Monday
September 2
The problem of what was then called ‘violence against wives’ or ‘battered women’ became the focus of attention in the 1970s as women activists opened the first refuges/shelters for women escaping violence from their male partners and sought changes in policing, the law, housing, the media, and wider social attitudes.

The Dobashes consider the achievements of the worldwide social movement focused on providing support and shelter for abused women and their children, and discuss their numerous research studies of various aspects of violence against women from their first study of ‘Violence Against Wives’ to their latest study of ‘When Men Murder Women’.
Cases when the law was misapplied

Stefan Samardzic¹, Stefan Samardzic²
¹Faculty Of Law, University Of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Serbia, ²Faculty Of Law, University Of Novi Sad, Novi Sad, Serbia

Authors: Stefan Samardzic, Stefan Samardzic

Aim
This research tries to show the negative consequences of the Act on the Prevention of Domestic Violence of the Republic of Serbia from 2017 and to propose possible solutions for overcoming them, bearing in mind that the domestic violence is a serious problem that needs to be permanently overthought.

Background
In 2014, the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence entered into force in the Republic of Serbia. Before adopting this Convention, Serbia has already had a specific provisions aimed at preventing domestic violence. In 2002, Criminal Code of Serbia was amended and domestic violence was formulated as a new criminal act. In 2005 Family Act entered into force, prescribing a civil procedure for cases dealing with domestic violence. This possibility does not preclude the potential criminal procedure for the very same act, but offers urgent reaction and ordering preventive measures. However, new obligations were set up with the adoption of Istanbul Convention and new Act entered into force in 2017.

Methods
We analyzed the emergence of the domestic violence in international as well as in internal surroundings, using the historical and comparative methods. Systematic and critical analyses of relevant legal acts are sine qua non for every legal research so we were focused on doctrinal research method. However, legal rules could not be final truths, but hypothesis that are going to be tested in courts of justice, the case study method was inevitable.

Findings
Although the purpose of this Act certainly is an altruistic one, the practice shows that there are a large number of misuses and false denunciations.

Conclusion
Such practice, undermines the seriousness of this phenomenon by creating public belief that very often women report alleged perpetrator in order to achieve some other aim, for instance a sole parental custody after divorce.
Male Subjected to Intimate Partner Violence in Heterosexual Relationships

Caroline Hansén

Linnaeus University, Växjö, Sweden

Aspects of domestic violence (Stream 6), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Caroline Hansén

Introduction
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a global problem which implies serious consequences for the victims. Research has primarily focused on men's violence against women, and how it relates to inequality between sexes and how violence and power can become mechanisms of male domination over women, whilst the act of violence indicates (re)creation of hierarchical order. However, previous research has shown that IPV is not solely exerted by men against women, but also by women against men.

This research focuses on the lived experiences of men subjected to IPV by female partners, and what consequences this has for their self-perception and especially gender identity. Male victims face other challenges to sensemaking of and relate to their experiences because of the lack of societal recognition of the phenomenon. Thus, this violence is atypical to the common notion, forcing men to other kinds of reconstruction of who they are and how they present themselves.

Method
This study has a narrative approach, containing individual interviews with men and a vignette study with professionals and volunteers specialized on victims of IPV. Through strategic sampling, professionals and volunteers have been recruited directly, whilst men have been recruited self-selectively through advertisements on Internet.

Results
The presentation will give an overview of research made on IPV where men are subjected to violence by female partners, the structure of this study and challenges of establishing contact with this scarcely recognised group. Central themes from the interviews targeting male victims will be presented. The discussion from the interviews will focus on how men, subjected to violence by female partners, perceive themselves as men in relation to discourses on masculinity, femininity and heteronormativity.

Conclusions
Due to the fact that it is an ongoing study, there are no conclusions.
Exploring Parricide in England and Wales

Rachel Condry¹, Caroline Miles²
¹University of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom, ²University of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Aspects of domestic violence (Stream 6), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Rachel Condry, Caroline Miles

Aim
This paper reports upon research into the characteristics and contexts of parricide (child to parent homicide) in England and Wales.

Background
Parricide is a gendered form of domestic homicide that has received scarce attention from criminologists in the UK. Despite being relatively rare, the parricide rate has remained stable for many years, even throughout a recent decline in aggregate homicide numbers across England and Wales. In this paper, we present initial findings from a research project examining serious and fatal violence towards parents in the UK, which aims to understand the nature of this phenomenon and consider its place within the broader domains of violence against women, child to parent violence and domestic homicide.

Methods
First, the paper draws upon Homicide Index data for the period 2003-2017, in order to map the contours of filial homicide across England and Wales. Second, it considers some of the key themes emerging from an analysis of 56 cases of parricide in the London Metropolitan Police Service database from 2003 to 2017. The paper focuses more closely on two case studies extracted from this database, drawing on several sources of data. These cases begin to illustrate the nature of the problem, some of the contexts within which it takes place, and how it might be conceptualized.

Findings
Our findings suggest that parricide is a complex and multi-faceted phenomenon. There are important differences and continuities between parricide and other forms of domestic homicide which the paper considers.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Key characteristics and dynamics of parricide appear to be quite different to other forms of domestic homicide, and reducing risk and prevention might therefore require a different approach.
Understanding the social impacts of Violence Against Women as “space for action”

Stacey Scriven

1 Nui Galway, Galway, Ireland

Aspects of domestic violence (Stream 6), Torghjørnet, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Stacey Scriven

Aim:

To consider how intimate partner violence impacts on women’s use of physical space in such ways as to enable or reduce their ‘space for action’ to end violence, seek safety or assistance, and implement strategies for survival.

Background

Existing research on the impacts of IPV has emphasised impacts on physical and mental health, with an emerging body of research on economic impacts of violence. There is less understanding of the constellation of social impacts of IPV, including impacts on families and social networks, and on women’s participation in public life. Social interaction happens within physical spaces of various kinds – such as the home, the workplace, markets, and others – suggesting that the investigation of the use of such spaces offers an under-explored direction for identifying and understanding impacts of IPV. This presentation uses the concept of physical space to assess where and how IPV impacts on women in the social nexus, and the ways this is mediated by stigma. It draws on qualitative data gathered in Ghana and Pakistan.

Methods:

Findings are drawn from a qualitative content analysis of in-depth individual interviews with women in Ghana (n=29) and Pakistan (n=24) that were conducted as part of the larger DFID-funded project, What Works to Prevent Violence: Economic and Social Costs of VAWG. A deductive approach was used in the analysis with codes relating to various spaces (e.g. the home, the workplace, public places, etc.) and stigmas (self-stigma, social stigma, discrimination, etc.) applied to the data to generate thematically organised findings.

Findings:

We demonstrate the ways that women’s ability to occupy and use space is drastically impacted by experiences of IPV, changing their relationships with the home, the workplace and different public spaces. However, women also made use of different spaces in practices of survival and overcoming violence, for example to improve their material wellbeing, to build alliances for support, and to reclaim their sense of space. We demonstrate how these actions are interrupted by other forces with a focus on the role of stigma in limiting the scope for action in different spaces, thus often intensifying or replicating the impacts of VAWG.

Conclusion/Recommendations:

The paper helps to conceptualise the ways in which violence and associated shame and stigma, impact on women’s use of physical space in ways which may further constrain their ability to take action to seek help, safety and end a violent relationship. While this study focussed on two developing countries, albeit with highly differentiated social contexts, its findings highlight the importance of understanding how survival is shaped by the physical space women access, and the resulting strategies that women use within differently
expansive spaces. These findings thus have implications also for directing programmes and interventions to assist victims/survivors of DV in both developing and developed contexts.
Domestic Violence against Parents in Child Protection Cases before the European Court of Human Rights

Carola Lingaas
1

1Vid Specialized University, Oslo, Norway

Aspects of domestic violence (Stream 6), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Carola Lingaas

AIM
This research seeks to analyze the case law of the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) in child protection cases, where domestic violence against one of the parents is used as a legal argument for custody removal.

BACKGROUND
Cases of child protection that reach the ECtHR are, generally, very serious: all domestic remedies have been exhausted, and the child is not returned to its biological parents, despite years of legal battles. In several cases, among others against the State of Norway, the Court has concluded that the child remains in foster care or can be adopted, because of the history of domestic violence between the parents. In other words, the parent who is domestically abused, suffers from double victimization: as a victim of domestic violence, and as a victim of the Court’s jurisprudence that does grant the return of the child.

METHODS
A doctrinal legal method is applied in examining decisions and judgments of the ECtHR.

FINDINGS
Focusing on the parent’s role in child protection cases, this paper critically discusses the ‘best interest of the child’-principle as opposed to the right of the (abused) parent to a family life.
Religion and violence - Religious aspects in psychological treatment of violence

Hans Åberg¹
¹Firma Hans Åberg, , Sweden

Civil society and religion (Stream 10), Blå Salong, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Hans Åberg

In psychological treatment of gendered violence, the therapist has to pay attention to a wide range of aspects. Together with the client the therapist put his curiosity on the childhood and growth, on cultural and social conditions, on former criminality and drug abuse and so on. More seldom the religious components are in focus of interest. More than 15 years of doing psychotherapy with perpetrators of gender-related violence, have conducted me -- with my both psychological and theological background -- to put also religion-related questions during the clinical work: - Has religion facilitated the violence? - Has religion excused the violence? - Has religion concealed and disguised the violence? - Has religion delayed the revelation of the violence and relevant measures? - In what meaning has the religion been accepted as the cause of violence? - Has the religious outcome been influenced by the violence? - In what way has religion influenced the viewpoints by the perpetrator, the victim, the witness? - Has any part been helped by religion? - Has religion prevented or facilitated the recovery and therapeutic process? - And in what ways? To add religious aspects on the complex knowledge on violence, this presentation will be a contribution to get an even more diversified understanding of the violence, to stop it, and to prevent more violence.
Domestic violence support for women survivors has had a proud, grass root, community based tradition. Many of the practitioners of supporting survivors of domestic abuse within the first women's refuges were themselves survivors of abuse. Support workers had 'walked in the shoes' of the women they then supported. Over decades, support provision for those experiencing domestic violence has largely developed and moved to being led by significantly larger scale charitable organisations. The peer led approach being subsumed by what may be seen as a more professionalised, time limited, outcome and target driven service. Two European women's peer mentoring organisations have come together to empower each other, to collaborate, and to access training in a practical exchange of knowledge and mutual support. Malta's SOAR and UK based Cohort 4 are small community based, women's organisations consisting of peer mentors supporting women survivors of domestic violence. The Malta SOAR group took part in an EU funded exchange visit to Cohort 4 in the UK in November 2018. The two women's peer mentoring groups shared accredited peer mentoring training, domestic violence risk training and discussion workshops around how women survivors can thrive after lived experience of domestic abuse. Anticipated key Learning: The key learning from this collaboration has been that women survivor groups are empowered through their own knowledge exchange, and that peer mentoring support can be exceptionally powerful. The groups have been able to consider what works for women survivors themselves and how linking in with a similar entity in a different country can enrich women's peer mentoring practice and motivation. Presenters will argue the benefits of survivor led practice, responsive to the long-term need of women experiencing domestic violence. They will also articulate the difficulties and complexities of this work relating to peer mentor readiness, boundaries, supervisory input and safeguarding issues.
The contribution of faith-based organisations to the healing of victims of sexual abuse: A case study from Norway.

Lene Østby¹, Gyrid Gunnes¹
¹VID Specialized University, Oslo, Norway

Authors: Lene Østby, Gyrid Gunnes

The aim of the study is to document and reflect on the potential and limitations of faith-based organisations to provide healing and support for victims of sexual abuse.

Background:

In 1996 the Church of Norway established the Church’s Centre against Violence and Sexual Abuse (CCVS). The users of CCVS are men and woman who: (1) have experienced sexual abuse within the context of a religious community or (2) adhere to a Christian faith tradition and are victims of sexual abuse. The CCVS provides victims of sexual abuse with contextually created religious practices, such as liturgies, pilgrimage tours, individual and group counselling and social fellowships.

Methods:

The study was conducted using a qualitative research strategy. Former and present users of the CCVS were interviewed in focus groups and individually.

Results:

The findings suggest that in general the users of CCVS are appreciative of the explicit religious dimensions of its work. Informants report that faith-based organisations address and interrogate the inter-section between religious faith and sexual victimization to a greater extent than secular health and social services. They also report on the healing potential which explicit religious practices, such as contextual liturgies and symbols, can provide.

Critique of the CCVS’s work included several informants problematizing the tendency for interpretations of what sexual abuse entails to be constructed as one “truth”. By doing so, the diverse backgrounds and life situations of the users becomes invisible.

Conclusion/Recommendations:

Faith-based organisations, like CCVS, play an important role in expanding the work done by public health and social care government organisations and NGOs. However, the dual identity of being a victim of sexual abuse and a religious believer comes in many forms. Faith-based organisations need to be aware that there is no one theological approach, practice or symbol which is representative of healing and help.
Introduction
This paper presents findings from a study of churchgoers’ experiences and perceptions of church responses to domestic abuse. The particular focus of this paper is on respondents’ perceptions of the extent to which domestic abuse is an issue for their church, what their church is doing to respond, and how churches can improve their responses to domestic abuse.

Methods
A self-completion online and postal questionnaire was distributed to churches and Christian organisations across multiple different denominations in the English county of Cumbria in the UK. All regular churchgoers aged 18 years and over were invited to participate, irrespective of whether they had experienced domestic abuse personally. Questions covered awareness of domestic abuse in respondents’ local context; perceptions of how their church is responding; personal experiences of abusive behaviours and help-seeking; and suggestions for improving church responses. The survey yielded 438 responses, making it one of the largest academic studies of domestic abuse and the church in the UK to date.

Results
The study found that amongst churchgoers who participated, there was a significant appetite to ensure that churches are safe spaces for victims/survivors and that perpetrators are held accountable. However, various barriers were identified including theologies which silence and endanger particularly female victims/survivors, as well as the need to challenge assumptions that domestic abuse is a problem for the ‘unchurched’ and not for Christians.

Conclusion
While some participants’ reported that their church was actively taking steps to address domestic abuse, levels of confidence about how well equipped churches were to respond effectively to domestic abuse were low. Many useful suggestions were made, informing the recommendations of this research. In the conclusion, we also reflect on the opportunities which this research has presented to engage church leaders and churchgoers in responding sensitively and effectively to domestic abuse.
Preventing domestic violence across borders

Åsa Johansson², Annette Solberg¹
¹Center of Equality, Norway, ²Municipality of Eskilstuna, Sweden

Disability and violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Åsa Johansson, Annette Solberg

At the beginning of this decade, the programme VIP (Very Important Person) was developed in Sweden, and since 2015 the municipality of Eskilstuna has educated employees in municipalities across Sweden, demonstrating how to use the program. The aim of the program is to teach people with intellectual disabilities how to manage their emotions, set boundaries and handle relationships. We also provide knowledge about domestic violence. The goal is to prevent and reduce domestic violence towards a very vulnerable group of people who are too often forgotten. In 2018 Center of Equality and SMISO Hamar, with help from Eskilstuna, started the process of implementing the programme into the municipal habilitation services in Norway. Our presentation provides information to the anticipants about a new program for preventing and reducing domestic violence concerning a vulnerable group of people, people which have intellectual disabilities. We will also talk about how organisations across borders can work together and exchange successful methods. Participants will get insight into how the VIP programme works and what we do methodologically, as well as how the VIP programme may be the future of municipal habilitation to prevent and reduce domestic violence towards and amongst people with intellectual disabilities.
The Demographic Profile of Domestic Violence Survivors with Disabilities: From Research to Practice

Michelle Ballan¹

¹Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, United States

Disability and violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Michelle Ballan

This research identifies the demographics of female survivors with disabilities who sought non-residential domestic violence (DV) services.

Background:
Women with disabilities face higher rates of DV than nondisabled women and men, yet, DV research on women with disabilities is limited, and few agencies properly screen and assess for disabilities.

Methods:
This presentation reports the results of a retrospective case study review of 886 client files, covering an 8-year service period in a non-residential DV disability program. The study examined key demographics along with familial, social, and contextual aspects of IPV among women with disabilities, and provides crucial information for service providers who must understand the multifaceted and unique needs of survivors.

Findings:
Findings will be discussed in terms of their relevance to abuse-related outcomes and corresponding best practices with this population.

Conclusion/Recommendations:
This research presentation will enhance awareness of best screening and assessment practices for survivors with disabilities, as well as assist attendees to consider how researcher-practitioner relationships can enhance their own work with underserved populations.
Making a change for young women, disabled women and elderly women exposed for violence

Gunnel Axelsson

Tjej- och Kvinnojouren Nordvärmland, Sweden

Disability and violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Introduction

Tjej- & Kvinnojouren Nordvarmland is a women's shelter in Torsby, Sweden and a member of Unizon that represents over 130 Swedish women's shelters, young women's empowerment centres and other support services. Torsby community has around 13 000 inhabitants.

Methods

The National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen) in Sweden granted resources to a project running for 2017 and 2018.

The project goal was:

* Support to women and their children in emergency situations and refuge in our shelter.
* Train our teams regarding crimes of honour, regarding young women/women/children exposed to violence, elderly and disabled women.
* Support to young women exposed to violence and open up a chat for young women.
* Presentations about violence against women.

Result

* Recruitment and competence development for voluntary young women/women. Training in 33 courses/seminars in appropriate areas.
* Activities. Young girls/women meetings and holiday activities at 21 different occasions with 286 participants.
* Films with discussion afterwards. Five occasions with 55 participants.
* Information and marketing. Two leaflets regarding violence to elderly women (over 65 years), one leaflet regarding disabled women and one leaflet young women's empowerment centres. Instagram, Facebook, website.
* Participation in events: Vargnatta, Book festival, Putte i Parken, Torsby Market.

Conclusions

We have made a difference and received Torsby community award "Grodden 2018" for good initiatives regarding development and innovation. Their motivation "By being there as a light in the dark, as support that you can trust, Tnejouren Torsby has shown the important effort they are doing. By supporting dialogues via chat, telephone, social media and personal meetings they have in original, modern and natural way created new meeting places".
Mothers with intellectual disabilities who experience domestic violence

Michelle McCarthy¹
¹University of Kent, United Kingdom

Disability and violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Michelle McCarthy

Background Mothers with intellectual disabilities frequently lose custody of their children, in far higher proportions than other women. The reasons for this are many and complex, but domestic violence against mothers is a strong contributory factor. Method This was a small qualitative study involving six mothers with mild intellectual disabilities. The six mothers had had thirteen children between them, ten of whom had been removed, whilst, or shortly after, their mothers had experienced domestic violence. Although the sample size of the participants was small, but the amount of data collected was considerable. Interviews were very lengthy, typically lasting two hours or more and transcripts were, on average, 75 pages long. Findings Four main themes emerged from the data. These were becoming a mother (violent conceptions and violent pregnancies), mothering whilst living with domestic violence (perpetrators sabotaging mother-child bond and sabotaging child contact arrangements), the broad spectrum of abuse (social isolation, financial abuse, consequences of the men's criminal histories) and losing the children (feelings and support). Conclusion All those involved in the lives of women with intellectual disabilities on a personal or professional basis should be aware of the effects of male violence on the women's abilities to parent their children.
Individual and structural barriers - a theoretical approach to understand why violence against people with disabilities goes unreported.

Tonje Gundersen¹
²Nova Oslomet, Oslo, Norway

Disability and violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Tonje Gundersen

Aim: This paper investigate different explanation to why people with disabilities are more reluctant to report violence in close relations and why insufficient municipal services can be a barrier to detect and provide good services for this group.

Background: Although people with disabilities experience higher rates of violence compared to people without such challenges, the violence is seldom reported by the victims themselves and the violence is often difficult to notice by helping services. Thus, victims of violence with disabilities receive insufficient help from responsible providers – the municipalities. The paper discusses how individual and structural barriers can hinder prevention, detection and reporting of violence against people with disabilities. On an individual level need of assistance, stigmatization and lack of information can make it difficult to report violence. On a structural level lack of knowledge and understanding of challenges related to having an impairment and being dependent of others, can be a barrier for developing good services. The last ten years Norwegian government has strengthened its effort to implement measures to protect and safeguard victims of violence with disabilities. The municipalities’ shall providing crisis center services to all inhabitants subject to domestic violence, and are expected to develop action plans against domestic violence and procedures for notification and reporting of violence.

Method: The argument in the paper draws on two-multi method studies conducted at Norwegian social research (NOVA 2014, 2017) about the municipalities’ attention to and work related to provide services for victims of violence with disabilities.

Findings: The findings indicate that the municipalities have little knowledge about the crises center services for people with disabilities, few have developed plans and procedures targeting this group, and there is a lack of systematic training of staff.

Conclusion: Structural barriers hinders adequate measures that can secure good services for this group.
South Asian immigrant women's experiences of intimate partner violence in New Zealand

Anoosh Franklin

University of Auckland, New Zealand

Domestic violence in migration contexts (Stream 8), Odin, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Anoosh Franklin

Aim:
To explore South Asian women's narratives of intimate partner violence (IPV) in New Zealand; their experiences of support, the impact of the violence and how they made sense of it. Background South Asian women's patriarchal culture of origin and migrant status can exacerbate their risk of experiencing IPV. Compared to New Zealand European women, they are less likely to report abuse.

Methods: A qualitative narrative analysis of interviews with 12 South Asian women who have experienced IPV in New Zealand was conducted from a feminist, critical realist epistemology.

Findings:
Most women established a context for the abuse by describing a naivety with regards to relationships. They attributed this to the taboo around discussing relationships in their culture. Conceptualizing violence as physical prevented many women from recognizing psychological abuse initially. IPV commonly co-occurred with other forms of abuse (e.g. abuse from lawyers and in-laws). Migration related challenges such as isolation prolonged the violence. 'Ideal help' was described as non-judgemental, flexible and genuine support from a person who was on the same wavelength irrespective of ethnic background. Many women said they did not receive this kind of help. A large proportion were allocated to South Asian domestic violence organisations without a choice and reported having a negative experience. Anxiety, depression, trauma symptoms, physical injuries, self-doubt and distrust were outcomes of the abuse. Participants engaged in a dynamic negotiation of identity drawing on competing discourses such as victim versus survivor.

Conclusion/Recommendations:
Cultural competence is not as simple as ethnicity matching helper and client. South Asian women, who have experienced domestic violence in New Zealand, should be given decision-making power in the support process. An understanding of how culture and migration status impacts their experience of abuse as well as what this means for the client, is imperative.
Immigrant women's experiences of sexual violence and IPV in Iceland

Susan Gollifer², Brynja Halldorsdottir¹, Jon Kjaran¹, Randi Stebbins¹
¹University of Iceland, , Iceland, ²Un ICELAND, ,

Authors: Susan Gollifer, Brynja Halldorsdottir, Jon Kjaran, Randi Stebbins

In the wake of the 2018 #metoo revelations from immigrant women in Iceland, understanding the depth and prevalence of physical, racial, and psychological violence towards this vulnerable population is critical. Violence and discrimination against women through physical and verbal abuse, intimate partner violence, and sexual violence are major public health problems and direct violations of women's human rights (WHO, 2017). In order to give a more nuanced analysis regarding the experiences of these sensitive women, we need to understand both their experiences and the provisions available to them. The goal of this paper is to present the initial data on the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) among immigrant women. Drawing on intersectionality (Hill Collins and Bilge, 2016) as the theoretical frame, we are guided by the main research questions: To what extent and in what manner do immigrant women in Iceland experience intimate partner violence? Thus, we present here the first findings based on an online survey in which immigrant women give answers to questions related to IPV. The participants were also provided with the chance to submit an anonymous narrative at the end of the questionnaires through an active link. The qualitative data was analyzed using SPSS regression analysis to develop a baseline understanding of the prevalence and most common types of violence. The narratives were analyzed thematically. As this is an unstudied aspect of the immigrant experience in Iceland, it is imperative to describe and analyze hidden factors that reproduce and maintain values that legitimize use of power and control that lead to IPV. This is particularly pertinent given that women of foreign origin suffering from IPV and/or sexual abuse do not have the support of a family network.
The ASPIRE project: Analysing Safety and Place in Immigrant and Refugee Experiences of Violence

Karen Block1, Cathy Vaughan1
1University Of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Domestic violence in migration contexts (Stream 8), Odin, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Karen Block, Cathy Vaughan

Introduction:
Research into the experiences of resettled refugee and immigrant women’s experiences of violence has been limited and has tended to focus on specific cultural communities in specific places. Investigations that take a broader perspective are needed to understand the factors, beyond culture, that influence those experiences. The ASPIRE project aimed to augment the limited evidence base concerning the contexts, nature and dynamics of violence against immigrant and refugee women and to inform development of responsive interventions. Through a participatory approach, it also aimed to build the capacity of immigrant and refugee women and their communities to actively participate in research and to support translation of evidence into action.

