

ABUSE RESEARCH

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Child Abuse

Palusci VJ, Covington TM.

Child maltreatment deaths in the U.S. National Child Death Review Case Reporting System.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):25-36. PMID: [24094272](#)

During 2005-2009 the US national Child Death Review Case Reporting System reported 49,946 child deaths from 23 states, of which there were 2285 cases due to child maltreatment. Over 1/2 of maltreatment cases were due to neglect and 30% abusive head trauma. "Child death review teams implemented 109 actions or strategies which could be aggregated to create insights into prevention."

Douglas EM, Mohn BL.

Fatal and non-fatal child maltreatment in the US: an analysis of child, caregiver, and service utilization with the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data Set.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):42-51. PMID: [24268379](#)

Using a US national dataset, compared to non-fatally maltreated children, fatally maltreated children were more likely to be younger, live with both their parents, experience more financial and housing instability, and their families were less likely to have utilized social services (unable to tell whether services not offered or offered and rejected).

Drury SS, Mabile E, Brett ZH, et. al.

The association of telomere length with family violence and disruption.

Pediatrics. 2014 Jul;134(1):e128-37. PMID: [24936002](#)

For 80 New Orleans children ages 5-15, family instability, defined as the child experiencing family violence, suicide or incarceration, was associated for girls only with shorter telomere length. [Telomere length is a marker of DNA health and "has been hypothesized to be a lasting biological indicator of exposure to early adversity and potentially predictive of negative health outcomes throughout the life course."]

Peterson C, Xu L, Florence C, et. al.

The medical cost of abusive head trauma in the United States.

Pediatrics. 2014 Jul;134(1):91-9. PMID: [24936000](#)

Calculated cost of childhood abusive head trauma (excluding nonmedical costs such as special education) in the four years subsequent to initial diagnosis was estimated to be \$47,952 due to increased rates of inpatient and outpatient visits and medications.

Campbell AM, Hibbard R.

More than Words: The Emotional Maltreatment of Children.

Pediatr Clin North Am. 2014 Oct;61(5):959-970. PMID: [25242708](#)

"Emotional maltreatment may be the most complex, prevalent, and damaging form of child maltreatment and can occur simultaneously with other forms of abuse. Children in the first few years of life seem to be at the greatest risk of suffering the most negative outcomes."

Shenk CE, Putnam FW, Rausch JR, Peugh JL, Noll JG.

A longitudinal study of several potential mediators of the relationship between child maltreatment and posttraumatic stress disorder symptoms.

Dev Psychopathol. 2014 Feb;26(1):81-91. PMID: [24444173](#)

In comparing a variety of stress-related factors in a group of 51 maltreated children and a control group, maltreated children who initially avoided painful private thoughts or memories after the abuse were significantly more likely to develop a range of PTSD symptoms 1 year later.

Horwitz SM, Hurlburt MS, Heneghan A, et. al.

Persistence of mental health problems in very young children investigated by US child welfare agencies.

Acad Pediatr. 2013 Nov-Dec;13(6):524-30. PMID: [24238678](#)

From a national survey, children aged 12-18 months were assessed as to social and emotional mental health. 18 months later, those children with initial high mental health difficulties or depressed caregivers were highly more likely to have a continuing high level of mental health difficulties. Only 15.8% of the children and/or their caregivers in the high risk group received any mental health or parenting services.

Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Husarewycz MN, El-Gabalawy R, Logsetty S, Sareen J.

The association between number and type of traumatic life experiences and physical conditions in a nationally representative sample.

Gen Hosp Psychiatry. 2014 Jan-Feb;36(1):26-32. PMID: [24183489](#)

From a large (34,653) US survey of non-incarcerated adults age 20 and older, and controlling for mental health disorders including PTSD, a lifetime history of traumatic injury or witnessing trauma was significantly associated with past year cardiovascular and gastrointestinal diseases, diabetes and arthritis.

Suderman M, Borghol N, Pappas JJ, et. al.

