risk of post traumatic stress symptoms and maladaptive behavior related to emotional security in children whose families are reported to support agencies for domestic violence, and b) the overlap between the group of children with clinically relevant symptoms of PTSD and the group of children with maladaptive conduct with respect to emotional security. Post traumatic stress symptoms are measured using the Dutch version of the TSCC (Briere, 1996) and the TSCYC (Briere, 2005), emotional security is measured using the Dutch version of the SIS (Davies, Forman, Rasi and Stevens, 2002) and the SIMS-PR, the parent version of the SIS for young children (Davies, 2008). Domestic violence is measured using the Dutch version of the CTS2, the revised version of the conflict tactics scale (Straus, 2001).

Session	**I1**	**Tuesday 7/13/2010**	**2:30PM-3:45PM**	**Harbor's Edge**

Moderators of Risk for Child Maltreatment & Maltreatment Consequences

Meagan Tucker	***Family Dysfunction and Social Isolation as Moderators between Stress and Child Abuse Potential***

Meagan C. Tucker - University of North Carolina, Christina Rodriguez – University of North Carolina

Previous literature has proposed physical child abuse can be exacerbated by parental stress but research is less clear regarding the role of family dysfunction and social isolation. Although understanding how individual risks uniquely contribute to physical abuse risk is critical, little empirical work has clarified how identified risk variables converge to influence physical abuse risk. The current study sought to explore how perceived stress and physical abuse risk may be moderated by family dysfunction and social isolation. Mother-child dyads (children ages 6-9) from diverse ethnic and economic backgrounds were recruited from the community. Questionnaires were administered via computer to anonymously assess these parental constructs, with multiple indicators of each construct. Moreover, to extend previous research advocating children as alternate reporters, children's own perception of parenting behaviors and family functioning were also collected. Analyses are ongoing but will evaluate whether parental perceived stress is associated with elevated abuse risk not only directly but also moderated by both poor family functioning and social isolation. Findings will be discussed in terms of how such risk factors map onto ecological constructs, advancing more sophisticated intervention strategies that reflect the complex reality of how factors interact to promote abuse risk.

Sarah Crowne	***The Effect of Birth Spacing on Child Maltreatment over 6 Years***

Sarah Shea Crowne - Johns Hopkins University, Lori Burrell - Johns Hopkins University, Elizabeth McFarlane - Johns Hopkins University, Anne Duggan - Johns Hopkins University

Purpose: Research indicates that closely spaced births are related to adverse maternal outcomes such as parenting stress and poor warmth towards children. Research is needed to determine if closely spaced births influence long-term experiences of child maltreatment. Methods: This longitudinal study focused on families at-risk of child maltreatment enrolled in a randomized trial of a statewide home visiting program. Families (n=609) were enrolled at the birth of the index child. Rapid repeat birth (RRB) was defined as a subsequent birth within 24 months or any subsequent birth before age 20. Indicators of maltreatment included: maternal report of neglectful and abusive parenting per the Child-CTS (measured at ages 2, 3, and 6) and substantiated report of maltreatment per CPS records. GEE models were used to estimate the strength of association between RRB and maltreatment, while accounting for correlation of repeated measures. Results: RRB was associated with increased odds of neglectful parenting (OR:1.42; p=.03) and a CPS report (OR:2.09, p=.06), after controlling for maternal age and baseline poverty, mental health, and employment. There was no association between RRB and abusive parenting. Conclusions: RRB is strongly associated with long-term experiences of child neglect. Birth spacing may play an important role in preventing neglect, the most prevalent form of maltreatment.

Chris L. Gibson   *The Influence of Neighborhood Context and Antisocial Propensities on Personal Victimization Experiences among Adolescents*

Chris L. Gibson - University of Florida

Until recently, a disconnect was observed between contextual and individual explanations for understanding violent victimization among adolescents. Guided by informal social control and self-control theories, this study investigates how neighborhood contexts in which youth reside, in conjunction with their antisocial propensities, impact their likelihood of becoming victims of violence. Using three waves of longitudinal data from the Project on Human Development in Chicago Neighborhoods (PHDCN) and multilevel modeling, I address three research questions. First, do youth experience more violent victimization living in disadvantaged neighborhoods? Second, net of neighborhood conditions, do antisocial propensities affect their likelihood of becoming a victim of violence? Finally, are neighborhood conditions related to violent victimization for some kids but not for others? Findings are then discussed in relation to theory and policy.

Session   I2   Tuesday 7/13/2010   2:30PM-3:45PM   Woodbury

Co-Occurance of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Maltreatment

Megan Bair-Merritt   *Variability over Time in Classes of Intimate Partner Violence in Families At-Risk for Child Maltreatment*

Megan H Bair-Merritt - Johns Hopkins , Sharon Ghazarian - Johns Hopkins, Jacky Jennings - Johns Hopkins, Lori Burrell - Johns Hopkins, Anne Duggan - Johns Hopkins

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a complex construct that is likely comprised of sub-classes like intimate terrorism and common couple violence. Whether IPV persists may vary based on IPV class. This study: 1) identified classes of IPV; and 2) determined how class membership varied over 7 years of follow-up. Data came from a longitudinal study of an early childhood home visiting program for mothers at-risk for child abuse (n=643). Mothers completed the Conflict Tactics Scale 2 when their children were 3, 7, 8 and 9 years old. Perpetration/victimization, IPV sub-type and severity data were used to conduct latent class analyses at each time point. Latent transition analyses established the proportion of mothers who changed classes over time. A 3 class solution- minimal, moderate and high IPV- was statistically indicated at each time point. All classes included bidirectional IPV; classes differed in severity and amount of verbal, physical and sexual abuse. Moderate class mothers were more likely than those in the high class to transition to minimal IPV. Over time mothers transitioned from minimal IPV to moderate or high IPV in the following percentages –42% from child age 3 to 7 years, 41% from 7 to 8 years, and 59% from 8 to 9 years. This movement from minimal IPV emphasizes the need to screen women repeatedly and to develop interventions recognizing the dynamic nature of IPV.

Jean Dunbar   *Speaking For Themselves: Hope for Children Caught in Domestic Violence Custody and Access Disputes*

Jean Dunbar - YWCA of Calgary, Dale Hensley - CLERC

Speaking for Themselves (SFT) was a 3 year pilot project between the YWCA of Calgary and the Children's Legal and Educational Resource Centre. It provided a combination of therapeutic counseling and legal representation for children caught in domestic violence custody/access disputes. The project worked towards increasing the physical, emotional and psychological safety of children, presenting their views and interests to legal decision-makers and helping them cope and recover from the associated stress and trauma. This model reflected a principle that endeavored to combine the rights of children with a best interest approach. The evaluation framework included standardized measures of trauma, case resolution outcomes and qualitative interviews with 44 stakeholders and clients. Results found that files were settled at an unexpectedly high rate and involvement with SFT reduced the trauma symptoms and stress behaviours in children. The SFT pilot tested both a principle and a particular implementation method. Evidence from the evaluation concluded the success of the principle but suggested an alternative implementation approach due to the high resource demands of this type of partnership.

Telma Catarina Ferreira Almeida   *Consequences of Marital Conflict in Portuguese Children*

Telma Catarin Ferreira Almeida - University of Minho & FCT, Ana Isabel Sani - University of Fernando Pessoa, Rui Abrunhosa Gonçalves - University of Minho

Purpose: This paper reports the findings of an exploratory study of child perception in cases of interparental conflict, analyzing conflict's properties, threat, self-blame and parent-child relationship. Method: Parent conflict was assessed by 34 items adapted from the Children's Perception of Interparental Conflict Scale (CPIC-Y: Grych, 2000). The children who made up our sample were a group with 7 to 9 years old who are not known as victims and a group of victims of interparental conflict and the differences of appraisals between these two groups are compared. Results: Preliminary results show differences between children who are not known as victims and children victims of interparental conflict. Though the analysis is still ongoing, we expect to report full results at the time of the congress. Conclusions: Outcomes of this research will contribute to understand the difference of the impact of interparental violence in young children over conflict's properties, threat, self-blame and parent-child relationship. The results can contribute to improve intervention on those factor regarding families and their children.

Panel 60: Latest Findings from NatSCEV, the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence

Sherry Hamby   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                    Sherry Hamby – Sewanee, the University of the South
This symposium will present the results of new analyses from NatSCEV, the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence. NatSCEV is a large, nationally representative survey about the victimization experiences of youth aged 1 month to 17 years. It is the most comprehensive survey of youth victimization ever conducted, and allows for a more in-depth examination of several topics of interest to victimization researchers.

David Finkelhor   *Abuse and Victimization Known to School, Police and Medical Officials*
                    David Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire, Richard Ormrod - University of New Hampshire, Heather
                    Turner - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - University of the South
Objective: The objective of this research is to obtain national estimates of the degree to which school, police and medical authorities are involved after children experience violence, abuse and crime victimizations. Patients & Methods: The study is based on a cross-sectional national telephone survey involving a target sample of 4,549 children and youth. Participants include youth ages 10 to 17 and the parents of children ages 0 to 9. Results: 46% of children victimized in the past year had at least one of their victimizations known to school, police or medical authorities. For serious victimizations like sexual abuse by an adult, kidnapping and gang assaults, authorities knew about 70% or more of the incidents. Awareness, however, was particularly low for peer and sibling victimizations, dating violence and completed and attempted rape. In general, school officials knew about victimization episodes more often (42%) than police (13%) or medical personnel (2%). However, police were the most likely to know about kidnapping, neglect and sexual abuse by an adult. Medical authorities were most likely to know about sexual abuse by an adult, gang assault, physical abuse by a caretaker and assault with a weapon. Conclusions: More victimization and abuse appears to be known to authorities currently than was the case in a comparable 1992 survey, but officials could do a better job at identifying a large quantity of victimized children who appear to go undetected.

