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Child Abuse

Wojciak AS, Butcher B, Conrad A, et. al.

Trends, Diagnoses, and Hospitalization Costs of Child Abuse and Neglect in the United States of America.

Int J Environ Res Public Health. 2021 Jul 16;18(14):7585.

PMID: [34300039](#)

Using a national database of hospital admissions, “The rate of child abuse or neglect hospitalizations did not vary significantly over the study period (1998-2016), which on average was 6.9 per 100,000 children annually. Males (53.0%), infants (age < 1; 47.3%), and young children (age 1-3; 24.2%) comprised most of the child maltreatment cases. Physical abuse was the most frequent type of maltreatment leading to hospitalization. Government insurance was the most common payer source, accounting for 77.3% of all child maltreatment hospitalizations, and costing 1.4 billion dollars from 2001-2016.”

Gewirtz-Meydan A, Finkelhor D.

Sexual Abuse and Assault in a Large National Sample of Children and Adolescents.

Child Maltreat. 2020 May;25(2):203-214. PMID: [31526040](#)

Data for the National Survey of Children's Exposure to Violence was collected via telephone interviews from youth themselves (ages 10-17) or caregivers (for children ages 0-9). “Results indicate most offenses are at the hands of other juveniles (76.7% for males and 70.1% for females), primarily acquaintances, and occurring more frequently for adolescents aged 14-17. Whereas girls are mostly abused by males (88.4%), boys are abused by both males (45.6%) and females (54.4%). In 15% of cases, penetration is part of the abuse. Victims report being very afraid in 37.5% of episodes. Among 10- to 17-year-olds, 66.3% of episodes are not reported to parents or any adult. Police reports occur for 19.1% of all cases.”

Walker-Descartes I, Hopgood G, Condado LV, Legano L. **Sexual Violence Against Children.**

Pediatr Clin North Am. 2021 Apr;68(2):427-436. PMID: [33678296](#)

Review article on sexual violence against children including commercial sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, child marriages, and female genital mutilation.

Crumm CE, Brown ECB, Thomas-Smith S, et. al.

Evaluation of an Emergency Department High-risk Bruising Screening Protocol.

Pediatrics. 2021 Apr;147(4):e2020002444. PMID: [33653877](#)

In a retrospective study of almost 50,000 children seen in a children's ED, high risk bruising was rarely found. However, when it was present in infants aged <6 months, unsuspected bone fracture was identified in 1/3; in children aged 6-48 months 1/4 of children were classified as likely or definite abuse. A high-risk bruise was defined as any bruise if aged <6 months or a bruise to the torso, ears, or neck if aged 6 to 48 months.

Shanahan ME, Austin AE, Berkoff MC.

Prevalence of Injuries Among Medicaid Enrolled Infants Prior to Child Abuse and Neglect.

Child Maltreat. 2021 Jul 28:10775595211031651. PMID: [34319172](#)

From Medicaid data from four states, 30.6% of infants diagnosed with maltreatment were previously diagnosed with an injury. Among infants with a maltreatment diagnosis and a prior injury, 84% had at least one well-child visit preceding the injury, indicating opportunities for prevention.

Heilmann A, Mehay A, Watt RG, et. al.

Physical punishment and child outcomes: a narrative review of prospective studies.

Lancet. 2021 Jul 24;398(10297):355-364. PMID: [34197808](#)

From a research review, physical punishment of children consistently predicts increases in child behaviour problems over time, is not associated with positive outcomes over time, increases the risk of involvement with child protective services, associations between physical punishment and detrimental child outcomes are robust across child and parent characteristics, and there is some evidence of a dose-response relationship.

Karni-Visel Y, Hershkowitz I, Hershkowitz F, et. al.
Increased risk for child maltreatment in those with developmental disability.

Res Dev Disabil. 2020 Nov;106:103763. PMID: [32957007](#)
From a data review of almost 60,000 Israeli children, after adjusting for sociodemographic variables, child maltreatment was 6.2 times higher among children with disabilities.

Rudd KL, Doan SN, Yates TM.

The physical health costs of positive adaptation to childhood adversity.

J Health Psychol. 2021 Aug;26(9):1324-1338. PMID: [31495222](#)

For 250 6 year-old-children re-evaluated at age 8, “although resilience buffered physically abused children from internalizing [mood] problems, it also predicted more physical illness ...efforts to mobilize an adaptive response in contexts of adversity may exact a cost on physical well-being.”

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Jenkins NDM, Rogers EM, Banks NF, et. al.

Childhood psychosocial stress is linked with impaired vascular endothelial function, lower SIRT1, and oxidative stress in young adulthood.