Methods:
Co-investigators worked with 20 trained bilingual, bicultural health educators to engage immigrant and refugee communities in eight geographic locations (metropolitan and rural) across two Australian states. Data was collected through 46 in-depth interviews with migrant women who had experienced family violence; 57 interviews with professionals from the family violence, settlement, multicultural, interpreting and justice sectors; 26 focus groups with women and men from different cultural communities; and a photovoice project with 10 migrant women.

Findings:
Analyses suggested that immigrant and refugee women’s experiences of family violence and help-seeking were situated within four overlapping contexts: 1/ The immigration context (particularly visa status); 2/ the family and community context (including personal, social, religious and cultural values); 3/ the service system context (including legal and financial constraints); 4/ a place-based context (which influenced levels of racism, discrimination, cultural isolation and service availability).

Conclusion:
An intersectional and ecological approach must underpin legal and service responses to domestic violence experienced by immigrant and refugee women in order to respond to the complex interaction between these contexts.
Domestic violence in the context of Generation 1.5: the case of Italy

Maryna Manchenko

1Università degli studi di Palermo, Italy

Domestic violence in migration contexts (Stream 8), Odin, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Maryna Manchenko

Introduction:

The Generation 1.5 (G1.5) are people who migrated at the age of 5-19 years, with their parents or after, via a family reunification procedure. They are one of the most vulnerable and invisible groups inside migrant communities. Majority of them, in addition to the difficulties of the migration process and realities, also lived through an abandonment, as families are often separated in the migration/reunification process. This phenomenon creates new situations of vulnerability and conflicts, and often leads to situation of domestic violence (DV). Whilst there is now a vast literature on DV, less attention is paid to the specific features of DV inside migrant communities, especially in Italy. This abstract presents my PhD research on the ways in which migration and specific conditions of G1.5 can influence the level of DV in their families.

Methods:

My research is built on the interpretivism/constructivism basis and informed by the feminist stand-point theory that suggests that any cases of abuse should be researched from the point of view of the abused. I use qualitative approach and elements of "story of life", phenomenological and cognitive interviewing methods to describe the case studies through a series of semi-structured interviews (with G1.5, their parents, social workers, lawyers, community leaders) that were held in Italy in 2016-2018 as a part of my PhD research. The argument is constructed from the comparison of gathered evidence.

Findings:

The conducted research showed the undeniable influence of migration and G1.5 specific conditions on the level of DV, which can both increase and decrease after migration due to various factors.

Conclusion/Recommendations:

There is an urgent need for new integration and inclusion policies, as well as training for social workers and school staff regarding G1.5 in order to prevent situations of DV or intervene in the most effective way.
Constructing perpetrators and its violent acts in mass media and high court rulings: An example from Iceland

Guðrún Kristinsdóttir¹, Jón Ingvar Kjaran¹

¹School of Education, University of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland

Empirical studies of perpetration I (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Guðrún Kristinsdóttir, Jón Ingvar Kjaran

Constructing perpetrators and its violent acts in mass media and high court rulings: An example from Iceland

Dr. Jón Ingvar Kjaran
Dr. Guðrún Kristinsdóttir

In Iceland there are no comprehensive media studies on men who have been abusive to their intimate partners and how their portrayal within media discourse. A discourse study on DV in Icelandic printed media focusing on children provided a biased and gendered picture. Mass media are powerful sources, which shape public discussion, people’s views and actions.

The aim of this paper is to analyze discursive factors that contribute to reproducing and maintaining values that legitimate use of power and control in intimate partner relationships.

Internationally, there have been discourse analysis studies of media in terms of abusive male partners. British newspaper research suggests that as a social public problem, domestic violence is sustained in a number of social contexts that naturalize violence against women through gendered discourses and ideologies of male violence. The analysis revealed that some journalists resorted to abuse-sustaining discourses. However, this was challenged by those who question the gendered ideologies of male violence against women. A study in Northern America found that men who battered women accused media for biased depictions of male partner violence; and thereby deflected attention from their perpetration and sustained the construction of rational masculinity.

Selected mass media coverage of intimate partner violence and high court rulings were analyzed in order to find out whether and how discursive factors contribute to maintain values that legitimate use of power in intimate partner relationships. This part of the work aims at conducting content and critical discourse analysis on media releases. Furthermore, gendered public discourses in regard to IPV and restricting orders called on analyses of high court rulings during the years 2000 – 2016.
Media Reporting and Sexual Violence Committed by Male Athletes.

Kim Dubé¹

¹University Of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

Empirical studies of perpetration I (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Kim Dubé

Patriarchal structures continuously perpetuate rape culture where sexual violence against women is minimized, normalized, and even tolerated. Due to sexist attitudes in sports, maintained and reinforced by normative masculine hegemony, sexual assault is often disregarded. Furthermore, media is often responsible for defining sexual assault, yet it often perpetuates myths and faulty definitions of sexual violence. Thus, in a society where news media reports more frequently on sexual violence, it is imperative to understand how it represents sexual assaults when committed by male athletes.

In the form of a PhD thesis, this research focuses on understanding how media represents sexual violence against women when committed by male athletes. Through a feminist critical discourse analysis lens, this research aims at finding out how gendered relationships are portrayed in written news media on sexual assault by male athletes. It also aims at understanding in what measures social characteristics of the abuser and of the victim play a role in written news media. Lastly, it aims at understanding the way in which sexual assaults committed by male athletes, represented in written media, emulate sexual violence myths in society.

Preliminary results indicate that victims are often seldom spoken about in the media and if they are, it is to question their reputation. On the other hand, media focuses largely on the abuser and their reputation by praising their athletic prowess, their “good boy” reputation or how the “alleged accusations” can affect their careers.

The purpose of this research is to serve as a tool for media when reporting on sexual assault, to raise awareness on how media report on sexual assault and to prevent media coverage of sexual assault from re-victimizing survivors of sexual violence.
Seeing through the eyes of the police officers: Men's constructed narratives of intimate partner violence

Bolaji Akinyele-Akanbi

1University of Manitoba, Canada

Empirical studies of perpetration I (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Bolaji Akinyele-Akanbi

Aim:
This presentation seeks to report the patterns in how men narrate their experiences of intimate partner violence to the police officers. Background: Engaging men who are involved in intimate partner violence by service providers is often seen as challenging. Understanding men's perceptions of their hegemonic identities within the context of intimate partner violence is essential in service provision. This presentation is intended to share some of the patterns discovered in how men narrate their stories to the police and what makes for a convincing story by the police.

Methods: This presentation focuses on the findings from two focus group discussions held with the police supervisors and frontline police officers in Manitoba, regarding how men narrate their experiences of intimate partner violence.

Findings: It is evident from this research that men do not often report incidents of intimate partner violence victimization or perpetration, due to their masculinity. Few men who report incidents of intimate partner violence do so as a reactivity or self-defense to women's perpetration and or frustration of their relationships with their female partners. It is also reported that men in same sex relationships often call to report more severe violence in their relationships.

Conclusion/Recommendations: This presentation aims at creating awareness for service providers and justice system that men rarely report their experiences of victimization due to skepticism around believability of their stories by the police. It is reported that men who identified as female in same sex marriage report experiences of victimization than men in heterosexual relationships.
Male perpetration of violence against women: identifying the complex interactions of attitudinal and contextual factors associated with men's violence against women

Kristin Diemer¹, Arno Parolini²
¹University Of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia

INTRODUCTION: There is a dearth of large-scale data collection and analysis to understand the perpetration of violence against women (VAW), and in particular, in association with attitudes and social norms.

The UN Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence (Asia Pacific) is a unique data set capturing information about the history, situation, circumstances and attitudes of male perpetrators of VAW across six countries. This paper builds on the original report and further investigates the combination of attitudes and context (e.g., laws, policy implementation and local authorising environments) to understand the heterogeneity and combinations of factors shaping how men perceive gender equality and violence against women.

METHOD: Undertaking secondary analysis we’ll use the Men's Questionnaire data including representative samples of populations aged 18 to 49 at each site. The methodological approach is based on flexible algorithms developed within the statistical learning literature. More precisely, we will use tree-based classifiers to identify complex interaction patterns through recursive partitioning. That is, an exploratory and iterative approach allowing the data to speak for itself. To avoid shortcomings of traditional CART algorithms, we’ll use conditional inference trees based on a sound statistical theory and stopping rules. These algorithms have been shown to be robust to missing values, ensure unbiased variable selection, and protect against over-fitting of models.

RESULTS: The analysis has not yet been completed. In other applications of this approach results identify complex interaction patterns of factors related to different measures.

CONCLUSION: We anticipate the findings to highlight social, cultural, environmental and institutional differences illustrating contextual and social norms variation associated with men's violence against women. While the results will not draw conclusions about causality, the patterns observed in the data are expected to improve our understanding of the complexity of the relationships between factors can be used to guide the development of interventions.
Which gender based violence educational strategies are effective for pre-qualifying healthcare students? A systematic review

Caroline Bradbury-jones¹, Dana Sammut¹, Kelsey Hegarty², Jacqueline Kuruppu²

¹University Of Birmingham, United Kingdom, ²University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Authors: Caroline Bradbury-jones, Dana Sammut, Kelsey Hegarty, Jacqueline Kuruppu

Introduction: Violence against women in its myriad forms is a global public health issue that disproportionately affects women. Healthcare providers have an important role in recognizing and addressing the problem in practice, yet research suggests that the issue remains under-recognized, with many qualified professionals reporting lack of confidence and a sense of unpreparedness. Pre-qualifying educational strategies regarding gender based violence are inconsistent in both quantity and quality worldwide, and to date there has been no comprehensive review of those programs’ effectiveness.

Methods: This internationally-focused literature review aimed to identify best educational practices in gender based violence for pre-qualifying healthcare students. A systematic search of six databases yielded 17 studies met the inclusion criteria, with all studies examining one or more educational intervention.

Results: Thematic findings suggest that interactive educational strategies yield better results than didactic approaches. Similarly, interventions with a focus on practical application of learning are generally preferred over strictly theoretical approaches. Courses of longer duration seem to be more effective in instilling attitudinal changes. Lastly, gendered differences were noted in a number of studies, with female students consistently outperforming males.

Conclusions: This review makes a useful contribution to the literature of health education, supporting many findings from previous studies and identifying knowledge gaps to be explored in future research. There are implications for both educators and practitioners in creating discernible change for women in their care. The presentation will appeal to delegates who are interested in strategies that can enhance gender based violence and because it draws on international literature, it should have broad appeal.
Leaving the violent past behind you. A preventive 12-hour course for young people, age 16-24.

**Elise Søreide¹, Randi Mossefinn¹**
¹Alternative To Violence, Stavanger, Norway

Authors: Elise Søreide, Randi Mossefinn

**Aim of workshop**

To share our prevention program for young people, age 16-24, who have experienced domestic violence, and have worries about their own relationships moving into adulthood.

**Workshop description**

In this workshop we will give an overview of our method and share examples from our practice in Stavanger. Our program is a 12-hour course, with 8 themes. Our aim is to help young people break the cycle of violence, through acknowledging what they have been through, sharing some of their experience with others, and through learning about violence and its consequences. We strongly believe that learning about violence in the family and sharing these experiences with others are important ingredients in a healing process.

**Methods of participant involvement**

The participants will be invited to work with one of the exercises from the program, and thus get as sense of how we work.

After this exercise also discuss the challenges we face in this kind of work with vulnerable young people

Discussing participants experience with similar prevention programs

**Anticipated key learning**

Participants should have a clear understanding of our program and how we work with it. Our aim is also to inspire others to do similar preventive work with this group of people in their own practice.
‘Problem Solving Justice’ approach to Domestic Violence in Northern Ireland

Ian McGlade

General prevention I (Stream 3), Hall A, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Ian McGlade

Introduction
The Probation Board for Northern Ireland has worked with Department of Justice and Statutory and Voluntary partners to develop a ‘problem solving’ approach to Domestic Violence which aims to reduce the likelihood of re-offending by intervening at the earliest opportunity. This involves working with the Health Trusts to provide an intervention to men who have displayed concerning abusive behaviours in a domestic context prior to any involvement with the Criminal Justice System – known as the non-adjudicated programme. This model offers a collaborative and individualised approach that differs from the traditional criminal justice system. The Problem Solving Court is based on the principles of Restorative Justice and shed the traditional adversarial court model in favour of a more rehabilitative approach.

Method
The Domestic Violence Problem Solving approach attempts to address the underlying root problems that contribute to offending behaviour. The approach is based on the concept of therapeutic justice whereby the ‘offender’ is encouraged to engage in interventions at the earliest stage in order to reduce the likelihood of further offending. The approach brings together judges, solicitors, probation, treatment providers / Women’s Aid, and court staff in a collaborative approach to address the underlying offending needs.

Results
The problem solving approach to domestic violence is effective. Research suggests that effective treatment requires a holistic approach which this model provides. The evidence on the impact of problem-solving approach on outcomes for victims such as victim safety and satisfaction has been found to be effective and coincide with the reduced frequency and seriousness of a perpetrator reoffending.

Conclusion
The Problem Solving approach to domestic violence is an innovative approach to justice, and the initial findings in respect of the overall contribution it can make to reducing reoffending and reducing the impact of substance misuse and domestic abuse on families are important.
Mapping Violence Prevention - Knowledge, Principles and Criteria

Linda Holen Moen¹, Solveig Bergman²

¹NKVTS - Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, ²NKVTS - Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

General prevention I (Stream 3), Hall A, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Linda Holen Moen, Solveig Bergman

Introduction

We carried out a mapping of measures aimed at preventing violence in close relations in Norway. The focus was on universal and selective measures undertaken before the violence had occurred, aimed at the general population or targeted at individuals, families or groups regarded as vulnerable or at risk. The goal was to highlight preventive measures that have, or are assumed to have, positive significance.

Methods

An extensive literature search for research-based and professional literature on preventive measures against violence in close relations was carried out. The focus was on measures that had been scientifically evaluated or had undergone other forms of written documentation. This material was supplemented with information gathered at meetings with relevant agencies, organisations and other actors.

Results and conclusions

Our mapping shows that efficient violence prevention requires early efforts, sustainability, long-term programmes, well-functioning coordination and the inclusion of a variety of perspectives and theoretical traditions. Measures should aim at preventing violence from emerging in the first place. Violence prevention should be seen in the context of welfare-, family-, health- and gender equality policies. Our survey identified several examples of successful or promising measures targeted at children and adolescents. It was more difficult to identify measures aimed at the adult population, with the exception of a few media and information campaigns and some programmes aimed at persons with an ethnic minority background. Most of the examined measures had not undergone scientific evaluation and there is limited systematic knowledge about the impacts of the measures undertaken. Yet the mapping gives important insights into how violence prevention works in Norway and how it can be improved. Based on the mapping and the literature in the field, we elaborate which principles and criteria should be considered when establishing or disseminating good and successful preventive work.
The Impact of Contradictory Messages: How Social Scientists Deal with Domestic Violence in a Family Law System that Valorises On-going Post-separation Parental Relationships

Zoe Rathus

Griffith University Law School, Brisbane, Australia

Author: Zoe Rathus

Introduction:
World-wide in many jurisdictions children’s cases in private family law proceedings are governed by laws which endeavour to incorporate two contradictory philosophies; the need to protect children and adults from domestic violence and the ‘right’ of children to have on-going contact with both of their parents after separation. This paper explores the development of these laws in Australia where there is now a legislative (rebuttable) presumption that ‘equal shared parental responsibility’ is in the best interests of children. This presumption is linked to specific parenting time outcomes, including equal time.

Methods:
The paper draws from focus groups and interviews conducted by the author and colleagues with family law professionals and clients in which the role of social science experts and published research were considered. It also examines reported judgments to analyse how experts and judges deal with domestic violence in children’s cases.

Results
The data suggest that law itself, and the policy rhetoric which has surrounded multiple reforms, do not just influence judicial decision-making and out-of-court negotiations involving lawyers, but may also affect the attitudes of social scientists who compile family and parental assessment reports for the courts. Phrases from the legislation, such as ‘meaningful relationships’, are observed in expert reports and professionals and clients report that domestic violence may be ignored or minimised in terms of its relevance to post-separation care arrangements for the children. The concept of ‘parental alienation’ is sometimes mobilised against the mother, suggesting that reluctance by her to support the father’s relationship with the children is a form of abuse.

Conclusions:
The paper argues that the terminology and legal constructs used in the legislation facilitate an attitudinal space in which family law professionals (lawyers and social science experts) may minimise the significance of domestic violence and maximise the importance of ‘meaningful’ on-going child-parent relationships.
Protective Parenting: Risky Conduct for Some Mothers in the Australian Family Law System

Helena Menih1, Zoe Rathus, Samantha Jeffries, Rachael Field
1University Of New England, , Australia

Post-separation / custody issues I (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Helena Menih

In Australia definitions of child abuse and neglect include children’s exposure to domestic violence (DV), which is generally considered mandatory to report to authorities. Not surprisingly, mothers who fear that their children will be removed, tend to be reluctant to disclose abuse, especially when accessing services in order to protect their children in the first place. Many of the services tend to blame the mothers for the ongoing victimisation created by the DV, re-affirming the social stigma of victim blaming in DV context. Such social expectation is further reinforced at family courts, where some mothers find that their efforts to conduct themselves as a protective mother, are interpreted as attempts to deny their children contact with their fathers. This results in minimisation of women’s allegations and failure to protect them from re-victimisation during the custody processes. Additionally, women have also been constructed by as alienating parents by court evaluators.

Qualitative interviews were conducted with victims of DV going through the family report process. Thematic analysis was employed.

The narratives of the lived experiences show how the pervasive perpetration of emotional, psychological and social abuse against mothers creates a sense of personal invasion that facilitates the abusers’ control over their daily life and broader existence. More specifically, we discuss subsequent impacts on maternal parenting, how they were perceived by the legal system and their concerns and struggles.

There is a complex social expectation and children’s attitude toward victim-mothers, which is based on children’s perspectives and expectations of their mothers’ protection. Such relationships are also perplexed with multifaceted social perceptions of children's personal needs and mothers’ vulnerabilities. Mothers whose victimisation has been trivialised in family report processes have actually been experiencing secondary victimisation through the victim-blaming and disempowering processes, even though their priority has been to protect their children from further harm.
How is Parental Alienation Used Against Divorced and Separated Mothers in France

Pierre-guillaume Prigent¹, Gwénola Sueur²

¹University of Western Brittany (Université de Bretagne Occidentale), Brest, France, ²Co-founder of International Network of Activist Mothers (Réseau International des Mères en Lutte), France

Post-separation / custody issues I (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Pierre-guillaume Prigent, Gwénola Sueur

Our aim is to present the results of a study conducted with 16 mothers in France who have been accused of parental alienation, during or after separation. In France, the concept of parental alienation appeared in the late nineties. First defended by psychologists and later propagated by fathers’ rights groups, it has been frequently mentioned in political or media debates regarding separation and child custody. After being criticized for its lack of scientific evidence and the risks associated with its use in family courts, the French Ministry of Justice decided to inform its magistrates about issues related to the use of this concept. Despite this new guideline, evidence shows that it is still mentioned in civil proceedings.

Following an analysis of both the strategies employed by fathers’ rights groups to disseminate the concept of parental alienation and the jurisprudence in this area, we conducted interviews with 16 women who had been accused of parental alienation by fathers, relatives, lawyers, social workers or judges. The participants were recruited using social medias, and a content analysis of the interviews was performed.

We discovered that parental alienation was always mentioned in a context of domestic violence, and in several forms: even when the concept was not explicitly used, its underlying ideas were still present. Moreover, accusations of parental alienation did not automatically imply a change in custody arrangements, but it could nonetheless influence the decisions in favor of the violent fathers.

Parental alienation is used as a strategy to conceal male violence, by violent men themselves, relatives or institutions, mainly. It reduces domestic violence to parental conflict and pathologizes women and children. This is linked to a wider problem of identification of domestic violence in France (mainly psychoanalysis based), and a tendency to undermine the credibility of abused mothers and their children.
Justicia Nostrum: Examining the Impact of Violence Against Women in Intimate Relationships on Family Court Custody and Access Outcomes

Leighann Burns

Harmony House, Ottawa, Canada

Post-separation / custody issues I (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Leighann Burns

Aim:
This research sought to examine what happens to custody and access claims in family court when intimate partner violence is disclosed as compared to when it isn’t.

Background
Survivors of violence in intimate relationships have long critiqued family courts for their failure to adequately account for intimate partner violence in custody and access determinations. Given that the overwhelming majority of family law cases are settled without trial, and therefore without reported trial decisions, assessing how these cases are resolved and whether the violence is accounted for in final case outcomes is difficult. This research sought to investigate how often intimate partner violence was identified in family law claims and how claims were resolved when violence was identified as compared to when it wasn’t.

Methods:
Two random, representative samples of family law files were examined six years apart. Files were scrutinized and data recorded for comparison of custody and access outcomes between files where intimate partner violence appeared in the pleadings and files where it did not.

Findings:
Despite growing awareness of the harms to children of exposure to intimate partner violence and explicit legislative direction that it must be considered in custody and access determinations, disclosure of intimate partner violence in family law files appears to have little impact on outcomes in these cases.

Conclusion/Recommendations:
Disclosure of intimate partner violence in a family court system that is ill-equipped to understand and respond appropriately leaves women and children vulnerable to ongoing abuse and provides little protection. This research provides a reality check for the family law system that too frequently offers little more than empty rhetoric to women and children who need tangible assistance in order to safely escape violent relationships.
Situating the Empowerment Experiences of Women in Domestic Violence Shelters

Diane Hiebert-Murphy¹, Katherine Kenyon¹, Maria Medved², Janice Ristock¹

¹University of Manitoba, Canada, ²The American University of Paris, France

Refuges/shelter services (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Diane Hiebert-Murphy, Katherine Kenyon, Maria Medved, Janice Ristock

Introduction
A foremost goal for women who have experienced intimate partner violence is that they will experience a greater sense of control over their lives, and be able to set goals and make changes that lead to safety and positive psychological and social functioning. This goal has been called empowerment, which is described as a unifying concept in the field of intimate partner violence. Past research has connected empowerment to a host of beneficial outcomes for women who have experienced relationship violence, including decreased symptoms of depression, improved quality of life, and lower risk of re-abuse.

Methods
Using a narrative methodology, this qualitative research examined the ways in which women perceived that a stay in a domestic violence shelter facilitated or hindered their personal empowerment. In-depth interviews with nine women in shelter were conducted and analyzed using Fraser’s (2004) method, which situates personal stories within the broader social context in which those narratives exist.

Results
Women’s stories identified that they perceived three primary shelter goals: (1) increasing safety, (2) cultivating connections, and (3) promoting self-efficacy.

Conclusions
The ways in which the women experienced the enactment of these shelter priorities and this affected their sense of empowerment depended on their unique social locations and histories. This research has important implications for researchers, shelter staff and volunteers, and policy-makers as it highlights the ways in which policies and practices within shelters can impact the women who utilize their services.

Keywords: intimate partner violence, domestic violence shelter, empowerment, shelter policy
Disengagement by government and services for the most vulnerable: the case of interpretation services for immigrant and allophone abused women in shelters

Marie Hélène Senay

Fédération Des Maisons D’hébergement Pour Femmes, Montréal, Canada

Refuges/shelter services (Stream 9), Forum, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Marie Hélène Senay

Description of practice
A long line of social advances has been achieved thanks to women’s movements. However, the disengagement of the government undermines the quality of public services and threatens access to basic rights, especially for the most marginalized among us. We will present a case history of advocacy work for access to free language interpreting services in women’s shelters.

If women’ groups have always had to overcome obstacles in order to make any social progress, during the 1990s, we saw a shift in the idea of society held by governments, as they turned toward a neoconservative vision. The current Québec government is developing neoliberal policies and financial programs that aim to enact change at an individual level, rather than implementing broader measures that would aim to prevent and improve living conditions.

This changes the relationship between social actors (government versus community groups), and transforms how collective struggles to improve women’s living conditions are viewed. Is it still possible to offer fair services to the most vulnerable women?

Anticipated Key learning
We will present a case history of advocacy work by the Federation of Women’s Shelters of Québec for access to free and professional language interpreting services in women’s shelters. We will demonstrate how political engagement is crucial for the development of fair services.
Description of service/practice development

Nikola Harnosova¹
¹The Crisis Centre of Salten Area, Norway

Refuges/shelter services (Stream 9), Forum, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Nikola Harnosova

At the turn of the years 2017-2018 has the Crisis Centre of Salten area in Norway, taken over the responsibility of developing a national project «Out of violence - into work». A focus on work and economic independence as an factor to stabilize a crisis fase is seen as the missing piece of the comprehensive services, which crisis centres in Norway offers today. Throughout 2018, the project group was working activly to gather knowledge on this topic, and establish a cross-professional colaboration with professionals and job specialists from other agencies, both nationally and internationally. We are particularly proud of the cooperation established with job specialists from local IPS-team, which is an integrated part of the services at Psychiatric hospital in Bodø. IPS stands for «Individual Placement and Support», and job specialists in IPS-team offers job consulting and follow-up to the patients who need help to get a job. Job specialists work closely with employers to adapt work tasks to the patients needs and abilities, so they manage to keep their job. Empowerment through a job is the key principle to this practice. Collaboration with IPS-team has been a great inspiration for us in developing a method for job consulting and follow-up, adapted to the victims of domestic violence. In 2019 we are ready to implement this method, which has been named «The Salten-model», and share our experiences with other professionals.