Heather Turner   *Disability and Victimization in a National Sample of Children and Youth*
                    Heather Turner - University of New Hampshire, Jennifer Vanderminden - University of New Hampshire, David
                    Finkelhor - University of New Hampshire, Sherry Hamby - The University of the South, Richard Ormrod -
                    University of New Hampshire
Although past research has found higher rates of violence, crime, abuse among children with disabilities, most studies combine diverse forms of disability into one measure and assess exposure to only one particular type of victimization. Based on a representative national sample of children and youth age 2-17, the present study examines associations between several different forms of disability and past-year exposure to child maltreatment, peer victimization, sexual victimization and property crime. Importantly, analyses included only post-diagnosis victimizations and controlled for several potential confounding factors, such as socio-economic status, family structure, and parental psychological and behavioral disorder. Results highlight the importance of ADD/ADHD in creating risk for peer victimization, internalizing psychological disorders for increasing risk for both child maltreatment and sex victimization, and developmental/learning disorders for heightening risk for property crime. In contrast, physical disability did not increase risk for any type of victimization, once confounding factors and co-occurring disabilities were controlled. The implications of the findings for considering how different forms of disability contribute to "target vulnerability" and "target antagonism" processes are discussed.

Sherry Hamby   *Perpetrator Gender & Victim Gender Patterns for 22 Forms of Youth Victimization*
                    Sherry Hamby - Sewanee, the University of the South, David Finkelhor – University of New Hampshire,
                    Heather Turner – University of New Hampshire, Richard Ormrod – University of New Hampshire, Lucy Taylor
                    - Sewanee, the University of the South
There has been keen interest in the gender patterns of violence perpetration, particularly concerning whether women's participation in violence deserves clinical and policy attention. The current data are from the National survey of Children's Exposure to Violence (NatSCEV), which is a nationally representative sample of 4,549 children ages 0-17 living in the continental United States obtained through a telephone survey of caregivers and youth.   Perpetrator-victim patterns revealed that most forms of physical assault and bullying showed a predominantly male-on-male pattern. All forms of sexual assault, plus kidnapping, showed a predominantly male-on-female pattern. Nonphysical maltreatment showed the most varied pattern, with similar rates across all four perpetrator-victim gender patterns. Many acts of violence appeared to be more severe when perpetrated by males versus females, as indicated by higher injury rates and greater reported fear by victims. These patterns for youth violence are similar in many respects to patterns observed for adult victimization, as indicated both by survey and law enforcement data. An understanding of the overall patterns in violence perpetration is important to crafting appropriate policy and interventions.

Lorraine Radford   *Gender and Violence to Children and Young People – Exploring Polarized Debates Using Findings from
                    the NSPCC's UK Survey of Child Safety and Victimization*
                    Lorraine Radford - NSPCC, Susana Corral - NSPCC, Christine Bradley - NSPCC
Research and debate about the direction of interpersonal violence from male to female, or vice versa, has generated huge controversy. Some have argued the case for a near 'equality' or symmetry of interpersonal relationship abuse, some have argued for asymmetry (men perpetrating most inter personal relationship abuse with women being the majority victims), and more recently the view that there may be 'moderate asymmetry' (with women being responsible for perpetrating more partner abuse than previously thought). In the UK criminological perspectives on violent crime and on criminal activity in general, have favored an asymmetrical approach. The child maltreatment literature is, by contrast, mostly gender neutral, with just a few exceptions. Drawing on our analysis of the NSPCC National Survey of Child Safety and Victimization (NSCSV) , which was based on 6196 CASI interviews with caregivers, youth and young adults, in this paper we will consider gender relationships and the degree of symmetry/asymmetry in violent behavior and in victimization by addressing the question 'Who does what, to whom, in what setting?'. The NSCSV was conducted in the UK between 2008-9. The survey used screener questions on childhood victimization drawn from the JVQ.

Panel 51: Children of Incarcerated Parents: Theoretical, Development and Clinical Implications

James Graham   *Panel Overview Abstract*
                          James Graham – The College of New Jersey

Children of incarcerated parents are considered to be an invisible population. No one agency is responsible for them and empirical investigations on these children are sparse while the findings on their short term and long term adjustment are inconsistent. The degree to which children will be adversely affected by parental incarceration depends on numerous factors related to the child's development as well as the contexts of arrest, incarceration, and reunification with the family and society. The purpose of this symposium is to discuss the theoretical, developmental, and clinical outcomes for children of incarcerated parents. Paper I examines the significance of parental incarceration demographics and developmental science in terms of research, methodology and theory. This presentation highlights methodological issues that are salient to understanding these children who are often times victimized and/or traumatized by their parents' incarceration. Paper II discusses the parenting, emotional, and economic challenges inherent in family reunification. Paper III discusses developmental outcomes and clinical issues for prevention and intervention strategies that will foster resiliency. Throughout the presentations, we present data and theory from a developmental and ecological perspective.

James Graham   *The Changing Landscape in the American Prison Population: Implications for Children of Incarcerated*
                          Parents
                          James A. Graham. - The College of New Jersey, Yvette R. Harris - Miami University, Gloria J. O. Carpenter -
                          Northern Kentucky University

Due to the societal challenges and informational demands, an examination of demographic characteristics of parental incarceration is relevant to developmental scientists for two major reasons. First, there is a dramatic increase in the number of children growing up without a parent due to incarceration. Second, parental incarceration is a multifaceted issue that encompasses varying layers of complexity, from individual, dyad, family, community, and society. We study the impact of parental incarceration on children from a variety of disciplines, theoretical, and methodological frameworks. I briefly discuss these two issues throughout the presentation. I start with a brief review of the demographic trends of incarcerated parents and their children. The Bureau of Justice Statistics (2008) mainly focuses on the parental perspective of incarceration, rather than the child's perception of having an incarcerated parent. Much of the work in the field also fails to account for the bidirectional perspectives of the incarcerated parent and the child. I discuss the conceptual and methodological biases inherent in research on children of incarcerated parents. The presentation concludes with a focus on how a variety of theoretical perspectives can contribute to the sparse literature based on this understudied and multidimensional group of children.

Yvette Harris   *The Challenges of Family Reunification*
                          Yvette R. Harris - Miami University

The focus of this presentation is to discuss the challenges inherent in the family reunification process. The presentation will begin with an overview of the reunification outcome statistics, and continue with a discussion of the challenges facing the returning mother including education, income and employment challenges. The presentation will continue with a discussion of the challenges that children of incarcerated parents face. Children of incarcerated parents experience a range of emotions as they adjust to their mother's arrest, incarceration and re-entry into their lives. Yet, there are few comprehensive programs available for them. For many of them, the mother's return to their lives represents a major transition and life event, and they must cope with the trauma of the parental incarceration, the stigma, and the resulting abandonment issues. Coping with trust issues, and transferring parental responsibility will be discussed as well. The next section of the presentation will discuss the components of a successful reunification program, including services for the children and their caregivers. Finally we will conclude with a discussion of framing research questions and direction on family reunification programs in the 21st century.

Gloria Carpenter   *Clinical Implications for a Path of Resiliency*
                          Gloria J. O. Carpenter - Northern Kentucky University

The current paper highlights the importance of the child's reactions and adjustments to different periods of the parent's incarceration (i.e., before, during, or after incarceration). The presentation begins with a brief review of known clinical issues experienced by CIP. Findings from current research studies on attachment and adjustment in CIP are reviewed. Understanding multiple variables that define the child's context, beyond parental incarceration- which may have been present before the parent's arrest- is critical to understanding this population and providing effective interventions. Because of the legal, psychological, and social implications of the parent-child separation (e.g., guardianship, child trauma related to separation or parents' arrest, financial burden, stigma, peer pressure, etc.), a number of different risk and protective factors interact and contribute to clinical outcomes. These factors underscore the important roles of multiple systems (i.e., agencies) that are directly and indirectly affecting the outcomes for these children. The presentation concludes with a discussion of interventions that are considered to be child, parent, or parent-education focused. Most importantly, this presentation calls attention to opportunities for intervening at individual and systems levels to reach this understudied population.

Longitudinal Impact of Child Victimization

Bushra Sabri   *The Impact of Caregiver Child Relationship and Victimization on Adolescents' Anger/Aggression: Similarities and Differences Among Three Ethnic Groups*
            Bushra Sabri - University of Iowa, Carol Coohey - University of Iowa, Lynette M. Renner - University of Iowa
Purpose: Research has demonstrated that parenting and direct/ indirect victimization are important factors influencing adolescents' anger/aggression. However, limited research exists on how parenting and victimization type are related to adolescents' anger among ethnic groups. Method: We examined these relationships among 135 African American, 170 Latino and 632 white adolescents ages 10-17. Hierarchical regression was performed for each ethnic group. Results: While both parenting and victimization influenced anger among Latinos and white adolescents, the two groups differed on the dimension of parenting and on the type of victimization. Among Latinos, having a single parent and less parental conflict and criticism were related to more anger, whereas among whites, more parental conflict and less monitoring were related to more anger. For Latinos, being assaulted by their caregiver was related to more anger, whereas among whites, being assaulted by caregivers, siblings and peers and witnessing assault were related to higher scores. Although several variables were related to anger in the bivariate analyses for African American adolescents, none were significant in the multivariate model. Conclusion: Parenting and victimization may function differently among ethnic groups, which, in turn, may help practitioners develop targeted interventions for Latino and white adolescents.