Am J Physiol Heart Circ Physiol. 2021 Sep 1;321(3):H532-H541. PMID: [34328346](#)

For 42 otherwise healthy 21-year-old women, various tests on their blood vessels showed that those with ACE+ (vs. no ACEs) had certain kinds of impairment of blood vessel function that would increase susceptibility to the risk of high blood pressure and heart disease.

Ciciolla L, Shreffler KM, Tiemeyer S.

Maternal Childhood Adversity as a Risk for Perinatal Complications and NICU Hospitalization.

J Pediatr Psychol. 2021 Jul 20;jsab027. PMID: [34304270](#)
For 164 women followed during pregnancy, women with severe ACEs exposure (6+ ACEs) had 4 times the odds of reporting at least one adverse infant outcome, almost 9 times the odds of reporting a neonatal ICU admission, and 4 times the odds of reporting at least one maternal perinatal outcome.

Li Y, Herbell K, Bloom T, Sharps P, Bullock LFC.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Mental Health among Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence.

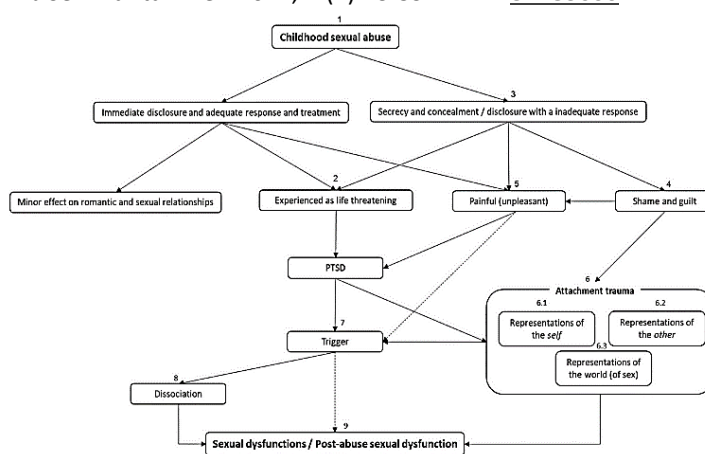
Issues Ment Health Nurs. 2020 Sep;41(9):785-791. PMID: [32401637](#)

For a group of women with recent experience of IPV, “Over 70% of women reported parental separation or divorce, over 40% reported childhood sexual assault, and around 40% had a mother who was treated violently. Childhood physical abuse and sexual assault were associated with more severe posttraumatic stress disorder or depressive symptoms. Comprehensive interventions that address not only the effects of IPV but also the enduring effects of ACEs are needed to promote mental health for survivors of IPV.”

Gewirtz-Meydan A, Ofir-Lavee S.

Addressing Sexual Dysfunction After Childhood Sexual Abuse.

J Sex Marital Ther. 2021;47(1):43-59. PMID: [32783606](#)



Adolescents

Forster M, Rogers CJ, Rainisch B, et. al.

Adverse Childhood Experiences and Intimate Partner Violence; Findings From a Community Sample of Hispanic Young Adults.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug 3;8862605211035881. PMID: [34344225](#)

For 1273 Southern California Hispanic youths, “At age 22, participants with 1-3 and ≥4 ACE were overrepresented in all IPV behaviors and had higher risk of verbal and physical victimization and perpetration compared to their peers with no ACE. By age 24, respondents with a history of ≥4 ACE were at significantly greater risk for escalating IPV behaviors...These findings highlight the importance of investing in coordinated efforts to develop strategies that help young people cope with the downstream effects of early life adversity.”

McLachlan K, Flannigan K, Temple V, Unsworth K, Cook JL. **Difficulties in Daily Living Experienced by Adolescents, Transition-Aged Youth, and Adults With Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder.**

Alcohol Clin Exp Res. 2020 Aug;44(8):1609-1624. PMID: [32472600](#)

Adolescents, transition-aged youth, and adults with prenatal alcohol exposure “presented with high rates of difficulties in daily living, including independent living support needs (63%), alcohol misuse (38%), other substance misuse (46%), employment problems (37%), legal problems with offending (30%), assisted or sheltered housing (21%), school disruption (18%), legal problems with victimization (4%), and incarceration (3%)... signaling a high level of service needs.”

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Conway LJ, Cook F, Cahir P, et. al.

Children's language abilities at age 10 and exposure to intimate partner violence in early childhood: Results of an Australian prospective pregnancy cohort study.