Anticipated key learning
The key learning from this project so far has been on how exchange of experiences and collaboration between professionals from different agencies are crucial for development and establishment of new practices.
Nowhere to turn: barriers to women seeking refuge

Lizzie Magnusson
Women’s Aid Federation of England, London, United Kingdom

Refuges/shelter services (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Lizzie Magnusson

Aim
This research sought to establish the barriers women fleeing domestic violence face in accessing services.

Background
Accessing a refuge space can mark a key stepping stone in the journey away from abuse, but for many women the search for a space is long and difficult. Women and their children face dangerous circumstances when they are unable to access refuge as a result of the inability of services to meet the increasingly complex needs of some of the most marginalised groups of women, compounded by an overall national shortfall of refuge spaces, unevenly distributed and facing an uncertain future.

Methods
This research is compiled from quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was collected between 12th January 2018 and 11th January 2019 by specialist caseworkers employed by Women’s Aid to support women for whom the National Domestic Violence Helpline (run in partnership between Women’s Aid and Refuge) were not able to find a refuge vacancy; and from arts based research with survivors of domestic abuse who had sought a refuge. Qualitative data took the form of participatory arts based methods combined with interviews with 18 survivors who had experienced searching for a refuge.

Findings
The search for a refuge space was a risky and stressful time for the women: 10% had to sleep rough while waiting for a refuge, 17% had to call the police to respond to a further incident and 8% were physically injured by the perpetrator. The research identified a number of barriers, which particularly affected the most marginalised women and were exacerbated by failure by statutory services.

Conclusion/Recommendations
A new model of sustainable funding for refuges is required to ensure survivors are not turned away. The presentation will also include forthcoming findings from 2018-19.
Agency in Women's Stories of Non-Reported Rapes

Maria Louise Hansen¹, Kari Stefansen¹
¹OsloMet, Norway

Sexual violence I (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Maria Louise Hansen, Kari Stefansen

Aim: This article explores how agency come into play in women's stories of non-reported rapes.

Background: Rape is often framed as a sexual violation involving a total lack of agency for the victim, and high estimates of non-reported rapes are commonly understood as a symptom of oppression. This article seeks to explore how agency is articulated and negotiated in victims' accounts of rape, and how their articulations influence the choice of not reporting.

Methods: The article draws on 15 qualitative teller-focused interviews with female rape-victims who never reported the rape conducted as part of a larger study on sexual assault experiences. At the time of the rape most of the women were between 15 and 25 years old. Findings: As most of the women were young at the time of the rape, they describe their youthful and somewhat naïve selves, and how their desire to be social and to fit in created situations where this desire could be taken advantage of. In these descriptions, their knowledge of having wanted or desired something in the interaction prior to, or during, the rape blends into a perception of agency during the rape. This makes using the term rape difficult and likewise the associated act of reporting the incident. In these stories, the choice of not reporting is often framed as a mature choice, enabling them to draw a line between their past (naïve and thus rapeable) selves and their present (knowledgeable and thus un-rapeable) selves.

Conclusion: The article suggests that perceptions of and struggle for agency may both empower and restrict actions and choices prior to, during and after a rape.
Incapacitated sexual assault among teenaged boys and girls. Prevalence and situational dynamics

Kari Stefansen, Lars Roar Frøyland, Carolina Överlien

1Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway, 2Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Norway

Sexual violence I (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Kari Stefansen, Lars Roar Frøyland, Carolina Överlien

Young people are especially at risk for sexual assault and when they are, alcohol or drugs are often involved. Our aim in this paper is to contribute towards a more nuanced understanding of the phenomenon of incapacitated sexual assault (ISA) and how it is gendered. To this end we explore the scope and situational dynamics of ISA among teenaged boys and girls using data from a nationally representative survey among 18–19-year olds in Norway. Theoretically, we depart from Collins’ micro-sociological approach to violence, which entails a shift in focus from violent individuals to violent situations. Analysis of fixed response questions revealed that ISA affect both genders, but that girls more often than boys. Analysis of written descriptions of ISA offered by the respondents yielded three different situational scenarios of ISA: ‘boundary situations’, meaning tumultuous interactions where it was unclear if the assailant was aware that the victim did not want to have sex; ‘appropriating situations’, where the assailant took advantage of the victim’s severe intoxication and passivity; and ‘force induced situations’, where the assailant stalked the victim or used physical violence to obtain sex. The different scenarios was presented by both boys and girls, but a closer scrutiny suggests that girls more often than boys are subjected to ruthless attacks while boys more often than girls will avoid a clear victim positioning related to ISA.
Doing sex, doing gender: Experiences of sexual violence and GBV amongst Icelandic high school students.

Katrín Ólafsdóttir¹, Jón Ingvar Kjaran¹

¹University Of Iceland, Reykjavík, Iceland

Sexual violence I (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Katrín Ólafsdóttir, Jón Ingvar Kjaran

Introduction.

The aim of the paper is to shed a light on the social norms that dictate discourses on dating and sex amongst young people today and how these norms shape or get shaped by normative gender roles as experienced by high school students. To clarify, it is our intention to answer the following research question: How does one become a sexual subject and how does gender influence the formation of the sexual self?

One in three women worldwide are exposed to gender-based violence (GBV) in their lifetime, in Iceland 70% of victims report being exposed to it before the age of 18. Research shows that college students have naïve ideas about sex, they don’t have real understanding of the concept of consent and don’t know how to set boundaries within sex. Thus, in effort to stop GBV we must change the social norms that preside over the discourse on dating and sex. How do these power dynamics uncover amongst young people today in terms of sexual practices and dating, and how do they influence particular gender roles during intimacy and sex?

Methods.

This research is conducted from a feminist standpoint with emphasis on power in relation to shaping of gender roles. The methodology is qualitative, based on a semi-structured interview study with small friendship focus groups.

Conclusions.

Findings indicate that high school students draw on toxic ideology and traditional gender roles. The girls are depicted as submissive and sexually inactive, objects for boys to explore and “use” for their own needs and pleasure. The boys enjoy privileges through their gender, supported by the girls emphasized femininity. These discourses translate into sex where boys have control. They are expected to initiate sex, but as the issue of consent is unclear it becomes the boy’s role to interpret their partners will.
Forced-to-penetrate cases: Serious sexual violence in female-on-male domestic abuse

Siobhan Weare

1Lancaster University, United Kingdom

Introduction This empirical research sought to examine the experiences of men in the UK who have been forced-to-penetrate women in order to develop understanding of the contexts within which this form of sexual violence occurs, and its impacts upon male victims. Forced-to-penetrate cases, where a man is forced-to-penetrate a woman's vagina, anus, or mouth with his penis, and without his consent, are so labelled because they are not recognised as rape under UK laws. Whilst it has been recognised that severe domestic abuse victimisation puts men at risk for sexual assault victimisation (Hines et al., 2012, p.936), considering whether there is a link specifically between forced-to-penetrate cases and domestic abuse has not been explored prior to this study. Indeed, this is the first study in the UK to look specifically at forced-to-penetrate cases.

Methods Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 30 men who self-identified as having been forced-to-penetrate a woman. Interviews were transcribed prior to thematic analysis taking place. The data was coded using NVivo.

Results The majority of men reported that multiple forced-to-penetrate experiences that had taken place in the context of an abusive relationship, with the perpetrator being an intimate female partner. Perhaps unexpectedly, these men most frequently reported that they viewed being forced-to-penetrate as a form of psychological abuse and/or control, rather than physical violence (despite the physical nature of non-consensual sex). For several men being forced-to-penetrate represented one of the worst, if not the worst, form of domestic abuse they experienced.

Conclusions In the context of female-on-male domestic violence, serious sexual violence can, and does, take place and this experience can be incredibly damaging for male victims. More awareness of this issue is needed by practitioners and additional research in the area is needed.
The Normalisation of Sexual Violence In Adolescence: Exploring the experiences of teenage girls

Kirsty McGregor¹

¹University of Worcester, Worcester, United Kingdom

Sexual violence I (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Kirsty McGregor

Until recently adolescent victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) have been largely absent from British research and policy. Some of their victimisation has been acknowledged by the extension of the Home Office definition of domestic abuse in March 2013 to include 16- and 17-year olds; and the legislation against controlling and coercive behaviours towards those aged 10 years and above (Serious Crime Act, 2015). The Coalition and subsequent Conservative governments identified violence against women and girls as a pressing societal issue that requires a change in attitudes towards such violence. As such, prevention continues to be a guiding principle of the British government’s action plan to eliminate violence against women and girls (HM Government, 2016).

This paper presents the findings of 35 free-association narrative interviews conducted with 17 British victims of adolescent IPV. This reflection considers how adolescent females experience and normalise sexual violence within their adolescent relationships. The impact of technological advances on victimisation will be explored, highlighting key potential opportunities for intervention. The paper concludes that British adolescents are being failed by current approaches to sex and relationship education and require preventative education alongside targeted ongoing support and intervention in order to avoid initial and/or repeat victimisation of sexual violence and adolescent IPV more broadly.
Domestic Violence and Abuse: Community Mobilisation

Kelly Bracewell¹, Khatidja Chantler¹, Rachel Robbins¹, Nicky Stanley¹

¹University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

SY-1 Innovative interventions in DVA (Stream 11), Hall C, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Kelly Bracewell, Khatidja Chantler, Rachel Robbins, Nicky Stanley

Aim To evaluate the extent to which the Ask Me intervention i) ameliorates attitudes to domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in local communities; ii) responds appropriately to disclosures of DVA.

Background

'Ask Me' is an innovative community mobilisation intervention developed by Women's Aid Federation England (WAFE), as part of their Change that Lasts programme. The intervention aims to make DVA visible within communities and to provide early support to those experiencing DVA. The intervention trains community volunteers (e.g. hairdressers and church members) to become Ask Me Ambassadors. Ambassadors are expected to share their learning within their social networks and challenge stereotypes and victim-blaming attitudes within their community.

Methods Three pilot sites in England with differing socio-economic profiles were selected by WAFE as intervention sites. Data sources analysed include: i) Expression of Interest (EOI) forms (n=175) providing demographic data on volunteers; ii) Pre and post questionnaires to identify changes in knowledge of and attitudes to DVA; iii) 16 in-depth interviews with Ambassadors following training.

Findings Interim findings show that all Ask Me participants were female, largely heterosexual and with a mean age of 44 years. Of those that disclosed their ethnicity, 87% were white British. 40% of those who expressed an interest in Ask Me disclosed that they were survivors of DVA. Post-training, participants demonstrated increased knowledge and awareness of the gendered nature of DVA, reduction in victim-blaming attitudes and a greater understanding of coercive control. Interviews illustrated that Ambassadors engaged in face-to-face and social media activities to raise awareness of DVA and would welcome additional support to embed activities.

Conclusions Most Ask Me participants gained improved knowledge, skills and confidence to both raise awareness within communities and to respond positively to DVA disclosures. The range of community ambassadors could be extended by more diverse recruitment, engagement and retention strategies.
Identifying the Key Components of a 'Whole Family' Intervention for Families Experiencing Domestic Violence and Abuse

Nicky Stanley

1University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

SY-1 Innovative interventions in DVA (Stream 11), Hall C, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Nicky Stanley

Introduction
'Whole family' interventions for families living with domestic violence and abuse (DVA) are emerging and international practice examples are available. These interventions seek to engage with all members of families experiencing DVA: fathers as well as mothers and children. This study reports on a pilot delivered in England and aims to identify those elements of the intervention that contributed to its effectiveness.

Methods
The process evaluation involved analysis of detailed accounts of practice from learning logs and case workbooks as well as interviews with practitioners and family members.

Results
The voluntary nature of families' involvement with the pilot, together with an explicit service philosophy of 'meeting families where they are at' appeared successful in engaging families. Pilot staff worked flexibly, seeing family members together and separately, but there was evidence of lower levels of confidence in work with perpetrators.

A range of therapeutic tools was used, particularly in work with mothers and children, with a focus on advocacy work, work on grief and loss, risk assessment and parenting skills. Small case loads and high levels of supervision and training facilitated this approach.

Co-work enabled skills to be transferred to other professionals and social workers increased their use of risk assessment tools in DVA cases. However, there was uncertainty as to whether interagency communication improved across local agencies and joint protocols and tools were slow to develop.

Conclusion
This study is one of the first evaluations of 'whole family' interventions in DVA. It illustrates how, when additional resources and organisational support are made available, a non-blaming approach which families find engaging can be developed. However, skills and confidence in working with abusive fathers may take time to build and the gendered power dynamics of DVA mean that they often require a specialist and separate worker.
Innovative Interventions in Domestic Violence and Abuse

Kelly Bracewell¹, Nicola Farrelly¹, Rachel Robbins¹, Nicky Stanley¹
¹University of Central Lancashire, , United Kingdom

SY-1 Innovative interventions in DVA (Stream 11), Hall C, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Kelly Bracewell, Nicola Farrelly, Rachel Robbins, Nicky Stanley

This symposium will include four papers that draw on a range of research studies and evaluations undertaken by the Connect Centre for International Research on Interpersonal Violence and Harm at the University of Central Lancashire, UK, to examine new approaches to intervening in domestic violence and abuse (DVA). The scale of the problem and the difficulty in targeting interventions has resulted in increasing interest in both community-based initiatives that aim to shift attitudes and awareness and in prevention programmes. The first paper (Bracewell et al) provides evidence on an innovative intervention designed to engage the wider community in the response to domestic violence and abuse. Farrelly's study develops earlier Connect Centre work on preventative interventions to explore the mechanisms of change of a school based prevention programme. This intervention is unusual in that it is designed for children under 11 and, as yet, there is limited evidence on the effectiveness of such programmes for younger children.

As experience of delivering DVA interventions has accumulated, those designing such programmes have begun to address the question of how men should be involved and whether services for men who perpetrate and experience DVA should be separate or integrated with those for women. Robbins' study reports on an evaluation of a service targeting male victims of DVA and highlights some of the complexities of implementation and lessons learnt. Stanley's paper draws on the evaluation of a 'whole family' service to identify the conditions under which such an approach can prove effective and safe.
Evaluating a New Service for Male Victims

Rachel Robbins

University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

SY-1 Innovative interventions in DVA (Stream 11), Hall C, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Rachel Robbins

Aim:
This paper reports on a mixed methods independent evaluation of a new service to support male victims of domestic abuse. The aim is to provide a narrative account of the tensions of developing the service within the current UK context. Background Third sector domestic abuse organisations within the UK have fared particularly badly under current 'austerity' policies. Therefore, they have had to become more creative in finding funding streams to continue their work. This has led some to diversify the services they provide and in doing so they have moved away from traditional Violence Against Women theoretical and service provision frameworks. This paper details the work of a formerly women's only service in developing a male victim service. The independent evaluation formed a part of the bid for the charity funding for community development.

Methods:
The evaluation draws upon referral and outcome data, as well as focus group and interviews with male service users and interviews with members of staff. Findings Preliminary findings show that take up of the service was slow and that traditional modes of support for female victims of domestic abuse could not be transposed for male victims. Findings are presented as a narrative to highlight the issues raised for commissioners, service developers, staff and service users.

Conclusion:
The conclusion will focus on lessons learned in relation to working with male victims for commissioners, practitioners and researchers.
Domestic violence prevention for children: an evaluation of a primary school based programme

Nicola Farrelly

1University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

Introduction

Relationships Education will be compulsory for all children in primary schools in England with effect from September 2020. Despite this recent change in government policy, very little evidence exists regarding the effectiveness of programmes for younger children which tackle the wider range of issues within Relationships Education. This study aims to address this gap by providing evidence of the effectiveness and acceptability of a programme currently being delivered to children aged 10 to 11 in London primary schools.

Methods

Eighty children participated in the evaluation across three primary schools: pre and post programme surveys explored children's knowledge of programme topics; six month follow up survey data tested for longer term effects. Observations of programme delivery examined children's and adults’ reactions, comments and behaviours. Focus groups including 29 children, and interviews with six programme facilitators, three teachers and four parents explored perceptions of the programme and its impact.

Results

Drama-based activities emerged as essential to children's engagement. Programme topics were acceptable to the majority of children; a minority of boys and girls expressed discomfort around sexual abuse prevention. Improved relationships were reported amongst children in one school. Children demonstrated existing knowledge on four concepts: gender equality; managing conflict; peer pressure; seeking help. Improvements were perceptible on three of the more difficult concepts: breaking friends' promises; challenging adult authority; good and bad touch.

Conclusion

Children need clear and explicit information, time for discussion and reflection, repetition of complex ideas and active participation in activities. Peer group dynamics can contribute to shifts in social norms by encouraging children to learn how to talk about topics, destigmatising issues and through positive influence on those who express undesirable attitudes. Schools need to be properly prepared for programme implementation. This includes the engagement of parents so that prevention concepts can be supported at home.
What can we learn from Domestic Homicide Reviews in England and Wales?

Victoria Baker¹, Khatidja Chantler², Rachel Robbins¹, Nicky Stanley¹

¹University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

SY-2 Domestic Homicide Review (Stream 2), Meeting room 3, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Victoria Baker, Khatidja Chantler, Rachel Robbins, Nicky Stanley

Aim
To analyse all publicly available Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) to identify possible risk and contextual factors preceding the homicides. To investigate good practice, lost opportunities for interventions and to identify areas for strengthening responses for the prevention of domestic homicides.

Background
In April 2011, the Government in England & Wales, made it a requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs), to undertake a multi-agency review after a domestic homicide and to produce a DHR. DHRs aim to identify lessons that can be learned in order to prevent future homicide. To date, DHR studies are small-scale and locally based. Our pilot study draws on a national sample of DHRs.

Methods
All publicly available DHRs were retrieved from CSP websites from 2011 to July 2016 resulting in 141 DHRs for analysis. Utilising a mixed methods approach, we analysed victim and perpetrator characteristics and relationships; risk factors; identified whether agencies or informal sources knew about the violence prior to the homicide. A template was designed to extract data from DHRs and SPSS used to generate descriptive statistics. 54 DHRs were analysed qualitatively via a contextual template, using N-Vivo to organise and manage the data.

Findings
Perpetrators were aged between 16 - 82 years; mean: 41 years. Victims' age range: 17 and 91 years; mean: 45 years. The proportion of those from groups other than white British may appear high (compared to their population profiles), but this does not necessarily reflect a heightened prevalence of domestic homicide in minority ethnic groups. Nearly two-thirds of perpetrators had a history of mental health problems.

Movement, including migration, intra-country movement, homelessness and the inability to move from current accommodation were key contextual themes in the DHRs analysed.

Conclusions
The analysis of domestic homicide reviews offers huge potential to share the learning culled from them nationally and internationally.
Establishing a repository for DHRs and other death reviews in Wales

Amanda Robinson¹
¹Cardiff University, United Kingdom

SY-2 Domestic Homicide Review (Stream 2), Meeting room 3, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Amanda Robinson

The aim of conducting a death review is to generate professional and organisational learning from tragic and potentially avoidable deaths in order to improve future practice. Past research reveals the value of synthesizing findings from within a single type of review (e.g. DHRs) as well as synthesizing findings across different types of review (e.g. child deaths, deaths of vulnerable adults, homicides committed by mentally ill people or those on probation, etc.). However, the reports from death reviews are not always available or accessible across local areas. Furthermore, despite the significant level of resources invested in producing these reports, presently it is unclear the extent to which their findings have added to the sum of professional knowledge. There is also a need for multi-disciplinary learning across professions. For these reasons, a repository has been established in Wales and this presentation will provide an overview of its development, implementation, functioning and potential to advance interdisciplinary social science as well as professional practice.
What have we learnt from child death reviews that can help with undertaking high quality domestic homicide reviews?

John Devaney

University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Aim
This paper will look at how the system for reviewing domestic homicides can be supported to deliver high quality system improvement by incorporating the learning from reviews of the process of investigating child maltreatment deaths.

Background
Many countries are now introducing reviews of the circumstances of domestic homicides, with the aim of identifying the learning of how to seek to prevent future deaths, and improve routine practice and wider policy. There are parallels with the process for reviewing child maltreatment deaths, which have a much longer history, and highlights the challenges of having a system that is able to identify useful learning, in a timely way, while also retaining the need to hold public agencies accountable for their practice.

Method
This presentation will draw upon data from a Delphi study in the UK with 28 senior policy makers and clinicians and the international literature on child death reviews, exploring the factors likely to impact upon the quality of reviews, and the learning that could be transferred to domestic homicide reviews.

Findings
Key areas requiring consideration are the terms of reference of reviews; who is tasked with undertaking the review; the process of review and its mandate; the preparation and support of reviewers; the delineation between learning and accountability; and the process of generating and enacting the learning from a review.

Conclusion
Domestic homicide reviews are likely to be a very useful way of improving the responsiveness and quality of services to protect individuals at risk of severe domestic violence. However, sufficient attention is required to ensure that the process of review is able to generate useful learning which is able to be acted upon.
Domestic Homicide Review

John Devaney¹, Khatidja Chantler², Rachael Robbins², Vicky Baker¹, Nicky Stanley², Jane Callaghan³, Fiona Morrison³, Amanda Robinson⁴

¹University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ²University of Central Lancashire, Preston, United Kingdom, ³University of Stirling, Stirling, United Kingdom, ⁴Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

SY-2 Domestic Homicide Review (Stream 2), Meeting room 3, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: John Devaney, Khatidja Chantler, Rachael Robbins, Vicky Baker, Nicky Stanley, Jane Callaghan, Fiona Morrison, Amanda Robinson

Many countries have either introduced, or plan to introduce a process for reviewing instances of domestic homicide. In this symposium the four authors draw upon their work in the UK to explore how reviews should be undertaken to ensure high quality learning (John Devaney); how best we might involve children’s viewpoints and voice in the review when they have been bereaved (Jane Callaghan and Fiona Morrison); the learning that is starting to emerge from the reviews of domestic homicides (Khatidja Chantler, Rachel Robbins, Vicky Baker and Nicky Stanley), and ways in which the learning can be made available in accessible ways to a wide range of interested practitioners and policy makers (Amanda Robinson). This symposium will assist others to consider how domestic homicide reviews could support policy and practice, and the ways of ensuring that the process of review is both inclusive and high quality.

Included papers:
2. John Devaney “What have we learnt from child death reviews that can help with undertaking high quality domestic homicide reviews?”
3. Jane Callaghan and Fiona Morrison “Children and young people’s participation in Domestic Homicide Reviews”
4. Amanda Robinson “Establishing a repository for DHRs and other death reviews in Wales”
Objective Domestic Homicide Reviews are conducted in England and Wales, to review the circumstances which a person has died (or may have died) as a result of domestic violence and abuse. This is achieved through the production of a multi-agency account of the circumstances surrounding the death. Although domestic homicide reviews were established in the Domestic Violence, Crime and Victims Act 2004, there is no guidance or process for the involvement of children and young people in these quasi-judicial processes. A systematic search of the literature in 2018 suggested no literature to offer good practice guidelines for organisations supporting children affected by domestic homicide. This literature based study explores what evidence there might be to support good practice in children's participation in this area. Method A systematic search was conducted in relevant academic databases using search terms: "domestic homicide" AND "children", "domestic abuse" AND "children's participation", "children's participation" AND "Serious case reviews", "children's participation" AND "contact disputes". This literature was summarised thematically (Braun and Clarke 2006). Results The thematic analysis of the literature on children's participation in law and support for children after domestic homicide can be distilled to establish some good practice guidelines for the participation of children and young people. These include balancing tensions around perceived risk and vulnerability of the child against their right to participate and voice their experiences, the importance of flexible strategies for children and young people's participation, the emotional value of participation, and the need for specialist support for children and young people to support participation. Conclusion Although there is a lack of specific literature on the participation of children and young in domestic homicide reviews, some recommendations can be made for good practice in
Adapting a standard mindfulness based cognitive therapy (MBCT) course for people with depression to the needs of survivors of domestic violence with post-traumatic stress disorder

Sophie Bates¹, Alison Gregory¹, Gemma Halliwell¹, Claire Hawcroft¹, Natalia Lewis¹, Alice Malpass¹, Sarah Millband¹, Kate Pitt¹
¹University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Introduction
Women with experience of domestic violence (DV) are seven times more likely to develop post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than other women. Although evidence-based trauma-focused psychological interventions for the treatment of PTSD are effective, attrition rates are high due to the exposure work content, which not all participants find comfortable or tolerable. In contrast to trauma-focused approaches, mindfulness-based interventions do not include exposure work, and therefore could potentially be more acceptable to DV survivors. We aimed to develop an evidence-based, acceptable and feasible trauma-informed mindfulness course to address specific vulnerabilities of DV survivors.