Ronald Simons   *Anger, Self-Control, and Hostile Attribution Bias as Mediators of the Effect of Parents' Physical and Emotion Hostility on Child Conduct Problems*
            Ronald L. Simons - University of Georgia, Leslie Gordon Simons - University of Georgia, Sara Morris - University of Georgia
The link between harsh parenting and children's conduct problems is well-established. Although this relationship is widely accepted, scholars agree less on the processes that account for this association. Both emotional and physical forms of harsh parental behavior may be important, but these effects have not been fully disentangled. In addition, questions remain regarding the emotional and psychological mechanisms that link abusive parenting to child conduct problems. Thus the current study has two concerns. First, we attempt to disentangle the effects of parents' physical and emotional hostility on adolescent antisocial behavior. Second, drawing upon Gottfredson and Hirschi's general theory of crime, Agnew's general strain theory, and Dodge's work on hostile attributions, we investigate the extent to which low self-control, chronic anger, and hostile attribution bias mediate the association between harsh parenting and children's behavior problems.   Our analyses utilized structural equation modeling with longitudinal data collected on a sample of 800 African American youth. The results indicate that emotional abuse is a stronger predictor of conduct problems than physical abuse, and that self-control, anger, and attribution bias mediate the effects of both types of parental hostility.

Walter Farrell   *Family Violence Context of a Death Penalty Defendant: A Case Study*
            Walter C. Farrell, Jr. - University of North Carolina, Jackolyn E. Mathews - University of Wisconsin., Marvin P. Dawkins - University of Miami, Roger M. Pumphrey, D. Min. - REACH
The purpose of this paper is to describe and document the violence-prone family and social environment that Ezavia Allen experienced from birth through adolescence that resulted in his being indicted and tried for capital murder (the death penalty) shortly after his 18th birthday. Data were collected via personal interviews, record reviews, and fieldwork which documented his life course. The pervasive violent nature of Ezavia's family and social environment resulted in his growing up with few positive role models and limited social support. He joined a branch of the Bloods gang at age 13.Ezavia received a long-term suspension from school for using a stun gun on six students, and earned two other suspensions for fighting and breaking a student's nose. At age 16, he left home and lived in a trailer with two gang members (who were also minors), and they engaged in robberies, drug dealing, and burglaries to support themselves. Ezavia accidentally killed a retired school teacher in a botched robbery attempt, and was charged with capital murder shortly after his 18th birthday.After 3 days of deliberation, the jury sentenced Ezavia to life without parole instead of the death penalty. Ezavia Allen was a victim of a violent and socially distressed environment.

Cultural Differences in Help-Seeking by Intimate Partner Violence Victims

Rene' Drumm   *Gender and Ethnic Differences in Help-Seeking and Effects of Intimate Partner*
            Rene Drumm - Southern Adventist University, Marciana Popescu - Fordham University
The purpose of this presentation is to highlight ethnic and gender differences in help-seeking efforts and the effects of intimate partner violence. The study features cross-sectional survey methodology of a five-state region in the North Pacific. The victimization survey targeted 49 churches within a single religious denomination. The sample was stratified by geographic area and church size and yielded 1431 responses. The data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA to determine differences between ethnic groups. Men and women victims were analyzed separately. Examining help-seeking behaviors among victims of sexual violence, researchers found statistically significant differences among ethnic groups when seeking help from professionals. No significant relationships were found when using crisis services or with informal help-seeking. Among women physical abuse survivors, a similar pattern was found with significant differences arising among ethnic groups when using professional services. For men, significant differences among ethnic groups surfaced when seeking crisis services. Differences also surfaced when examining the effects of physical abuse in women survivors only. Specifically, ethnic groups differed in how the violence affected their spirituality. There were no significant differences in emotional effects, parenting difficulties, or suicidal thinking.

Jill Messing   ***Violence Exposure and Help Seeking Among Female Victims of Intimate Partner Violence Who Have Called the Police: Results from The Oklahoma Lethality Assessment (OK-LA) Study***

Jill Theresa Messing - Arizona State University, Jacquelyn C. Campbell - Johns Hopkins University, Janet Wilson - University of Oklahoma , Andrea Cimino - Arizona State University, Sheryll Brown - OK State Department of Health, Beverly Patchell - University of Oklahoma

The CDC estimates that women are the victims in 5.3 million instances of intimate partner violence annually (NCICP, 2003), and at least 2/3 of women killed by an intimate/ex were battered prior (Campbell et al., 2003). The OK-LA Study is National Institute of Justice funded quasi-experimental research that examines the use of a brief risk assessment to determine risk for homicide, and evaluates a collaborative intervention by law enforcement and advocacy organizations for those at high risk. Preliminary results will be presented based on telephone interviews were conducted with 288 female victims of intimate partner violence who called the police in one of 7 OK jurisdictions during the study period. Participants reported the following: 48.1% were Caucasian, 13.3% Native American, 31.9% African-American and 7.7% were Latina. The majority of women were single, legally separated or divorced. The mean age was 32.5 (SD=9.38). Being punched (42%), pushed (41.7%), and strangled (33%) were the most common forms of violence. Attempted choking and threats to kill occurred with half the women, and 60.6% of participants believed their partner was capable of killing them. Over 80% reported being sad/blue, anxious/nervous and the majority of respondents reported PTSD symptoms. Preliminary findings will be presented in the context of participant help seeking behaviors and risk for homicide.

Nicola Graham-   ***Investigating Violence and Control Dyadically in a Helpseeking Sample from Mozambique***
Kevan   Nicola Graham-Kevan - University Central Lancashire, Joaquim J.F. Soares - Karolinska Institute
Johnson (1995; 2000) proposed a typology for partner violent relationships which has been popular within practitioner circles. Although this typology is based around the behaviour of both members of the relationship dyadic, most research has focused on the male partner's behavior, particularly those that have used a female helpseeking sample (e.g. Leone et al, 2007). This paper will present analysis from a sample of 1429 women from Mozambique who attended a Forensic Service at a hospital. These women reported on their own and their partners' use of controlling behaviors, and physical, psychological and sexual aggression within the relationship. The women also reported on initiation of violence and their experiences of childhood abuse, unemployment and problem drinking. Using Johnson's typology the relationships were categorized as Nonviolent, Intimate Terrorism, Mutual Violent Control or Situational Couple Violence. The use of aggression by partners was compared across the relationship types. The impact of women's use of aggression was also investigated. Findings suggest that helpseeking women came from all four types of relationship. Relationships where both partners were aggressive and controlling were the most violent and analysis suggests that both partners' physical aggression and control contribute significantly to the understanding of partner violent relationships.

Session   J2   Tuesday 7/13/2010   4:00PM-5:15PM   Woodbury

Disability and Abuse

Karen Rich   ***Relationship Abuse Of People With Physical Disabilities By Direct Care Providers.***
Karen Rich - Marywood University
The purpose of this qualitative study of 25 subjects with physical disabilities was to explore their relationship dynamics with care providers perpetrating sexual, emotional, physical or financial abuse of them. Subjects' responses to semi-structured individual and small focus group interviews were content analyzed for common themes. Relationships, perceived as romantic, frequently involved hidden contracts and attempts to transcend disability status. For many, identifying as a victim would compound an already stigmatized identity. Fear of institutional sanctions decreased outreach to professionals and resulted in alternative coping methods (withdrawal, bargaining with perpetrators and re-framing abusive experiences). Implications for helping abused victims with disabilities are discussed.

Jesse Helton   ***Level of Child Functionality and Caregiver Report of Physical Assault***
Jesse J. Helton - Children & Family Research Center, Ted Cross - Children & Family Research Center
Previous research on childhood disability and maltreatment has assumed that the risk of physical abuse has a linear relationship to level of functionality, so that the more disabled children are, the greater their risk of abuse. Other research has indicated that a yet untested curvilinear relationship may be present, where children with modest difficulties may be at greater risk. Using a cross-sectional dataset of families who have been investigated for maltreatment, this study examines the association between separate continuous measures of functionality - behavior, language, social skills, and daily-living skills - and the prevalence of minor and severe physical assault for children ages 3 to 10. Linear relationships emerged where children with many behavioral and social difficulties were more likely to experience assault compared to children without those difficulties. Negative curvilinear relationships emerged where children with modest language, social, and daily-living skills were more likely to experience an assault compared to children with many or little to no difficulties with these skills. Theoretical explanations as to why children at different levels of various types of functionality may be more or less likely to be assaulted will be discussed, focusing on the role of stress, parental expectations, and knowledge of child development within a bioecological model.

Shelly Jackson   *Evidence for Differentiation Among Types of Elder Abuse:*

Shelly L. Jackson - University of Virginia , Thomas L. Hafemeister - University of Virginia

Financial exploitation of the elderly is expected to proliferate over the next decade as the elderly population continues to grow rapidly. This study examined financial exploitation of the elderly compared to other forms of elder mistreatment (physical abuse, neglect, and hybrid, i.e., financial exploitation and physical abuse and/or neglect) that occurred in a domestic setting. The purpose of this presentation is to emphasize the need to differentiate the various forms of elder abuse and to establish that existing categories fail to identify critical underlying characteristics and dynamics. Using semi-structured interviews, 76 adult protective services (APS) caseworkers in Virginia and their elder client were interviewed separately about incidents of mistreatment that came to the attention of APS. Elders were on average 76 years of age, 83% Caucasian, 76% female, and 84% were living in their own home. Interviews lasting between one and three hours covered a number of domains such as case characteristics, consequences, risk factors associated with elders and perpetrators, the nature of the interactions between them, the APS investigation, the criminal justice response, and outcomes. This presentation will describe the significant and meaningful differences found across these four forms of elder mistreatment, and the implications of these differences for related theory development.

