

# ABUSE RESEARCH

For archive and to sign up for distribution list:

<http://abuseresearch.info/>

Questions: Harise Stein, MD [harise@stanford.edu](mailto:harise@stanford.edu)

## Child Abuse

Michaels NL, Letson MM.

### **Child maltreatment fatalities among children and adolescents 5-17 years old.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Jul;117:105032. PMID: [33774515](#)

In this review of 10 years of US national data of child-maltreatment-related fatalities among children in the US 5-17 years old, 285 cases were identified. "The mean age of the victims was 9.2 years and 54.4 % of victims were male. Suspected perpetrators were most frequently mothers (28.1 %) and fathers (26.3 %). A significantly greater percentage of deaths among children 11-17 years were attributable to firearms (31.6 %). Among younger children 5-10 years, blunt force trauma was the most frequent injury mechanism (22.6 %)."

Scott D.

### **Reporting Fatal Neglect in Child Death Review.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2020 Apr;21(2):382-392. PMID:

[29699454](#)

"There are variations in definitions and operationalization of fatal neglect definitions according to the context where they will be applied. These range from more specific approaches within the legal system to public health approaches, which offer the broadest context in terms of definition and operationalization." Author makes recommendations for future standardization.

Cleveland RW, Ullrich C, Slingsby B, Keefer P.

### **Children at the Intersection of Pediatric Palliative Care and Child Maltreatment: A Vulnerable Population.**

J Pain Symptom Manage. 2021 Jul;62(1):91-97. PMID:

[33197523](#)

Among 1804 children followed by pediatric palliative care (PPC = specialized medical care for children living with a serious illness), 10.4% had documented CPS involvement. "PPC practitioners should be aware...medical neglect is a relatively frequent maltreatment concern in children cared for by PPC."

Hamilton JC, Leventhal JM, Asnes AG.

### **Origins and Early Management of Medical Child Abuse in Routine Pediatric Care.**

JAMA Pediatr. 2021 Aug 1;175(8):771-772. PMID: [33999102](#)

"Medical child abuse [MCA] cases do not begin fully formed. Rather, they begin with commonplace parent-physician tensions, such as when parents worry that their child has a serious medical problem, are unassuaged by reassurances, and are intolerant of watchful waiting. Early in these cases, it is common for pediatricians to take the parents' reports on the child's symptoms at face value and acquiesce to parents' wishes for unnecessary tests and treatments. Doing so may seem harmless at the time but paves the way for further excesses by parents vulnerable to the psychological benefits of having a sick child. It is critically important for pediatricians to understand that nearly half of severe cases of MCA never yield evidence that the parents physically harmed the child. Instead, through escalating misrepresentations and inappropriate influence, the parents persuade pediatricians to become unwitting instruments of abuse. Authors recommend to write and read medical records with careful attention to the source of the information, to reconcile parents' inconsistent reports, to resist requests to depart from standard care, to document instances of inconsistency or inappropriate influence, and to enlist the participation of mental health colleagues sooner rather than later."

Schroeder K, Schuler BR, Kobulsky JM, Sarwer DB.

### **The association between adverse childhood experiences and childhood obesity: A systematic review.**

Obes Rev. 2021 Jul;22(7):e13204. PMID: [33506595](#)

From a research review, "Findings suggest ACEs are associated with childhood obesity. Girls may be more sensitive to obesity-related effects of ACEs than boys, sexual abuse appears to have a greater effect on childhood obesity than other ACEs, and co-occurrence of multiple ACEs may be associated with greater childhood obesity risk. Further, the effect of ACEs on development of childhood obesity may take 2-5 years to manifest. Considered collectively, findings suggest a need for greater attention to ACEs in the prevention and treatment of childhood obesity."

Grant BR, O'Loughlin K, Holbrook HM, et. al.  
**A multi-method and multi-informant approach to assessing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in children.**  
Int Rev Psychiatry. 2020 May;32(3):212-220. PMID: [31880487](#)

Comparing child surveys, parent/child interviews, child self-reports, and teacher questionnaire data, "Significant differences emerged between parent and child report of sleep, nightmares, concentration, and irritability, suggesting the need for multiple informants in PTSD screening."

## Adult Manifestations of Child Abuse

Roland N, Leon C, du Roscoat E, et. al.  
**Witnessing interparental violence in childhood and symptoms of depression in adulthood.**

Fam Pract. 2021 Jun 17;38(3):306-312. PMID: [33251547](#)  
From a large 2017 survey of French adults, and after adjusting for age, social variables, ACEs, and lifetime history of sexual assault, witnessing IPV in childhood was associated with adult symptoms in the past 12 months of depression (adjusted odds ratio 1.88), suicidal thoughts (1.97), and at least one lifetime suicidal attempt (2.39).