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Jan;111:104794. PMID: [33160647](#)

For 615 Australian mothers and their first-born children, even after controlling for maternal depression, “children whose mothers experienced IPV during the child's first four years had poorer language skills in middle childhood than children whose mothers did not experience IPV...poor child language skills are associated with adverse outcomes across the lifespan including academic under-achievement and mental health problems.”

Schubert EC.

Supporting Children Who Experience Domestic Violence: Evaluating the Child Witness to Domestic Violence Program.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug 3;8862605211035874. PMID: [34344209](#)

A 12-week, replicable group intervention “Child Witness to Domestic Violence” promoted healing and well-being among children and parents exposed to DV, with less child hyperactivity, fewer negative emotional symptoms, fewer behavioral difficulties, and higher maternal hope.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Wilson M, Spike E, Karystianis G, Butler T.

Nonfatal Strangulation During Domestic Violence Events in New South Wales: Prevalence and Characteristics Using Text Mining Study of Police Narratives.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Sep 28;10778012211025993. PMID: [34581646](#)

Using data mining on 182,949 police reports of DV events in New South Wales, non-fatal strangulation (NFS) occurred in 3.8%. NFS was associated with the presence of another injury as well as perpetrator threatens to kill the victim.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Rasmussen V, Steel Z, Spangaro J, Torok M.

Investigating the prevalence of intimate partner violence victimisation in women presenting to the emergency department in suicidal crisis.

Emerg Med Australas. 2021 Aug;33(4):703-710. PMID: [33522097](#)

Of 563 women presenting to 6 Australian emergency departments with a suicide attempt or suicide crisis, 36% reported IPV exposure in the 18 months prior, and 25% lifetime exposure. Less than half of the women with IPV exposure were asked about this by emergency personnel.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Liu PJ, Ross L.

Adult Protective Services Training: A Brief Report on the State of the Nation.

J Elder Abuse Negl. 2021 Jan-Feb;33(1):82-95. PMID: [33172354](#)

“This brief report summarizes Adult Protective Services training provided to workers across the nation, using survey results from the National Adult Protective Services Association (NAPSA). Although most states delivered training that covered some learning objectives of NAPSA's 23 core competency training modules, there was a wide variation with some states training workers on all 23 topics, while some states did not provide training on any of the core modules. Having a well-trained APS workforce possessing core competencies to perform the job should be federal and state agencies' goal.”

Sweileh WM.

Global Research Activity on Elder Abuse: A Bibliometric Analysis (1950-2017).

J Immigr Minor Health. 2021 Feb;23(1):79-87. PMID: [32488667](#)

“From an analysis of elder abuse research, “The annual number of publications showed a fluctuating pattern in the past four decades. Publications on elder abuse originated mainly from Northern America and Western Europe. International research collaboration on elder abuse was relatively low. The mean number of authors per document was 1.4. The Journal of Elder Abuse and Neglect published almost one third of the retrieved documents. Rush University was the most active institution and Professor Dong, X.Q. was the most active author in this field. The most frequently encountered keywords were risk factors, prevalence, intervention, prevention, dementia, and nursing homes. Physical abuse was the most common type of elder abuse studied followed by psychological and financial abuse. Elder abuse is under-researched and of limited priority in most world regions.”

Halphen JM, Solis CF, Burnett J.

A statewide elder mistreatment virtual assessment program: Legal, ethical, and practical issues.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2021 Oct;69(10):2759-2765. PMID: [34409587](#)

“Telecommunication-assisted forensic assessments of capacity and mistreatment by geriatricians with expertise in elder abuse and self-neglect are helping to meet the demand for forensic services for Adult Protective Services (APS) clients in remote and underserved areas of Texas...The structure of the arrangement is important for the success of the program. Legal, ethical, and practical considerations are discussed.”

Budd KM, Liddic MA.

Incidents of Sexual Assault Against Older Adults: A Comparison Study.

Sex Abuse. 2021 Sep;33(6):654-677. PMID: [32674658](#)

Using national sexual assault data, “incidents involving an older woman, relative to a middle-age and/or younger woman, were significantly more likely to involve stranger perpetrators, occur at a private location, and involve additional violent crime or property crime. Incidents involving an older man, relative to a middle-age and/or younger man, were significantly more likely to involve offenders of more than one sex, older offenders, stranger perpetrators, and additional violent crime or property crime.”

LGBTQ Concerns

Schuyler AC, Klemmer C, Mamey MR, et. al.

Experiences of Sexual Harassment, Stalking, and Sexual Assault During Military Service Among LGBT and Non-LGBT Service Members.