Marisa Fisher   *Teaching Young Adults with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities to Respond Appropriately to Lures from Strangers*

Marisa H. Fisher - Vanderbilt University

Individuals with intellectual disabilities (ID) are at increased risk of abuse and exploitation. Parent's concern for safety is a major barrier to attending post-secondary education, obtaining a job, or living independently. Self-protection skills could enhance independence for those with ID. A multiple baseline design across five young adults with ID was used to evaluate the effects of a 2-phase individualized behavior skills training (BST) to teach safe responding to strangers. Phase 1 was daily classroom BST sessions; phase 2 was BST in situ in community settings. Criterion performance for both phases was independently walking away from the "stranger" following a lure for 4 out of 5 role-plays per session for 3 consecutive sessions. Baseline, generalization, and maintenance were assessed in situ-- confederate strangers approached participants and presented lures, while participants were unaware the situation was a simulation. Results indicate that individuals with ID can learn to respond safely to lures from strangers. Prior to training, participants did not move a safe distance away from a stranger. In phase 1, 4 participants reached criterion performance after 3 BST sessions; the last participant reached criterion after 4 sessions. In phase 2, all participants reached criterion after 3 in situ sessions. No participant agreed to leave with a stranger following training.

Session J4   **Tuesday 7/13/2010**   **4:00PM-5:15PM Amphitheater**

Interpersonal Characteristics of Violent Relationships

Jody Ross   *Emotions and Conflict: Using Multiple Methods to Assess the Emotional Reactivity of Partner Violent Men*

Jody M. Ross - Indiana-Purdue University, Lisa Hughes - University of Houston, Julia C. Babcock - University of Houston

This study assessed emotional reactivity, comparing batterers diagnosed with Borderline Personality (BPD) vs. non-diagnosed (ND) batterers, during two interpersonal tasks: 1) a naturalistic conflict discussion in the lab; 2) women's descriptions of two past violent incidents. Emotional reactivity was assessed via physiological responding and coded affect (SPAFF; Gottman et al., 1996). Behaviors coded during each task were entered into sequential analyses using GSEQ (Quera & Bakeman, 2001) to examine different antecedents of aggression in the lab and violence at home between BPD vs. ND batterers. During observed conflict, resting heart rate (r =.24) and skin conductance (r =.19) correlated positively with the BPD feature Identity Problems. While SCID diagnosis did not reveal different frequencies of emotional displays, sequential analyses will examine patterns of emotional exchanges during the discussion. BPD men are expected to show more harshness, negative reciprocity and start-up, reacting more negatively to partner distress, aversive, and neutral behavior. Sequential analyses of past violent incidents showed BPD men reacted to partner distress (pleading, crying) with violence (z= 4.36, p<.01) while partner distress suppressed violence (z= -2.57, p<.01) in ND men. BPD men's violent reactions here may reflect their emotion dysregulation, further disrupted by partner distress.

Yvonne Amanor-Boadu   *Vulnerabilities, Stressors and Adaptations in Situationally Violent Relationships*

Yvonne Amanor-Boadu - Kansas State University, Sandra M. Stith - Kansas State University, Marjorie Strachman Miller - Kansas State University, Erin Menhusen - Kansas State University, Carla Morgan - Kansas State University, April Few-Demo - Virginia Polytechnic Institute

Very little research has examined the dynamics within couple relationships that may lead to situational couple violence (Graham-Kevan & Archer, 2003; Johnson, in press; Rosen, Stith, Few, Daly, & Tritt, 2005; Winstok, 2008). To enhance understanding of these dynamics, we conducted a qualitative analysis of interviews with eleven couples previously classified as engaging in situational couple violence using Johnson and Ferraro's (2000) typology of violent relationships. Using a form of modified analytic induction with sensitizing concepts from the Vulnerability-Stress-Adaptation Model (Karney & Bradbury, 1995), the interview data were analyzed to better understand the experiences of couples who report bilateral emotional and physical violence in their relationships. Findings demonstrate ways in which vulnerabilities and stressful events combine to create adaptive processes in couples, which could either de-escalate an immediate situation, but not lead to long-term resolution, or escalate their conflict, leading to the possibility of violence. At the same time, we found that participants actively engaged in defining violence as something other than what they themselves were experiencing. This combination of an inability to manage their conflict and a minimization of the violence that occurred resulted in participants being stuck in interaction patterns that allowed for the use of violence.

Alison Paradis   *Interpersonal Problems in Couple Relationships and Patterns of Intimate Partner Violence*

Alison Paradis - Université du Québec à Montréal, Sophie Boucher - Université du Québec à Montréal

This study examines the relationship between interpersonal problems within couple relationships and intimate partner violence (IPV). A sample of university students, 296 males and 1 318 females, completed an on-line questionnaire measuring different domains of interpersonal problems in couple relationships along dimensions of agency (Domineering; Nonassertive) and communion (Distant; Self-Sacrificing). The Conflict Tactics Scales (CTS-2) was also administered to explore a range of IPV experiences. Latent Class Analysis was used to classify individuals into six profiles with respect to different combinations of IPV ranging from no violence to all three forms of domestic violence (Physical Assault, Psychological Aggression, and Sexual Coercion) (Boucher, 2008). Results suggest that there is little difference in the frequency of aggressive acts both perpetrated and experienced by males and females. Multinomial logistic regression analyses showed that males and females who reported having experienced IPV were at an increased risk for being too domineering. This increased risk was more noticeable among those in the most severe IPV profile who reported all three forms of intimate partner aggressions (Males OR=4.01; Females OR=6.66). In addition, females in the profiles which included physical and/or sexual violence presented less interpersonal problems related to being non-assertive.

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SECTION F

Presenter Address List

Presenter Address List

Ahlfs-Dunn, Sarah
Eastern Michigan University
Psychology
537 Mark Jefferson Hall
Ypsilanti, MI 48197 USA
smahlfs@hotmail.com

Allen, Christopher
University of South Carolina
Psychology
16 W. 125th Street. Apt. 7
New York, NY 11027 USA
allenct1@gmail.com

Almeida, Telma Catarina Ferreira
University of Minho
Psychology Department
Serviço de Psicologia, Universidade do Minho
Braga - Portugal Portugal
telma.c.almeida@gmail.com

Amanor-Boadu, Yvonne
Kansas State University
Family Studies and Human Services
108 Campus Creek Complex, KSU
Manhattan, KS 66506 USA
yea5555@ksu.edu

Babins-Wagner, Rochelle (Robbie)
Calgary Counselling Centre
#200, 940 6th Ave SW
Calgary, Alberta   Canada
robbie.wagner@calgarycounselling.com

Bair-Merritt, Megan
Johns Hopkins School of Medicine
Pediatrics
200 N Wolfe Street, Office 2021
Baltimore, MD 21287 USA
mbairme1@jhmi.edu

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

Bell, Kathryn
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
Psychology Dept., Northern Illinois University
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
kbell9@niu.edu

Belmont, Stacey
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
Department of Psychology, N. Illinois Univ
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
Stacey.BelmontJohnson@umassmed.edu

Bennett, Chelsea
Kansas State University
2410 Greenbriar Dr Apt L
Manhattan, KS 66502 USA
bennettchelsea@gmail.com

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

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

Boucher, Sophie
UQAM
Sexology
C.P. 8888 Succ. Centre-Ville
Montréal, Québec, Canada
boucher.sophie@uqam.ca

Bowman, Katherine
Texas A&M Health Science Center
Nursing
432 S. Lynnwood Tr
Cedar Park, TX 78613 USA
kgbowman51@gmail.com

Boyle, John
Schulman Ronca and Bucuvalas Inc
Government/University Research
8403 Colesville Road Suite 820
Silver Spring, MD 20910 USA
j.boyle@srbi.com

Brown, Jac
Macquarie University
Psychology
P O Box 6294
North Ryde, Australia
jbrown@psy.mq.edu.au

Bubriski, Anne
University of Central Florida
Sociology
4000 Central Florida Blvd, Philips Hall 403
Orlando, FL 32816 USA
bubriski@knights.ucf.edu

Burssa, Daniel
Mersa Health Institution
SouthWollo, P.O. Box 340
Dessie, Ethiopia
dburssag@gmail.com

Camargo Bernal, Esperanza
University of Houston, Victoria
Criminal Justice
3007 N Ben Wilson St.
Victoria, TX 77901 USA
camargoe@uhv.edu

Camilleri, Joseph
Westfield State College
Psychology Department
577 Western Ave
Westfield Canada
jcamilleri@wsc.ma.edu

Canton-Cortes, David
University of Granada
Developmental and Educational Psychology
Campus Cartuja S/N
Granada Spain
davidc@ugr.es

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

Cares, Alison
UMass Lowell
Criminal Justice and Criminology
870 Broadway Street
Lowell, MA 01854 USA
Alison_Cares@uml.edu

Carpenter, Gloria
Northern Kentucky University
Department of Psychological Science
BEP Rm 363
Highland Heights, KY 41099 USA
carpenterg1@nku.edu

Casillas, Catherine
American Humane Association
Child Protection Research Center
63 Inverness DR E
Englewood, CO 80112 USA
Katherine.Casillas@AmericanHumane.org

Cavanaugh, Courtenay
Johns Hopkins University
Bloomberg School of Public Health
2213 McElderry Street, M439
Baltimore, MD 21205 USA
cocavana@jhsph.edu

Chamberland, Claire
University of Montreal
School of social work
C.P. 6128, Succursale Centre-Ville
Montreal Canada
katie.cyr@umontreal.ca

Chan, Chee Hon
The University of Hong Kong
School of Nursing
4/F William MW Mong Building, 21 Sassoon Rd
Hong Kong China
gefchan@hkusua.hku.hk