Cammack AL, Gazmararian JA, Suglia SF.  
**History of child maltreatment and excessive dietary and screen time behaviors in young adults: Results from a nationally representative study.**

Prev Med. 2020 Oct;139:106176. PMID: [32592792](#)  
Data from a national long-term study of 24-32 year olds showed that increasing exposure to various types of child maltreatment was associated with excessive dietary and screen time behaviors into adulthood, including sugar sweetened beverage consumption, fast food consumption, and television/video watching. This was especially true for certain groups, such as Latina females. "Extension of an addiction paradigm to include dietary and screen time behaviors may inform health risks and disease prevention efforts in child maltreatment survivors."

Huang C, Yang M, Geng Y, et. al.  
**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Mindfulness in Chinese College Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic.**

Front Psychiatry. 2021 May 26;12:619128. PMID: [34122160](#)  
"Mindfulness has been found to have many positive effects on life outcomes, including mental health and educational achievement." In this survey of

1871 Chinese college students, experiencing ACEs, especially emotional abuse and neglect, was negatively correlated with mindfulness.

## Adolescents

Adhia A, Goddard J, Kernic MA, et. al.  
**Variation in State Laws on Access to Civil Protection Orders for Adolescents Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence.**

J Adolesc Health. 2020 May;66(5):610-615. PMID: [31969251](#)  
"A total of 48 states (94%) explicitly allow minors to obtain CPOs [Civil Protection Orders]. Fourteen states (27%) explicitly allow minors to file for a CPO on their own behalf. Forty-four states (86%) recognize dating relationships as qualifying relationships for a CPO. A CPO may be issued for physical violence in all states (100%), sexual violence in 46 states (90%), threats of physical or sexual violence in 47 states (92%), stalking in 44 states (86%), and psychological/emotional violence in 28 states (55%). In 22 states (43%), an individual subject to a CPO is prohibited from possessing firearms and is required to surrender firearms."

Spencer CM, Toews ML, Anders KM, Emanuels SK.  
**Risk Markers for Physical Teen Dating Violence Perpetration: A Meta-Analysis.**

Trauma Violence Abuse. 2021 Jul;22(3):619-631. PMID: [31514691](#)  
From a research review, "externalizing behaviors, approval of violence, risky sexual behaviors, alcohol use, depression, and delinquency were the strongest risk markers for TDV perpetration. Conflict resolution skills and responsibility were protective markers against TDV perpetration." Depression was a significantly stronger risk marker for female perpetration, and controlling behavior was a significantly stronger risk marker for males.

Anto M, Jaffee S, Tietjen G, Mendizabal A, Szperka C.  
**Adverse Childhood Experiences and Frequent Headache by Adolescent Self-Report.**

Pediatr Neurol. 2021 Apr 16;121:51-55. PMID: [34147819](#)  
From a large national adolescent study, frequent headache was reported in 29.3%, and 45% reported one or more ACE exposures. For each increase in cumulative ACE score, odds of frequent headache increased by 1.22. The ACEs that individually showed an association with frequent headache were lack of maternal warmth (odds ratio 1.40), lack of paternal warmth (1.47), paternal alcoholism (1.21), suicide attempt of family member (1.51), and living in an unsafe neighborhood (1.22).

Andrade JL, Hong YR, Lee AM, et. al.

**Adverse Childhood Experiences are Associated with Cardiometabolic Risk among Hispanic American Adolescents.**

J Pediatr. 2021 Jun 17:S0022-3476(21)00554-0. PMID: [34147498](#)

For 133 healthy adolescents aged 15-21, 60.2% female, who self-identified as Hispanic and were born in the US, and after controlling for multiple variables, reporting 4+ ACEs (28.6%) was significantly associated with higher body mass index, body fat percentage, and elevated diastolic blood pressure, compared with reporting <4 ACEs.

## Domestic Violence – Effects on Children

Lyons VH, Adhia A, Moe CA, et. al.

**Risk Factors for Child Death During an Intimate Partner Homicide: A Case-Control Study.**

Child Maltreat. 2020 Dec 30:1077559520983901. PMID: [33375835](#)

“Corollary victims represent approximately 20% of all intimate partner homicides (IPH), and many are children.” Comparing 227 intimate partner homicide incidents where a child was killed vs. 350 IPH incidents where a child was not, risk factors found for child death included perpetrator history of suicidal behavior, rape of the intimate partner victim, a non-biological child of the perpetrator living in the home, and perpetrator job stressors.