J Trauma Stress. 2020 Jun;33(3):257-266. PMID: [32216140](#)

Of 227 LGBT active service members, “Victimization was common among LGBT service members, including sexual harassment (80.7% LGB, 83.9% transgender), stalking (38.6% LGB, 30.4% transgender), and sexual assault (25.7% LGB, 30.4% transgender).”

Biedermann SV, Asmuth J, Schröder J, et. al.

Childhood adversities are common among trans people and associated with adult depression and suicidality.

J Psychiatr Res. 2021 Sep;141:318-324. PMID: [34304035](#)

From a survey of trans individuals from four German health-care centers, 93% reported childhood adversities, with over 30% reporting severe to extreme childhood adversities. 70% reported bullying by peers. Adversities were associated with increased risk for adult depression and suicidality.

Race/Cultural Concerns

Golden SH.

The contribution of structural racism to metabolic health disparities in the USA.

Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol. 2021 Aug;9(8):478-480. PMID: [34216542](#)

Review of the history of racism in diabetes care, with subsequent detrimental effects on patient health and lingering health provider prejudices.

Bell S, Deen JF, Fuentes M, et. al.

Caring for American Indian and Alaska Native Children and Adolescents.

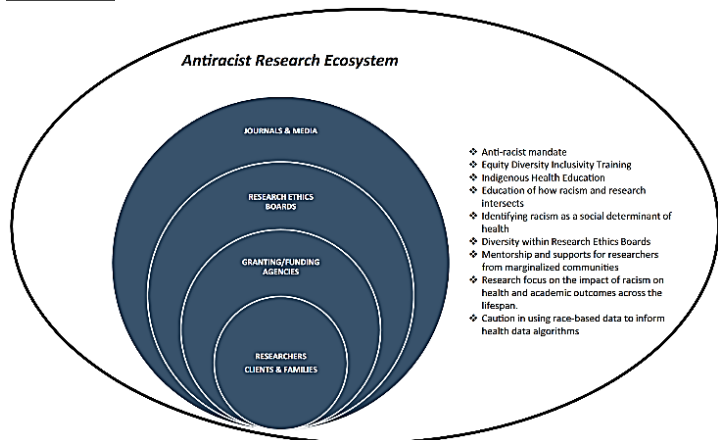
Pediatrics. 2021 Apr;147(4):e2021050498. PMID: [33753539](#)

“This policy statement examines the inequitable disease burden observed in AI/AN youth, with a focus on toxic stress, mental health, and issues related to suicide and substance use disorder, risk of and exposure to injury and violence in childhood, obesity and obesity-related cardiovascular risk factors and disease, foster care, and the intersection of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and Two-Spirit and AI/AN youth.”

Smile S, Williams A.

A time to act: Anti-racist paediatric research.

Paediatr Child Health. 2021 May 22;26(5):276-278. PMID: [34326909](#)



Garza AD, Franklin CA, Goodson A.

Police Response to Latina Immigrant Intimate Partner Violence Victims: A Qualitative Analysis.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug 17:8862605211037980. PMID: [34399636](#)

Assessing a sample of incident reports from a large urban police department, police response to Latina immigrant IPV victims involved issues of cultural coercive control by the perpetrator, language barriers for victims, personal and institutional barriers to victim participation, case clearance efforts putting the onus on the victim, and uneven provision of service referrals and advocate involvement.

Sexual Assault

Henninger AL, Iwasaki M, Carlucci ME, Lating JM.

Reporting Sexual Assault: Survivors' Satisfaction With Sexual Assault Response Personnel.

Violence Against Women. 2020 Sep;26(11):1362-1382. PMID: [31339469](#)

Of 460 female sexual assault survivors from an online survey regarding their experiences with response personnel, "overall satisfaction was accounted for by four personnel behaviors: respectful treatment, clearly explained procedures, believed their stories, and demonstrated cultural sensitivity. Policy implications and suggestions for future research are discussed."

Campe MI.

College Campus Sexual Assault and Female Students With Disabilities.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug;36(15-16):NP7971-NP7996. PMID: [30943828](#)

From a study of almost 23,000 college students, disability status produced significantly greater increased odds for sexual assault than other commonly cited risk factors such as binge drinking, drug use, or Greek affiliation. "Female students with disabilities were over 100% more likely to experience completed assaults, attempted assaults, and relationship assaults compared to female students without disabilities."

Tarzia L.

"It Went to the Very Heart of Who I Was as a Woman": The Invisible Impacts of Intimate Partner Sexual Violence.

Qual Health Res. 2021 Jan;31(2):287-297. PMID: [33118450](#)

In-depth interviews with 38 women who experienced intimate partner sexual violence revealed the "invisible impacts" on mental health, trust, dehumanization, sexuality and relationships.