Chan, Edward K.L.
The University of Hong Kong
Social Work & Social Administration
Pokfulam
Hong Kong SAR 852 China
eklchan@hku.hk

Chandrasekaran, Chetna
Sewanee, the Univ of the South
48 Livingston Drive
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
chetnachandrasekaran@gmail.com

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

Clark, Cari Jo
University of Minnesota Medical School
Medicine
717 Delaware Street, SE, Ste 176
Minneapolis, MN 55414 USA
cjclark@umn.edu

Connell, Christian
Yale University School of Medicine
The Consultation Center
389 Whitney Ave
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
christian.connell@yale.edu

Cook, Josh
Kansas State University
139 Campus Creek
Manhattan, KS 66502 USA
joshcook@ksu.edu

Cope, Sarah
Northeastern University
Sociology
83 Paul Gore St, Apt 4
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130 USA
sarahecope@gmail.com

Corral, Susana
NSPCC
Research
Weston House 42 Curtain Road
London United Kingdom
susana.corral@nspcc.org.uk

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

Crane, Cory
Purdue University
Psychological Sciences
3172 Pheasant Run Dr. Apt 210
Lafayette, IN 47909 USA
cacrane@purdue.edu

Creamer, Andrew
Troy University
Department of Counseling and Psychology
215 Woodland Circle
Troy, AL 36081 USA
drcreamer@troy.edu

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

Crowne, Sarah
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine
Pediatrics
200 N. Wolfe Street, Suite 2088
Baltimore, MD 21287 USA
scrowne@jhu.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

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

David, Paula
Haruv Institute
38 Keren HaYesod
Jerusalem Israel
paulad@haruv.org.il

Davis, Laurel
University of Minnesota
Family Social Science
546 Laurel Ave. # 3
Saint Paul, MN 55102 USA
davis978@umn.edu

De La Sablonnière-Griffin, Mireille
McGill University
Centre for Research on Children and Families
3506 University, suite 106
Montreal Canada
mireille.delasablonniere-griffin@mail.mcgill.ca

De Schipper, J. Clasien
VU University Amsterdam
Clinical Child and Family Studies and EMGO
v.d. Boechorststraat 1
Amsterdam 1081 BT Netherlands
jc.de.schipper@psy.vu.nl

Dixon, Louise
Univeristy of Birmingham, UK
Psychology
The University of Birmingham, Edgbaston
Birmingham United Kingdom
l.dixon.1@bham.ac.uk

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

Drumm, Rene'
Southern Adventist University
School of Social Work
PO Box 370
Collegedale, TN 37315 USA
rdrumm@southern.edu

Dunbar, Jean
YWCA of Calgary
YWCA Sheriff King Home
2003 - 16th Street SE
Calgary Alberta T2G 5B7 Canada
jdunbar@ywcaofcalgary.com

Ehrensaft, Miriam
John Jay College of Criminal Justice (CUNY)
Psychology
445 west 59th Street
NY, NY 10019 USA
mehrensaft@jjay.cuny.edu

Eliav, Jasmine
The Hospital for Sick Children
Pediatric Medicine
555 University Avenue
Toronto Canada
jessica.danquah@wchospital.ca

Fagan, Abigail
U. of South Carolina
Criminology and Criminal Justice
1305 Greene Street
Columbia, SC 29208 USA
fagana@mailbox.sc.edu

Fanslow, Janet
University of Auckland
Social and Community Health, SOPH
Private Bag 92019
Auckland 1072 New Zealand
j.fanslow@auckland.ac.nz

Farrell, Walter
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
School of Social Work
CB #3550
Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA
wcfpr@bellsouth.net

Fauchier, Angele
University of New Hampshire
Family Research Laboratory
126 Horton SSC
Durham, NH 03824 USA
angele.fauchier@unh.edu

Fawson, Peter
University of Utah
College of Social Work
395 South 1500 East
Salt Lake City, UT 84112 USA
p.fawson@utah.edu

Field, Carolyn
Edgewood College
Social Science
1000 Edgewood College Drive
Madison, WI 53714 USA
cfield@edgewood.edu

Finkelhor, David
University of New Hampshire
Crimes Against Children Research Center
126 Horton SSC
Durham, NH 03824 USA
david.finkelhor@unh.edu

Fisher, Helen
Institute of Psychiatry King's College London
MRC Social Genetic & Developmental
Psychiatry
PO80 SGDP Centre, De Crespigny Park
London, United Kingdom
helen.2.fisher@kcl.ac.uk

Fisher, Marisa
Vanderbilt University
Special Education
230 Appleton Place Peabody Box 228
Nashville, TN 37203 USA
marisa.fisher@vanderbilt.edu

Fluke, John
Child Protection Research Center, American Hu
63 Inverness Dr. E
Englewood, CO 80112 USA

Foran, Heather
Stony Brook University
Psychology
Stony Brook University
Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA
heatherforan@gmail.com

Forgey, Mary Ann
Fordham University
Department of Social Work
93 Tobin Dr
Clinton Corners, NY 12514 USA
forgey@fordham.edu

Frankland, Andrew
Macquarie University
Psychology
12/136 Darlinghurst Road
Sydney, NSW, Australia
a.frankland@unsw.edu.au

Gallagher, Erin
Eastern Michigan University
Psychology
27219 Victoria Rd
Novi, MI 48374 USA
egallag1@emich.edu

Geffner, Robert
Alliant International University
Institute on Violence, Abuse & Trauma
10065 Old Grove Rd
San Diego, CA 92131
bgeffner@pacbell.com

Gibbens, Gary
YWCA of Calgary
YWCA Sheriff King Home
2003 - 16th Street SE
Calgary Alberta T2G 5B7 Canada
ggibbens@ywcaofcalgary.com

Gibson, Chris L.
University of Florida
Sociology and Criminology & Law
605 Northeast 6th Street
Gainesville, FL 32601 USA
clgibson@ufl.edu

Gidycz, Christine
Ohio University
Psychology
231 Porter Hall
Athens, OH 45701 USA
gidycz@ohio.edu

Golder, Seana
University of Louisville
Kent School of Social Work
School of Social WorK
Louisville, KY 40292 USA
seana.golder@louisville.edu

Gonzalez-Ortega, Eva
University of Salamanca
Fernando de la Peña, 24, 4ºE
Salamanca, Spain
evagonz@usal.es

Gout, N. Diane
University of Southern Maine
Cutler Institute for Health and Social Policy
P.O. Box 9300
Portland, ME 04104 USA
dgout@usm.maine.edu

Graham, James
The College of New Jersey
Department of Psychology
P.O. Box 7718
Ewing, NJ 08628 USA
jgraham@tcnj.edu

Graham-Kevan, Nicola
University of Central Lancashire
Psychology
UCLan
Preston, Lancashire, PR1 2HE United Kingdom
ngraham-kevan@uclan.ac.uk

Grasmick, Erica
Ntnl Center for Missing & Exploited Children
Special Analysis Unit
699 Prince Street
Alexandria, VA 22314 USA
egrasmick@ncmec.org

Guckenburg, Sarah
WestEd
Learning Innovations
200 Unicorn Park Drive
Woburn, MA 01801 USA
sgucken@wested.org

Gushwa, Melinda
University of Nevada Las Vegas
School of Social Work
4505 S. Maryland Parkway Box 455032
Las Vegas, NV 89154 USA
melinda.gushwa@unlv.edu

Hamby, Sherry
Sewanee, the University of the South
Psychology
Dept of Psychology
Sewanee, TN 37383 USA
slhamby@sewanee.edu

Harris, Yvette
Miami University
Department of Psychology
Psychology Building
Oxford, OH 45056 USA
harrisyr@muohio.edu

Hass, Giselle
Argosy University Washington DC
Clinical Psychology
1550 Wilson Boulevard, Suite 600
Arlington, VA 22209 USA
Ghass@argosy.edu

Hébert, Janie
Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR)
Psychology
5637 rue des Terrasses
Trois-Rivières Canada
Janie.Hebert@uqtr.ca

Helton, Jesse
Children and Family Research Center
1010 W. Nevada st
Urbana, IL 61801 USA
jhelton2@illinois.edu

Heyman, Richard
Family Translational Research Group
Department of Psychology
Stony Brook University
Stony Brook, NY 11794-2500 USA
richard.heyman@stonybrook.edu

Hiebert-Murphy, Diane
University of Manitoba
Social Work
Faculty of Social Work, 417A Tier Bldg.
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
hiebrt@cc.umanitoba.ca

Hines, Denise
University
Department of Psychology
950 Main St.
Worcester, MA 01610 USA
dhines@clarku.edu

Hughes, Judy
University of Manitoba
Faculty of Social Work
605 Tier Building
Winnipeg, Canada
hughesj@cc.umanitoba.ca

Iverson, Katherine
National Center for PTSD, VA Boston
Women's Health Sciences Division, NCPTSD
150 S. Huntington Ave (116B-3)
Jamaica Plain, MA 02130 USA
kateiver@gmail.com

Jackson, Amy
Sewanee, the Univ of the South
4141 Woodlawn Drive, Apt. 29
Nashville, TN 37205 USA
jackson.amy.87@gmail.com

Jackson, Shelly
University of Virginia
Institute of Law Psychiatry and Public Policy
PO Box 800660
Charlottesville, VA 22908-0660 USA
slj4u@Virginia.edu

Jansen, Henrica A.F.M.(Henriette)
Independent Consultant
rue Amat 26
Geneva, Switzerland
henriette.jansen@gmail.com

Jaureguizar, Joana
University of the Basque Country
Developmental Psychology
Plaza Oñati 3
Donostia-San Sebastian Spain
joana.jauregizar@ehu.es