Derksen ME, Kunst AE, Murugesu L, et. al.

**Smoking cessation among disadvantaged young women during and after pregnancy: Exploring the role of social networks.**

Midwifery. 2021 Jul;98:102985. PMID: [33761432](#)

“Many women were not intrinsically motivated to quit smoking due to, amongst other factors, difficulties in their lives (e.g. domestic violence, psychosocial problems), limited supportive social networks, and a strong dependence on relatives who smoked. Women seemed to be prompted to smoke by smoking cues in their social networks, while distancing from smokers would lead to feelings of social exclusion. When attempting to stop smoking, women experienced little encouragement from their social networks, which instead often undermined their smoking cessation efforts.”

## Domestic Violence – Physical Health

White C, Martin G, Schofield AM, Majeed-Ariss R.

**'I thought he was going to kill me': Analysis of 204 case files of adults reporting non-fatal strangulation as part of a sexual assault over a 3 year period.**

J Forensic Leg Med. 2021 Apr;79:102128. PMID: [33618205](#)

Of 2194 adults seen at a UK sexual assault referral center, the prevalence of NFS (non-fatal strangulation) was 18.9% where the alleged perpetrator was a partner or ex-partner. For NFS cases, 96.6% were female, the alleged perpetrator was male in 98%, 40% had been strangled in their own homes and in 33% of cases children lived in that home, in 27% the patient said that the alleged perpetrator had also strangled them on a previous occasion, 46.6% had an injury to the neck or above due to NFS, 15.7% reported loss of consciousness, 8.8% were incontinent of urine and 2% incontinent of feces, and over a third of the patients thought that they were going to die during the NFS.

## Domestic Violence – Mental Health

Bagwell-Gray ME, Thaller J, Messing JT, Durfee A.

**Women's Reproductive Coercion and Pregnancy Avoidance: Associations With Homicide Risk, Sexual Violence, and Religious Abuse.**

Violence Against Women. 2021 Jun 24:10778012211005566. PMID: [34165023](#)

Of over 500 women surveyed in 10 DV shelters, nearly 1/3 reported reproductive coercion, and nearly 1/4 reported pregnancy avoidance. Both reproductive coercion and pregnancy avoidance were associated with increased risk of religious abuse, sexual violence, and homicide risk.

Lynch KR, Jackson DB.

**Firearm exposure and the health of high-risk IPV victims.**

Soc Sci Med. 2021 Feb;270:113644. PMID: [33385621](#)

Of 215 women from 6 DV shelters, “Having an abusive partner who owned a firearm was associated with significantly worse physical health—above and beyond IPV experienced in the relationship...negative health outcomes were primarily attenuated by sleep disturbances among victims.”

# Elder/Dependent Adult Abuse

Chopin J, Beauregard E.

## **Sexual Abuse of Elderly Victims Investigated by the Police: From Motives to Crime Characteristics.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):6722-6744. PMID: [30596329](#)

From an analysis of 128 French cases of extra-familial elder sexual abuse, to the three previously described motivations of sex, anger, and opportunities, authors add a fourth reason – motivated by experimentation. “These offenders, in addition to being young with a lack of criminal experience, were also more likely to perform the most intrusive sexual acts and to use physical violence, sometimes to the point of killing their victim.”

Acierno R, Steedley M, Hernandez-Tejada MA, et. al.

## **Relevance of Perpetrator Identity to Reporting Elder Financial and Emotional Mistreatment.**

J Appl Gerontol. 2020 Feb;39(2):221-225. PMID: [29703128](#)

From the National Elder Mistreatment Study, 5.2% of community older adults experienced financial abuse. Only 12.5% of financial abuse by family, friends, or acquaintances was reported versus 67% perpetrated by strangers. “Common reasons for not reporting financial abuse by strangers included fear of looking foolish (30%) and not knowing how to report (40%), whereas relatively common reasons for not reporting financial abuse by family/friend/acquaintance included not wanting to get the perpetrator in trouble (52.4%) and not wanting publicity (38.1%).”

# LGBTQ Concerns

Suarez NA, Peitzmeier SM, Potter J, Samandur A, Reisner SL.

## **Preliminary findings for adverse childhood experiences and associations with negative physical and mental health and victimization in transmasculine adults.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Jun 16;118:105161. PMID: [34146966](#)

Of 131 transmasculine individuals, 90% reported at least 1 ACE, and 45% 4+ ACEs. 4+ ACEs were associated with increased risk for depression (5.3 times increased risk) suicidality (5.2), PTSD (6.0), IPV (5.3), and obesity (8.2). “ACEs are highly prevalent in this sample, and more attention is needed for research and intervention.”