Högbeck I, Möller A.

Female sexual function six months after sexual assault: post-traumatic stress disorder strongest risk factor for impaired function.

J Sex Marital Ther. 2021 Aug 2:1-9. PMID: [34338163](#)

For 73 Swedish women seen 6 months following an emergency rape clinic visit for sexual assault (out of 136 women in the study), 60% reported impaired sexual function, which was associated with a 5.7 times increased odds of a diagnosis of PTSD and 4.6 times increased odds of moderate-severe depression.

Human Trafficking

Basu P, Doshi V, Malinow A, Huang J, Kivlahan C, Mann L.

Recognizing and intervening in child sex trafficking.

J Fam Pract. 2021 Jan-Feb;70(1):29-34. PMID: [33600511](#)

General review article for primary care.

Safety plan guideline for survivors of sex trafficking

What to do	What not to do
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assess current risk level and immediate safety concerns. Consider the safety of other health care providers and staff. Help the survivor create strategies for avoiding or reducing the threat of harm by offering website URLs, phone numbers, and safety plans. Honor requests for confidentiality unless there is an immediate risk to safety. Call the National Human Trafficking Resource Center (888-373-7888) alone or with the survivor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contact the police on all suspected patients. Label survivors as prostitutes or sex workers. Seek out the survivor's trafficker. Threaten to contact parents/family. Involve multiple other clinicians in care. Ignore mandatory reporting laws.

Fraleigh HE, Aronowitz T.

Obtaining Exposure and Depth of Field: School Nurses "Seeing" Youth Vulnerability to Trafficking.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug;36(15-16):7547-7573. PMID: [30879385](#)

"Through the voices of survivors and school nurses in our study, we were able to identify factors that increase the risk of youth trafficking and explain how school nurses might identify youth at risk of being trafficked in schools."

Perpetrators

Fowler KA, Leavitt RA, Betz CJ, Yuan K, Dahlberg LL.

Examining differences between mass, multiple, and single-victim homicides to inform prevention: findings from the National Violent Death Reporting System.

Inj Epidemiol. 2021 Aug 9;8(1):49. PMID: [34365969](#)

Using data from 2003-2017 with 35 states, District of Columbia and Puerto Rico, mass homicides (4+ deaths) more often had female, child, and non-Hispanic white victims than other homicide types, more than 1/3 related to IPV, 1/3 of perpetrators had suicidal thoughts/behaviors noted in the time leading up to the incident, and more often used semi-automatic firearms.

Police and Court Systems

Lovell RE, Singer M, Flannery DJ, McGuire MJ.

The case for "investigate all": Assessing the cost-effectiveness of investigating no CODIS hit cases in a sexual assault kit initiative.

J Forensic Sci. 2021 Jul;66(4):1316-1328. PMID: [33650102](#)

From a jurisdiction that tested and investigated 5165 previously never tested sexual assault kits, "cost savings to the community was \$26.48 million dollars after the the inclusion of tangible and intangible costs for future sexual assaults averted through convictions, of which \$9.99 million was from also investigating no CODIS hit cases...illustrates the cost-effectiveness of investigating no CODIS hits cases and supports an 'investigate all' approach."

Fedock G, Darcy KM, Kubiak S.

"He Acted as If He Owned Me": An Exploratory Case Study Analysis of Correctional Staff Sexual Misconduct Against Women on Parole.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Sep;27(11):2000-2020. PMID: [34170756](#)

"While the Prison Rape Elimination Act focuses on sexual victimization in correctional settings, staff-perpetrated sexual misconduct against women under community-based correctional supervision has received little attention...Women described staff's misuse of power...Officers used their status to gain access to women, applied individualized tactics with promises and threats, and controlled when the abuse ended. Practices and policies are needed to build safety for women under community-based correctional supervision."

Kumar S, Singh P.

Proteomics: A prospective new tool in forensic investigations.

Forensic Sci Rev. 2021 Jul;33(2):145-150. PMID: [34247145](#)

"DNA, being a very fragile molecule, can be easily damaged and contaminated. It can be very challenging to find enough DNA in an investigation to really make a breakthrough in certain types of evidence samples...This is where proteomics, the modern concept of protein analysis, steps in. By observing the amino acid sequence of protein fragments, researchers can work backward to conclude the DNA sequence."

Karadayı S, Arasoglu T, Akmayan İ, Karadayı B.

Assessment of the exclusion potential of suspects by using microbial signature in sexual assault cases.