Jeleniewski, Stacy
University of New Hampshire
Psychology
567 Sagamore Ave., Apt. 11
Portsmouth, NH 03801 USA
sad77@unh.edu

Ji, Kai
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
248 Forest Park
Durham, NH 03824 USA
kyv5@unh.edu

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

Jones Johnson, Regina
UT Austin School of Nursing
Family & Public Health Nursing
1700 Red River St
Austin, TX 78701 USA
rjohnson@mail.nur.utexas.edu

Kalinowski, Michael
University of New Hampshire
Family Studies
11 Nobel K. Peterson Drive
Durham, NH 03824 USA
mk2@CISUNIX.UNH.EDU

Kamateros, Melpomeni
Shield of Athena Family Services
Community Outreach
700 Cremazie Blvd., third floor
Montreal,Quebec Canada
basf.melpa@bellnet.ca

Kan, Marni
RTI International
P.O. Box 12194
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709 USA
mkan@rti.org

Karlsson, Marie
University of Arkansas
Psychology
216 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA
mkarlsso@uark.edu

Kendall-Tackett, Kathleen
Texas Tech University School of Medicine
Pediatrics
2504 Sweetgum Lane
Amarillo, TX 79124 USA
kkendallt@aol.com

Kendra, Rachel
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
604 Clayton Circle
Sycamore, IL 60178 USA
rachelk85@gmail.com

Knous-Westfall, Heather
John Jay College of Criminal Justice
Psychology
232 Christopher Columbus Dr.
Jersey City, NJ 07302 USA
heather.knousw@gmail.com

Kotch, Jonathan
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
Department of Maternal & Child Health
CB #7445 Rosenau Hall
Chapel Hill, NC 27599 USA
jonathan_kotch@unc.edu

Krase, Kathryn
Ramapo College of New Jersey
School of Social Science and Human Service
505 Ramapo Valley Road
Mahwah, NY 07430 USA
Kkrase@Ramapo.Edu

Krause, Kylene
Eastern Michigan University
Psychology
2447 Lakeshore Blvd. #746
Ypsilanti, MI 48198 USA
kbavers@emich.edu

Kulkarni, Shanti
UNC Charlotte
Social Work
Charlotte, NC 28223 USA
skulkar4@uncc.edu

Kwako, Laura
National Institute of Nursing Research/NIH
Intramural Research
10 Center Drive, 2-1339
Bethesda, MD 20892 USA
laura.kwako@nih.gov

Labuzan, Erika
University of Houston
12402 Victoria Wood Way
Houston, TX 77089 USA
Erika_Labuzan@baylor.edu

Lamers-Winkelman, Francien
Vrije Universiteit, Faculty of Psychology
Clinical Child and Family Studies
Overboslaan 13
Heemstede Noord Holland 2101 AL
Netherlands
f.lamers-winkelman@planet.nl

Rachel E. Latta,
ENRM Veterans Hospital
Veterans Center for Addictions Treatment
Psychology Service, 116B, 200 Springs Road
Bedford, MA 01730 USA
relatta@gmail.com

Lee, Shawna
Wayne State University
School of Social Work
4756 Cass Ave
Detroit, MI 48202 USA
shawnal@wayne.edu

Lehrner, Amy
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
Psychology
2 Washington Square Village Apt. 13R
New York, NY 10012 USA
alehrner@gmail.com

Lemelin, Jacinthe
Université du Québec à Montréal
Psychology
6 place denis
Montreal Canada
lemelin.jacinthe@courrier.uqam.ca

Leventhal, John
Yale University
Department of Pediatrics
School of Medicine
PO Box 3333
New Haven, CT 06520
John.leventhal@yale.edu

Lewis, Terri
University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill
Biostatistics
1052 Grande View Pass
Maylene, AL 35114 USA
terri.lewis@mail.cscc.unc.edu

Lilly, Michelle
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
NIU 400 PM Building
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
mlilly1@niu.edu

Lin, Min-chieh
National Chungcheng University, Taiwan
Department of Criminology
168 University, Min-shiung
Chia-yi Taiwan
crmmcl@ccu.edu.tw

Liu, Tingting
The University of Hong Kong
Social Work and Social Administration
Pokfulam, Hong Kong
Hong Kong   China
liutingting8219@gmail.com

Lord, Susan
University of New Hampshire
Social Work
Pettee Hall
Durham, NH 03824 USA
susan.lord@unh.edu

Ma, Julie
University of Michigan
School of Social Work
1905 McIntyre Dr.
Ann Arbor, MI 48105 USA
majul@umich.edu

Mackey, SeeTrail
University of Tennessee Health Science Center
Preventive Medicine
600 Jefferson Avenue 3rd Floor
Memphis, TN 38105 USA
smackey2@uthsc.edu

Makin-Byrd, Kerry
VHA / Stanford University School of Medicine
Center for Health Care Evaluation
795 Willow Road (152-MPD)
Menlo Park, CA 94025 USA
kerrymb@stanford.edu

Mann, Ruth
University of Windsor
Department of Sociology & Anthropology
401 Sunset Ave
Windsor, ON Canada
ruthm@uwindsor.ca

Mason, Melissa
Texas Council on Family Violence
Policy
P.O. Box 161810
Austin, TX 78705 USA
mmason@tcfv.org

McClennen, Joan
Missouri State University
School of Social Work
901 S National
Springfield, MO 65897 USA
JoanCMcClennen@missouristate.edu

Messing, Jill
Arizona State University
School of Social Work
411 N Central Ave
Phoenix, AZ 85004 USA
Jill.Messing@asu.edu

Michalopoulos, Lynn
University of Maryland
Social Work
702 Chaney Drive #402
Takoma Park, MD 20912 USA
lmichalopoulos@ssw.umaryland.edu

Milloshi, Riva
Northeastern University
Department of Sociology and Anthropology
360 Huntington Ave/ 500 Holmes Hall
Boston, MA 02115 USA
milloshi.r@husky.neu.edu

Miner, Michael
University of Minnesota
Family Medicine and Community Health
PHS, 1300 So. Second St., Suite 180
Minneapolis, MN 55416 USA
miner001@umn.edu

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-Gulubane, Sophie
University of Botswana
Psychology
P/Bag UB 00705
Gaborone, Botswana
moagis@mopipi.ub.bw

Murphy, Sharon
University of New Hampshire
Social Work
55 College Rd
Durham, NH 03824 USA
sharon.murphy@unh.edu

Muse, Robin
Troy University
Counseling and Psychology
409 W. College Street
Troy, AL 36081 USA
ramuse@troy.edu

Myers, Sarah
Washington University in St. Louis
George Warren Brown School of Social Work
563 Melville Ave 3N
St. Louis, MO 63130 USA
smyers@gwbmail.wustl.edu

Navarro, Jordana
University of Central Florida
Department of Sociology
4000 Central Florida Blvd
Orlando, FL 32816 USA
jnnavarr@mail.ucf.edu

Newman, Judith
Penn State University-Abington College
Human Development and Family Studies
1600 Woodland Road
Abington, PA 19001 USA
jln1@psu.edu

Nix, Kaki
Sewanee, the Univ of the South
498 Orange Street
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
sknix10@gmail.com

Nunn, Susan
Edinboro University of Pennsylvania
Graduate Student
100 Gibson Lane
Edinboro, PA 16412 USA
msuenunn@aol.com

Oliveros, Arazais
Yale University
Psychiatry
389 Whitney Ave
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
arazais.oliveros@yale.edu

Overbeek, Mathilde
VU University, EMGO
Clinical Child and Family Studies
Van der Boechorststraat 1
Amsterdam Netherlands
m.overbeek@psy.vu.nl

Pakalniskiene, Vilmante
Vilnius University
Department of Psychology
Asmenos 4 - 6
Vilnius Lithuania
vilmante.pakalniskiene@gmail.com

Palm, Kathleen
Clark University
Psychology
950 Main Street
Worcester, MA 01610 USA
kpalm@clarku.edu

Paradis, Alison
Université du Québec à Montréal
Psychology
6559 Chambord
Montréal, Québec Canada
paradis.alison@courrier.uqam.ca

Pereda, Noemí
University of Barcelona
Faculty of Psychology
Passeig Vall d'Hebron 171
Barcelona   Spain
npereda@ub.edu

Perusse, Frederic
UQAM
Psychology
5526 8e avenue
Montreal Canada
perusse.frederic@uqam.ca

Petretic, Patricia
University of Arkansas at Fayetteville
Department of Psychology
111 Memorial Hall
Fayetteville, AR 72701 USA
petretic@uark.edu

Plowman, Elizabeth
University of Minnesota
Family Social Science
3125 Holmes Ave S, Apt 107
Minneapolis, MN 55408 USA
eplowman@umn.edu

Potter, Sharyn
University of New Hampshire
Sociology
Horton SSC College Rd
Durham, NH 03824 USA
sharyn.potter@unh.edu

Priebe, Gisela
Lund University
Dept. of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry, IKVL
Sofiav 2d
Lund   Sweden
Gisela.Priebe@med.lu.se

Putnam-Hornstein, Emily
University of California at Berkeley
School of Social Welfare
110 Haviland Hall
Berkeley, CA 94720 USA
eputnamhornstein@berkeley.edu

Radford, Lorraine
NSPCC
Research Department
Weston House, 42 Curtain Road
London, United Kingdom
lradford@nspcc.org.uk

Relva, Inês
Universidade de Trás-Os-Montes e Alto Douro
Education and Psychology
Cifop - R. Dr. Manuel Cardona
Vila Real Portugal
inesrelva@gmail.com

Rich, Karen
Marywood University
School of Social Work
241 Dug Hill Road
Hurley, NY 12443 USA
richkare@frontiernet.net