Childhood abuse is associated with methylation of multiple loci in adult DNA.

BMC Med Genomics. 2014 Mar 11;7:13. PMID: [24618023](#)

For 40 males age 45 both with and without a history of childhood abuse, abuse was associated with a wide range of methylation of DNA sites, the pattern of which had little overlap with the pattern of methylation due to socioeconomic forces. [DNA can be modified by chemical compounds called methyl groups – methylation - which can sit on genes and turn them on or off.]

Lim L, Radua J, Rubia K.

Gray matter abnormalities in childhood maltreatment: a voxel-wise meta-analysis.

Am J Psychiatry. 2014 Aug 1;171(8):854-63. PMID: [24781447](#)

Comparing multiple studies totaling 331 children, adolescents and adults who had all experienced childhood maltreatment to a 362 person multi-age control group, certain consistent brain changes were found in the maltreated group that related to areas of affect (emotion and mood) and cognitive control (also known as executive function and relates to abilities such as working memory, problem solving and planning).

Lueger-Schuster B, Kantor V, Weindl D, et. al.

Institutional abuse of children in the Austrian Catholic Church: types of abuse and impact on adult survivors' current mental health.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):52-64. PMID: [24018068](#)

In a survey of 448 Austrian survivors of institutional abuse (IA) from the Austrian Catholic Church, with mean age 55.1 years, 75.7% men, adult survivors reported childhood history of 83.3% emotional

abuse, 68.8% sexual and 68.3% physical abuse. 48.6% of survivors had PTSD. "Childhood IA includes a wide spectrum of violent acts, and has a massive negative impact on the current mental health of adult survivors."

Adolescents

McElvaney R, Greene S, Hogan D.

To tell or not to tell? Factors influencing young people's informal disclosures of child sexual abuse.

J Interpers Violence. 2014 Mar;29(5):928-47. PMID: [24288188](#)

Interviewed Irish adolescents discuss factors involved in disclosing or not about their childhood sexual abuse. Many were ambivalent due to fear of not being believed, to feeling ashamed, to blaming themselves for either the abuse or for not telling or for the consequences of disclosure, and to being supported and yet pressured by peers to tell an adult.

Joseph MA, O'Connor TG, Briskman JA, Maughan B, Scott S.

The formation of secure new attachments by children who were maltreated: an observational study of adolescents in foster care.

Dev Psychopathol. 2014 Feb;26(1):67-80. PMID: [24169078](#)

62 adolescents in the foster care system, who had 90-100% insecure attachments to both of their birth parents, in almost 50% of cases were able to achieve secure attachment toward foster parents – a rate similar to comparison control families. Attachment to foster parents increased with increased quality and duration of relationship and with fewer disruptive behaviors on the part of the adolescent.

Keeshin BR, Strawn JR, Luebbe AM, et. al.

Hospitalized youth and child abuse: a systematic examination of psychiatric morbidity and clinical severity.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):76-83. PMID: [24041456](#)

For 1433 psychiatric hospitalizations of children and adolescents, those with a history of abuse were more likely to be diagnosed with multiple disorders and to have an increased length of stay; a history of sexual abuse was associated with more medication use and especially antipsychotic medication.

Polcari A, Rabi K, Bolger E, Teicher MH.

Parental verbal affection and verbal aggression in childhood differentially influence psychiatric symptoms and wellbeing in young adulthood.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):91-102. PMID: [24268711](#)

In a detailed analysis of a community sample of 2518 young adults, exposure to parental “ridicule, disdain, and humiliation cannot be easily counteracted by praise and warmth from the same or another parent.”

Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Han A, Stewart DE.

Maternal and fetal outcomes of intimate partner violence associated with pregnancy in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

Int J Gynaecol Obstet. 2014 Jan;124(1):6-11. PMID: [24182684](#)

In a research review relating to effects of all types of IPV on pregnancy in Latin America and the Caribbean, prevalence ranged from 3-44%. IPV was significantly associated with unintended pregnancies and adverse maternal and infant outcomes.