Methods
We co-produced a trauma-informed modification of the standard manual for preventing depression relapse (mindfulness-based cognitive therapy (MBCT) by synthesising results of: (i) a literature review on mindfulness-oriented interventions for DV/PTSD, (ii) framework analysis of qualitative interviews with providers (n=17) and recipients (n=7) of psychological interventions for trauma survivors, (iii) a consensus exercise with 'experts by experience' of mindfulness-oriented intervention delivery to trauma survivors (n=8).

Results
The literature review and qualitative study identified gaps and conflicting evidence about: (i) inclusion of intervention participants with poor English, substance misuse, and suicidal ideation; (ii) timing of the mindfulness course on the recovery pathway; (iii) therapist qualifications and experience; (iv) therapist-survivor relationship. The consensus exercise helped to reach agreement in these areas, and to refine the intervention manual, inclusion criteria, and teacher requirements.

Conclusion
Co-production work with service-user and professional stakeholders to increase the acceptability of the trauma-informed MBCT course to DV survivors was beneficial. The revised course will be tested and refined further in a feasibility trial before proceeding to a full-size trial.
Early intervention to reconnect mothers and children exposed to domestic violence (RECOVER): The Australian Child-Parent Psychotherapy Pilot

Leesa Hooker1, Cathy Humphreys3, Angela Taft1, Emma Toone2

1La Trobe University, Australia, 2Berry Street Family Violence Services, Australia, 3The University of Melbourne, Australia

Treatment trauma I (Stream 3), Hall B, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Leesa Hooker, Cathy Humphreys, Angela Taft, Emma Toone

Abstract

Introduction Domestic violence (DV) detrimentally affects women and children, who are the most common victims of abuse. Women and children's mental health and the mother-child relationship is often impaired as a consequence. Relational interventions that include mothers and children, such as Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP) are effective in restoring maternal and child health and wellbeing. While CPP has been trialled in the USA, across several populations, Australian research on relational interventions for abused women and children is limited.

Methods

A mixed methods, pre-post study aiming to test the feasibility of implementing CPP in Australia. Pre-school aged children 3-5 years and their mothers attending DV and child mental health services were recruited in 2018. Process evaluation methods included assessing the acceptability of the intervention to women (n=15) and providers (n=9) and identifying process issues including barriers to program implementation and sustainability. The acceptability of measuring maternal physical and mental health, DV exposure, parental reflective functioning, and child mental health symptoms was also assessed. Direct observation of mother-child interaction was also captured on video for analysis.

Results

We experienced implementation challenges due to competing demands on services and workforce capacity to provide DV informed, child mental health assessment and response. Service systems prioritised older children's mental health needs over pre-schoolers. Children were usually co-parented by fathers however this relationship was beyond the scope of the current study. Other preliminary results will be discussed including baseline data on women and pre-school age children's social and emotional health, attachment and wellbeing.

Conclusion

Although relational interventions for women and children exposed to DV are effective in reducing mental health and trauma symptoms, more investment in building a DV informed child mental health workforce and capacity to engage co-parents is needed for future implementation of CPP in Australia.
Post-traumatic growth: The experiences of female victims of violence in close relationships after their own and their partners’ therapy

Dorota Dyjakon

1University of Lower Silesia, Wroclaw, Poland

Treatment trauma I (Stream 3), Hall B, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Author: Dorota Dyjakon

Many women in Poland (about 80%) decide to remain in a relationship with the perpetrator of violence. The aim of this research, therefore, was to learn about the subjective evaluation of quality of life, problems experienced in the present and areas of positive change in the lives of these women.

Study group:
The study involved 42 women who were wives or partners in long-term marriages. Both the women and their partners participated in therapy and made changes in their lives. Family safety was monitored by curators and social workers, who confirmed the assessments of the persons surveyed.

Research method: A structured interview developed by the author for the purposes of the research was used, as well as the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (Tedeschi, Calhoun), which was administered twice (immediately after the end of the therapy and 1.5 years after the end of the therapy).

Results: The results of the research revealed the following:
1) A positive correlation between the duration of the relationship and changes in relationships with others;
2) Growth in the areas of spirituality and appreciation of life;
3) Less personal strength and fewer new opportunities.

The structured interview allowed for a better understanding and deeper interpretation of the results obtained. The biggest problem described by the women surveyed was learning about normality and building criteria for a normal life in a relationship. This research will be useful in therapeutic work with victims and perpetrators of violence. The key categories for success identified through the research included normal behaviour in a relationship, expression of feelings, as well as control of behaviour by the partner and his or her verbal recognition of personal responsibility. These can be employed as a strong foundation for the development of a therapeutic process aimed at helping those who have experienced violence.
Municipal leaders’ attitudes towards evidence-based interventions targeting interpersonal violence: Testing Stepped-Care Trauma-Focused Cognitive-Behavioral-Therapy (SC-TF-CBT) in Norway

Anders Næss¹, Tine Jensen¹, Ingeborg Skjærvø¹, Silje Ormhaug¹, Cecilie Skagemo¹, Marianne Martinsen¹
¹Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS), Oslo, Norway

Treatment trauma I (Stream 3), Hall B, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Anders Næss, Tine Jensen, Ingeborg Skjærvø, Silje Ormhaug, Cecilie Skagemo, Marianne Martinsen

Aim
To understand municipal leaders’ attitudes toward evidence based interventions. Focusing on the example of SC-TF-CBT, a parent led – therapist assisted trauma treatment for children, introduced in a selection of 10 Norwegian municipalities, we examine the role of top-level municipal leaders in introducing new practices to help children exposed violence, and which considerations they regard pivotal to their decisions.

Background
Many studies suggest leadership is important in the implementation of new practices in mental health services. However, few studies have examined leaders’ attitudes regarding their own role in securing evidence-based services. Although it has been documented that about 1 in 5 youths in Norway have experienced some form of violence in their homes during their upbringing, and although exposure to violence can have severe implications for children’s development, reports explicate that violence against children is uncovered too seldom and that help comes too late. Providing accessible and improved services is therefore warranted. Against this backdrop, we sought to introduce and test SC-TF-CBT in a Norwegian context. The experiences and viewpoints of leaders in these municipalities are explored.

Methods
We draw on interviews conducted with 10 top-level leaders in the participating municipalities, focusing on the reasoning behind their municipality’s wish to try out SC-TF-CBT, barriers to introducing the method, and perceptions about target population and benefits.

Results
Results indicate a treatment-lag across Norwegian municipalities. Municipal leaders perceived SC-TF-CBT as a method suitable for triggering parental resources, for restoring children’s view of the family as safe and secure, for improving service-pathways, and for bridging service levels.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Reflecting longstanding service challenges and strengthened political demands for municipalities to provide mental health services for children exposed to interpersonal violence, participants expressed overwhelmingly positive attitudes toward SC-TF-CBT.
Domestic Abusers' Use of Technology to Tamper with Victims and New Advocacy Models to Protect Victims

Amy Bonomi¹, David Martin²
¹Michigan State University, United States, ²Seattle King County Prosecuting Attorney's Office, United States

WS-2 Intersectional Feminist Intervention in Shelters & Domestic Abusers' Use of Technology (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Amy Bonomi, David Martin

Workshop aims:
1) To examine how domestic abusers awaiting prosecution engage a multifaceted technology approach (recorded jail phone calls, text messaging, social media) to tamper with their victims, along with new victim advocacy models to protect victims from such tampering.
2) To explore through direct evidence how abuser tampering and victim dynamics can be used to inform victim safety, and abuser risk, need, and responsivity.

Workshop: As recognized by the U.S. Supreme Court, witness tampering is a significant problem in domestic violence cases, with abusers pressuring their victim to recant to lessen criminal charges (Davis v. Washington, 126 S.Ct. 2266, 165 L.Ed.2d 224, 2006). In 2011, a 5-stage model describing how abusers awaiting prosecution use phone calls to tamper with their victims was published. In the present workshop, we will
1) describe the evidence-based model,
2) present new data on how abusers use technology (phone calls, texts, social media) to tamper with their victims,
3) present new models of victim advocacy to buffer against electronic tampering and
4) discuss how direct evidence of abuser and victim dynamics can inform safety, risk, need, and responsivity.

The workshop is interactive, with direct ongoing involvement of participants in
1) dissecting transcripts of phone calls, texts and social media,
2) sharing their own examples of how abusers use technology to tamper,
3) exploring ideas for victim advocacy to protect victims from tampering, and
4) exploring ideas for how direct evidence of abuser and victim dynamics can better inform victim safety, and abuser risk, need, and responsivity. Anticipated key learning: Participants will have a deeper understanding of how domestic abusers use technology to tamper with victims and advocacy models to protect victims.
Intersectional Feminist Intervention in Women’s Shelters - An Inclusion-Based Approach

Mylène Bigaouette, Catherine Flynn, Isabelle-Anne Lavoie, Céline Cyr

1Fédération des maisons d'hébergement pour femmes, Canada, 2Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Canada, 3Projet Cumulus - Prévention des toxicomanies, Canada, 4Regroupement des ressources alternatives en santé mentale du québec, Canada

This workshop presents several pedagogical activities from a two-day training on intersectional feminist intervention in women’s shelters. This training primarily helps practitioners to take a step back and reflect upon the experiences of women living with mental health issues, who use psychoactive substances or who are homeless, in order to facilitate their inclusion in shelters.

Description of service/practice development

In recent years, women's experiences of violence in shelters have become more and more complex. The life courses of these women have become marked by mental health issues, psychoactive substance uses and homelessness. Within this context, accompanying women in a living environment setting, such as shelters, raises different challenges. It thus became imperative to question our practices: How can our practice promote the inclusion of these women in our spaces? How can we broaden our support for women with complex experiences? What tools can we develop to foster inclusion and support? As a result, a three-year project has led to the development of a two-day training session on intersectional feminist intervention offered to the shelters of our federation and to our partners.

Anticipated key learning

This workshop aims to present and experiment with some of the activities from this training, which are focused on a reflective practice.
One Safe Place: multidisciplinary approach of domestic violence & child abuse in European Family Justice Centers multidisciplinary approach of DV

Pascale Franck¹, Bert Groen¹
²European Family Justice Center Alliance , , Netherlands

WS-1 Multidisciplinary approach of DV (Stream 9), Hall D, september 2, 2019, 11.30 - 13.00

Authors: Pascale Franck, Bert Groen

Introduction: A Family Justice Center is a multiagency, multidisciplinary center where agencies (public/private) assign staff members in order to provide high quality services to survivors of domestic violence and child abuse from one location. Police, justice, child advocacy, youth care, victim aid, women's aid, social welfare, probation, mental health, forensic services, health care, voluntary work, peer group support, social economy are engaged in the FJC. The model of the FJC starts from a holistic approach, aiming to stop the violence and preventing recurrence. The guiding principles are targeting to restore hope in the lives of survivors and to empower them.

Methods: The presenters will focus on the aspects of how care and justice are involved in the work of the FJC. They will address the bottlenecks and challenges in the approach of violence and offer an insight in the model of integrated approach, whereby repressive systems and social services of different back-ground collaborate in a cross- professionally methodology, always starting from the client's needs. Installing safety is the first priority in the collaboration. Through intensive case-management a plan of action is installed and enrolled. The presenters will also focus on how to start a FJC initiative in a country or region. Topics like how to create commitment, on political level as well on organizational level, assess the current situation, create a sense of urgency and more will discussed during the session.

Results and recommendations: By using the experiences of existing Family Justice Centers will be discussed how real impact on safety and empowerment for survivors and their families can be realized in a multidisciplinary approach and which elements are essential for success. A movie about the European FJC's will be shown, focusing on the implementation of FJC's and the translation to the local situation, needs and possibilities.
Police as Perpetrators: An analysis of the prevalence of, and context to, the perpetration of domestic violence / abuse by police officers in England and Wales since 2015

Simon Kerss¹

¹Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Empirical studies of perpetration II (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Simon Kerss

Aim
This research sought to establish the prevalence of, and context to, police officer-perpetrated domestic violence / abuse in England and Wales since 2012.

Background
Officer-perpetrated domestic violence / abuse is an under-researched issue in England and Wales. The current study sought to contextualise this issue, and identify risks related to it.

Methods
A review of the relevant literature, compared with a quantitative analysis of Freedom of Information data provided by 43 police forces across England and Wales.

Findings
The prevalence of police officer-perpetrated domestic violence / abuse should be of significant interest to relevant professional and academic communities.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The nature of policing in England and Wales presents an identifiable risk factor in the perpetration of domestic violence / abuse by serving officers and staff. It is recommended that forces, as employers with a duty of care to their staff, better respond to the issue.
The prevalence and risk of past year domestic violence perpetration among individuals with mental disorders: a systematic review and meta-analysis.

Katherine Saunders1, Sian Oram1, Sabine Landau1, Louise Howard1
1Institute Of Psychiatry, Psychology And Neuroscience, Kcl, LONDON, United Kingdom

Empirical studies of perpetration II (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Katherine Saunders, Sian Oram, Sabine Landau, Louise Howard

Aim:
To estimate the prevalence and risk of domestic violence perpetration among individuals with mental disorders.

Background:
Research focusing on the relationship between mental disorders and domestic violence perpetration is relatively sparse. Oram et al. (2014) found an increased risk of lifetime physical intimate partner violence (IPV) among men and women with diagnosed mental disorders versus those without. This review extends that work and examines; i) past year domestic violence perpetration; ii) all types of domestic violence and iii) adult family violence (AFV), as well as IPV.

Method:
Electronic searches of seven databases were complemented by citation tracking, reference list screening, and expert recommendations. The exposure was ICD-10 mental disorder and the outcome of interest was past year domestic violence perpetration, both IPV and AFV. Estimated effect sizes and precision estimates (standard errors and confidence intervals), as well as the study characteristics, will be reported. Where possible, aggregate data random effects meta-analyses estimating the prevalence and risk of past year IPV perpetration will be conducted separately by type of violence and mental disorder.

Results:
69 studies are included in the review, reporting on over 74,000 participants. 63 studies reported on IPV and 10 on AFV. The two most common disorders studied were PTSD (31 studies) and depression (21 studies). 2 meta-analyses are planned for depression and the risk of i) any IPV perpetration and (ii) physical IPV perpetration, and will be reported alongside narrative synthesis of other findings.

Conclusions:
This systematic review and meta-analysis will collate the most recent domestic violence perpetration and mental disorder literature and will build on the foundation laid by Oram et al. (2014).

References:
Sexual Self-Harm as Consenting to Risk

May-len Skilbrei

1University of Oslo and Nova/Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway

Empirical studies of perpetration II (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: May-len Skilbrei

Aim
This paper is from ongoing research on the relationship between sexual harmful acts regulated by criminal law and welfare measures.

Background
In the last 20 years, how criminal law deals with sexual violence has changed considerably in many countries. There is great diversity in the formulation of rape laws, with a main division between definitions that rely on coercion and lack of consent. The criminal justice system is not the only instrument available to states in managing sexual acts considered harmful, and my research deals with representations of the issue of consent in criminal law and in welfare measures in Sweden.

Methods
I am studying what problematisations of consent that emerge from ongoing debates and development of tools on what is defined as sexual self-harm. It varies what acts are encompassed in this problem, but often they are promiscuity, ‘rough sex’ and prostitution. I base my analysis on reports, teaching materials, webpages and biographies that deal with the issue.

Findings
I key finding is that a notion of ‘risk’ is central in how particular sexual behaviours among youth is presented as harmful. The risk of sexual self-harm emerges in three different capacities. Firstly, as an indication of former harms, where the source of risk to individuals are placed in the past. Secondly, as behaviours that produces risk on its own in the present. Thirdly, as something that produces future harm, especially placing youth in risk of sexual violence or exploitation.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The research points to a disjuncture in how consent is thematised. While rape law is developed to place the responsibility of preventing harms with possible perpetrators, debates on sexual self-harm focusses on acts and characteristics of possible victims.
Women's use of force in intimate partner and family contexts

Amy Warren¹, Darcee Schulze¹, Robyn Martin¹, Donna Chung¹
¹Curtin University, Perth, Australia

Empirical studies of perpetration II (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Amy Warren, Darcee Schulze, Robyn Martin, Donna Chung

Aim:

This research sought to critically review the conceptualizations of women use of force in their intimate and familial relationships and practice responses to women.

Background

The issue of women’s use of force in an intimate and family context is controversial and widely debated among practitioners and researchers. Some argue that the existence of women who use force toward their partners proves that domestic violence may in fact be perpetrated by both men and women equally and therefore perpetrators should receive the same interventions regardless of gender, while others argue that the context in which women use force and its effects differ markedly from males and therefore require distinct responses.

Methods:

This study includes two international scoping reviews and a national workforce survey. The survey of a wide range of practitioners from Australian human and health services asked about how participants’ define, identify and respond to women’s use of force in their practice.

Findings:

The scoping reviews indicated that the majority of women who have used force often did so defensively and commonly have experience of abuse as children and/or adults, as such interventions need to be responsive to this. The results of the workforce survey suggest a wide range of definitions and explanations are held by practitioners and that and practitioners’ background knowledge and the organisational contexts are influential.

Conclusion/Recommendations:

Development in the area of women’s use of force has been hindered by the debate about whether domestic violence is gendered or gender-neutral. This has impacted on practitioners being able to identify and respond effectively to women who are using force and demonstrates the need for better explanations, education for practitioners on this issue and the development of additional interventions for women who use force in Australia.
Baseline characteristics and outcomes of the main perpetrator programme within the Hampshire Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership, UK: a mixed methods study

Sara Morgan¹, Beth McCausland², Julie Parkes¹

¹Department of Primary Care and Population Sciences, School of Medicine, University Of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom, ²Department of Clinical and Experimental Sciences, University of Southampton, Southampton,

General prevention II (Stream 3), Hall A, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Sara Morgan, Beth McCausland, Julie Parkes

Effective perpetrator programmes should be embedded within a community response, engage all types of perpetrators and involve an educational approach that integrates the victim’s voice. The Domestic Abuse Prevention Partnership (DAPP) is a developmental partnership based in the UK that aims to provide an integrated approach for perpetrators and victims. This mixed methods study was conducted to examine the baseline characteristics and individual outcomes of the main perpetrator programme within the DAPP. Applying a triangulation design, routine police re-offending aggregated data, pre- and post-perpetrator programme questionnaires, as well as in-depth interviews with victims and focus-group discussions with perpetrators (clients) were integrated. Statistical analysis and thematic analysis were applied to quantitative and qualitative data, respectively. The majority of clients (47%) referred through the DAPP described ‘wanting to make their relationship better’ as the main reason for engaging with the main perpetrators programme. Post-perpetrator programme questionnaires identified positive changes in both emotional behaviours and physical behaviours amongst clients, which were also supported by examples of improved relationships with their children described in victim interviews. Three themes were described: first, “making positive progress;” second, “I think it was the child thing they had to do;” and “I can imagine it just drops off completely and my behaviours could just go back to the way they were.” Over the monitoring period, 1 in 5 clients were either suspected or convicted of domestic abuse crimes following the programme. This suggests that further maintenance of positive behaviours and reinforcements are required for some clients. Given that children were a strong motivation for clients to complete a programme, it seemed paradoxical that no specialist services were made available for them. Future reiterations of the DAPP model should at least address how best to work with children.
Adapting an evidence-based domestic violence intervention for behaviour change in pharmacist consultations with women clients

Natalia Lewis1, Gene Feder1, Joni Jackson1, Theresa Moore1, Theresa M Redaniel1, Tracey Stone1, Penny Whiting1, Jeremy Horwood1

1University of Bristol, Bristol Medical School, Population Health Sciences, Bristol, United Kingdom, 2Centre for Primary Care and Public Health, Blizard Institute, Barts and the London School of Medicine and Dentistry, London, United Kingdom

General prevention II (Stream 3), Hall A, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Natalia Lewis, Gene Feder, Joni Jackson, Theresa Moore, Theresa M Redaniel, Tracey Stone, Penny Whiting, Jeremy Horwood

Introduction
Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) is a public health and clinical problem with devastating consequences for women’s health. Identification and Referral to Improve Safety (IRIS) is an evidence-based intervention for behaviour change in general practitioner consultations with patients presenting with signs and symptoms of DVA. Evidence suggests that request for emergency contraception may be a new sign of DVA. As UK pharmacists supply 50% of all emergency hormonal contraceptives (ECH), they may be ideally placed to implement an adapted IRIS. This study aimed to adapt IRIS for behaviour change in pharmacist consultations with women clients.

Methods
1) Evidence synthesis from systematic review and case-control study in Clinical Practice Research Datalink on the association between DVA and EC use and qualitative interviews with pharmacists about the feasibility and acceptability of an adapted IRIS (n=20)
2) co-production of the adapted IRIS with pharmacy stakeholders (n=13). During stage 2, an intervention development group consisting of members of the research team and the IRIS delivery team was established.

Results
We found a positive association between DVA and EC use (OR between 1.5; 95% CI 1.1-2.0 and 6.5; 95% CI 4.2-10.2). Pharmacists were confident in providing public health services but lacked skills and confidence in identifying and responding to DVA. Pharmacists welcomed training on DVA, alongside organisation and system-level support, and raising public awareness on the role of pharmacies in multisector response to DVA. Informed by the evidence synthesis, framework for the development and evaluation of complex interventions and Behaviour Change Wheel, we developed a programme theory and logic model for the adapted IRIS intervention. The intervention will be tested in a feasibility trial.

Conclusion
Our systematic, theory driven adaptation of IRIS to a new setting and professional group has the potential to increase intervention acceptability, feasibility, and behaviour change.
Violence Prevention Vasterbotten

Monica Forsman, Anna Ivarsson\textsuperscript{1}, Malin Wiktoeng\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}The County Administrative Board of Västerbotten, , Sweden

Authors: Monica Forsman, Anna Ivarsson, Malin Wiktoeng

Description of service/practice development

Within the county of Vasterbotten, a small increase of violence related crimes was evident in the mapping of the problem in 2017 and Men's violence against women and partner related violence hasn't decreased. The mapping also showed that women to a much larger extent are experiencing the feeling of unsafety, whilst men are overrepresented as perpetrators. Vasterbotten (and Sweden in general) has a large number of rural municipalities with a minor population in which the structure of violence prevention work is dependent upon the time and effort of specific municipal workers, thus making it vulnerable to organizational change.

During 2018/2019, The County administrative board of Vasterbotten in Sweden involves 4 of the county's 15 municipalities to participate in a process to develop methods for violence prevention within this specific demographic context. The initiative is both a cross-sectoral collaboration between the governmental mandates concerning gender equality and crime prevention within the country administrative board, as well as a chance for the municipalities to learn and exchange experiences. The Swedish Police authority and the civil organization MEN participates as collaborative partners and The county administrative board are process leaders.

This kind of work has never been done in a rural context before and not with politicians and leaders participating throughout the whole process. Thus, this process is also continuously followed and evaluated by researchers and the final conclusions will be presented at the end of this year.

Anticipated key learning

The process aims to contribute to a body of knowledge on how to meet the needs of small municipalities in rural areas, and to develop structures and methods of a violence prevention work with a gender perspective within municipality organizations of this size.
Porn-a recipe for rape

Olga Persson

Unizon, Sweden

Author: Olga Persson

Introduction
Online, mainstream pornography is anonymous, accessible and available 24/7 for everybody with access to internet. In Sweden, the average age when boys start searching for online porn is 12,3 years. The mainstream pornography of today is more misogynic and violent than ever. Close to 90% of the most popular clips contains different kinds of violence towards women such as gagging, ass-to-mouth, slaps and verbal abuse. How does pornography influence our perception of ourselves in terms of our sexuality and how does it correlate to sexual violence?

Method
In this seminar we will discuss the link between pornography and men's violence and how to deal with this giant and unregulated industry. This can be done both with stronger legal measures to reduce the accessibility and how sexual education critically can address the harms of pornography on children and teens.

Results and conclusions
To prevent men's violence against women, we have to address the normalization of pornography in society and the public health crisis mainstream porn really is.

Unizon organise over 130 women's shelters, young women's empowerment centres and other support services in Sweden working together for a gender equal society free from violence. Unizon's member organisations has over 90.000 support contacts each year, mainly with women and children.
Non Human Animals at the Intersection of DVA; The Call to for anthropocentrism to GIVE WAY!

Ruth McKie\textsuperscript{1}, Di Turgoose\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Demontfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Authors: Ruth McKie, Di Turgoose

Aim

This small research project sought to explore student perceptions on the interpretation of victimisation. More specifically, examine how anthropocentric views do or do not dominate an understanding of criminal law including non-human animals as victims of domestic abuse and coercive control. Furthermore, it sought to explore if and how student perceptions of the role of non-human animals and/or pets as companion animals as victims.

Background

The role of non-human victims within the criminal justice system has come under closer scrutiny (e.g. Moore, 2005; Madeline, 2000). Researchers have begun to engage in an ontological evaluation of animals as victims of crime, with one under explored area is the role of animals and/or pets within cases of domestic violence and coercive control.