Forensic Sci Int. 2021 Aug;325:110886. PMID: [34192646](#)

Examination of the microbiome (types and proportions of diverse bacteria) of the saliva transmitted to the skin of a sexual assault victim as a forensic tool "may have the potential to determine the offender of the incident among the suspects or to reduce the number of suspects."

Providers

Langenderfer-Magruder L, Olson C, Wilke DJ, Alven L.

RISE Up: Facilitating Frontline Responder Collaboration on Co-Occurring Child Welfare and Intimate Partner Violence Cases.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug;36(15-16):7067-7089. PMID: [30827165](#)

Authors propose "a conceptual model of IPV collaboration among frontline workers that promotes institutional empathy through a cumulative building of communication, rapport, appreciation for teamwork, and consistent understanding of case processes: The Responder Institutional Empathy (RISE) model of collaboration."

Forkey H, Szilagyi M, Kelly ET, et. al.

Trauma-Informed Care.

Pediatrics. 2021 Jul 26:e2021052580. PMID: [34312292](#)
Thorough review article. "Research in genetics, neuroscience, and epidemiology all provide evidence that these traumatic experiences have effects at the molecular, cellular, and organ level, with consequences on physical, emotional, developmental, and behavioral health across the life span. Trauma-informed care translates that science to inform and improve pediatric care and outcomes."

Duffee J, Szilagyi M, Forkey H, et. al.

Trauma-Informed Care in Child Health Systems.

Pediatrics. 2021 Jul 26:e2021052579. PMID: [34312294](#)
"This policy statement summarizes what policy makers, legislators, and health care organizations need to consider in terms of infrastructure, resources, and financial support to facilitate the integration of TIC principles into all pediatric points of care. The accompanying clinical report describes the elements of TIC in the direct care of children, adolescents, and families and covers the spectrum from prevention to treatment."

American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists' Committee on Health Care for Underserved Women.

Caring for Patients Who Have Experienced Trauma: ACOG Committee Opinion, Number 825.

Obstet Gynecol. 2021 Apr 1;137(4):e94-e99. PMID: [33759830](#)
"It is important for obstetrician-gynecologists and other health care practitioners to recognize the prevalence and effect of trauma on patients and the health care team and incorporate trauma-informed approaches to delivery of care...A number of health effects that may be associated with trauma are seen frequently in obstetrics and gynecology, including chronic pelvic pain, sexually transmitted infections, unintended pregnancy, conflicted feelings about pregnancy and sexuality, and difficulty with infant attachment postpartum. Obstetrician-gynecologists should become familiar with the trauma-informed model of care and strive to universally implement a trauma-informed approach across all levels of their practice with close attention to avoiding stigmatization and prioritizing resilience."

Burton CW, Carlyle KE.

Increasing Screening for IPV and Reproductive Coercion: Understanding Provider Motivations.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Sep;27(11):1913-1929. PMID: [33263257](#)

"Barriers to screening have been well-described in the literature; however, little attention has been

paid to the factors that motivate providers to carry out screenings...Patient-related, provider-related, and work setting factors were identified" including perception of vulnerability of at-risk groups, long-term impact on lives of patients and their children, risk perception, professional values, and outcome expectations.

Grillo AR, Danitz SB, Dichter ME, et. al.

Strides Toward Recovery From Intimate Partner Violence: Elucidating Patient-Centered Outcomes to Optimize a Brief Counseling Intervention for Women.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug;36(15-16):NP8431-NP8453. PMID: [30994401](#)

Women who had experienced IPV gave feedback on what they desired in an IPV counseling intervention – increased feelings of empowerment; self-esteem; social connectedness; knowledge across domains of IPV including warning signs, effects on mental and physical health for self and children; and action and goal setting.

Stylianou AM, Hoge GL.

Transitioning Out of an Urban Domestic Violence Emergency Shelter: Voices of Survivors.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Sep;27(11):1957-1979. PMID: [32909534](#)

Interviews with 27 DV shelter residents transitioning out of the shelter discuss risks, challenges, and stressors including "the successes and challenges of their transition experience, the risks and protections of housing, and lessons learned from navigating shelter life."

van Gelder N, Ligthart S, Ten Elzen J, et. al.

"If I'd Had Something Like SAFE at the Time, Maybe I Would've Left Him Sooner."-Essential Features of eHealth Interventions for Women Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence: A Qualitative Study.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug 6:8862605211036108. PMID: [34355982](#)

Groups of survivors, survivor-professionals and professionals each had different perspectives on the priorities of an eHealth intervention on IPV. "The experiences of professionals and survivors highlight a broad range of needs and potential obstacles for eHealth interventions. Consideration of these findings could improve the client-centeredness of existing and future (online) interventions."