Cha S, Masho SW.

Intimate partner violence and utilization of prenatal care in the United States.

J Interpers Violence. 2014 Mar;29(5):911-27. PMID: [24203982](#)

From a national study of 202,367 women who delivered a live birth, those who experienced preconception and prenatal abuse were 30% less likely to have received adequate prenatal care.

Miller LE, Cater AK, Howell KH, Graham-Bermann SA.

Perpetration patterns and environmental contexts of IPV in Sweden: relationships with adult mental health.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):147-58. PMID: [24290867](#)

Studying 703 Swedish adults who reported exposure to childhood IPV, “Overall, violence perpetrated in public and by fathers was more severe and was related to poorer mental health outcomes in adulthood for child witnesses.”

Piotrowski CC, Tailor K, Cormier DC.

Siblings exposed to intimate partner violence: linking sibling relationship quality & child adjustment problems.

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):123-34. PMID: [24021818](#)

Of 47 sibling pairs exposed to IPV, sibling relationships made a difference in individual adjustment, with sibling hostility playing a stronger role in adjustment issues than sibling warmth.

Domestic Violence – Physical Health

Kothari RU, Kothari C, DeBoer M, Koestner A, Rohs T.

Inpatient hospitalization and intimate partner violence: who are we treating?

J Trauma Acute Care Surg. 2014 Jul;77(1):129-36. PMID: [24977767](#)

Looking at both IPV partners during a 10 year period in one county in Michigan, individuals involved in IPV (as perpetrators, victims, or bi-directional) had a 10-fold higher injury-related hospitalization rate as compared with age-matched national rates.

Wong JY, Choi AW, Fong DY, Wong JK, Lau CL, Kam CW.

Patterns, aetiology and risk factors of intimate partner violence-related injuries to head, neck and face in Chinese women.

BMC Womens Health. 2014 Jan 10;14:6. PMID: [24410868](#)

From medical charts of 223 Chinese women presenting to the ED with IPV injuries, 77.6% were seen for head, neck and facial injuries, with 60.2% due to punching with a fist.

Hall M, Chappell LC, Parnell BL, Seed PT, Bewley S.

Associations between intimate partner violence and termination of pregnancy: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

PLoS Med. 2014 Jan;11(1):e1001581. PMID: [24409101](#)

In a research review, voluntary termination of pregnancy (TOP) and repeat TOP were significantly associated with IPV, sexual assault, contraceptive sabotage, and coerced decision-making. Women in violent relationships were more likely to have concealed the TOP from their partner.

Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Tiwari A, Cheung DS, Chan KL, et. al.

Intimate partner sexual aggression against Chinese women: a mixed methods study.

BMC Womens Health. 2014 May 25;14:70. PMID: [24886374](#)

Of 745 Hong Kong women, those who experienced partner forced sex had significantly higher rates of symptoms of depression and PTSD over and above such symptoms from physical abuse.

Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Dong X, Simon MA.

Vulnerability risk index profile for elder abuse in a community-dwelling sample.

J Am Geriatr Soc. 2014 Jan;62(1):10-5. PMID: [25180376](#)

Proposal for a 9 item elder abuse vulnerability index. In a preliminary study with 8157 Chicago elders, each 1 point increase in the index correlated with twice the risk of reported and confirmed elder abuse.

Sexual Assault

Sachs-Ericsson N, Kendall-Tackett KA, Sheffler J, et. al.

The influence of prior rape on the psychological and physical health functioning of older adults.

Aging Ment Health. 2014;18(6):717-30. PMID: [24521090](#)

For 1228 female participants age 57-85 in a national study, 7% reported rape since the age of 18, on average 36 years earlier. Even after controlling for multiple factors, history of adult rape was associated with decreased self-esteem and poorer psychological and physical health functioning.

Armour C, Elklit A, Lauterbach D, Elhai JD.