Methods

Our research sample consisted of a cohort of 63 undergraduate students who had elected to study an academic 2nd year module on Domestic Abuse. The student sample ranged from a series of programmes between Policing, Criminology, Criminal Investigation and Psychology students. Students took part in a survey via a questionnaire asking a series of open and closed questions related to companion animals/pets, domestic violence, and coercive control.

Findings

Our findings indicate students views were initially challenged by the notion that animals could be considered independent agents and may suffer the impacts of coercive control. Furthermore, there was some consideration that Clare’s law should be implemented in regards to victims of domestic abuse.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Our findings indicate further exploration on the role of animals as independent agents in the identification of domestic violence perpetrators risk factors, and why it is important to reconsider our anthropocentric view in relation to domestic violence and animal abuse.
Intimate partner homicides in a process perspective

Viveka Enander1,2, Gunilla Krantz1,3, Henrik Lysell1,4,5, Karin Örmon1,6
1VKV - The Västra Götaland Region Competence Centre On Intimate Partner Violence, Sweden, 2Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, 3Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Gothenburg, Sweden, 4Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, 5The National Board of Health and Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden, 6Department of Care Science, Malmö University, Sweden

Homicide, femicide I (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Viveka Enander, Gunilla Krantz, Henrik Lysell, Karin Örmon

Introduction
In their pivotal work on men who murder women, Dobash & Dobash (2014) write about the project that changes: from trying to keep the woman in the relationship and/or under his control to deciding to kill her, as punishment, when he realizes that this can (no longer) be attained. This was a point of departure for this study, in which we aimed to describe what this process entails.

Methods
The study presented is part of the STOP study, which aims to map and describe all intimate partner homicides perpetrated in West Sweden 2000-2016. In this qualitative study, 50 court files with 40 male and 10 female perpetrators were analyzed using thematic analysis. The research questions guiding our research were: When does the project change? What does the “charging up” for the killing entail? and finally What does the aftermath of the deadly violence look like?

Our rationale for focusing on IPH a process perspective was that many risk factors for IPH have been described in previous research, but it may be difficult put these into context. In many cases, several risk factors can be found; but which are most pertinent of the time of the crime? Further we sought to analyze in what way women’s changing of the project, i.e. deciding to kill their partners, are different from or similar to men’s.

Results
We discerned a process in which the borders between charging up to kill, and actually making this decision, were blurry. Yet some distinctive features of this process were visible. Further we found that possessiveness was a more prominent theme when the perpetrators were male.

Conclusion
A process perspective is valuable in understanding IPHs.
The dynamics underlying femicide cases in Iceland

Freydís Jóna Freysteinsdóttir
1University of Iceland, , Iceland

Homicide, femicide I (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Freydís Jóna Freysteinsdóttir

Aim.
The aim of this study was to find out if there were certain dynamics behind femicide cases in Iceland.

Introduction. In this study, cases of femicide in Iceland were explored during a thirty year period, from 1986 through 2015.

Method.
The data used were verdicts and news of the incidents were analyzed in addition to verdicts. Qualitative methods were used for analysis.

Results.
A total of sixteen women and girls were killed during this time period. Femicide was defined in this study as a murder of a woman by a partner, former partner or because of passion. Eleven femicide cases occurred during this time period according to this definition. Interestingly there was a different dynamic related to femicide cases which included 1) sex femicide, 2) former partners and 3) current partners. Alcohol consumption and the willingness of the victim to end sex seems to be a dangerous mixture according to the results of the sex femicide cases. Alcohol consumption was also always involved in current partner femicide cases in addition to low SES status, empathy was lacking patriarchal views were prominent in some of them. Jealousy and possessiveness were major themes in former partner femicide cases, but not alcohol consumption.

Conclusion.
It is important to study such dynamics in more details in larger studies.
Defending battered women who defend themselves: The damaging use of outmoded frameworks for understanding intimate partner violence in the legal context

Stella Tarrant\textsuperscript{2}, Julia Tolmie\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}The University of Auckland, New Zealand, \textsuperscript{2}University of Western Australia, Australia

Authors: Stella Tarrant, Julia Tolmie

This paper argues that lawyers, judges and experts in cases in which battered women are charged with the homicide of their abusive partner should use social entrapment as a conceptual framework for understanding intimate partner violence in order to accurately assess whether the defendant was acting in self-defence. A social entrapment framework requires careful attention to the specific coercive and controlling behaviours used by the predominant aggressor, including their strategic and retaliatory effects; a realistic appraisal of the systemic family violence safety options that were available to the defendant; and an understanding of the manner in which intersectional and structural inequity compounded the perpetrator's coercive control and affected the systemic safety options realistically available to the victim. The paper explains and makes the case for a social entrapment framing by modeling the narrative of the facts that would be told about a specific case -- the Western Australian case of R v Liyanage -- if this conceptual framework was used. It then demonstrates that the prosecution, experts and judges in R v Liyanage used alternative and outmoded concepts of intimate partner violence to select, present and make meaning of the facts that the defendant was responding to. The paper aims to demonstrate that these theories of violence automatically undercut the defendant's self-defence case. In other words, it is suggested that the theory of violence used predetermines, to some degree, whether or not the defendant's self-defence case is likely to be successful.
The Status of Families in the Aftermath of Domestic Homicide

Elizabeth Cook¹

¹University Of Oxford, United Kingdom

Homicide, femicide I (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Elizabeth Cook

Aims: The aim of this paper is to outline the current status of families bereaved by domestic homicide and to explore the place and potential for bereaved families in contributing to the effective practice of domestic homicide reviews.

Background: The aftermath of domestic homicide confronts families with a moment of crisis as they learn to find meaning in this new world and re-orient themselves with a new family history. However, the act of recovering and rebuilding after violent death can be somewhat subordinated to the demands of the criminal justice system where families lack representation and proper access to details and conclusions of the case. This paper explores the place and potential for bereaved families in contributing to the effective practice of domestic homicide reviews.

Methods: This paper reports upon the first stages of an empirical study of the experiences of working with families in the domestic homicide review process and also draws upon policy and academic literature on the effective practices of domestic homicide reviews, victim participation in the criminal justice system, and the effects of violent bereavement on families.

Findings: It is argued that consulting families in the aftermath of violence not only grants families greater control over potentially disempowering experiences, but also offers a better understanding of the distinctive familial relationships and dynamics that precede domestic homicide. This provides an insight into how victims of domestic homicide lived and died.

Conclusions/Recommendations: The paper concludes by considering what criminal justice professionals, domestic homicide practitioners and victim support services might learn from a greater involvement of families in the criminal justice system. This paper therefore responds to an invitation from others in the field for a ‘victimological engagement with those that speak for the dead’.
Applying Data for Practice Development in Rehabilitation Programmes for Victims of Honour Related Violence: a Research Project by the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration and RED Rehabilitation Centre for Victims of Honour Related Violence

Rana Sérida
1

Danish Agency For International Recruitment And Integration, Copenhagen, Denmark

Honour-based violence - the concept (Stream 8), Odin, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Rana Sérida

Introduction

With few exceptions, research on effective rehabilitation programmes for victims of honour related domestic violence in Scandinavia is rather sparse. The subject matter has recently earned more political and academic interest, due to its acknowledgment as a major issue for a significant proportion of ethnic minorities, challenging progressive integration with the host society, in addition to causing immense psychological trauma for its victims.

In light of the above, the Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration has initiated a unique research project that collaborates with RED Centre, the leading rehabilitation centre for victims of honour related violence in Denmark. The research is among the first of its kind to systemically collect, monitor and evaluate data from such a rehabilitation programme for this specific target group. Subsequently, it is the Agency’s ambition to present scholars and practitioners with evidence based information on best practice and expand common knowledge on honour related violence.

Methods

The research is conducted between 2019 and 2020. The target group is minority youths between the ages of 18 to 30 and the methodology applies the following principles:

- A Theory of Change (ToC) defining long term goals and necessary preconditions
- A systematic data collection and measurement of development progress against the predefined ToC
- A regular data analysis and review of practice

Conclusion

The project demonstrates the necessity of a methodical approach to rehabilitation programmes for victims of honour related violence, and paves way for a more nuanced preventive approach that takes the variety of target group and family complexities into consideration.
Safety through working with families in cases with honor-related violence

Pia C. Aursand

1 Bufetat, oslo, Norway

Honour-based violence - the concept (Stream 8), Odin, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Pia C. Aursand

Introduction
The project aims to work systematically with families after a young adult has received police protection due to threats of honour related violence. It is a collaboration between Stovner Police Station and Enerhaugen Family office and is evaluated by NOVA.

Method
The method, developed by Farwha Nielsen, is called «crosscultural conflict mediation» and differs from traditional conflict mediation. Mediators are not neutral but support the young person’s position. Our goal is not necessarily contact between the young person and their family, but to establish safety. We arrange separate meetings with the young person and separate meetings with family members. All meetings take place at the police station. The young tend to contact their families after a while, with or without our involvement. It is difficult to stay hidden, and the young miss their families. Family members tend to be highly motivated while the young person lives in a safe-house.

Results
We have collaborated in 35 cases. Some parents are unable to take the young person’s perspective and we then encourage keeping away from the family. In one third of the cases we have helped young persons re-establish safe contact with their families. The first meeting typically happens at the police station after separate meetings during several months. We are careful not to push the young person into meeting their family before they are ready and it is considered safe. In cases where contact is re-established we keep in touch with families for a while to ensure safety.

Conclusions
Young people who hide due to honour-related violence tend to seek contact with their families. We therefore need to facilitate change within families before the young person returns. We believe this is a sustainable way to establish safety.
Male victims of honour-based violence and abuse: Who does what to whom, and why?

Elisabeth Bates

1University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Author: Elisabeth Bates

Whilst honour-based violence and abuse (HBVA) is firmly gendered, it is perhaps more likely to involve female perpetrators and male victims than other domestic or sexual violence. Discussion of female perpetrators and male victims have risen up the UK and international policy agendas in recent years, with some arguing that they have been overlooked. Others have shown that, whilst female perpetrators are a particular feature, they can be interpreted within a model of patriarchal power and gender inequality.

Methods:
This paper will present new empirical data from a PhD study conducted at Bristol University on 66 male victims of HBVA in England, drawing on case files from police and victim services. It will quantitatively and qualitatively profile victim demographics, the nature and profile of abuse, triggers for abuse, and which services male victims seek help from.

Results:
Findings show that, whilst both men and women can be victims of HBVA, honour codes require different behaviours from men and women, and transgressions are punished differently. As well as gender, sexual orientation is shown to be important in who is subjected to HBVA and why.

Conclusions: It will be argued that, whilst HBVA against men arises from a range of triggers, abuse is consistently driven by expectations about masculinities and gender roles within families and communities.
Honour-Related Violence - Challenge for the Finnish Legislation?

Tuuli Hong

1University Of Turku, Turku, Finland

Honour-based violence - the concept (Stream 8), Odin, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Tuuli Hong

Aim
The aim of my research is to locate the challenges honour-related violence pose for the Finnish legislation, especially for the penal code.

Background
The presentation is based on some of the questions discussed in my doctoral dissertation. The aim is to observe how well the existing legislation can be applied in cases of honour-related violence and how the possible challenges of application surface. Further question concerns whether the Finnish penal code should be amended to better cover this kind of cases.

Methods
In the research I have applied varied methods. Among them the most important ones have been discourse analysis and the methods of conventional legal dogmatics.

Findings
The challenges of application are partly connected to the role the enlarged family / community has in committing the acts of violence. On the other hand, some of the challenges are identical with the ones penal code has been criticized for years by the researchers of violence against women.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Most of the challenges could be resolved by revising the application guidelines. However, I will also propose a new section of law to better suit the manifestation of honour-related conflicts.
“Is the British family justice system prioritising the rights of father’s to have contact with children over the rights of women and children to safety?: To what extent is the Family Justice System, meeting the UK’s international human rights obligations on violence against women?

Ruth Tweedale¹

¹Roehampton University, London, United Kingdom

Police responses (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Ruth Tweedale

Overview of current project

This project is a practical feminist legal analysis of the Family Justice System of England and Wales’s approach to domestic violence in child contact court cases; and an analysis of the extent to which the UK is meeting its international human rights obligations on violence against women and girls in the administration of Family Justice in child contact disputes.

Rationale

Despite many advances in the protection of women and children from domestic violence in the England and Wales, including the development of a well-intentioned law and policy framework on tackling disputes between parents in the family court, where the father has been abusive to the mother, it is still extremely rare for a violent father to be denied contact with their child (less than 1%). My previous research indicates that the Family Court’s ‘contact at all costs’ approach, does not take sufficient account of the risk to mothers and children from violent men; and that there is a failure by actors in the Family Justice System to apply the appropriate law and policy in deciding these cases. This project looks at whether the Family Court is complying with their international human rights obligations on male violence against women and whether the Courts are prioritising the rights of father’s to have contact with children over the rights of women and children to safety from abuse.

Method

• A feminist legal evaluation of the law and policy on child contact and domestic violence, including an in-depth case analysis of reported court decisions (High Court, Court of Appeal and Supreme Court) on child contact where domestic violence is present in disputes between parents regarding children.
• Empirical research including interviews with mothers as well surveying domestic violence support workers and legal practitioners.
Understanding men's narratives of reporting intimate partner violence: Perspectives of police, probation officers and men receiving counseling services

Melissa Corbally², David C J Delay¹, Judith Hughes¹
¹University of Manitoba, Canada, ²Dublin City University, Ireland

Police responses (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Melissa Corbally, David C J Delay, Judith Hughes

Introduction
Police and Probation Officers (P&POs) trained to listen to the narratives of men who report on experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) must discern culpability, risk and an appropriate response; each listens for different elements in the narrative from standpoints often dictated by their professional role. Meta-narratives of IPV also shape the expectations of both the narrator and the listener. In the performative construction of their IPV narratives, men must contend with their listeners' expectations, self-protective desires to avoid further or erroneous arrest and, perhaps most importantly, a yearning to be heard and understood often in the midst of crisis. We discuss findings from our study of men's narratives of IPV reporting experiences incorporating the perspectives of police, probation officers, and men who have attended counselling services for IPV.

Methods
20 men with IPV experience and 20 P&POs from Manitoba and other Canadian provinces were interviewed about their experiences narrating or listening to men's narrated stories of IPV experiences.

Results
Analysis revealed most men interviewed did not identify with labels of either victim or perpetrator but described using various means to harm their partners and/or by which they suffered harm from their female partners. Many acknowledged their tendency to downplay their experiences of victimization with some expressing concern of being disbelieved or fearing their partner would be arrested. P&POs reported believing role-restrictions shaped what they were interested in hearing and identified men's desire to shift responsibility away from the self as a primary motivation influencing the narratives performed by men in reporting IPV experience.

Conclusions Findings suggest men's stories of IPV harms done to them are more often of interest to P&POs in the absence of IPV perpetration allegations. Anticipating this reception, men often suppress stories of their victimization contributing to the underrepresentation of men's victim experiences.
Adolescent intimate partner violence against ex-partners in Finnish police reports on assaults

Anu Isotalo

University of Turku, Turku, Finland

Author: Anu Isotalo

Introduction
In the past decades, most research on intimate partner violence against young persons has been conducted in North America. Recent years, this phenomenon has received more attention also in European studies. However, many countries, including Finland, still lack research on prevalence, reporting, consequences and prevention of violence in young people’s relationships. This study addresses this gap by examining reported assaults in which the suspect has been in a romantic relationship with the victim. The aim of the presentation is to analyse described forms and circumstances of violence in assaults against ex-partners.

Method
The research material consists of reports on assaults from year 2013 in which a young person aged 15 to 20 has been suspected to be a victim of physical abuse (N=5992). For the study, reports of intimate partner violence perpetrated by a former or a current partner (N=261) have been manually picked from the data for quantitative and qualitative analysis. Cases of married, engaged and cohabiting couples and ex-couples are excluded to focus on young people’s relationships before these kinds of commitments.

Results
Overall, the reports describe serious intimate partner violence in heterosexual relationships. Almost 40% of the reports consist assaults perpetrated by the ex-partner (also break-up situations included). Most of the suspects are male and most of the victims are female. In addition to physical assaults, the victims report for instance harassment, threats or stalking.

Conclusions
The findings resonate, to certain extent, with research findings on adult intimate partner violence. Violence against adolescents does not necessarily end by ending the relationship. Instead, violence may continue, also in altered forms.
Operationalising Coercive Control: Lessons Learned from the UK

Charlotte Barlow¹, Sandra Walklate²

¹Lancaster University, United Kingdom, ²University of Liverpool and Monash University, United Kingdom

Authors: Charlotte Barlow, Sandra Walklate

Coercive and controlling behaviours were criminalised in England and Wales as part of Section 76 of the Serious Crime Act 2015 and has been growing academic interest and critique of coercive control as a legislative concept (Walklate, Fitzgibbon & McCulloch, 2018; Walby & Towers, 2018). This paper aims to extend this discussion by exploring police responses to coercive control, informed by empirical data from the author’s N8 Catalyst funded project. The paper will consider how the idea of coercive control is utilised, responded to and understood in practice by police officers. In particular, police officers problems with understanding ‘risk’ in such cases will be explored. Police responses to coercive control will be compared to violence against the person with injury cases, in particular ABH, to consider the similarities and differences. The implications of the project’s findings in both a UK context and for other jurisdictions will also be discussed.
"It's just (one more) couple’s fight!" Diagnosis of the incidence of violence and analysis of the network to combat violence against women in Sergipe, Brazil

Claudiene Santos¹, Patrícia Rosalba Salvador Moura Costa¹, Patrícia Lima da Silva²
¹Universidade Federal de Sergipe, São Cristóvão, Brazil, ²Secretaria de Estado de Saúde de Sergipe, Aracaju, Brasil

Authors: Claudiene Santos, Patrícia Rosalba Salvador Moura Costa, Patrícia Lima da Silva

Introduction
This research aims to characterize the situation of violence, the profile of perpetrators of aggression, the types of aggression, and the network for confronting violence, in the period of 2012 - 2015, in five municipalities of Sergipe, Brazil. Domestic and family violence in intimate relationships are a serious public health problem in Brazil. Law 11.340/06 was created to curb such violence, and several public policies were implemented with measures to serve women. However, their scope is limited to capitals and larger municipalities. It is necessary to know how the notifications occur, to understand the follow-up with people in situations of violence, and to map-out the network of violence confronters, especially in the municipalities of the interior of the country.

Methods
We analyzed, quantitative-qualitatively, 320 domestic violence police reports, interpreted through descriptive statistics and from the perspective of poststructuralist gender studies.

Findings
384 women were assaulted by men. The forms of violence are: physical, psychological, economic, moral and sexual. 50% are from urban areas and 50% from rural areas. 54.4% experienced previous violence, however, only 15.9% of the women had reported previous violent incidents to authorities. The distribution of abused women by age group is: 67.7% between 19-44 years old and 21.1% from 0-18 years old (female children and adolescents). 73.4% of the assaults were perpetrated by partners and former partners, and 17.7% by relatives. The motivations were jealousy, separation attempts, use of narcotic substances and sexist justifications. There is precariousness of specific public agencies directed to combat violence.

Conclusion / Recommendations
The high number of reports shows that women are reporting violence, including in rural areas, although claims of previous assaults without reporting are high. Violence is considered inherent in relationships and records such as race/ethnicity, schooling, income and use of narcotics were not reported. Recommendations include educational campaigns, measures to promote anti-violence awareness within the population, training of professionals from a gender perspective, and improvement in the recording of occurrences.
Violence in custody disputes

Lotta Agevall Gross¹
¹Linneus University, Sweden

Post-separation / custody issues II (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Lotta Agevall Gross

Introduction

During the last decade, the number of custody disputes have doubled in Sweden. The purpose of handling custody in court is to offer parents assistance to settle the their conflict and to investigate the child's best interests, which shall be decisive for all decisions. In investigating the best interest of the child, authorities involved, shall pay attention to eventual risks that the child or other family members has been subjected to but also possible future risks. When determining the best of the child, are parent's mental ill health, drug abuse and violence seen as particularly serious risks and shall weigh heavily in determining the best for the child.

In current study, we have examined court acts to map out the social construction of the best interests of the child in practice, by analyzing the communication in the handling of custody cases. Focus has been directed towards the professionals understandings of violence, children and parenting in court rulings, in order to identify which discourses are actualized when professionals (social workers, family law secretaries and lawyers) interprets and judge custody cases containing information about violence.

Methods

The study presented is based on quantitative and qualitative analyses of court documents. The empirical data consists of custody reports and district court rulings.

The selection made was based on the three recent District Court ruling acts, including the documents; child custody investigation, assessments and judgment, from 44 district courts, during year 2015.

Results

The empirical data consisted of 148 custody cases, of which 55 % contained stories about violence. Mostly female victims of violence, but there was also male victims and children exposed to violence by a familymember.

Conclusions

Narratives of violence are common in custody disputes. Violence are rarely investigated and risk assements are few.
Addressing Family Violence Post Separation - Mothers and Fathers' Experiences from Australia

Leanne Francia¹, Prudence Millear¹, Rachael Sharman¹

¹University of the Sunshine Coast, Australia

Authors: Leanne Francia, Prudence Millear, Rachael Sharman

Aim
Through the representation of mothers and fathers' unique perspective this study aimed to contribute to understanding evidence-based recommendations for change and reform of the Australian family law system.

Background
Domestic violence is a serious social issue, one that costs Australia $13,500,000.00 each year. Following sweeping changes in 2006 to the Australian family law system there has followed evidence of confusion within family law arising from concerns that prioritising parental involvement might expose some children to violence.

Methods
A qualitative study of parents' experiences of post separation domestic violence in the context of the family law system, with thematic analysis conducted on the interviews of forty mothers and fathers.

Findings
The experience of engaging with the Australian family law system caused considerable anxiety and distress for these parents. In the background, strikingly gendered narratives were present, leaving parents feeling misunderstood. In the foreground, parents' experiences were grounded in situations where their concerns were not taken seriously, leaving them feeling powerless to influence change. The expertise of professionals and decision makers were perceived as inadequate, predominantly based on a lack of understanding of domestic violence, which led to dissonance and concerns around the systems' ability to protect parents or their children. Parents described coercion from some professionals, which heightened their fear and anxiety, as they faced the potential loss of care of their child. These experiences were reported as negatively impacting parents' careers/finances, personal relationships, health, and parenting. There was a 'silver lining' being parents' own personal self-growth, and for some, closer relationships with their children, or their own parents.

Conclusion
Parents described the long-term consequences as an accumulation of emotional, physical, and psychological trauma, not only for them, but also their children, resulting in an aftermath of trauma that left parents feeling isolated, disenfranchised, and in despair.
S.24 Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006: The experience of female victims of domestic abuse in contact cases in the Scottish sheriff court

Richard Whitecross

1Edinburgh Napier University, United Kingdom

INTRODUCTION

Based on an empirical study of three sheriff courts in Scotland, this paper critically examines the implementation and impact of S.24 Family Law (Scotland) Act 2006. Amending Section 11 of the Children (Scotland) Act 1995, dealing with contact orders, S.24 added an explicit requirement for sheriffs to "have regard to" abuse or the potential of abuse when making a S.11 Order. The amendment was introduced following representation by Scottish Women’s Aid during the parliamentary process for the draft Family Law (Scotland) Bill during 2005. The new clause, S.11 (7A - 7E) drew upon changes in New Zealand and sought to make it a requirement for sheriffs (judges) when making a decision about contact or residence to take into account "abuse" which includes "domestic abuse". In the twelve years since its coming into force in May 2006, there has been little research on the impact of the new provisions.

METHOD

Based on two parallel qualitative research projects that examine the provisions of S.24 from the perspectives of sheriffs, lawyers and female victims of abuse, this paper highlights the difficulties faced by domestic abuse victims in the child welfare hearing process.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION

In particular, the paper focuses on the challenge of presenting evidence of domestic abuse that is accepted and does not present the mother as "hostile". Further issues arise from the disconnect between the criminal domestic abuse courts and the civil family court. This paper presents the findings of these two studies, and considers the barriers to the effective implementation of the legislation in contact cases involving domestic abuse.

Shazia Choudhry¹
²Queen Mary, University of London, United Kingdom

Introduction

A large proportion of child contact cases in the UK take place within a context of domestic abuse. When placed against evidence of the significant risks to survivors and their children associated with post separation contact (of homicide and continued abuse), the need for the legal system to make the safest decision becomes apparent. However, research has consistently demonstrated that the response of the family court system has largely been inadequate and that it is failing in its duty towards balancing the risks to survivors and their children on the one hand and the benefits of contact with the non resident parent on the other. This is in large part due to a failure to adequately assess the impact of domestic abuse on the issue of contact and a ‘contact at all costs’ approach which has been heavily influenced by an effective fathers rights movement in the UK. Viewing the issue from the perspective of human rights has much to offer but it is clear that this has yet to be fully explored. This is surprising, given the significant developments in human rights law and practice at the regional and international level with regard to domestic abuse.