Prevention

Hustedde C.

Adverse Childhood Experiences.

Prim Care. 2021 Sep;48(3):493-504. PMID: [34311853](#)

General review article.

Preventing ACEs	
Strategy	Approach
Strengthen economic supports to families	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthening household financial security • Family-friendly work policies
Promote social norms that protect against violence and adversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public education campaigns • Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment • Bystander approaches • Men and boys as allies in prevention
Ensure a strong start for children	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early childhood home visitation • High-quality child care • Preschool enrichment with family engagement
Teach skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social-emotional learning • Safe dating and healthy relationship skill programs • Parenting skills and family relationship approaches
Connect youth to caring adults and activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mentoring programs • After-school programs
Intervene to lessen immediate and long-term harms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enhanced primary care • Victim-centered services • Treatment to lessen the harms of ACEs • Treatment to prevent problem behavior and future involvement in violence • Family-centered treatment for substance use disorders

Sadjadi M, Blanchard L, Brülle R, Bonell C.

Barriers and facilitators to the implementation of Health-Promoting School programmes targeting bullying and violence: a systematic review.

Health Educ Res. 2021 Jul 27:cyab029. PMID: [34312670](#)

In a review of school interventions to reduce bullying, aggression or violence, “Factors that enable implementation were related to programme characteristics and stakeholder buy-in, including support from leadership, teachers, students and parents. Good communication and staff climate were important. Interventions were better implemented when they framed health promotion as a core school business, were supported by a national policy, used local data to show need and effectiveness and provided high-quality, pragmatic and accessible staff training.”

Duong HT.

Childhood Experiences and Attitudes toward Corporal Punishment: The Mediating Role of Perceived Efficacy of Alternative Discipline Strategies among Low-income Black, Hispanic, and White Parents.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug 3:8862605211035879. PMID: [34344224](#)

From an online survey of 230 low income Black, Hispanic and White parents, for Hispanic and White parents low perceived efficacy of alternative discipline strategies was associated with more favorable attitudes toward corporal punishment; authors urge public education campaigns to consider efficacy messages.

Researchers

Sabri B, Lee J, Saha J.

Conducting Intervention Research With Immigrant Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: Barriers and Facilitators of Recruitment and Retention.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug 3:8862605211035866. PMID: [34344214](#)

“Researchers often face numerous barriers in recruiting and retaining immigrant survivors of IPV in intervention research.” From interviews with diverse immigrant women, “Participants identified barriers to recruitment such as fear of being judged, lack of familiarity with the recruiter, normalcy of abuse in some cultures, undocumented status, and fear related to legal implications of reporting IPV. Barriers to study retention included lack of motivation, time burden related to study participation, and emotional strain with recounting abuse experience. Participants also shared strategies to facilitate recruitment and retention such as engaging with the community, forming partnerships with domestic violence organizations, using recruiters with similar background and experiences as potential participants, using snowball sampling strategies, recruiting in locations frequently visited by immigrant survivors, providing adequate incentives, ensuring confidentiality, educating survivors about IPV, and conducting periodic check-ins throughout the study period.”

Other of Interest

Dallam S, Hamilton M, Glocker S.

Survey of the Written Child Protection Policies of the 32 U.S. Archdioceses.

J Child Sex Abus. 2021 Jul 29:1-21. PMID: [34323665](#)

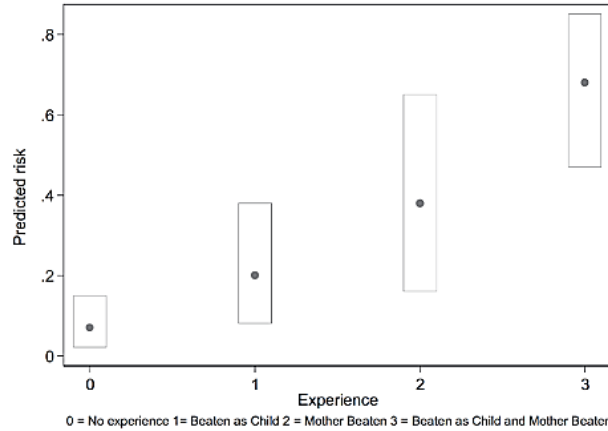
From a review of written policies from 32 US archdioceses, “We found 14 distinct policies spread across the archdioceses which fit into four general categories or domains: (1) Prevention of Child Sexual Abuse; (2) Detection and Reporting of Abuse; (3) Response to Victims; and (4) Investigational Process and Response to Allegations of Abuse...The variation and inconsistencies across multiple archdioceses within the U.S. reveal the need for the Catholic Church to establish evidence-based standards on appropriately and effectively addressing child sexual abuse within its dioceses.”