The DSM-5 dissociative-PTSD subtype: can levels of depression, anxiety, hostility, and sleeping difficulties differentiate between dissociative-PTSD and PTSD in rape and sexual assault victims?

J Anxiety Disord. 2014 May;28(4):418-26. PMID: [24568742](#)

351 European victims of sexual assault were grouped into baseline, moderate PTSD, high PTSD, and dissociative-PTSD (feeling of unreality, detachment, as if happening to someone else). 13.1% of the group experienced dissociative-PTSD and had significantly higher scores on measures of depression, anxiety, hostility and sleeping difficulties than other PTSD categories.

Walsh K, Koenen KC, Cohen GH, et. al.

Sexual violence and mental health symptoms among National Guard and Reserve soldiers.

J Gen Intern Med. 2014 Jan;29(1):104-9. PMID: [23918158](#)

In a large randomized telephone survey of National Guard and Reserve soldiers, not drawn from the VA, 27-37% of women and 4% of men reported experiencing sexual violence at some point in their lives. In those with a prior history of sexual

violence, PTSD and depression were 1.2 to 3.5 times greater. "The majority of sexual violence was not related to the most recent deployment; however, sexual violence contributed to a high burden of psychopathology. Findings emphasize a need to screen for lifetime sexual violence and associated mental disorders in military samples."

Ryan GL, Mengeling MA, Booth BM, et. al.

Voluntary and involuntary childlessness in female veterans: associations with sexual assault.

Fertil Steril. 2014 Aug;102(2):539-47. PMID: [24875400](#)

Of 1004 female veterans, 62% reported at least one attempted or completed sexual assault in their lifetime – 41% in childhood, 15% in adulthood before the military, 33% in the military, and 13% after the military (not mutually exclusive). In veterans with a history of sexual abuse, 23% self-reported delaying or foregoing pregnancy because of their assault, 23% (vs. 12%) experienced infertility and 31% (vs. 19%) a history of pregnancy termination.

Human Trafficking

Office for Victims of Crime, Office of Justice Programs

Human Trafficking Task Force E-Guide

<https://www.ovcttac.gov/TaskForceGuide/eguide/>

A resource for established and new HT task forces.

Richards TA.

Health implications of human trafficking.

Nurs Womens Health. 2014 Apr-May;18(2):155-62. PMID: [24750655](#)

General review medical article.

Cultural Issues

Kwok J.

Factors that influence the diagnoses of asian americans in mental health: an exploration.

Perspect Psychiatr Care. 2013 Oct;49(4):288-92. PMID: [25187450](#)

"Asian Americans are the fastest growing ethnic group in the United States, with a high prevalence of domestic violence, alcohol abuse, and significant distress. However, Asian Americans consistently underutilize mental health services because of stigma, misconceptions of Western treatment, and cultural interpretations of mental health problems."

Pollard RQ Jr, Sutter E, Cerulli C.

Intimate partner violence reported by two samples of deaf adults via a computerized American sign language survey.

J Interpers Violence. 2014 Mar;29(5):948-65. PMID: [24142445](#)

Using a computerized sign language survey with two large samples of deaf adults compared to a community sample, rates of physical IPV were similar, but both lifetime and past year sexual abuse were significantly higher in deaf adults than the general population.

Perpetrators

Singh V, Tolman R, Walton M, Chermack S, Cunningham R.
Characteristics of men who perpetrate intimate partner violence.

J Am Board Fam Med. 2014 Sep-Oct;27(5):661-8. PMID: [25201935](#)

In a national survey, 19.2% of men admitted to IPV perpetration. Perpetrators were more likely to experience physical symptoms relating to irritable bowel syndrome, insomnia and substance use disorders.

Shorey RC, Stuart GL, McNulty JK, Moore TM.

Acute alcohol use temporally increases the odds of male perpetrated dating violence: a 90-day diary analysis.