Methodology & Results

This paper will analyse the results of an exploratory empirical research project undertaken in conjunction with Women’s Aid England with survivors of domestic abuse regarding their experiences of the use of human rights in the family courts. The results of the project will be theorized through the lens of performativity. It will analyse the findings and assess the level of performativity achieved with respect to the domestic recognition of the human rights of survivors within this context and how this compares with regional and international recognition of the relevant human rights.
Recent development in jurisprudence in contact cases with risk of abuse regulated by the Children Act

Malin Karlsen¹, Kristin Skjørten¹

¹ Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies,

Introduction
The Norwegian Children Act has been amended several times in recent years with the aim of strengthening the children’s perspective in parental disputes and giving children increased protection against violence and abuse. In 2013, the Supreme Court made a judgment which highly denied a father his Right of Access with his five-year-old daughter, compared to previous Supreme Court judgments, where the risk of abuse had been a topic for assessments for the Right of Access. Our research question is how this judgement from Supreme Court has influenced jurisprudence on lower judicial level.

Methods
After identifying the central factors in the judgement from Supreme Court, we have analyzed decisions from the Courts of Appeal that refers to this decision. Through the analysis, we identified which factors in the Supreme Court decision that have been most influential on lower judicial level.

Results
The 2013 Supreme Court judgment has been referred to in a large extent of cases with themes including violence and abuse as an issue. In the Supreme Court judgment from 2013, several factors from later years' legislative amendments were used as the basis for the decision. There were interesting discoveries and tendencies in how the Courts of Appeal referred to the different topics in the Supreme Court decision that can be derived from the analysis conducted. Conclusions

When it comes to the Children Act, the best interest of the child shall be assessed according to the concrete situation, which means that Supreme Court decisions have a lower precedential weight than what is usual in other areas of law. The degree of precedential value is therefore an empirical question. Our result shows that the Supreme Court judgment from 2013 has been of greater importance when it comes to legal clarification than legal development.
Struggling to survive for the sake of the unborn baby

Hafrún Finnbogadóttir¹, Anna Karin Dykes², Christine Kumlien¹
¹Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden, ²Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Introduction:
Intimate partner violence (IPV) during pregnancy is a serious matter, which threatens maternal and foetal health outcome. The aim was to develop a grounded theoretical model of women's experience of IPV during pregnancy and how they handle their situation.

Methods:
Ten in depth interviews with women who had experience of IPV during pregnancy were analyzed according to Grounded theory.

Results:
The core category ‘Struggling to survive for the sake of the unborn baby’ emerged as the main concern for the survivors of intimate partner violence during pregnancy. The core category also reveals how the survivors handle their difficult situation. The theoretical model demonstrates how the pregnant women feel when ‘trapped in the situation’ and cannot find their way out. The model confirms the destructive togetherness were the pregnant women are ‘exposed to mastery’ by the perpetrator’s behavior which jeopardizes the safety of the woman as well as the unborn child. Additionally, the survivor’s experience of gradual degradation demonstrates ‘degradation processes’ as a result of the relationship with the perpetrator. The survivor’s health and well-being gradually degrades because of the relationship with the perpetrator.

Conclusions: The theoretical model “Struggling to survive for the sake of the unborn baby” highlights survival as the pregnant women’s main concern and explains their strategies for dealing with the violence during pregnancy. The results may provide a deeper understanding of this complex matter for midwives and other health care providers. In fact violence exposed pregnant women are prone to stay in the relationship during pregnancy in order to protect their unborn baby. There is a clear need of identifying violence exposed pregnant women to offer support for example to navigate among possible services and authorities. Collaboration between different authorities is crucial and must be smooth and seamless for the violence-exposed women.
Domestic violence during pregnancy and postpartum

Hafún Finnbogadóttir¹, Anna-Karin Dykes²

¹Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden, ²Lund University, Lund, Sweden

Pregnancy and abuse (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Hafún Finnbogadóttir, Anna-Karin Dykes

Introduction:
Domestic violence is a global health problem. The aim of this study was to explore prevalence and incidence of domestic violence during pregnancy and up to 1.5 years postpartum. Also, to explore the history of violence among becoming and new mothers in the southwestern region of Sweden. Furthermore, to explore the association between domestic violence during pregnancy as well as postpartum and possible risk factors.

Methods:
A longitudinal cohort-study. Total 1939 pregnant women participated and answered three questionnaires (QI-III) during pregnancy and postpartum. Statistical analysis was descriptive statistics, logistic regression and multiple regression.

Results:
When all three questionnaires were answered the prevalence of domestic violence irrespective of type or severity was reported by 2.5 % (n = 40/1573) during pregnancy and at 1-1.5 years postpartum by 3.3 % (n = 23/697) new mothers. The incidence was 14 respectively 17.2 per 1000 women during pregnancy and postpartum. The strongest risk factor for domestic violence reported both during pregnancy and at 1.5 years postpartum was a history of violence whereby all of the women who had revealed exposure to domestic violence also reported a history of violence (p < 0.001). Being single/living apart gave 8.4 times more risk for domestic violence during pregnancy (AOR 8.4; 95% CI 2.2-32.6) respectively 12.9 times more risk for domestic violence postpartum (AOR 12.9; 95% CI: 4.5-37.1). Having several symptoms of depression gave 3.8 times more risk (AOR 3.8; 95% CI 1.1-13.6) associated to domestic violence during pregnancy respectively 3.5 more risk (AOR 3.5; 95% CI: 1.2-10.4) postpartum.

Conclusion: Domestic violence increases as the pregnancy develops. A history of violence and being single/living apart may be a strong indicators for DV during pregnancy as well as postpartum. Also, having symptoms of depression are associated with domestic violence both during pregnancy and postpartum.
The degree of suffering among pregnant women with a history of violence, help seeking and police reporting.

Hafún Finnbogadóttir¹, Caroline Mellgren¹

¹Malmö University, Malmö, Sweden

Introduction:
Pregnancy is a period in women’s lives when several women experience increased stress and feels vulnerable. Research has also showed that many women experience violence, mainly in the home and from their domestic partner. According to the Swedish penal code, domestic violence is a criminal act. The aim was to explore the degree of self-reported suffering following violent incidents and the prevalence of police reporting as well as other help-seeking behaviour among women in early pregnancy that have experience of a history of violence.

Methods:
A cross sectional design. 1939 pregnant women ≥ 18 years were recruited prospectively between March 2012 and September 2013. Of those 761 (39.5 %) reported having a ‘history of violence’ and comprises the cohort investigated in the present study. Descriptive statistics, Chi-square analysis and T-test were used for the statistical calculations.

Results:
More than four of five women (80.5 %) having a history of emotional abuse (n = 374), more than half (52.4 %) having history of physical abuse (n = 561) and almost three of four (70.6%) who experienced sexual abuse (n = 302) reported in the early second trimester of their pregnancy that they still suffered from their experience. Of those women who had experienced emotional-, physical- and sexual abuse, 10.5 % respectively 25.1 % and 18.0% had never disclosed their experiences to anyone. At most, a quarter of the abused women had reported a violent incident to the police.

Conclusion:
All midwives, other health care personnel and actors who meet women with experience of abuse need to have improved knowledge about the long-term consequences of all types of abuse. This in order to increase the rate of asking women about their violent experiences to be able to prevent experiences of violence from affecting pregnancy and childbirth negatively by offering support.
Trajectories of mothers who are victims of IPV during the perinatal period in Quebec (Canada): what are the implications for practices?

Sylvie Levesque¹, Carole Boulebsol¹, Marie-Eve Clement², Jasline Flores³, Genevieve Lessard⁴, Mylene Fernet¹

¹Universite Du Quebec A Montreal, Montreal, Canada, ²Universite du Quebec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada, ³Institut de la statistique du Quebec, Montreal, Canada, ⁴Universite Laval, Quebec, Canada

Introduction
The perinatal period is recognized as a period of vulnerability for intimate partner violence (IPV), particularly with regard to the significant impacts on the health and well-being of women and infants. During this period, mothers may be victims of various forms of IPV, sometimes for the first time, sometimes as a continuation of the victimization they experienced with their partner before becoming pregnant.

Methods and Results
This partnership-based research involving researchers from various universities, health and social services institutions and community organizations aims to provide insight into the trajectories of intimate partner violence (IPV) during pregnancy and early childhood in Quebec, a province of Canada. Based on a convergent parallel mixed methods design, the quantitative component of this study consists of population data collected from 1,200 mothers between April and July 2018. Descriptive analyses suggest that IPV during the perinatal period is a reality shared by many mothers and that violence trajectories are multiple: 11% of all the mothers interviewed were victims of IPV during the perinatal period, all forms combined. The extent of violence appears lower during pregnancy, but increases significantly after the birth of the child. The chronological and thematic analysis of semi-structured interviews conducted with 20 mothers who, in the past 5 years, were victims of IPV during the perinatal period allows to propose different typologies associated to these trajectories. These analyses also illustrate that IPV’s manifestations are modulated by the social positioning of mothers.

Conclusions
The relevance of stakeholders in the health and social services network as actors who can act upstream of IPV by helping to detect it, or being proactive by implementing targeted interventions, is important and will be discussed in the light of results presented.
Developing woman- and baby-centred interventions for families affected by domestic abuse

Jane E M Callaghan¹, Fiona Morrison¹

¹University Of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland

Pregnancy and abuse (Stream 6), Balder, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Jane E M Callaghan, Fiona Morrison

Objective
Research evidences the significant impact of domestic on women and children, and there is ample evidence of potentially harmful effects of domestic abuse in pregnancy and infancy. Perpetrators of domestic abuse often target the relationship between mothers and babies, undermining the capacity of women to mother. The emphasis in child protection on ‘failure to protect’ produces a context where women are blamed for the impact of domestic abuse on them and their children, and perpetrators are not held to account for their action. Interventions that target mothers and babies can often implicitly reproduce this. In this paper, we present the first phase of a study that focuses on the development of a feminist informed intervention to support mothers and babies, that is both woman- and child-centred. Our objective here is to understand how mothers feel domestic abuse has impacted their relationship with their baby, and how they feel it has impacted their child.

Method
Online interviews were conducted with 83 women who had experienced domestic abuse in the last five years, whilst either pregnant or with a child under the age of three. These were independently coded in NVivo by the two researchers, then codes were discussed and refined, to produce a hierarchy of themes and subthemes using a constructionist thematic analysis (Braun and Clarke, 2006).

Results
Central themes include: Pregnancy and motherhood as trigger and target; Victim blaming as a barrier to service engagement; Lack of domestic abuse informed services for women and babies; Fear of losing children; Stress and distress; Lack of adequate support; Abuse beyond separation.

Conclusion
We discuss the implications of women’s experiences of pregnancy, birth and early parenting, and their experiences of the service landscape after domestic abuse, highlighting the importance of a service response that is both woman- and baby-centred, and domestic-abuse informed.
The journey to support among women who experience co-occurring domestic abuse and problematic substance use

Sarah Fox

Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Services and community responses (Stream 10), Hall D, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Sarah Fox

Introduction
There is a population of women who experience domestic abuse victimisation and co-occurring problematic substance use. However, services in England are not equipped to meet the multiple needs of these women. The lack of integration and coordination across domestic abuse agencies and substance use services, hides this population of women from both research and practice, as such, their voices are rarely heard. What women do to seek help and how they feel about the support they receive when domestic abuse and substance use is co-occurring is a missing conversation in both domestic abuse and substance use literature and practice.

Methods
To understand how women navigate support while experiencing co-occurring domestic abuse and substance use, this research used in-depth interviews to explore the journeys of 12 women. Using interpretive phenomenological analysis, this research explored the motivations and barriers of support seeking, as well as the role of children on their decision to access support. Their experiences of services including social work support, social care support, domestic abuse agencies and drug and alcohol services was also explored.

Findings
Interviews highlighted a deep complexity between seeking support and experiencing co-occurring domestic abuse and substance use. Overall, this research found that fear, as well as systemic barriers such as siloed support options impacted their access to support. This complexity was found in all of the women's narratives however, this presentation will explore this complexity by presenting Kat's story as it demonstrated the complex interaction between domestic abuse victimisation, problematic substance use and a desire to access support.

Conclusion
This research and subsequent presentation highlights the impact siloed support provision can have on continued domestic abuse victimisation and substance use. This research also demonstrates the lived realities of accessing support in a climate where support is reducing.
What does it mean to care? A critical interpretative synthesis of the literature on primary health care practices in case of intimate partner violence.

Eva Vergaert¹, Sophie Withaeckx¹, Gily Coene¹
¹RHEA, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Brussel, Belgium

Authors: Eva Vergaert, Sophie Withaeckx, Gily Coene

Aim
This paper aims to synthesize the literature on primary health care practices (with a focus on the general practice) in case of intimate partner violence (IPV) to help understand the meaning of care.

Background
There’s a vast body of literature that discusses health care practices in case of IPV. The qualitative and quantitative research at hand, focuses on intervention strategies, screening and best practices, based on the experiences of victims or practitioners, like nurses, family doctors, hospital staff etc. In this literature, IPV is also discussed under different terms such as gender-based violence, domestic violence, violence against women or family violence. In addition, the research is diverse in domains and methods.

Methods
to understand the different caring practices from different angles, I want to conduct a Critical Interpretative Synthesis (CIS), which is a dynamic and open method to synthesize the diverse available evidence.

Findings
The literature approaches care mainly from a medical framework that considers IPV as an individual health issue. Not much attention is given to social factors and structural inequalities. IPV is often approached as a gender issue, but gender is mostly reduced to women’s perspectives, without much attention for masculinity issues. Furthermore, few ethical and intersectional perspectives on care practices with regard to IPV were found in the literature.

Conclusions and recommendations
Through this synthesis, I found that intersectionality and ‘care ethics’ are useful frameworks to interpret care practices and it’s complexities in case of IPV. These frameworks would also be useful to conduct more empirical research on the role of the general practitioner in cases of intimate partner violence.
Normalization of violence in Irish and American survivors of gender-based violence: Confronting societal power and control over women.

Courtney Julia Burns¹, Laura Sinko¹, Sharon O’Halloran², Denise Saint Arnault³

¹University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, United States, ²Safe Ireland, Athlone, Ireland

Authors: Courtney Julia Burns, Laura Sinko, Sharon O’Halloran, Denise Saint Arnault

Introduction
Normalization of gun and media violence has been documented, but the effect of normalization of violence against women (NOVAW) on gender-based violence (GBV) survivors is less clear. Literature alludes to the effect of NOVAW on survivors’ healing and recovery, but little is known about how it impacts disclosure, service utilization, and violence appraisals.

Methods
The Clinical Ethnographic Narrative Interview was used to understand the contextual barriers and facilitators in the trauma recovery process for 19 American and 12 Irish self-identified GBV survivors. Data was analyzed using grounded theory.

Results
Both groups experienced challenges in labeling their experiences as violence. Survivors in both groups also questioned whether their trauma was ‘bad enough’ to merit service utilization. This ambiguous appraisal created reluctance or confusion about what to disclose. Both groups described feeling belittled and judged by staff at service organizations (including social workers and police); however, the Irish women described this as a central barrier. American women feared seeming weak or dramatic, and hid their feelings because they thought that society expected them to stay strong and “get over it.” Conversely, the Irish women described that they feared scrutiny or stigma that they had not carried out their proper social roles expected of them.

Conclusion
Cultural values impacted how women understood and communicated their distress, and the specific expectations society had for them. Power differentials and societal roles for women, actualized as NOVAW, created difficulties in reaching healing goals, particularly because the societal infrastructure did not support women leaving situations of abuse, or expressing needs related to healing from that abuse. These findings support the notion that sociocultural context is important when considering healing and help-seeking after GBV, as well as the larger need to address normalization of power and control across cultures.
Constructing a new scale to measure Community Attitudes Supportive of Violence Against Women (CASVAW) for the fifth wave of the Australian National Community Attitudes towards violence against women Survey (NCAS)

Kristin Diemer¹, Kim Webster¹

¹University Of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia

INTRODUCTION: Commencing in 1987, the 2017 Australian NCAS is the world’s longest running survey of community attitudes towards VAW. The 2017 NCAS collected information through telephone interviews with a representative sample of 17,500 Australians aged 16 years and over. The survey measures (a) attitudes towards, knowledge and understanding of, VAW; (b) attitudes to gender equality; (c) influencers of attitudes; and (d) preparedness to act to intervene. Questions gauging attitudes towards violence against women are the core of the survey instrument and this paper presents the methodology redeveloping the 2013 scale to include more nuanced and contemporary measures while allowing monitoring of change over time.

METHOD:
The CASVAW scale is underpinned by a five-domain framework grounded in literature, including attitudes that support violence by justifying, excusing, trivialising or minimising it, or shifting blame away from the perpetrator. Scale redevelopment included identification of poorly performing items; gaps within domains; and items subject to social desirability bias. Using the identified selection criteria (type of violence and five domains), along with the need to retain previous items for time-series comparability, and the need to include newly emerging forms of violence, it was not possible to include a full version of a previously validated scale. A combined process of inductive and deductive reasoning, face validity, and psychometric assessment were used to identify 120 items for cognitive testing and scale validation.

RESULTS:
Scale validation resulted in a 32-item scale clustering around four factors overlapping with the theoretical framework. Significantly, two factors present new and emerging themes suggesting important new constructs underlying attitudinal support for VAW in the Australian community.

CONCLUSION: The four factors emerging from the analysis were adopted for the CASVAW component of the survey framework. Rasch statistics and Cronbach alpha were calculated for each of the domains.
Addressing Intimate Partner Sexual Violence (IPSV) in a Danish context: Taboos and other Challenges

Eva Bertelsen¹, William Østerby Sørensen³, Katja Gregers Brock²

¹University of Southern Denmark, Denmark, ²Danner, Copenhagen, Denmark, ³University of Aalborg, Copenhagen, Denmark

Authors: Eva Bertelsen, William Østerby Sørensen, Katja Gregers Brock

Aim
This research aims at clarifying 1) whether IPSV to a greater extent than previously assumed is a problem for women exposed to intimate partner violence, and 2) which difficulties professionals dealing with battered women experience when addressing IPSV.

Background
Each year, the National Board of Health and Welfare prepares statistics that illustrate the extent and nature of the violence, which women at shelters have been exposed to in their intimate relationships. The 2017 statistics show that approx. 30 percent of these women have experienced IPSV either in the relationship or in connection with break-up/divorce.

Moreover, among practitioners in shelters, there is an increasing awareness that the number of women experiencing IPSV may be higher than previously recorded in the centers' own annual statistics. Thus, experience suggests that women rarely talk about IPSV while staying at a shelter, but are more likely to do so in after-care activities.

Methods
Data is produced in the form of interviews with important actors in the field of welfare work addressing intimate partner violence. Significant actors in the field are defined as established organizations, institutions and public authorities, which in practice are in contact with exposed women, and in particular with women experiencing IPSV.

Pilot visits have been made at shelters for battered women and the Center for Rape Victims. All conversations did not only indicate under-reporting of IPSV, but also pointed out difficulties addressing specifically this form of violence.

Findings
Findings will include 1) the reported extent of IPSV; 2) actors assumptions about the extent of IPSV; and justifications of these assumptions; 3) daily practice in general; and 4) interventions targeted at IPSV specifically, as well as challenges related to these (e.g. taboos, shamefulness, and lack of knowledge).
Silence and Lethal: Lived Experiences of Sexual Violence among Married Women in Ghana

Gervin Apatinga¹, Paul Issahaku¹, Eric Tenkorang¹
¹Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Sexual violence II (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Gervin Apatinga, Paul Issahaku, Eric Tenkorang

Although a global problem, sexual violence against married women is more pronounced in developing countries largely due to socio-cultural norms and traditions, structural problems and gender inequalities. Despite its prevalence, empirical research on this topic is limited, with few contributions from sub-Saharan Africa. In particular, little focus has been given to how sexual violence affects women in marriages. Meanwhile, sexual violence can impede women's sexual autonomy, stifle their economic and social activities, and result in public health problems including physical injuries, post-traumatic stress disorders, suicide ideations, pre-term births and child mortalities. This study fills an important research gap by exploring the consequences of sexual violence against married women in the cultural context of the Eastern Region in Ghana. Methods: Data were obtained from face-to-face in-depth interviews purposely conducted with fifteen survivors of sexual violence. Results: Findings from the thematic analysis showed that sexual violence against married women did not occur independently but was accompanied by other forms of domestic abuse including physical and verbal violence. Due to such severe experiences, the analysis revealed that survivors suffered physical injuries, psychological problems, sexual and reproductive health problems and suicidal ideation. The study further reported that the resultant health problems greatly undermined women's economic activities and resulted in reduced incomes and loss in productive work and time. Conclusion: The results illustrate that sexual violence among women is a chronic experience, with serious implications for their health and well-being and thus, any campaign against marital violence and domestic abuse should make sexual violence a top priority in Ghana and elsewhere. Keywords: married women, violence, sexual violence, Ghana, Eastern Region, Africa
Speaking the Unspeakable: Sexual Violence in the Lives of Minoritised Women and Responses to Disclosure

Ravi K. Thiara¹, Sumanta Roy¹
¹University of Warwick / Imkaan, , United Kingdom

Sexual violence II (Stream 6), Auditorium, September 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Ravi K. Thiara, Sumanta Roy

The research aimed to explore minoritised women’s experiences of sexual violence, their help-seeking and processes of disclosure, and the responses they received from service providers. It also sought to highlight promising practice among specialist sexual violence and VAWG services.

Sexual violence has received considerable attention over recent years. However, much of this focus has been on that which is located in work or public spaces. The issues/support needs of minoritised women, specifically impacted by sexual violence, are also invisible within the public policy sphere. That the most significant space for the perpetration of sexual violence is the private sphere, and especially within intimate relationships, still remains marginal to the dominant discourse on sexual violence, though it has been highlighted for some time.

Drawing on a qualitative study, the first of its kind, focused on minoritised women, the presentation will examine how minoritised women make sense of intimate partner sexual violence and thus respond to such violations within a context of silencing and the unspeakability of sexual violence. In addition, the service responses and promising practice approaches of specialist women's support providers, accessed by minoritised women as they undertake journeys to ‘speak the unspeakable’, will be highlighted. Recommendations for improving both policy and practice will also be shared.
Exploring if and how cultural beliefs and traditional practices might contribute to the sexual abuse and violence of women of Nigerian origin living in the UK, including women's experiences of support

Chinyere Ajayi

1 Edge Hill University, , United Kingdom

Sexual violence II (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Chinyere Ajayi

Aim: To examine if and how cultural beliefs and traditional practices might contribute to the sexual abuse and violence against women of Nigerian origin living in the UK.

Introduction: Violence against women (VAW) is a global problem. In the UK, there exists a growing body of work on VAW of black minority ethnic (BME) origin, however, most of this work has been focused on South Asian women. The literature show that VAW is a well-documented problem in Nigeria and since culture and tradition is engrained in the daily lives of Nigerians and may have implications for those living in the UK, this study sought to explore if and how cultural beliefs and traditional practices might contribute to sexual abuse and violence (SA/V) against Nigerian women living in the UK. Methods: In-depth narrative interviews were conducted with 12 women of Nigerian origin living in the UK who had experienced SA/V. Women's accounts were first analyzed thematically then three case studies were selected for a more in-depth analysis using the listening guide (LG) method of analysis.

Results: The analysis reveals that women experienced the following forms of SA/V: child sexual abuse (CSA), sexual assault, rape, sex trafficking, intimate partner sexual abuse and violence (IPSA/V), physical abuse and female genital mutilation (FGM). Women's experiences of SA/V were found to have been possibly influenced by the following cultural beliefs: gendered roles and expectations, man's authority, religious beliefs and rape myths, and the following traditional practices: extended family system, bride price, ritual practice, religious practice and female genital mutilation (FGM).

Conclusions: There is a possible link between cultural beliefs and/or traditional practices and the perpetration of SA/V against women of Nigerian origin living in the UK.
Sexual violence as part of intimate partner violence: developing concepts and theory

Margunn Bjørnholt¹, Hannah Helseth¹
¹Norwegian Centre For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

Sexual violence II (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Margunn Bjørnholt, Hannah Helseth

By focusing on sexual violence as a central part of intimate partner violence (IPV), this presentation elucidates the gender dimensions of IPV, drawing on a qualitative study of victims of IPV. Methods Qualitative interviews with 37 persons 28 women and nine men who had experiences of violence from an intimate partner. Results Through a meeting between normative understandings of ethical sexual relations and women's experiences, we develop a new typology to conceptualize and deepen the understanding of sexual violence in intimate relations. Conclusion Sexual violence is an important element of intimate partner violence. Theories that conceptualize sexual violence in other contexts and relationships proved helpful in understanding IPV as a gendered phenomenon.
Aim
This study seeks to move beyond previous research that has examined the relationship of various economic status measures and domestic abuse (DA). This inquiry is designed to provide a more comprehensive and holistic picture of what financial abuse looks like and strategies used by perpetrators of DA as a way of controlling survivors of DA. A final goal of this research is to provide recommendations for addressing financial abuse (FA.)