Rivera-Vazquez, Omara
Inter American University of Puerto Rico
Graduate Studies
PO Box 20000
Aguadilla, PA 00605 USA
drariveravazquez@gmail.com

Rodriguez, Christina
University of North Carolina-Greensboro
Psychology
PO Box 26170
Greensboro, NC 27402 USA
c_rodriguez@uncg.edu

Rosenbaum, Alan
Northern Illinois University
Psychology
27647 Gerry Lane
Sycamore, IL 60178 USA
arosenbaum@niu.edu

Ross, Jody
Indiana Univ - Purdue Univ, Fort Wayne
Department of Psychology
2101 E Coliseum Blvd
Fort Wayne, IN 46805 USA
rossj@ipfw.edu

Roy Valerie
Universite Laval
School of social work
1030, avenue des Sciences-Humaines
Quebec city Canada
valerie.roy@svs.ulaval.ca

Ruff, Lanette
University of New Brunswick
Muriel McQueen Fergusson Centre
678 Windsor Street, PO Box 4400
Fredericton Canada
lruff@unb.ca

Sabina, Chiara
Penn State Harrisburg
Behavioral Sciences
777 W. Harrisburg Pike, Olmsted W311
Middletown, PA 17057 USA
sabina@psu.edu

Sabri, Bushra
University of Iowa
Department of Social Work
714 Westgate Ave, #82,
Iowa City, IA 52246 USA
bushrasabri@gmail.com

Salwen, Jessica
Stony Brook University
Psychology
234 Hallock Road
Stony Brook, NY 11790 USA
jessica.salwen@gmail.com

Santos, Nancy Dos
Yale University
Psychiatry
967 Asylm Avenue, Apt 11M
Hartford, CT 06105 USA
dossantosnancy@gmail.com

Sedlak, Andrea
Westat
Human Services Research
1650 Research Blvd
Rockville, MD 20850 USA
andreasedlak@westat.com

Shannon, Patrick
University of New Hampshire
Social Work
318 Pettee Hall
Durham, NH 03824 USA
Patrick.shannon@unh.edu

Shelton, Christopher
Nothern Illinios University
125 Presidents Blvd.
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
christopher.shelton@ymail.com

Shukla, Shashi
University of Delhi
Child Development
204, First Floor, Sector 28
Noida India
shashi.shukla1982@gmail.com

Simons, Ronald
University of Georgia
Sociology
Baldwin Hall
Athens, GA 30606 USA
rsimons@uga.edu

Keith Smith
RTI International
230W Monroe St
Suite 2100
Chicago, IL 60606
kesmith@rti.org

Smith Slep, Amy
State University of New York at Stony Brook
Department of Psychology
142 Psychology Bldg A
Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA
amy.slep@stonybrook.edu

Smyth, Katya
Full Frame Initiative
12 Main Street, Suite 1
Shelbure Falls, MA 01370 USA
katya@fullframeinitiative.org

Snarr, Jeffery
Stony Brook University
Psychology
Stony Brook University, Dept. of Psychology
Stony Brook, NY 11794 USA
Jeffery.Snarr@stonybrook.edu

Spangaro, Jo
University of New South Wales
Health and Community Medicine
University of New South Wales
Sydney Australia
j.spangaro@unsw.edu.au

Strachman Miller, Marjorie
Kansas State University
Family Studies and Human Services
108 Campus Creek Complex
Manhattan, KS 66502 USA
msmiller@ksu.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

Swan, Suzanne
University of South Carolina
Department of Psychology
1512 Pendleton St.
Columbia, SC 29205 USA
drsuzanne.swan@gmail.com

Taillieu, Tamara
University of Manitoba
Family Social Sciences
39 Point West Drive
Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada
umtailli@cc.umanitoba.ca

Tax, Corey
Safe Horizon
2 Lafayette Street, 21st Floor
New York, NY 10007 USA
ctax@safehorizon.org

Taylor, Catherine
Tulane University School of Public Health
Community Health Sciences
1440 Canal St. Suite 2301 TW19
New Orleans, LA 70112 USA
cathy.a.taylor@gmail.com

Thomasson, Ann
Sewanee, the Univ of the South
281 Edwards Street, Apt 7
New Haven, CT 06511 USA
ann.thomasson@yale.edu

Tierolf, Bas
VU University Amsterdam
Clinical Child and Family Studies
Van der Boechorststraat 1
Amsterdam Netherlands
b.tierolf@psy.vu.nl

Tiwari, Agnes
The University of Hong Kong, School of Nursin
4/F, William MW Mong Block
21, Sassoon Road, Pofulam
Hong Kong, China
afytiwar@hkucc.hku.hk

Trabold, Nicole
College at Brockport, SUNY
Social Work
55 St. Paul Blvd
Rochester, NY 14604 USA
ntrabold@brockport.edu

Tucker, Meagan
University of North Carolina at Greensboro
5425 Strasburg Dr
Greensboro, NC 27407 USA
mctucker@uncg.edu

Tung, Yuk-Ying
National Cheng Kung University
Institute of Education
No 1 University Road
Tainan City 701 ROC Taiwan
yytung@mail.ncku.edu.tw

Turner, Heather
University of New Hampshire
Sociology Dept/CCRC
126 Horton SSC
Durham, NH 03824 USA
haturner@cisunix.unh.edu

Ullman, Sarah E
University of Illinois-Chicago
Criminology, Law, & Justice (m/c 141)
1007 W Harrison St
Chicago, IL 60607 USA
seullman@uic.edu

Vameghi, Meroe
University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation
Social Welfare Research Group
518-Second Floor-15th Entrance-Faze3-
Ekbatan
Tehran, Iran
m_vameghi@yahoo.com

Wako, Etobssie
Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education
4770 Buford Highway NE, MS K-22
Atlanta, GA 30341 USA
ewako@cdc.gov

Walsh, Christine
University of Calgary
Faculty of Social Work
2500 University Drive NW
Calgary, Alberta, Canada
cwalsh@ucalgary.ca

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

Warren, Peter
University of South Carolina
Psychology
29 Kolob St.
Columbia, SC 29205 USA
warrenp@email.sc.edu

Weichsel, Rebecca
University of Central Florida
Sociology
4000 Central Florida Blvd
Orlando, FL 32816 USA
rweichse@mail.ucf.edu

Wells, Melissa
University of New Hampshire
Department of Social Work
239 Pettee Hall
Durham, NH 03824 USA
melissa.wells@unh.edu

Winstok, Zeev
University of Haifa
Faculty of Social Welfare & Health Science
Mount Carmel, Haifa 31905, Israel
Haifa 31905 Israel
zeevwin@research.haifa.ac.il

Wolak, Janis
University of New Hampshire
Crimes Against Children Research Center
10 West Edge Dr, Ste 106
Durham, NH 03824 USA
janis.wolak@unh.edu

Wong, Janet
The University of Hong Kong
School of Nursing
4/F William MW Mong Building, 21 Sassoon
Road
Pokfulam, Hong Kong, China
janetyh@hku.hk

Nicole Wyngarden
Northern Illinois University
Department of Psychology, N. Illinois Univ
DeKalb, IL 60115 USA
Arosenbaum@niu.edu

Zhu, Yuhong
The University of Hong Kong
Social Work and Social Administration
Pokfulam, Hong Kong
Hong Kong   China
yslxuan@gmail.com

SECTION G

Miscellaneous

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.
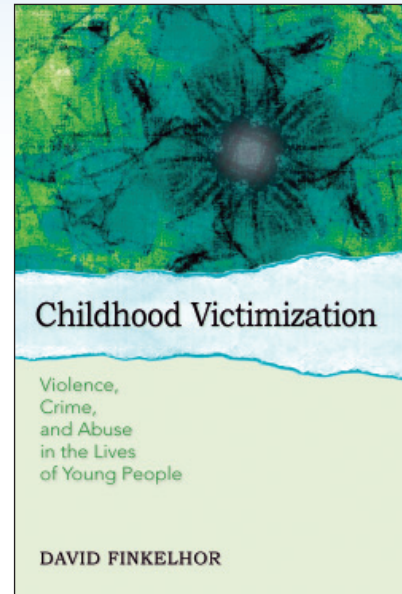
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"Dr. Finkelhor's *Childhood Victimization* is a brilliant, paradigm-shifting work filled with fresh insights into violence in the lives of children."

—John E.B. Myers, J.D.,
Distinguished Professor and Scholar,
University of the Pacific,
McGeorge School of Law

"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."

—James Garbarino,
PhD Director, Center for the
Human Rights of Children,
Loyola University Chicago

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

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Crimes against Children Research Center

The goal of the Crimes against Children Research Center (CCRC) is to combat crimes against children by providing high quality research and statistics to the public, policy makers, law enforcement personnel, and other child welfare practitioners. CCRC is concerned with research about both the nature of such crimes—including child abduction, homicide, rape, assault, and physical and sexual abuse—as well as their impact.

A Pressing Need for Knowledge

Children and adolescents have among the highest rates of conventional crime victimization and, in addition, suffer from some crimes—like sexual abuse and family abduction—specific to childhood. Despite enormous publicity about crime and youth, however, this high vulnerability is seldom mentioned. The disproportionate number of youthful offenders is much more widely recognized than the disproportionate number of victims.

- Youth 12-17 are two to three times more likely than adults to be the victims of an assault, robbery, or rape, according to the National Crime Victimization Survey[1].
- Nearly half of all rape victims are girls under the age of 18[2].
- Child protection agencies substantiate more than one million cases of child maltreatment annually[3].
- Children are three times more likely than adults to be seriously assaulted by members of their families[4].
- Children are subject to crimes not suffered by adults, such as child neglect, molestation, and family abduction.