Addict Behav. 2014 Jan;39(1):365-8. PMID: [24199932](#)

From daily diaries of 67 college males, psychological aggression increased on heavy alcohol use days, and physical and sexual aggression increased on any alcohol days. Marijuana use days did not increase odds of any type of aggression.

Police and Court Systems

Bonomi AE, Trabert B, Anderson ML, Kernic MA, Holt VL.

Intimate partner violence and neighborhood income: a longitudinal analysis.

Violence Against Women. 2014 Jan;20(1):42-58. PMID: [24476760](#)

From an analysis of Seattle DV police calls, although at the initial event calls were more likely to be from poorer neighborhoods, repeat calls were associated with initial presence of a weapon, not neighborhood income.

Messing JT, Thaller J, Bagwell M.

Factors related to sexual abuse and forced sex in a sample of women experiencing police-involved intimate partner violence.

Health Soc Work. 2014 Aug;39(3):181-91. PMID: [25095631](#)

For 432 women at the scene of police-involved IPV incidents, 43.98% reported a history of experiencing sexual abuse and assault from their partner. This subgroup of women was significantly more likely to have also experienced strangulation, PTSD, miscarriage due to abuse, and stalking behaviors.

Messing JT, Campbell JC, Brown S, et. al.

The association between protective actions and homicide risk: findings from the Oklahoma Lethality Assessment Study.

Violence Vict. 2014;29(4):543-63. PMID: [25199385](#)

Of 432 women surveyed after DV police calls, 96.68% of those considered high risk using a formal danger assessment tool had engaged in one or more protective actions. Among actions most likely to be used were hiding money, keys or belongings, and least used were receiving formal IPV services. Authors note the Lethality Assessment program (<http://www.mnadv.org/lethality/>), where police at the scene place women assessed as being at high risk in phone contact with formal DV services.

Providers

Schmidt ID.

Addressing PTSD in low-income victims of intimate partner violence: moving toward a comprehensive intervention.

Soc Work. 2014 Jul;59(3):253-60. PMID: [25076649](#)

“Low-income women of color experience IPV at disproportionately high rates and may need a comprehensive array of resources to recover from victimization,” including components for PTSD such as social support groups and advocacy in addition to psychotherapy.

Jordan KS, Moore-Nadler M.

Children at risk of maltreatment: identification and intervention in the emergency department.

Adv Emerg Nurs J. 2014 Jan-Mar;36(1):97-106. PMID: [24487268](#)

Description of the evolution of a child abuse screening program in an ED, including training of staff, initiation of a structured checklist, and creation of a child abuse team.

Iverson KM, Huang K, Wells SY, et. al.

Women veterans' preferences for intimate partner violence screening and response procedures within the Veterans Health Administration.

Res Nurs Health. 2014 Aug;37(4):302-11. PMID: [24990824](#)

24 female veterans supported routine screening for IPV and “wanted disclosure options, follow-up support, transparency in documentation, and VHA and community resources.”

Sprague S, Goslings JC, Hogentoren C, et. al.

Prevalence of intimate partner violence across medical and surgical health care settings: a systematic review.

Violence Against Women. 2014 Jan;20(1):118-36. PMID:

[24476759](#)

Authors estimated a one-year and lifetime prevalence of DV in medical settings from a systematic review of research articles.

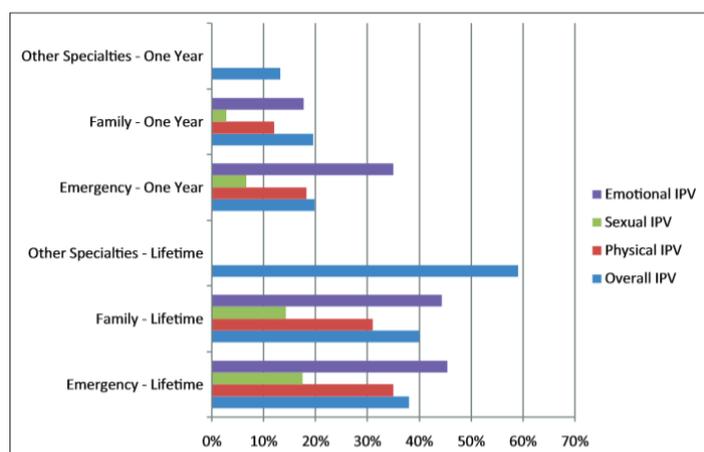


Figure 2. Pooled prevalence of IPV.