Background
The needs of DA survivors have been gaining attention since the early 1970’s. While FA has been included on the power and control wheel since its inception; emotional, physical, stalking and/or sexual abuse have been the primary foci of research until more recently.

Methods
With recruitment assistance from Women’s Aid and DA service agencies, qualitative interviews were conducted with service users (N=13) and service providers (N=24) throughout England. Interviews were conducted face-to-face and over the telephone.

Findings
During the interviews with service users, four themes emerged regarding financial abuse: experiences, affects, supports, and public awareness and education. Ten themes were identified from the interviews with service providers. These include: definitions, prevalence, barriers, examples/impact, DA field response, link to other types of DA, and recommendations.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Financial abuse is intrinsically linked with other types of DA and is a powerful tool of control used by perpetrators. Researchers, policymakers, practitioners and the public need to understand the complexity and pervasiveness of FA in order to better address the needs of DA survivors, as well as create a healthier and more productive society.
Service Users Perceptions of the Help-Seeking Process - PAPER #1

Kameri Christy¹, Valandra¹, Tana Welter², Ambra Bruce³, Kelly Dundon¹
¹School Of Social Work, University Of Arkansas, Fayetteville, United States, ²Volunteers of America, Minneapolis, US, ³Salvation Army, Fayetteville, US

SY- 4 Help-Seeking and Financial Abuse (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Kameri Christy, Valandra, Tana Welter, Ambra Bruce, Kelly Dundon

Service Users and Providers Perceptions of the Help-Seeking Process and Insights Regarding Financial Abuse

Aim
This study seeks to elevate the often-overlooked voices of domestic abuse (DA) survivors to explore the current status of support, resources, barriers and challenges experienced in seeking help. Additionally, the purpose is to ask those experts what policies and programs are needed to better assist them.

Background
Theoretically, DA has moved from the private to the public sphere over the last 50 years. However, the prevalence of DA persists at an appalling rate. New and better methods of prevention and intervention are needed to ameliorate this public health crisis. To this end, survivors of DA are critical experts in better illuminating the dynamics and impacts of DA, as well as in strategizing policies and practice that are needed to create a healthier and more productive society.

Methods
With recruitment assistance from DA service agencies, qualitative interviews were conducted with service users throughout England. Interviews were conducted face-to-face and over the telephone (N=13).

Findings
During the interviews with service users, seven themes emerged regarding their journey in trying to get help. These include: types of domestic abuse (DA) experienced; service user goals; barriers and support experienced in obtaining help; service user concerns and recommendations; and last thoughts.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The findings should be disseminated to other survivors of DA so they might find validation and support in the narratives of these research participants. Dissemination should also occur with DA service providers, as well as other community partners, to use as they deem appropriate in engaging policymakers, and improving services and responses to survivors of DA.
Help-Seeking and Financial Abuse

Kameri Christy¹, Valandra¹, Ambra Bruce², Tana Welter³, Kelly Dundon¹

¹School Of Social Work, University Of Arkansas, Fayetteville, United States, ²Salvatoin Army, Fayetteville, US, ³Volunteers of America, Minneapolis, US

SY- 4 Help-Seeking and Financial Abuse (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Kameri Christy, Valandra, Ambra Bruce, Tana Welter, Kelly Dundon

While concerns about domestic abuse (DA) tentatively emerged in the United Kingdom via the women’s movement in the mid 1800’s, efforts to address DA did not emerge until the early 1970’s. Since then, the field of DA has expanded to include various types of behaviors and experiences. The early 1970’s saw a focus on physical abuse and battery. By the late 1970’s, sexual abuse within an intimate partner relationship gained attention. Most recently, financial abuse has been examined within the context of DA. While it has been almost 50 years since DA began moving from the private to the public sphere, it continues to be a social condition that adversely affects millions of individuals and families. A 2014 study from England and Wales found 28.3% of women had experienced DA in their lifetime. Additionally, up to 98% of women seeking services for DA reported instances of financial abuse in their partnership. Furthermore, it is important to remember that DA has historically been under-reported, with the Home Office of government in the United Kingdom suggesting only 35% of incidents are reported.

The research papers presented at this symposium provide insights into the current status of assisting survivors of DA. In the first paper, the voices of service users reveal their struggles and resources available to them, during their journey in obtaining help. They also share their thoughts about what else is needed to improve this process. Narratives of service providers are shared in the second paper. They give detailed accounts of their experiences in the field, including their understanding of challenges faced by and supports provided to DA survivors, legislative trends, and recommendations for moving forward. The final paper presents both service user and provider insights into financial abuse; a type of DA that has received less attention until relatively recently.
Aim
This study seeks to add to a newly emerging area of scholarship, insights from domestic abuse (DA) providers regarding their experience in working with DA survivors. Their narratives illustrate the current status of support, resources, barriers and challenges faced by DA survivors. Additionally, the purpose of this inquiry is to obtain policy and program recommendations from those experts, with the goal of better addressing the needs DA survivors.

Background
Theoretically, DA has moved from the private to the public sphere over the last 50 years. However, the prevalence of DA persists at an appalling rate. New and better methods of prevention and intervention are needed to ameliorate this public health crisis. To this end, DA service providers are critical specialists in better illuminating the dynamics and impacts of DA, as well as in strategizing policies and practices that are needed to create a healthier and more productive society.

Methods
With recruitment assistance from Women’s Aid, DA service agencies were contacted throughout England. Face-to-face and telephone, qualitative interviews were conducted with service providers who volunteered to participate in this study (N=24).

Findings
During the interviews with service providers, ten themes emerged regarding their experience in working with DA survivors. These include: types of DA experienced by survivors who accessed services; barriers to service delivery; available resources for DA survivors; goals of service providers; policies and laws affecting service delivery; service provider recommendations; types of services and workers; lessons learned and reasons for staying in the field; and, final thoughts on service providers perspectives.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Service providers offered an array of recommendations addressing policy and practice changes needed in the legislative, criminal justice, and domestic abuse fields. Specific resources were also identified as an area of focus in supporting best practices to meet the complex needs of survivors and their families.
Young Women’s Experiences of Intimate Partner Violence – Narratives of Control, Terror, and Gendered Expectations

Carolina Õverlien¹, Per Hellevik¹, Sibel Korkmaz²
¹Norwegian Center For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, ²Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

SY-3 Violence in Young People's Intimate Relationships (Stream 11), Hall C, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Carolina Õverlien, Per Hellevik, Sibel Korkmaz

Violence and Abuse in Young People’s Intimate Relationships - Victimization and Exploitation in Vulnerable Life Situations

Introduction
Much research on IPV among young people has focused on specific behaviors comprising such violence and abuse. However, less attention has been given to how such victimization manifests itself in young women’s lives, and how young women themselves try to understand these experiences. This presentation explores young women’s own narratives of their IPV victimization and their attempts at reconciling the IPV with their understandings/expectancies of what an intimate relationship is supposed to be.

Methods
Data was collected through two studies of IPV in young people’s lives: “Safeguarding Teenagers’ Intimate Relationships” and “Youth Intimate Partner Violence – Prevalence, Contexts and Youths’ own Voices”. Interviews where performed with 33 young women from Norway and Sweden, aged 15 to 23 years old, who had experienced some form of IPV victimization in a heterosexual relationship. The analysis included both thematic and narrative analysis.

Findings
All informants described being targets of physical psychological, and/or sexual violence. Victimization was characterized by six overarching themes: control, humiliation, fear, sexual coercion, secrecy, and resistance. While the violent and abusive behaviors varied in severity and intensity, the majority of the informants described being subjected to extensive control and widespread feelings of terror. Lack of experience with, and knowledge about, intimate relationship, in some instances resulted in victimization being seen as part of being in a relationship.

Conclusion
Insights into contextual and situational aspects of IPV among young people, including their own understanding of such experiences, provide increased understanding of the complex nature of IPV, beyond mere incidences of violence and abuse. It also uncovers how fear, control and manipulation are essential aspect of such victimization, and moreover, how uncertainty and lacking knowledge about intimacy practices can facilitate IPV in young people’s lives.
“I tried to break-up”: Youth Intimate Partner Violence and The Ending Process, Barriers and Bridges identified

Sibel Korkmaz², Carolina Överlien¹
¹Norwegian Center For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, ²Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

SY-3 Violence in Young People's Intimate Relationships (Stream 11), Hall C, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Sibel Korkmaz, Carolina Överlien

Violence and Abuse in Young People’s Intimate Relationships - Victimization and Exploitation in Vulnerable Life Situations

Introduction
Youth intimate partner violence (Youth IPV) constitutes a societal issue, and many youth experience violence within their romantic relationships. Several researchers have made efforts in highlighting this relatively unexplored phenomenon. However, even though this body of research is robust, it underpins the need of further knowledge on what it is like to be a youth and subjected to IPV. This presentation focuses on youths’ experiences of leaving an abusive partner as to contribute to the youth IPV knowledgebase.

Methods
This presentation will use empirical data from 18 in-depth ‘teller-focused’ interviews with IPV victimized youths (17-23 years) in Sweden. Drawing upon Bronfenbrenner, it departures from a socioecological understanding and asks how we can understand how youths’ abusive relationships come to an end. Aspects that may hinder a youth to end an abusive relationship, or help him or her to do so, will be discussed in terms of ‘barriers’ and ‘bridges’.

Findings
The analysis was theory driven, surfacing a multifaceted socioecological model of The Ending Process where ‘barriers’ as well as ‘bridges’ are shown on three different levels: An individual, a social, and a societal. Overall, the data show that it is essential to take into account the whole of a youth’s experience of IPV, not solely focus on individual aspects but be attentive to social and societal aspects of youth too, since they interplay and arguably all requires measures as to prevent and combat youth IPV.

Conclusion
This study provides useful knowledge for social workers, school personnel, as well as other adults (e.g. parents) on how they can be bridges instead of barriers, also shedding light on youth IPV as a concern and a social problem.
School, a context for intimate partner violence among youth?

Hélène Lagerlöf, Carolina Överlien

1Norwegian Center For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, 2Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University College, Stockholm, Sweden

SY-3 Violence in Young People's Intimate Relationships (Stream 11), Hall C, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Hélène Lagerlöf, Carolina Överlien

Violence and Abuse in Young People’s Intimate Relationships - Victimization and Exploitation in Vulnerable Life Situations

Introduction
The school environment is a setting where different forms of violence takes place. Numerous studies have investigated the school environment as a context for violence on the backdrop of issues such as bullying and school shootings. However one issue that has not gotten the same attention is intimate partner violence (IPV) among youth. This presentation will, through the experiences of young people who have been victims of IPV, shed light on school as a context for violence. More specifically, the aim is to investigate school’s role in issues regarding IPV.

Methods
The article presented here draws on a larger mixed methods study of youth IPV in Sweden. In this specific paper, quantitative as well as qualitative data were used. Data were derived from 18 interviews with young people who had been victims of IPV and from a survey conducted with 1009 Swedish high-school students aged 15-19 years old.

Findings
Four themes were identified in the analysis: “Closeness to the perpetrator”, “Restrictions in school”, “Reactions from classmates” and “Effects on academic achievement”. Results show that the school environment provides a context for IPV to continue. Victims are forced to be close to the perpetrator (attend the same school, go to the same classes, be in the same building) after the violent relationships has ended. Results also show that victimization affect the young peoples’ academic achievement.

Conclusion
Young victims of IPV highlight the urgent need for extended knowledge about IPV in schools among school-personell, as well as among peers. There is also a need for schools to specifically address the issue of victims and perpetrators continuing being students in the same school after the violence has occurred.
Violence in Young People’s Intimate Relationships

Per Hellevik¹
¹Norwegian Center For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

SY-3 Violence in Young People's Intimate Relationships (Stream 11), Hall C, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Per Hellevik

While much research on intimate partner violence (IPV) among young people has focused on prevalence rates and associated factors, fewer studies have qualitatively explored the complex and pervasive nature of IPV in young people’s life. Existing findings suggest that intimate relationships can be difficult for young people to navigate. While many young people have clear perceptions about what constitutes healthy relationships, these perceptions do not necessarily manifest themselves in their intimate relationships. Internal and external expectations and beliefs about what it means to be in a romantic relationship can complicate and obscure the lines between what is acceptable behavior and what is not, sometimes resulting in violence and abuse. Moreover, structural demands placed on young people, can facilitate such victimization, rather than prevent it. In this symposium, we explore some of the contextual and situational aspects behind the violence and abuse many young people experience in their intimate relationships. More specifically, we explore the nature of IPV, through young women’s own narratives about the victimization they have experienced, uncovering experiences of fear, terror and coercion; we look closer at the difficulties many young people experience in their attempt to establish and maintain intimate relationships, where certain intimacy practices can facilitate specific forms of violence and abuse; we investigate the challenges young people face when trying to end a harmful relationship, revealing how individual, social and societal ‘bridges’ and ‘barriers’ can facilitate or hinder this process; and finally, we look at how the school can become a context for IPV in young people’s lives, through forced proximity between the partners, peers involvement in the situation, and the effect victimization can have on academic achievement.
The Dark Side of Intimacy - Exploitation and Abuse in Teenagers’ Intimate Relationships

Per Hellevik
2 Norwegian Center For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

Author: Per Hellevik

Violence and Abuse in Young People’s Intimate Relationships - Victimization and Exploitation in Vulnerable Life Situations

Introduction
Intimate relationships are important in adolescents’ development of both identity and intimacy. However, such relationships can entail experiences of violence and abuse. While the context of intimacy is a key differentiator between intimate partner violence and abuse (IPV) and other forms of violence in young people’s lives, to date, intimacy’s role in violent and abusive relationships has been largely overlooked. The aim of the presented study was to increase understanding of the complex nature of IPV among young people by exploring the role of intimacy in relation to victimization/perpetration.

Methods
The analyzed data was collected as part of the “Safeguarding Teenage Intimate Relationships” (STIR) project. Interviews with 21 Norwegian (aged 15–18) and 19 British (aged 13–18) teenagers about their experiences with IPV were conducted, and subsequently analyzed using thematic analysis.

Findings
Two forms of “intimacy abuse,” defined as an exploitation of the intimate relationship status and/or private information shared within such a relationship in order to control and abuse a partner, were identified: sexual and relational. The abusive behaviors entailed: having unwanted sexual intercourse; being pressured or threatened into sending sexual images; excessive demands about how much the partners were expected to prioritize each other; partner-imposed isolation; and the misuse of self-disclosed personal information.

Conclusion
Young people’s expectations and uncertainties related to intimacy practices in their intimate relationships can facilitate certain forms of victimization/perpetration. It is crucial that young people are provided with sufficient information and knowledge – not only about violent and abusive behaviors in intimate relationships – but also about what constitutes positive and safe relationships, helping them draw the line between healthy and unhealthy relationship behaviors.
Domestic Abuse and Collective Stories: The use of focus groups in service evaluations

Rachel Robbins¹
¹University of Central Lancashire, , United Kingdom

Training and knowledge development (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Rachel Robbins

Aim: The aim of this paper is to consider the strengths and limitations of focus group methodology in the field of domestic abuse. Background: Domestic abuse provision in the UK relies on small scale third sector service providers alongside statutory agencies. The commissioning landscape means that such organisations are required to demonstrate 'value for money' through the use of independent evaluation. Methods: This paper reports from a series of small-scale service evaluations which used focus groups of survivors within the data collection. Whilst the evaluations used a mixed methods approach, this paper will concentrate on the data (the voices of survivors) collected through group work. Findings: Collective voices facilitated through focus groups can provide additional insight into the experiences of living with and receiving services for domestic abuse particularly in relation to inequality and social justice. They highlight the benefit of group work in redressing the isolating impact of abusive relationships and coercive control. Conclusion: Narratives provided through focus groups can be a tool for policy and practice change, building relationships and raising awareness.
The dynamics of domestic abuse disclosure: uncovering ways to encourage 'candidacy' and practice 'structural competency' in primary care

Gene Feder³, Maria Gannon¹, Mhairi Mackenzie¹, Nicky Stanley²
¹University of Glasgow, , United Kingdom, ²University Central Lancashire, , United Kingdom, ³University of Bath, , United Kingdom

Training and knowledge development (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Gene Feder, Maria Gannon, Mhairi Mackenzie, Nicky Stanley

A continued challenge to effectively responding to women who have experienced domestic abuse is that of making and seeking disclosures of abuse. Using data derived from 20 qualitative interviews with women who have experienced domestic abuse, this paper explores the discourses of women as they talk about their interactions with family doctors. It is the first study to explore first-hand accounts of these interactions through Dixon Woods' lens of candidacy. It finds disclosure to be inherently dynamic as a process and expands the candidacy lens in relation to abuse by considering the conflicting candidacies of victims and perpetrators, the diversionary disclosure tactics deployed by perpetrators and the potential role of GPs in imagining candidacies from a structural perspective. The paper also explores the dynamics of disclosure through Metzl and Hansen's concept of 'structural competency'. It finds that GP encounters with women who have experienced abuse are ones through which ineluctably GPs communicate their views on the legitimacy of women's claims for support; these in turn can shape future candidacy and help-seeking. Greater awareness of the factors creating and sustaining abuse on the part of GPs offers the potential for better care and reduced sense of stigmatisation of abused women.
Evaluation of an Accredited Multidisciplinary Education Programme Related to Understanding and Responding to Domestic Abuse in Ireland

Anita Byrne¹, Kathleen Nallen², Geraldine O'Connor³, Myles Hackett⁴, Edel Healy⁵, Theresa Woods⁶, Lisa Marmion⁷, Mary McDonald⁸, Patricia Rahill⁹

¹Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ²Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ³Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁴Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁵Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁶Domestic Abuse Support Services, Drogheda, Ireland, ⁷Domestic Abuse Support Services, Dublin, Ireland, ⁸Probation Services, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁹Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland

Training and knowledge development (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Anita Byrne, Kathleen Nallen, Geraldine O’Connor, Myles Hackett, Edel Healy, Theresa Woods, Lisa Marmion, Mary McDonald, Patricia Rahill

Research

Aim: To evaluate the impact of an accredited multidisciplinary domestic abuse education programme on participants’ knowledge, attitudes and skills in relation to recognising and responding to domestic abuse.

Background: Given the clear need to increase learning opportunities related to raising awareness, improving recognition and implementing appropriate responses to domestic abuse in Ireland, a multidisciplinary accredited educational programme was developed by the Midwifery Section of one Irish Higher Education Institution in partnership with stakeholders from a broad range of support agencies. The aim of the programme is to improve knowledge, attitudes and skills related to recognising and responding to domestic abuse among frontline staff engaging with perpetrators and survivors of domestic abuse. The study evaluated the impact of this educational initiative. Participant’s knowledge of, attitude towards and skills in relation to recognising and responding to domestic abuse were appraised prior to and following completion of this innovative educational programme.

Methods: A descriptive quantitative research design was employed to evaluate participant’s pre-existing knowledge of, attitudes towards and skills in recognising and responding to domestic abuse. Participants’ knowledge, attitudes and skills were evaluated again following completion of the educational programme.

Findings: Descriptive data revealed that participants’ knowledge, attitudes and skills in relation to recognising and responding to domestic abuse generally improved following completion of the programme.

Conclusion: Key stakeholders and support agencies need to receive targeted education and training that will enable them to adopt a more comprehensive and synchronized approach to working with and supporting survivors of domestic abuse. This education should aim to improve knowledge of, attitudes towards and skills in recognising and responding to domestic abuse.
Development of Accredited Multidisciplinary Education Programme Related to Understanding and Responding to Domestic Abuse in Ireland

Anita Byrne¹, Kathleen Nallen², Geraldine O’Connor³, Myles Hackett⁴, Edel Healy⁵, Theresa Woods⁶, Lisa Marmion⁷, Mary McDonald⁸, Patricia Rahill⁹

¹Dundalk Institute of Technology, Ireland, ²Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ³Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁴Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁵Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁶Domestic Abuse Support Services, Drogheda, Ireland, ⁷Domestic Abuse Support Services, Dublin, Ireland, ⁸Probation Services, Dundalk, Ireland, ⁹Dundalk Institute of Technology, Dundalk, Ireland

Training and knowledge development (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Anita Byrne, Kathleen Nallen, Geraldine O’Connor, Myles Hackett, Edel Healy, Theresa Woods, Lisa Marmion, Mary McDonald, Patricia Rahill

Service / Practice Development: Prior to 2016, no accredited educational programme related to recognising and responding to domestic abuse existed in Ireland. Given the significant national and international incidence of domestic abuse and its considerable impact on morbidity and mortality, a multidisciplinary education programme focusing on improving recognition and responses to domestic abuse was developed by the Midwifery Section of one Irish Higher Education Institution in collaboration with regional children and young people’s services. This service/practice development involved intensive collaboration between the higher education institution and multiple support agencies including policing, front-line service providers, probation services, child and youth services, maternal health and social care services. The programme is 13 weeks duration and is delivered in a blended format, which means that participants engage with both face to face and online learning systems. The programme is primarily aimed at those working in frontline services and professionals who are likely to encounter perpetrators and survivors of domestic abuse in their work. Participants to date come from a wide variety of backgrounds including maternity care, primary healthcare, domestic abuse support services and policing. Evaluation of this programme has revealed that participants’ knowledge of, attitudes towards and skills in recognising and responding to domestic abuse have improved following completion of this innovative educational programme.

Anticipated key learning: The key learning from this initiative demonstrates how collaborations between key service providers working in the area of domestic abuse and educational organisations can provide an effective multidisciplinary educational programme that will empower participants to provide a comprehensive and synchronized approach to working with and supporting survivors of domestic abuse.
Understanding and avoiding institutional entrapment in practice – let’s not be part of the problem!

Irene de Haan¹, Jane Koziol-McLain
¹Health Quality & Safety Commission, Wellington, New Zealand

Training and knowledge development (Stream 9), Forum, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Authors: Irene de Haan, Jane Koziol-McLain

Description of service/practice development
It is well documented that coercive and controlling behaviours contribute to the ongoing entrapment of victims in intimate partner relationships. However, findings from the family violence death review process in NZ have revealed these patterns of entrapment can be mirrored in institutional responses to those effected by family violence. These responses from powerful organisations, while well intentioned, lack a nuanced and deep understanding of the lives of the people they are there to serve. Organisational responses can be ineffectual, or worse still, escalate the danger by failing to facilitate victim safety. Using examples form in-depth death reviews the FVDRC will outline the concept of institutional entrapment and consider ways that organisations can evaluate the degree to which they are part of the problem, or part of the solution.

Anticipated key learning
The key learning from this work is about the organisational transformation that is required to ensure agency practices are not exacerbating the problems faced by victims. New thinking about transformation, change and resilience is required to ensure systems do not contribute further to entrapment of victims of FV. These offer new ways of working that help to navigate the complex territory of FV.
Responding to Child to Parent Violence and Abuse using the Non Violent Resistance model

Tara Kelly¹
¹NUI Galway, Galway, Ireland

Introduction:
The matter of Child to Parent Violence and Abuse (CPVA) is an emerging concern in child and family work. It poses significant challenges for practitioners who struggle to conceptualise violence perpetrated by children on adults and, furthermore, to respond effectively. While the absence of CPVA in official discourse on family violence is striking, practitioners are increasingly using the Non Violent Resistance (NVR) model. This intervention is gathering a growing body of evidence internationally. In the Irish context, practitioners are seeking and implementing training in this approach and outcome reports have been positive. As yet, however, the voice of the parent has not been heard despite the growing popularity of this model as a parent focused intervention.

Methods:
Using a mixed methods approach, the primary source of data will be obtained from interviews with twenty parents. Pre and post test measures will be used to evaluate the impact, if any, of NVR on parental efficacy and confidence in addressing this violence. The research will be informed by an existing body of literature which suggests that CPVA is an increasingly significant concern and results from a loss of parental authority. Such a loss may be attributed to the changing nature of family structures and communities in parallel to the increasing empowerment of children.

Conclusion:
This presentation will outline the current academic position on CPVA with a summary of the evidence on the effectiveness of the NVR model. The presentation will take place during the period of field work and its’ emphasis will be on findings from the literature.
Developing the UK intervention evidence base for children and young people who have experienced domestic violence and abuse

Grace Carter¹, Elizabeth Perkins²

¹Coventry University, , United Kingdom, ²University of Liverpool, , Norway

Authors: Grace Carter, Elizabeth Perkins

Introduction:
It is widely established that children and young people can be negatively affected by experiencing domestic violence and abuse (DVA), when they are either the direct or indirect target of abuse. In the UK, the current evidence base of interventions for children who have experienced DVA, (including physical and emotional abuse) is underdeveloped and inconclusive. Few qualitative studies have explored the experiences of individuals who have received or provided such interventions. Based on a case study from England, this paper explores how intervention recipients and providers experienced a community psychotherapeutic intervention, and identifies how the intervention evidence base can be developed for this population of children and young people.