Crimes against children also deserve special attention because of their different and potentially more severe consequences:

- The large number of crimes perpetrated against children by family members threatens the crucial formative environment of childhood by disrupting and distorting important family relationships.
- Victimization can derail normal, healthy child development. It can affect personality formation, have long-term mental health consequences and impact academic performance.
- Research has consistently shown that exposure to crime and violence places children at risk for serious delinquency.
- Because of their dependency, children can suffer irreparably when parents are traumatized by crime victimization and domestic violence.

Sexual victimization in childhood appears associated with an increase in the lifetime risk for virtually all categories of psychiatric disorder from 2 to 6 times, depending on the disorder.[5]

A Broad Domain of Concern

The CCRC is concerned with children and adolescents, from birth through age 17, and all their crime victimizations, both within and outside the family, both known and unknown to law enforcement. These include:

- Criminal acts as defined by law, such as sexual assault, abduction, theft, robbery, and aggravated assault against children
- Child abuse in all its forms—physical, sexual, emotional—and child neglect
- Child-to-child violence, such as peer and sibling assaults, which would be considered criminal if the parties were adults
- Indirect victimization, where children witness or are affected by the crime victimization of a family member or friend

Three times as many youth were concerned about being beaten up by peers as were concerned about being sexually abused, according to a survey of 2,000 children aged 10 to 16.[6]

[1] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)
[2] Kilpatrick (1992)
[3] NCANDS (1998)
[4] Straus & Gelles (1980)
[5] Stein et al (1988)
[6] Finkelhor & Dziuba-Leatherman (1995)

Assisting Law Enforcement

The investigation and prosecution of crimes involving children and adolescents pose special challenges for law enforcement—problems related to the immaturity of children, their vulnerability to intimidation, the prejudices of judges and juries, and the frequent involvement of family members as perpetrators.

The justice system has contact with juvenile victims in five main contexts, sometimes explicitly in the role of victim and sometimes in other roles:

• Young crime victims whose testimony is crucial in criminal investigations and prosecutions, including sexually and physically assaulted and abducted children, as well as children who witness domestic and street crimes

• Victims of child abuse and neglect involved in child protection actions

• Children exposed to domestic violence or family abductions, whose parents are involved with the criminal justice system

• Juvenile criminal offenders, who frequently have histories of crime and abuse victimization

• Juvenile status offenders, who also tend to have histories of crime and abuse victimization

The passage of young victims through the justice system at these various levels provides opportunities to identify them and provide them with help. The CCRC is committed to develop knowledge that will assist the creation of appropriate programs and policies for these young people.

Crimes against youth are less likely to be reported to the police, only 29 percent compared to 44 percent for crimes against adults.[7]

A Justice System Responsive to Child Victims

The Crimes against Children Research Center proposes four primary goals to comprise a comprehensive and feasible policy for child victims within the criminal justice system.

• Greater recognition of the extent of victimization among the children who come within the purview of the justice system by improved history taking, assessment, record keeping, and exchange of information

• Enhanced protection of child crime victims from continued victimization and from unnecessary trauma and discomfort associated with the workings of the justice system

• Universal rehabilitation of child crime victims through services and programs to aid in recovery and minimize long term effects on development

• Greater public accountability by evaluating the impact of the justice system's policies and programs on children

The CCRC Agenda

The Crimes against Children Research Center is undertaking a variety of important tasks to promote knowledge and improve strategies for preventing crimes against children and helping victims and families.

1. **Policy reports on key current issues**

   There is a pressing need for knowledgeable experts to summarize and disseminate research on key policy issues.

2. **National and local statistics on crimes against children**

   • The CCRC will promote the inclusion of data about crimes against child victims in all national crime statistics.

   • The CCRC will help generate child victimization data using the new National Incident Based Reporting System.

   • The CCRC will test ways in which crime victimization information for all children can be collected via self-report and caretaker report.

[7] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

3. Tools for practitioners and researchers

The CCRC will create, test, and disseminate developmentally appropriate screening instruments to assess exposure to crime and violence usable in both research and practice settings, such as school guidance offices, pediatric clinics, and battered women's shelters.

4. Promoting crime reporting and help-seeking

The CCRC is committed to developing strategies to promote reporting of crimes against children and the provision of services to child victims and their families.

5. Evaluating state-of-the-art prevention and intervention programs

Hundreds of programs to prevent child victimization have been created for schools and families. The CCRC will assist school administrators, law enforcement officials, and parents to select among effective programs.

6. Training practitioners and researchers

The CCRC will organize courses and workshops for law enforcement and child welfare practitioners, as well as fellowships for researchers and graduate students.

7. Monitoring and interpreting trends

The CCRC will draw attention to new developments and trends by publishing briefing papers, disseminating research, and discussing its implications.

Inflicted injuries, neglect, and criminal acts are responsible for the deaths of more than 2,000 children per year, and homicide is currently one of the five leading causes of child mortality in the US.[8]

CCRC History, Funding, and Staff

The Crimes against Children Research Center was created in 1998 at the University of New Hampshire. It grew out of and expands upon the work of the Family Research Laboratory, which has been devoted to the study of family violence and related topics since 1975. Associated with the Center is an internationally recognized group of experts who have published numerous books and articles concerning the incidence and impact of violence against children.

CCRC staff have contributed to many pioneering national crime studies, including:
• National Incidence Study of Missing, Abducted, Runaway, and Thrownaway Children
• National Family Violence Survey
• National Youth Victimization Prevention Survey
• National Survey of Sexual Abuse in Day Care

Initial funding for the CCRC was provided by the US Department of Justice, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The Center will also draw on funding from grants, individual gifts, revenues from publications and programs, and state and federal sources.

The CCRC is directed by David Finkelhor, who is also the Co-director of the Family Research Laboratory and Professor of Sociology at the University of New Hampshire. Dr. Finkelhor has been researching criminal violence against children since 1978 and is the author and editor of 10 books and more than 100 articles on the subject.

Youth are almost three times more likely than adults to have a crime related injury... Youth are also much more likely to face multiple assailants or to face armed assailants... There is little support for the idea that their victimizations are less serious than those of adults.[9]

[8] Finkelhor (1997)

[9] Hashima & Finkelhor (1999)

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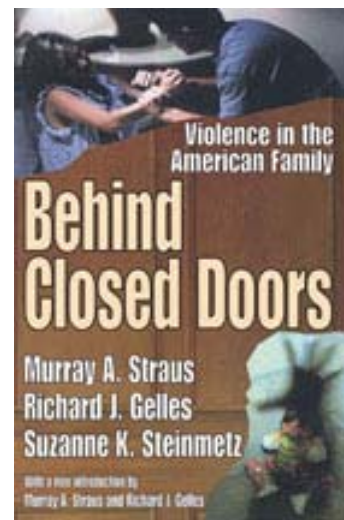
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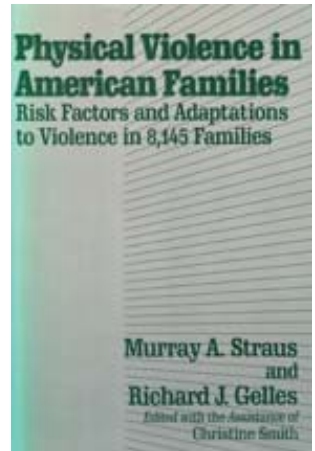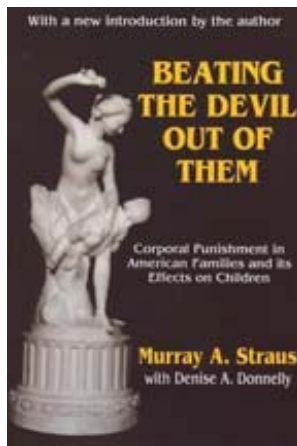
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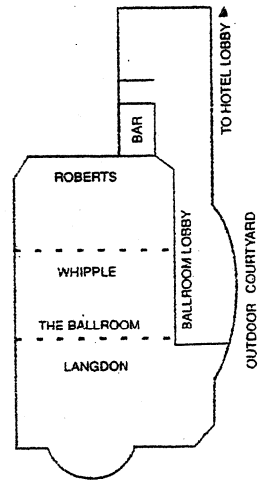
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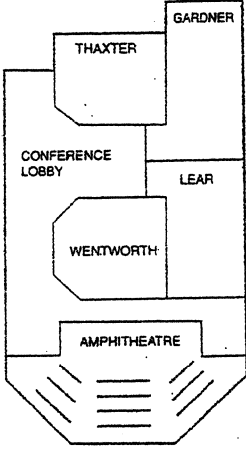**Toll-free** (U.S. only): 1-888-999-6778
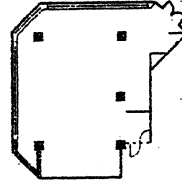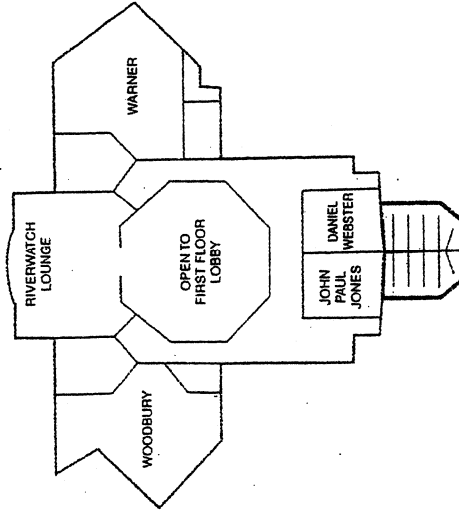**Tel:** (732) 445-1245
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