Gagnon AJ, Stewart DE.

Resilience in international migrant women following violence associated with pregnancy.

Arch Womens Ment Health. 2014 Aug;17(4):303-10. PMID:

[24221406](#)

10 Canadian immigrant women who had experienced IPV and who were evaluated as “resilient” discuss multiple internal, external and systemic factors relating to resilience.

King CB, Scott KL.

Why are suspected cases of child maltreatment referred by educators so often unsubstantiated?

Child Abuse Negl. 2014 Jan;38(1):1-10. PMID: [23834992](#)

From a Canadian database of 7725 cases of suspected child maltreatment, 35.8% of referrals were made by school professionals. However 45.3% of these were unsubstantiated compared to 28.4% unsubstantiated among other professionals. Possible reasons for this are discussed.

Prevention

Mejdoubi J, van den Heijkant SC, van Leerdam FJ, et. al.

Effect of nurse home visits vs. usual care on reducing intimate partner violence in young high-risk pregnant women: a randomized controlled trial.

PLoS One. 2013 Oct 21;8(10):e78185. PMID: [24205150](#)

In a randomized study of 460 Dutch disadvantaged pregnant women, nursing visitation at home during and after pregnancy significantly decreased IPV victimization during pregnancy and for 24 months after birth.

Kyegombe N, Starmann E, Devries KM, et. al.

'SASA! is the medicine that treats violence'. Qualitative findings on how a community mobilisation intervention to prevent violence against women created change in Kampala, Uganda.

Glob Health Action. 2014 Sep 12;7:25082. PMID: [25226421](#)

Description of a phased community program in Uganda “helping partners to explore the benefits of mutually supportive gender roles, improve communication on a variety of issues, increase levels of joint decision-making, and highlight non-violent ways to deal with anger or disagreement” that reduced the acceptability of violence against women at a community level.

Taghdisi MH, Estebarsari F, Dastoorpour M, et. al.

The impact of educational intervention based on empowerment model in preventing violence against women.

Iran Red Crescent Med J. 2014 Jul;16(7):e14432. PMID:

[25237563](#)

After 3 90-minute educational sessions for 91 Iranian women, frequency of DV against participating women significantly declined; and awareness, attitude, self-esteem, and self-efficacy increased.

Zakar R, Zakar MZ, Qureshi S, Fischer F.

Harnessing information technology to improve women's health information: evidence from Pakistan.

BMC Womens Health. 2014 Sep 4;14:105. PMID: [25189632](#)

This pilot project of creating a Pakistani village Information and Communication Centre, staffed by local volunteer women, demonstrated that illiterate and marginalized women could engage with a variety of health information including prevention of DV through online (internet, mobile phones) and offline (CDs, TV) sources.

Researchers

Coles J, Astbury J, Dartnall E, Limjerwala S.

A qualitative exploration of researcher trauma and researchers' responses to investigating sexual violence.

Violence Against Women. 2014 Jan;20(1):95-117. PMID: [24567538](#)

“The role of a researcher is different from that of a clinician or counselor and potentially more traumatizing because of an inability to ‘help’ the victim.” From an online message board with sexual assault researchers, “Researchers felt ill-equipped to do the work they were doing; in particular, they found its emotional impact difficult to manage.” One researcher did interviews for a paper and “ten years later I still cannot finish analyzing this material.” Many issues that were raised related to the lack of support in the organizations responsible for the research.

Wade R Jr, Shea JA, Rubin D, Wood J.

Adverse childhood experiences of low-income urban youth.