# Race/Cultural Concerns

Giano Z, Camplain RL, Camplain C, et. al.

## **Adverse Childhood Events in American Indian/Alaska Native Populations.**

Am J Prev Med. 2021 Feb;60(2):213-221. PMID: [33223364](#)

Using data from 34 states 2009-2017, “The average ACE score among American Indians and Alaska Natives was 2.32, higher than those of individuals identifying as White (1.53), Black (1.66), and Hispanic (1.63). Female participants had a higher average ACE score than males (2.52 vs 2.12).”

Barajas-Gonzalez RG, Ayón C, Brabeck K, et. al.

## **An ecological expansion of the ACEs framework to include threat and deprivation associated with U.S. immigration policies and enforcement practices: An examination of the Latinx immigrant experience.**

Soc Sci Med. 2021 Jun 12;282:114126. PMID: [34146987](#)

Authors recommend expanding the ACEs framework for children of immigrant Latinx parents to include direct experience of detention and deportation, threat of detention and deportation, and exposure to systemic marginalization and deprivation due to caregiver detention and deportation.

Wretman CJ, Rizo CF, Kim J, Alzuru C, Fulton D, Lotz LM.

## **Measuring the Cultural Competence of Latinx Domestic Violence Service Organizations.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jun 18:8862605211025602. PMID: [34144659](#)

Authors report on developing and evaluating a measure tailored to organizational cultural competence in the context of Latinx DV service provision in the United States. This survey has sections relating to general cultural competence, organizational values and procedures, Latinx knowledge and inclusion, and Latinx DV knowledge.

Anchuri K, Jacox N, Andreychuk T, Brown A.

## **Structural Violence Education: A Critical Moment for Psychiatric Training.**

Can J Psychiatry. 2021 Jun 7:7067437211016243. PMID: [34096357](#)

“The mental health ramifications of structural violence are borne disproportionately by marginalized patient populations in North America, which includes Black, Indigenous, and 2SLGBTQIA+ communities and people who use drugs...We chronicle the history of psychiatric discourse around structural violence over the past 50 years and highlight the critical need for new formalized competencies to become incorporated into the training of medical students.”

Ortega R, Achu RA.

### On anesthesia and race.

J Natl Med Assoc. 2021 Jun 7;S0027-9684(21)00078-X. PMID: [34112524](#)

“Considering the first public demonstration of ether anesthesia in 1846 occurred 15 years before the American Civil War (1861-1865), it is naïve to pretend that anesthesia has been insulated from racial prejudice...Across ethnic and racial lines, statistically significant differences persist in pain assessment and analgesia delivery...By reviewing the history of anesthesia through a racialized lens, we may better explore our biases and develop strategies towards racially equitable care.”

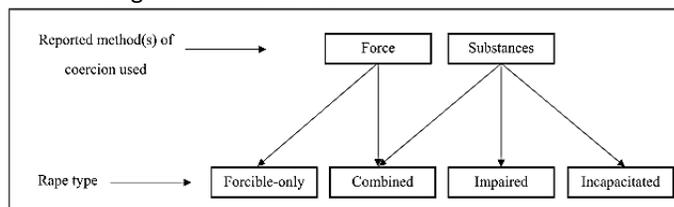
## Sexual Assault

McConnell AA, Messman-Moore TL, Gratz KL, DiLillo D.

### Beyond the Force-Substance Dichotomy: Examining the Experience of Combined and Incapacitated Type Rapes and Their Relation to PTSD Symptoms.

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Nov;35(23-24):5853-5876. PMID: [29294871](#)

Authors propose 4 categories of rape type, to better understand women’s experiences and outcomes. In this study of 161 community women who experienced adult rape, the “combined” category was associated with higher rates of PTSD. Differences between the groups was also found for fear, injury and rape acknowledgement, highlighting targets for intervention.



Caron SL, Mitchell D.

### "I've Never Told Anyone": A Qualitative Analysis of Interviews With College Women Who Experienced Sexual Assault and Remained Silent.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Jun 23:10778012211022766. PMID: [34160320](#)

Interviews with 15 college women who had experienced sexual assault and never spoken about it with anyone revealed that women usually had several reasons why they did not tell, from the established ones of self-blame, fear that others would blame them, fear of not being believed or getting into trouble, not wanting the stigma, and fear of losing someone or being hurt. Authors note

the additional finding of two new reasons – wanting to pretend it never happened, and fearing losing control of the situation re: the reporting process, being in the news, etc. In addition, most of these women excused the men’s behavior and instead blamed themselves.

Banyard VL, Demers JM, Cohn ES, et. al.