Bjarnegård E, Brounéus K, Melander E.

Violent Boyhoods, Masculine Honor Ideology, and Political Violence: Survey Findings From Thailand.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Aug;36(15-16):7136-7160. PMID: [30827140](#)

In this study of male political activists in Thailand, “the male political activists who were beaten or who saw their mother being beaten during childhood were much more likely to use violence for political purposes...Family-of-origin-violence may lead to an increased risk of participating in political violence due to the diffusion of masculine honor ideology and violence norms, whereby violence is seen as a just, appropriate, and masculine response to conflict.” [Graph show risk of political violence given childhood violence experience.]



Giano Z, Williams A, Hankey C, Merrill R, Lisnic R, Herring A.

Forty Years of Research on Predictors of Homelessness.

Community Ment Health J. 2020 May;56(4):692-709. PMID: [31858333](#)

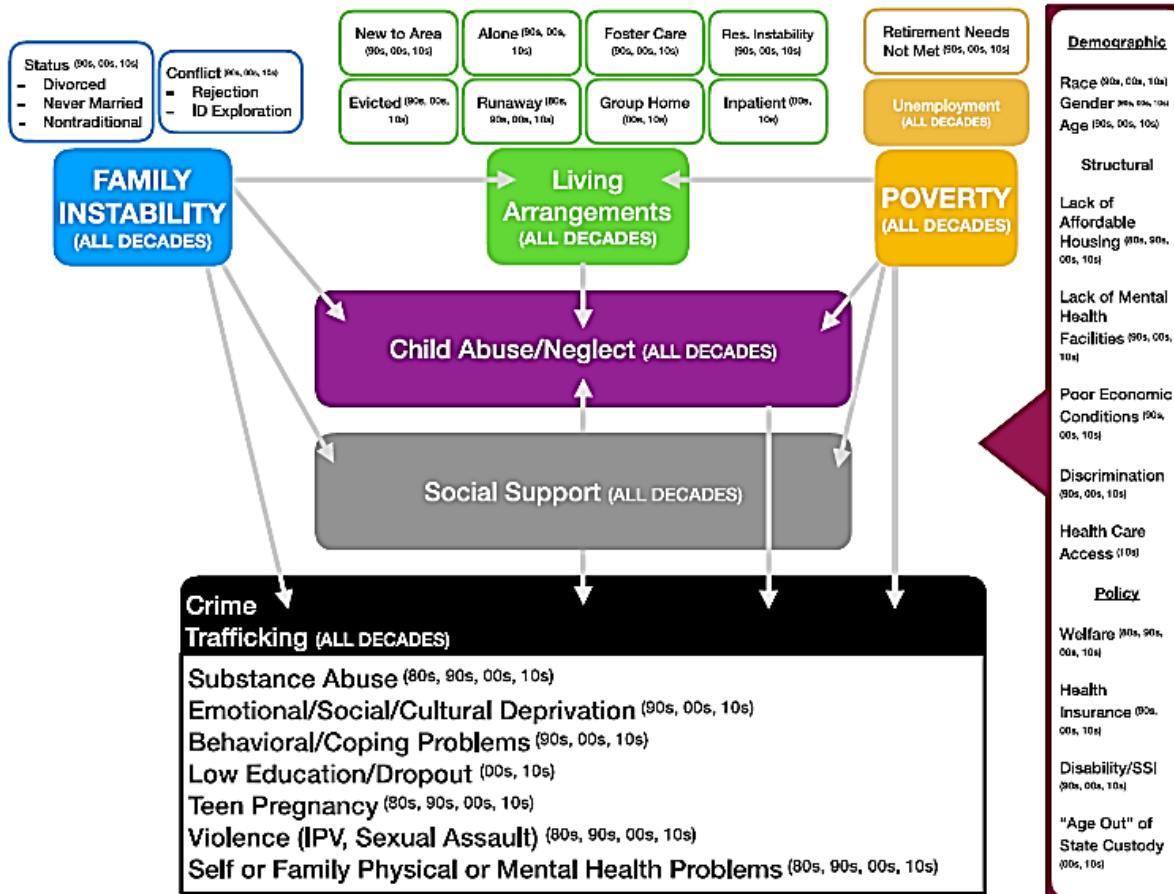


Fig. 2 Conceptual model of relationships between predictors of homelessness