Pediatrics. 2014 Jul;134(1):e13-20. PMID: [24935995](#)

From focus groups of young adults who grew up in low-income Philadelphia neighborhoods, participants rated scale components of adverse childhood experiences. From the initial list, they did not endorse parental divorce/separation or mental illness; however they added “single-parent homes; exposure to violence, adult themes, and criminal behavior; personal victimization; bullying; economic hardship; and discrimination.”

Other of Interest

Lipinska M, Timol R, Kaminer D, Thomas KG.

Disrupted rapid eye movement sleep predicts poor declarative memory performance in post-traumatic stress disorder.

J Sleep Res. 2014 Jun;23(3):309-17. PMID: [24467663](#)

For three matched groups with either trauma exposure + PTSD, trauma without PTSD and healthy controls, PTSD participants experienced significantly less sleep efficiency, more awakenings and less time spent in rapid eye movement than the other two groups. Lower rapid eye movement percentage predicted poorer retention on memory tasks. [This has special significance for students of any age.]

Breiding MJ, Smith SG, Basile KC, et. al.

Prevalence and characteristics of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization - national intimate partner and sexual violence survey, United States, 2011.

MMWR Surveill Summ. 2014 Sep 5;63 Suppl 8:1-18. PMID: [25188037](#)

Results of the 2011 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey – in US up to 20 people per minute experience physical violence from a partner.

Full report at

<http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/pdf/ss/ss6308.pdf>

Infographic at

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs-infographic.pdf>

Gierisch JM, Shapiro A, Grant NN, et. al.

Intimate Partner Violence: Prevalence Among U.S. Military Veterans and Active Duty Service members and a Review of Intervention Approaches [Internet].

Washington (DC): Department of Veterans Affairs; 2013 Aug.

PMID: [25232637](#)

Full report at:

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK241595/>

A report from the VA to answer questions of prevalence of IPV among Veterans and active duty service members, and what interventions are helpful. [They did not come up with any magic answers...]

Federal Register

Violence Against Women Act

<https://www.federalregister.gov/articles/2014/10/20/2014-24284/violence-against-women-act>

Final regulations posted 10/20/2014.

Stalking Resource Center, National Center for Victims of Crime

Archived Stalking Webinars

<http://www.victimsofcrime.org/our-programs/stalking-resource-center/training/archived-events>

Webinars and slide pdfs covering topics such as working with stalking victims, threat assessment, use of technology, stalking and IPV, stalking and teens, stalking in later life, etc.