### Academic Correlates of Unwanted Sexual Contact, Intercourse, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence: An Understudied but Important Consequence for College Students.

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Nov;35(21-22):4375-4392. PMID: [29294800](#)

Of 6,482 New England undergrads, experiencing unwanted sexual contact, sexual violence, IPV and stalking was associated with reported lower academic efficacy, higher college-related stress, lower institutional commitment, and lower scholastic conscientiousness. The greater number of types of victimization experienced by students was associated with more negative academic outcomes.

Bagwell-Gray ME.

### Women's Experiences of Sexual Violence in Intimate Relationships: Applying a New Taxonomy.

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):NP7813-NP7839. PMID: [30791809](#)

From interviews with 28 women who had experience IPV, 96% experienced IP sexual abuse. “Common categories of sexual abuse were having sex outside of the relationship, controlling reproductive decisions, degrading with sexual criticism and insults, refusing communication, denying pleasure, and withholding sex.”

**Table 2.** Possible Screening Items to Assess IPSV.

Items
1. My partner consistently criticizes me in bed, complaining about the way I have sex.
2. My partner insists on when, where, and how to have sex, even if it makes me uncomfortable or doesn't meet my sexual needs.
3. My partner refuses to talk with me about sex, even when I try to or when it is really important for my health.
4. My partner has sex with other people.
5. My partner prevents me from going to a sexual health care provider because of his controlling behaviors and/or jealousy.
6. My partner has made me have sex without a condom.
7. My partner has kept me from using birth control.
8. My partner made me have sex when I did not want to. My partner made me do this by <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• using physical violence, threats of physical violence, or physical force, for example, holding me down, pinning my arms, or having a weapon.</li><li>• using pressure, guilt, threats to have sex with someone else, or threats to leave or divorce me.</li></ul>

Note. IPSV = intimate partner sexual violence.

Bechtel K, Bhatnagar A, Joseph M, Auerbach M.  
**Sexual Assault in an Adolescent Female: A Pediatric Simulation Case for Emergency Medicine Providers.**

MedEdPORTAL. 2020 Aug 26;16:10942. PMID: [32875091](#)

“Emergency medicine trainees who participated in a single-session, high-fidelity simulation of an adolescent with sexual assault subsequently had increased confidence and perceived competence in the medical and forensic evaluation of such patients; however, this perceived competence and confidence diminished in the months after the simulation. [Full materials.](#)”

## Human Trafficking

Marti Castaner M, Fowler R, Landers C, Cohen L, Orjuela M.  
**How trauma related to sex trafficking challenges parenting: Insights from Mexican and Central American survivors in the US.**

PLoS One. 2021 Jun 16;16(6):e0252606. PMID: [34133449](#)

“This study examines how 14 survivors of sex trafficking (mean age = 30) from Mexico and Central America encounter and respond to parenting experiences after escaping sexual exploitation...Psychological consequences of daily victimization primarily manifested in three ways: overprotective parenting in a world perceived to be unsafe, emotional withdraw when struggling with stress and mental health symptoms, and challenges building confidence as mothers. These experiences were accentuated by pre-trafficking experiences of neglect and abuse, forced separation from their older children, poverty post-trafficking, and migration-related stressors. Yet, finding meaning in the birth of their child, having social support, and faith, also enable mothers to cope with such challenges.”

Gezinski LB.  
**(De)criminalization of Survivors of Domestic Minor Sex Trafficking: A Social Work Call to Action.**

Soc Work. 2021 Jun 20:swab015. PMID: [34148091](#)

“Many trafficked youths are only identified after entry into the child welfare or juvenile court system as a result of being arrested or detained on related delinquency charges...Therefore, social workers have an opportunity to identify, intervene, and advocate for trafficked youths.” In this article, the author provides an overview of existing research related to the demographic profile of DMST, homelessness and survival sex, recruitment and entry, barriers to effective community response, and prevention and intervention strategies.

## Perpetrators

Mach JL, Cantos AL, Weber EN, Kosson DS.

**The Impact of Perpetrator Characteristics on the Completion of a Partner Abuse Intervention Program.**

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Nov;35(23-24):5228-5254. PMID: [29294840](#)

For 192 male perpetrators of IPV who were court mandated to attend an intervention program, “stage of change” analysis was not related to program completion or attendance. Perpetrators with higher stake in conformity scores (the degree to which an individual is invested in the values and institutions of a society) attended more sessions and were more likely to complete the program.

Lawrence E, Mazurek C, Reardon KW.

**Comparing recidivism rates among domestically violent men enrolled in ACTV versus Duluth/CBT.**

J Consult Clin Psychol. 2021 May;89(5):469-475. PMID: [34124928](#)

Using matched controls, men only classified as medium/high risk for repeat DV, and a 5 yr follow-up period, a new ACTV (Achieving Change through Value-Based Behavior) program was found to more strongly reduce recidivism than the Duluth and/or cognitive-behavioral treatment usual approach.

**Table 2**  
*Summary of Session Content for ACTV Intervention Condition*

Type of Session	Content
“Big Picture” Sessions	These sessions are used to frame all other sessions and focus on: (a) contributions to/triggers for psychological, physical and sexual IPV perpetration and (b) the multiple forms of psychological, physical, and sexual abuse.
ACT skills sessions	These sessions focus on training participants to use new skills through experiential learning, focused on: (a) mindfulness/acceptance rather than experiential avoidance; (b) choosing behaviors that are values-consistent rather than influenced by immediate thoughts or feelings; and (c) use of emotion regulation and cognitive defusion skills.
Behavioral skills sessions	These sessions also focus on training participants to use new skills through psychoeducation and are focused on: (a) basic communication skills; (b) problem-solving skills; and (c) employing assertive rather than aggressive behaviors.
Barriers to change sessions	These sessions focus on specific stressors shown to be highly correlated with IPV, including: (a) identifying/respecting boundaries; (b) attaining/maintain employment; (c) substance use; (d) parenting strategies; and (e) general mental health.

## Police and Court Systems

Rossi FS, Applegate AG, Beck CJ, et. al.

**Screening for Intimate Partner Violence in Family Mediation.**

Assessment. 2021 Jun 19:10731911211022843. PMID: [34151599](#)

“Many divorcing/separating parties seeking mediation to resolve family-related issues report intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization from the other party in the case. It is imperative that mediation staff screen parties for IPV so they can make informed decisions regarding how to proceed with mediation. This study examined the extent to which multiple approaches generated a more reliable, efficient, and clinically useful IPV screening tool for mediation.”

Campbell AM, Hicks RA, Thompson SL, Wiehe SE.  
**Characteristics of Intimate Partner Violence Incidents and the Environments in Which They Occur: Victim Reports to Responding Law Enforcement Officers.**

J Interpers Violence. 2020 Jul;35(13-14):2583-2606. PMID: [29294722](#)

From data gathered by Indiana police at the scene of IPV incidents 2012-2015, "IPV incidents were significantly more likely to occur on Saturdays and Sundays and during the months of May through August." Relationship durations for suspect-victim pairs were most often less than 12 months, and 9% of females reported being pregnant at the time of the incident, increasing to 16% if both partners were under 30. 48% of suspects were unemployed, and 51% had a known history of alcohol/drug abuse or mental illness. Weapon use and/or strangulation was common, occurring in 44% of all incidents. "More than half of these strangulation victims had observable physical signs of strangulation documented by law enforcement officers. Only 14% of these strangulation victims agreed to receive medical treatment. Of additional concern is the fact that 31% of pregnant IPV victims reported strangulation during the current incident and only 17% received first aid or medical treatment on scene or at a medical facility." 71% of minors present in the home at the time of the incident were physically injured and/or directly witnessed these incidents, but there was no information on CPS involvement. Only 37% of these reported incidents culminated in an arrest.

## Providers

Peterson C, Liu Y, Merrick M, Basile KC, Simon TR.  
**Lifetime Number of Perpetrators and Victim-Offender Relationship Status Per U.S. Victim of Intimate Partner, Sexual Violence, or Stalking.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):NP7284-NP7297. PMID: [30678604](#)

From a large national survey, "An estimated 142 million U.S. adults had some lifetime exposure to intimate partner violence, sexual violence, or stalking. An estimated 55 million victims (39% of total victims) had more than one perpetrator type during their lifetimes. A significantly higher proportion of female victims reported more than one perpetrator type compared with male victims (49% vs. 27%)."

Brown T, Mehta PK, Berman S, et. al  
**A Trauma-Informed Approach to the Medical History: Teaching Trauma-Informed Communication Skills to First-Year Medical and Dental Students.**

MedEdPORTAL. 2021 Jun 7;17:11160. PMID: [34150993](#)

"We present a model for teaching trauma-informed communication skills to first-year medical and dental students. The intervention significantly increased students' comfort level and self-reported clinical skills, and benefits persisted at 5 months." More than one-third (34%) of respondents reported having received at least one disclosure of trauma from a patient within the first 5 months of medical school. [Full materials](#)

Mendel WE, Sperlich M, Fava NM.