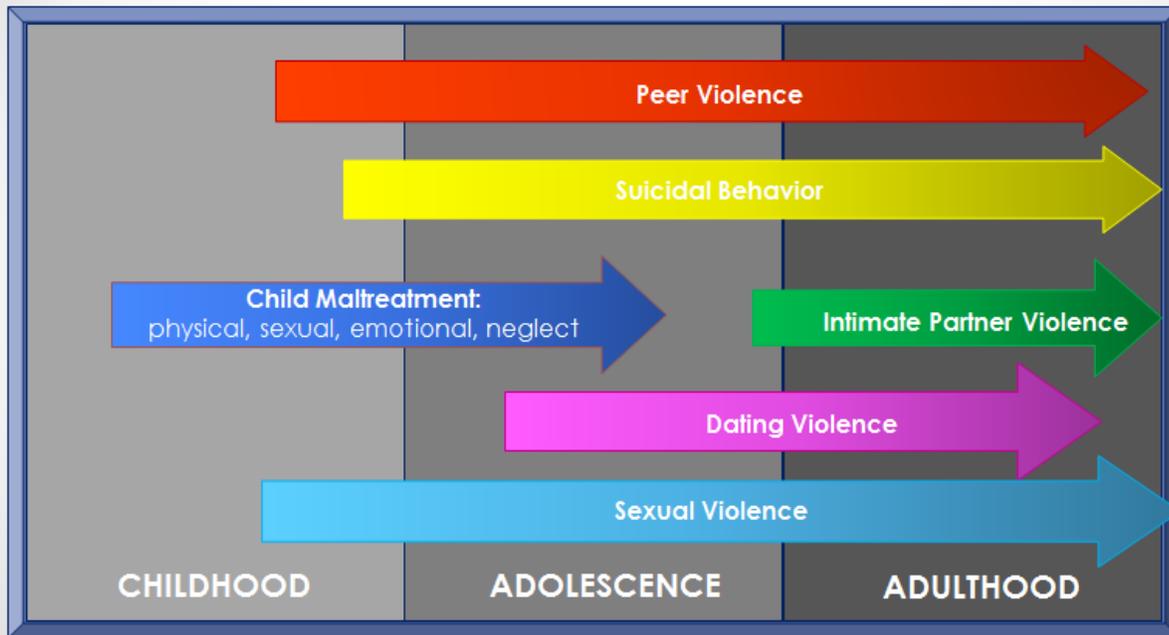
CDC

Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence.

http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/connecting_dots.html 2014

Copy of the report plus an educational slideset. See next page for slide examples.

Different Forms of Violence



ACES CAN HAVE LASTING EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR & HEALTH...

Simply put, our childhood experiences have a tremendous, lifelong impact on our health and the quality of our lives. The ACE Study showed dramatic links between adverse childhood experiences and risky behavior, psychological issues, serious illness and **the leading causes of death**.

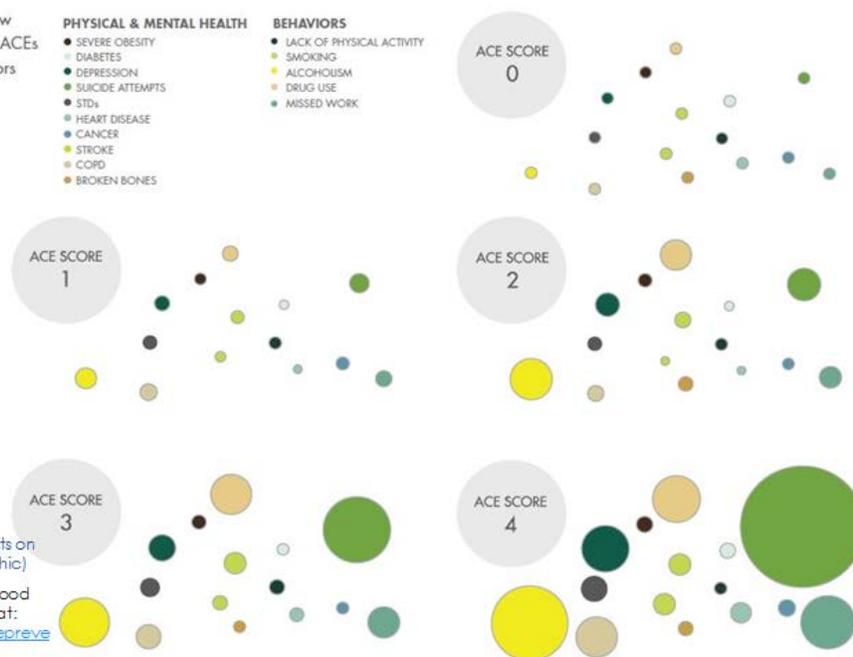
The following charts compare how likely a person with 1, 2, 3, or 4 ACEs will experience specified behaviors than a person without ACEs.

PHYSICAL & MENTAL HEALTH

- SEVERE OBESITY
- DIABETES
- DEPRESSION
- SUICIDE ATTEMPTS
- STDs
- HEART DISEASE
- CANCER
- STROKE
- COPD
- BROKEN BONES

BEHAVIORS

- LACK OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY
- SMOKING
- ALCOHOLISM
- DRUG USE
- MISSED WORK



ACEs Can Have Lasting Effects on Behavior & Health (Infographic)

Source: CDC, Adverse Childhood Experiences Study. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/acestudy/>