**"Is there anything else you would like me to know?": Applying a trauma-informed approach to the administration of the adverse childhood experiences questionnaire.**

J Community Psychol. 2021 Jul;49(5):1079-1099. PMID: [33792050](#)

"Using data from a mixed-methods study of first-time mothers as means of illustration, this paper examines shortcomings of the ACE questionnaire. Participant responses revealed ambiguity with item structure, limited breadth of included events, and failure to capture the gravity of the experience. These shortcomings...call for the application of trauma-informed values, both in its content and administration. We apply the main tenets of a trauma-informed framework to the ACE questionnaire and make recommendations for its administration."

Laird L, Mulvihill N.

**Assessing the Extent to Which Art Therapy Can Be Used with Victims of Childhood Sexual Abuse: A Thematic Analysis of Published Studies.**

J Child Sex Abus. 2021 Jun 15:1-22. PMID: [34126870](#)

From a research review, "art therapy particularly benefits rapport building between victim and therapist/investigator, and alleviates some psychological consequences of sexual abuse - particularly anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and dissociation." Authors note research gaps.

## Prevention

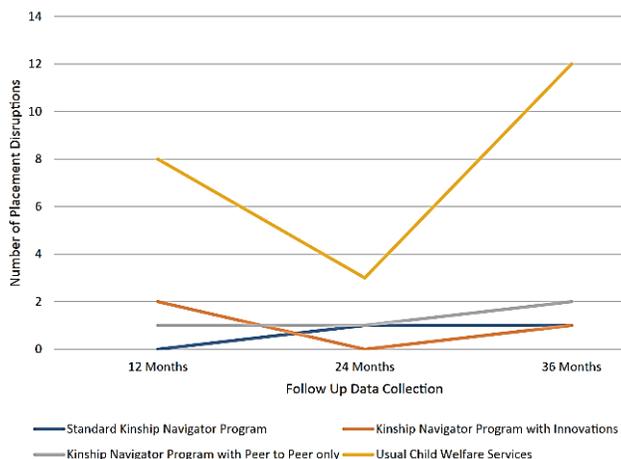
Littlewood K, Cooper L, Pandey A.

### **Safety and placement stability for the Children's Home Network kinship navigator program.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2020 Aug;106:104506. PMID: [32480103](#)

A kinship care navigator program intervention improved child safety and placement stability for children placed with family members.

Placement Stability (n=240)



Andrews NCZ, Motz M, Pepler DJ.

### **A national implementation of a community-based intervention for mothers experiencing violence in relationships.**

J Fam Psychol. 2021 Feb;35(1):92-102. PMID: [33001676](#)

This community-based intervention program for high-risk vulnerable mothers across 18 Canadian communities showed feasibility, acceptability and high levels of satisfaction, including improvements in self-esteem, self-efficacy, relationship capacity, parenting stress, and knowledge of community services.

Eisenberg ME, Gower AL, Brown C, Nam YS, Ramirez MR.

### **School-Based Diversity Education Activities and Bias-Based Bullying Among Secondary School Students.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jun 18:8862605211025016. PMID: [34144668](#)

Using data from a CDC school profile survey and a survey of over 64,000 Minnesota students, students attending schools that offered a wider variety of diversity education opportunities (diversity clubs, lessons, or special events) had significantly lower odds of bullying about race, ethnicity, or national origin among boys of color; about sexual orientation for gay, bisexual, and questioning boys; and about disability for boys with a physical health problem. "A diversity education is recommended as a key component of antibullying efforts and policy."

Polanin JR, Espelage DL, Grotzinger JK, et. al.

### **A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis of Interventions to Decrease Cyberbullying Perpetration and Victimization.**

Prev Sci. 2021 Jun 22:1-16. PMID: [34159506](#)

From a research review of cyberbullying interventions, "we estimated that the average program would have a 76% and 73% probability of reducing cyberbullying perpetration and victimization, respectively...We stop short of recommending any specific programs because multiple factors might weigh differently, such as school culture and classroom needs. Additionally, schools must also carefully consider the availability of resources needed for program implementation."

Santacrose LB, Laurita AC, Marchell TC.

### **Intervene: Modeling Pro-Social Bystander Behavior in College Students through Online Video.**

Health Commun. 2020 Apr;35(4):397-409. PMID: [30706733](#)

"This study evaluates the impact of a theory- and empirical evidence-based 20-minute video, Intervene, on college students' intentions to intervene on behalf of others in multiple problematic situations: an alcohol emergency, emotional distress, hazing, intimate partner violence, racial bias, sexual assault, and sexual harassment." Of 1243 college students who viewed the video online, participants reported higher likelihood at 4 weeks post-viewing to intervene in situations involving hazing, IPV, racial bias, and sexual harassment than did a control group. [Video and other materials available](#) (free).

## Researchers

Love G, Helgason AR, Kristjansson AL.

### **A single-item measure of childhood relationship quality and association with adult health and health behaviours.**

Scand J Public Health. 2021 Jun 19:14034948211022431.

PMID: [34148442](#)

From a national Icelandic survey, a one-question measure of the quality of childhood relationships with family and household members (scaled 0-10), correlated with 21 health and health behavior outcomes in adulthood, matching well with results from ACEs studies. "This may indicate that a one-dimensional relationships question is a useful substitute in surveys in which a traditional multi-question adverse childhood experiences scale cannot be accommodated." "When you were growing up, during the first 18 years of your life, how was your relationship with your family and household members?"

Dolson RA, Morelen DM, Dodd JC, Clements AD.  
**Pocket ACE: Child sexual abuse survivors missed by the ACEs Study Questionnaire.**

Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Jul;117:105049. PMID: [33862525](#)  
From an online survey of 974 adult women, 13.45% reported childhood sexual abuse to an original ACE screening tool that specified that the sexual perpetrator was at least 5 years older. However, an additional 12.11% reported childhood sexual abuse when the age modifier was removed. Both groups reported the same degree of increased depression, physical symptoms and poorer subjective health.

Wilson KD, Fritz PAT.  
**Psychometric Properties of the Coercion in Intimate Partner Relationships Scale.**

Assessment. 2021 Jun 24;10731911211025628. PMID: [34167331](#)  
Report on the positive validity and reliability of the Coercion in Intimate Partner Relationships (CIPR) scale.

## Other of Interest

Wallace D, Chamberlain A, Pfeiffer D.  
**The Relationship Between Foreclosures and Intimate Partner Violence During the U.S. Housing Crisis.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jul;36(13-14):6247-6273. PMID: [30556475](#)  
“Using police, foreclosure, and census data for three cities in the Phoenix region, we find a direct effect of foreclosures on IPV, with the largest effects appearing at the end of the housing crisis. Our findings suggest that households living in communities that recover more slowly from housing downturns may be more prone to IPV.”

Giesbrecht CJ.  
**Animal Safekeeping in Situations of Intimate Partner Violence: Experiences of Human Service and Animal Welfare Professionals.**

J Interpers Violence. 2021 Jun 17:8862605211025037. PMID: [34139903](#)  
From surveys of multiple stakeholders in Saskatchewan supporting survivors of IPV with pets and livestock, recommendations are made including “improving education and training; improving provision of services of victims/survivors of IPV and their animals, including improving access to Emergency Intervention Orders and establishing funding for animal safekeeping in situations of IPV; and strengthening existing and building new partnerships.”

Boyle J, Yeter D, Aschner M, Wheeler DC.  
**Estimated IQ points and lifetime earnings lost to early childhood blood lead levels in the United States.**

Sci Total Environ. 2021 Jul 15;778:146307. PMID: [34030355](#)  
“There is no safe detectable level of lead (Pb) in the blood of children. Blood lead levels (BLLs) at ages 6-24 months  $\geq 2 \mu\text{g}/\text{dL}$  result in lost grade school intelligence quotient (IQ) points at ages 5-10 years.” From a national survey, “Black infants experienced approximately 46-55% greater average estimated loss of grade school IQ points from blood lead than Hispanic or White infants (-1.78 IQ points vs. -1.15 and -1.21 respectively) with similar disparities in costs to expected lifetime earnings (-\$47,116 USD vs. -\$30,393 and -\$32,356 respectively). Our estimated nationwide costs of IQ points lost to BLLs during this 12-year period totaled \$554 billion (\$46.2 billion/year).”

Silva JR, Capellan JA, Schmuhl MA, Mills CE. Gender-Based Mass Shootings: An Examination of Attacks Motivated by Grievances Against Women.

Violence Against Women. 2021 Jan 20;1077801220981154. PMID: [33471636](#)

“Gender-based mass shootings refer to attacks motivated by grievances against women, divided into four categories based on a specific woman or women in general.” Specific woman-targeted shooters are the most common, and are most likely to have a history of DV. The second most common are the specific woman-not-targeted group, as anger directed at a specific woman does not always result in retaliation against that individual. General women-targeted shootings occurred more often in the 1960s and 1970s, and the shooter was more often single. General women-not-targeted shootings began to occur in the 1990s, possibly as a reaction to increased women’s empowerment, and have more planning and greater number of fatalities. All gender-based shooters are significantly more likely to commit suicide at the end of their attack; law enforcement or armed citizens rarely kill them.