Methods:
35 in-depth qualitative interviews were conducted with intervention stakeholders who had either received or delivered a 12 week intervention provided by a local DVA organisation. The sample comprised: 3 children who had experienced DVA, 6 parents (non-perpetrators) and 12 intervention providers. The interviews were conducted during the intervention and within 12 months post-intervention. Interviews were analysed using Thematic Analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006).

Results:
This paper presents 3 key findings:

1) The voices of children and young people are fundamental for identifying meaningful intervention outcomes, and developing and evaluating interventions they participate in;
2) Intervention recipients' and providers' divergent views about the role of an intervention can affect how individuals engage with and evaluate an intervention; 3)The organisational context in which interventions are provided can hinder joint-working of intervention providers, affecting the delivery and robust evaluation of interventions.

Conclusion:
The findings have important methodological implications for advancing the direction of intervention research and developing the intervention evidence base for children and young people in the UK and internationally.
Developing Evidence-Based and Practical Guidance for Service Providers: A Meta-Review of Effective Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence

Rebecca Macy¹, Anna Austin¹, Christopher Wretman¹

¹University Of North Carolina At Chapel Hill, United States

Authors: Rebecca Macy, Anna Austin, Christopher Wretman

Introduction. World Health Organization research shows that among women who have ever had an intimate partner globally, 30% have been violently victimized by their partners. Consequently, service providers around the world are working to respond to intimate partner violence (IPV) crises and ensure the wellbeing of survivors and their children. Despite a growing body of research concerning how best to address IPV, many service providers lack evidence-based guidance. Therefore, our team aimed to overview the state of the evidence concerning IPV services by conducting a meta-review of published (a) systematic reviews and (b) meta-analyses regarding empirical interventions for IPV to develop practical, evidence-based guidance for service providers.

Methods. Using established protocols (e.g., Cochrane) and pre-specified inclusion criteria, we searched 11 electronic databases for systematic reviews and meta-analyses focused on empirical IPV interventions. Database searches yielded 6,412 potential articles. Following systematic review, 26 articles met inclusion criteria. We then methodically extracted information from each article using a pre-specified protocol.

Results. The articles demonstrated three IPV interventions where evidence indicates strong promise to help survivors: (a) advocacy and safety services, (b) cognitive-behavioral therapy interventions for trauma, and (c) services for IPV-exposed children. Three interventions were also found to have potential promise: (a) civil legal aid, (b) economic empowerment, and (c) housing services.

Conclusions. This meta-review established several types of intervention areas with clear potential to help IPV survivors with safety, emotional health, and family-based needs. Accordingly, this presentation will offer specific and practical recommendations, grounded in research, to inform services for IPV survivors and their families. Results also showed that service providers may be challenged by the diverse, limited, and uneven evidence concerning intervention for IPV survivors. Thus, this presentation will offer recommendations to strengthen further IPV intervention research to inform practice.
A Comparison of how Trauma Survivors of Interpersonal Violence use Clinical and Community Support Services

Anke Kossurok1

1University Of Strathclyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Treatment trauma II (Stream 3), Hall B, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Anke Kossurok

Introduction:
Trauma research shows that survivors of interpersonal violence, such as child abuse and domestic violence, develop cognitive, emotional, relational and identity-related difficulties and long-term impairments. Trauma- and cognitive-focused therapies tend to be the first line of treatment. These treatments place survivors as individuals at the core of understanding trauma and recovery, and this is important in order to address individuals’ difficulties. However, this also makes it an intrapsychic problem focused on individuals’ malfunctioning which needs repairing, rather than considering appropriately the role of context and social processes. Data presented here comes from research that sought to explore these individual and social recovery processes. The current study presents the data which investigated similarities and differences when female adult trauma survivors accessed clinical or community support.

Methods:
This qualitative study aimed to develop a model of trauma recovery grounded in the data and considering both individual and context. Fifteen female adult survivors in total were recruited from a statutory clinical service and a third-sector community project. Participants were interviewed individually and data analysed using grounded theory.

Results:
Overall, the constructed framework revealed a transition from self-guided to supported self-management. In the clinical and community setting, women survivors sought out relationships, were impacted by relationships, and these relationships changed the way survivors responded. Thus, they reconstructed abuse, trauma and identity through various supportive others and gradually managed day-to-day difficulties through relationships. Differences emerged when seeking clinical or community support, such as the quality of processing trauma, opportunities to explore relationships, and attributing blame.

Conclusion:
Future research, theories, practices and policies need to consider the multifaceted and relational nature of interpersonal trauma recovery. For example, practices could include community-focused strategies that provide a larger network of support to survivors and, thus, would offer multiple opportunities to experience positive interactions.
Understanding of the complex links between economic independency and revictimization of Intimate Partner Violence by evaluating the effectiveness of the Dutch intervention The New Future

Suzanne Bouma

1 University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands, 2 Atria - Institute on Gender Equality and Women’s History, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Treatment trauma II (Stream 3), Hall B, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Suzanne Bouma

Aim
This research tries to establish an increased understanding of the complex links between economic independency and re-victimization of Intimate Partner Violence.

Background
While economic dependency has been acknowledged as a risk factor of re-victimization, less is known about the hypothesized causal relation between economic independency and re-victimization of Intimate Partner Violence. Interventions for IPV-survivors with the outcome of economic independency are scarce. The New Future is a Dutch intervention, launched in 2012, which aims to decrease the risk of re-victimization by increasing economic independency of IPV-survivors. By evaluation The New Future on the questions of descriptive causation (if X -> Y) and explanatory causation (why does X -> Y and what made it do so), this research tries to give insight in the mechanisms of change in the (causal) relationship between economic independency and re-victimization.

Methods
In this research, a quasi-experimental design focus primarily on the question of descriptive causation and a case study design primarily on the question of explanatory causation. In contrast to the traditional convergent parallel study designs, the merging of the collected data will be obtained throughout the research.

Findings
Data collections started in 2018. Interim data analyses of the qualitative data within the case study design (interviews with policy officers, representatives of shelter organisations, project managers, trainers and participants), in combination with a literature search, shows a variety in understanding of the term ‘economic independency’ and how economic independency could contribute as protective factor of re-victimization.
Do not forget about the young people – how can we prevent interpersonal violence and abuse in young people’s relationships? Preventing IPVA and young

Zandra Kanakaris

1000 Möjligheter, Stockholm, Sweden

WS- 3 Preventing IPVA and young people (Stream 11), Meeting room 4, september 2, 2019, 14.00 - 15.30

Author: Zandra Kanakaris

Aim of workshop

To look at and together with participants investigate different approaches to prevent interpersonal violence and abuse in young people’s relationships.

Workshop description

In February "ungarelationer.se" (youngrelationships.se in english) was launched in Sweden. It is the first Swedish platform that aims to engage, educate and empower young people to prevent and end abusive relationships. The platform consist of informative texts, a quiz and a chat helpline open every evening. The target group is all young people between the age of 15 and 20. Both victims, perpetrators and friends of both victims and perpetrators are welcome to chat and the texts are designed for all three of these groups. During the first week of opening the website had 30 000 visits and more than 350 young people contacted the chat. With ungarelationer.se as an example we will, in this workshop, look at different ways of preventing and putting the spotlight on the issue of interpersonal violence and abuse in young people’s relationships.

Method(s) of participant involvement

Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

- Sharing their own examples of how their countries and/or organizations are working with the issue
- Discussing obstacles and possibilities when addressing the issue of interpersonal violence and abuse in young people’s relationships
- Sharing ideas for the way forward – what is being done and what is left to do?

Anticipated key learning

Participants should have a clearer understanding of the importance of tackling the issue of interpersonal violence and abuse in young people’s relationships and an idea of what approaches could work while doing so.
Keynote 2

Per Isdal

Keynote 2 - Per Isdal, Hall A, september 2, 2019, 15.45 - 16.30

Your work as a therapist or social worker involves listening to stories of violence and abuse in the lives of clients year after year. How might this affect you as a human being, both on a professional and on a private level? Isdal talks about his own experiences as a therapist. For 32 years, he has been working with men who are violent against women.

In the book “Contaminated by Violence” (Norwegian), which is based on personal experiences, he explains that he was strongly, but gradually and imperceptibly affected by his work. Working with violence constitutes a mental health risk for the professional. Concepts like secondary traumatization, vicarious traumatization and compassion fatigue are used to understand typical and normal consequences of this type of work.

Understanding and accepting the health risks that are embedded in this work is necessary in order to take preventive actions. How can we keep a healthy mind and soul when working in this field, and not lose our selves on the way?
Political conflicts and resulting forced migration across the world have created significant risks for women, as new forms and tools of gendered violence emerge and existing patterns get amplified and intensified. Emergent narratives on violence among displaced populations highlight growing health risks and specific vulnerabilities that migrant women are exposed to. While crises amplify risks and vulnerabilities, trans-border movements also create spaces, albeit limited, for women to bring to fore gender issues hitherto overlooked. One such potential space through which women’s experience of the cycle of abuse can be mediated is the domain of healthcare systems.

However, existing analysis of institutional (health and protection systems) and policy responses to violence in European countries is limited; especially in considering the differential placement of migrant women and their overlapping multiple disadvantages linked to class, ethnicity, immigration status, marital status among others that impede their safe and confidential access to health services and justice.

This address will examine this neglected dimension of violence scholarship, highlighting experiences of violence, key pathways, and structural & institutional determinants of health and justice seeking among refugee & migrant women in both transit and destination contexts. It will situate domestic violence amidst a broader political economy of health and violence (and state-citizen relations); calling for an intersectional approach to understanding health implications of domestic violence.
Representation of Domestic Abuse Within Key Policy Relating to Child Wellbeing and Protection in Scotland

Christine Gray¹
²The University of Stirling, United Kingdom

Child protection and child welfare services (Stream 11), Forum, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Christine Gray

Aim
This research sought to explore how well current key child protection and wellbeing policy in Scotland supports the implementation of the 'Safe and Together' model.

Background
There is a broad matrix of legislation which plays a part in decision-making for children who are affected by domestic abuse in Scotland. This combined legislation is experienced in practice as the implementation of the 'Getting It Right For Every Child' (GIRFEC) Policy. This national approach includes specific child assessment frameworks which assess a carer's ability to meet the needs of children and as such, has a huge impact on practice in relation to child wellbeing and protection where domestic abuse is experienced. The Scottish Government has proposed the creation of a Safe and Together Institute which will see further development of the Safe and Together model. This model explicitly pivots the focus of assessments on to the perpetrator viewing perpetrating domestic abuse as a parenting choice. How well does this fit with the current policy approach and what might this mean for children and families in Scotland?

Methods
The GIRFEC Policy will be analysed using Bacchi's 'what's the problem represented to be' approach. This Foucauldian approach grounded in post-structuralist theory and discourse analysis alongside feminist theory, will facilitate an in-depth examination resulting in a comprehensive understanding of how domestic abuse is currently framed in relation to child wellbeing and protection in Scotland.

Conclusion
Women and men experience policy in divergent ways, particularly in relation to parenting. Current child wellbeing and protection practice overwhelmingly focusses on women as mothers, with little assessment of male father figures. This can have a skewed and damaging effect on assessments where there is experience of domestic violence.
Failure to Protect approaches to domestic violence in child protection systems: Considerations for immigrant and refugee women

Sarah Maiter

1York University, Canada

Child protection and child welfare services (Stream 11), Forum, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Sarah Maiter

Failure to protect laws, policies and practices are widely embedded in child protection systems with the intent to better ensure the safety and protection of children. Despite the good intention underlying this approach, these practices are directed toward engaging mothers and holding them responsible for the violence in the home. Service providers often neglect to engage with male perpetrators who have sometimes received lighter sentences than their female partner despite being the perpetrator of the abuse itself. Racialized immigrant and refugee women are uniquely impacted by these approaches because of experiences of marginalization and oppression including poverty, racism, lack of employment, inadequate housing, and lack of social supports. Lack of services for immigrant men and harsher societal judgements of racialized men also impacts outcomes for families. Findings from several research projects are combined to explore impacts on racialized immigrant women and approaches that they recommend.

Anticipated Key Learning

The key learning from this project show the particular influences on racialized immigrant women in situations of domestic violence when child protection services are involved. Intervention approaches that are non-oppressive to women and that support families are discussed. The need to develop responsive approaches for immigrant men are examined.
Developing an Understanding of the Encounters between Child Protection Social Workers and Women Victims of Domestic Abuse

Kimberly Detjen

University Of East London, London, United Kingdom

Child protection and child welfare services (Stream 11), Forum, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Kimberly Detjen

Aim
This PhD research aims to examine interactions between local authority (LA) social workers (SW) and women who have experienced domestic abuse (DA).

Background
Incidents of DA constitute the most common reason for children to be involved with local authority SW in the UK. It aims to understand the characteristics of these interactions in order to examine and articulate what is good practice. This includes the feelings that are involved before, during and after the encounters, for both the SW and the woman.

Methods:
An innovative qualitative methodology is being used to provide an in-depth exploration of these interactions. An ethnographic approach involving mobile interviews with the SW, which take place on the way to the meeting with the woman, and on the way back to the office directly after the meeting; an adaptation of the Tavistock child observation model is used during the visit; semi-structured interviews with the woman are then arranged at a later date. This method has generated some interesting reflections and questions regarding gaining access to LA SW, which I will discuss in the presentation.

Findings:
Data collection is ongoing and analysis of data is at an early stage. Some initial impressions:

- Reflections/questions regarding gaining access
- SW views the researcher as someone to seek advice from
- SW and women have positive relationship; women are sceptical of SW involvement
- Use of sat navs/music in SW car
- ‘Gatekeeper’ meetings for SW access
- Women blame themselves; they worry SW think they are bad mothers
- Financial issues due to perpetrator’s debt

Conclusions and implications:
To date, the study is generating new data that will contribute to knowledge and understanding of SW relationships with women experiencing DA. The aim is to develop new theory to gain further insight into these relationships and improve interventions.
In Search of Promising Approaches: Canadian Child Protection Responses to Cases of Intimate Partner Violence (Findings from Interviews with Supervisors and Managers)

Ramona Alaggia, Tara Black, Angelique Jenney, Bruce MacLaurin, H. Monty Montgomery, Kendra Nixon

1University of Manitoba, Canada, 2University of Toronto, Canada, 3University of Calgary, Canada, 4University of Regina, Canada

Child protection and child welfare services (Stream 11), Forum, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Ramona Alaggia, Tara Black, Angelique Jenney, Bruce MacLaurin, H. Monty Montgomery, Kendra Nixon

Aim The presentation will share the findings of qualitative interviews completed for a four-year Canadian research project that investigates child protection policies and practices aimed at addressing intimate partner violence.

Background In Canada, children's exposure to intimate partner violence is a serious social problem. It represents one of the most common forms of maltreatment investigated by child protection authorities. In response, authorities have made substantial changes to their policies and practices. However, little is known about the outcomes or impact of these new policies and practices changes.

Methods A qualitative analysis of interviews with senior-level child protection staff regarding their organization’s policy and practice changes that aim to address children's exposure to intimate partner violence.

Findings Twenty interviews were conducted with senior-level child protection staff. Participants discussed current changes to their policy and practice with families experiencing violence, including the adoption of new models or practice frameworks. Participants noted the strengths and limitations of these models. Participants also identified additional gaps/barriers (both internal and external) that impact their staff's work with families experiencing violence; as well as offered suggestions for further improvements.

Conclusion/Recommendations The current study represents one of the first studies to examine recent Canadian child protection policy and practice changes undertaken to address children's exposure to intimate partner violence. Investigating these current changes will assist in generating practical knowledge that will assist not only Canadian child protection policymakers but will also assist stakeholders in other jurisdictions who may be contemplating developing similar policies and practices relating to intimate partner violence. Ultimately, well-researched and informed policies and practices will lead to the better protection of mothers abused by their partners, and their children.
Talking to Parents Who have Abused: Enhancing the Child Focus in Child Welfare Investigations About Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse

Anders Broberg1, Ulf Axberg1, Maria Eriksson2, Clara Iversen3, Ole Hultmann1
1University of Gothenburg, Gothenburg, Sweden, 2Ersta Sköndal Bräcke University College, Stockholm, Sweden, 3Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

Child protection and child welfare services (Stream 11), Forum, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Anders Broberg, Ulf Axberg, Maria Eriksson, Clara Iversen, Ole Hultmann

The iRiSk project (insatser och risk-/skyddsbedömningar för våldsutsatta barn) aims to develop structured risk and safety interviews in child welfare investigations. This includes using the violent parent as informant. Existing interviews with perpetrators of partner violence focus on the violence itself and the risk of repeated violence, but they lack relevant aspects of parenting, such as feelings of remorse, how the parent understands the child’s and the adult victim’s reactions to the violence, and whether perpetrators can identify problems that affect their relationship with the child.

This paper presents a study that focuses on fathers as perpetrators. It examines 1) the feasibility of the interview, as assessed by professionals 2) to what extent violent fathers are able to reflect on their violent behaviour and its effect on parenting during the structured interview 3) to what extent violent fathers can provide relevant information to a child welfare investigation. The goal of the project is to improve the quality of risk and safety assessments and the protection of vulnerable children by enhancing the child focus in child welfare investigations about intimate partner violence and child abuse.

Participants in the project are recruited through the iRiSk project funded by the Swedish National board of Health and Welfare, which test risk assessments with children subjected to child abuse and/or exposed to intimate partner violence.

The risk interviews with perpetrators will be tested by professionals within child welfare investigations and with fathers who are in contact with a crisis centre. Recorded interviews with the fathers will be analysed.

The structured interview and the outline of the project will be presented as well as preliminary feedback from participating units.
The economics of abuse: survivors’ experiences

Lizzie Magnusson¹, Sarah Davidge¹
¹Women’s Aid Federation Of England, United Kingdom

Authors: Lizzie Magnusson, Sarah Davidge

Introduction
The Women’s Aid Federation of England (the national charity working to end domestic abuse against women and children) has conducted an exploratory study examining the relationship between domestic abuse (in intimate partner relationships) and economic resources, including survivors’ experiences of economic abuse and hardship.

Methods
We analysed 72 responses to an online semi-structured survey (in 2018) of survivors who use the Women’s Aid online Survivors Forum and responses from 134 service providers responding to the Women’s Aid Annual Survey 2018 (an online survey sent to all local domestic abuse services in England).

Results
The economics of abuse are complex and affect many areas of a survivor’s life during a relationship with an abuser and after leaving. These include negative impacts on a survivor’s housing, employment situation and ability to meet her (or her children’s) essential needs. The extent of the perpetrator’s control over household finances (rather than a measurement of the total household income) appears to be more reliable indicator of economic difficulties for the survivor (and her children).

Conclusion
Policies seeking to improve the response to survivors of abuse must recognise the devastating long-term impact of domestic abuse and the extent to which a lack of economic resources is a barrier to leaving an abusive partner.
Social Security policy and its impact on the 'Careful Calculus' of economic abuse survivors in Scotland

Jennifer Glinski¹
¹University of Glasgow, , United Kingdom

Economic abuse (Stream 6), Blå Salong, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Jennifer Glinski

Introduction: The decisions that survivors of domestic abuse make on their own, and on behalf of their children, has been described as a 'careful calculus'. There is a need to explore financial calculations and strategies in the lives of domestic abuse survivors, particularly where economic abuse occurs. This research analyses changes to key social security policies in the UK and identifies potential consequences on survivors' space for action that impacts on their careful calculus and their decision to separate or remain with an abuser. The analysis considers the UK policy context and ways in which individual socio-economic circumstances intersect with experiences of economic abuse.

Methods: Qualitative thematic analysis of UK social security policies from 2010 onward was conducted for this research. Utilising 'space for action' as the conceptual frame for analysis, policies underwent several close readings from an economic abuse perspective with special consideration given to financial resources required prior to and post-separation from an abuser.

Results: The study identified barriers and enablers to survivors' space for action. Overwhelmingly, findings indicate that significant barriers exist either directly or indirectly to economic abuse survivors' space for action and therefore their ability to separate from their abusers in a safe and financially secure manner. Changes to social security policies actively discriminate against women, in particular economic abuse survivors, leaving them financially vulnerable if not completely insecure. Additionally, the analysis indicates that survivor's financial security is negatively affected after separation when women become single or heads of single parent households.

Conclusions: Current and planned social security policies do not demonstrate an understanding of the dynamics of coercive control or economic abuse nor are they developed from a gendered perspective. Harmful components act as (in)direct barriers to survivors' space for action and provide no incentive or safety net for separation from an abusive partner.
Economic abuse experiences and responses in an international context

Darcee Schulze¹, Donna Chung, Amy Warren
¹Curtin University, Bentley, Australia

Economic abuse (Stream 6), Blå Salong, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Darcee Schulze, Donna Chung, Amy Warren

Aim
This presentation will discuss the results of two Australian studies of economic abuse. Study 1 aimed to understand the experiences and effects of economic abuse for women living in Australia and to test North American developed 12-item Scale of Economic Abuse (SEA-12) in the Australian context. Study 2 aimed to evaluate the adaptation of North American financial literacy curriculum for women in Australia who have experienced family and domestic violence (FDV).

Background
Economic abuse has more recently been recognised as form of FDV. It involves using finances and economic resources to exert power and control over a partner both during and after a relationship has ended. Experiencing economic abuse exacerbates the economic impacts of FDV, leaving women in a position of economic insecurity. North American evidence suggests financial literacy programs may be effective in mitigating some of these impacts and improving women’s long-term financial wellbeing.

Methods
Both studies collected quantitative and qualitative data. Study 1 collected data via an anonymous online survey, while Study 2 collected pre- and post-intervention data via surveys and focus groups.

Findings
Study 1 furthers our understanding of how Australian women experience economic abuse. The results show the interlock between economic and other forms of abuse and indicate the profound impact it has on one women’s economic security and wellbeing during the relationship and after escaping. The results of Study 2 showed important practice changes in the refuge in detecting and responding to economic abuse and the financial literacy program for women also demonstrated benefits.

Conclusions/Recommendations
Economic abuse has prolonged effects on women that may be mitigated through earlier identification and intervention as well building confidence and capacity through financial literacy programs.
Pilot the Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI) and the Older Adult Financial Exploitation Measure (OAFEM): The Irish experience

Gerard Fealy², Amanda Phelan¹
¹University College Dublin, , Ireland, ²University College Dublin, , Ireland

Authors: Gerard Fealy, Amanda Phelan

Aim
To pilot the Elder Abuse Suspicion Index (EASI) and the Older Adult Financial Exploitation Measure (OAFEM)

Methods
Both the EASI and OAFEM were piloted with older people with cognitive capacity. Studies included testing the face validity and cognitive interviewing for both tools. EASI: The EASI tool was piloted in acute care, day care centres and primary care. Data (n=716) were analysed using SPSS v. 20, to ascertain if the tool would enhance evidence for referrals to Adult Protective Services (APS) in the Irish setting and to gather the information necessary to plan a further study measuring predictive value of the EASI. Referrals to APS were followed up and analysed for appropriateness of referral and type of abuse. OAFEM: The OAFEM was piloted with older people referred to APS. Data were collected by Adult Protective Services from 52 older people and analysed using SPSS 20.

Findings
EASI: The EASI elicited a suspicion of elder abuse in 79 older people. Only 19 people consented to onward referral to adult protective services (APS). Only 13 were received by APS. All referrals were validated as appropriate and identified the type of abuse experienced. OAFEM: Findings demonstrated that the OAFEM identified a higher suspicion rate of financial abuse as well as illuminating the clustering of financial abuse perpetrations.

Conclusions
Both the OAFEM and EASI were identified as having the ability to discriminate appropriate referrals and the need for further investigation into potential elder abuse perpetration. The evidence supports their integration into routine healthcare practice.
A longitudinal study with survivors of sexual trauma attending Sexual Assault Referral Centres in England: Pilot results and recruitment into main study

Katherine Brown1, Sarah Brown1, Grace Carter1, Gene Feder3, Millie Gant2, Lorna O’Doherty1

1Coventry University, United Kingdom, 2Juniper Lodge SARC, United Kingdom, 3University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Authors: Katherine Brown, Sarah Brown, Grace Carter, Gene Feder, Millie Gant, Lorna O’Doherty

Aim: To report on pilot findings from the MESARCH project, a nationally-representative, mixed-methods assessment of Sexual Assault Referral Centers (SARCs) in England to identify effective models of care and interventions for survivors of sexual assault, rape and child sexual abuse.

Background: SARCs were introduced in the UK as a model of responding to sexual violence. Investment in SARCs has grown considerably in the last 20 years. However, there is variation in models of SARC provision and a lack of evidence on their effectiveness in addressing the immediate and long-term consequences of sexual violence. The project involves a 2-year follow-up study of health, wellbeing and costs in a diverse cohort of survivors of sexual violence (target n=1300). Here, we present findings from the pilot study conducted at one SARC.

Method: All service users presenting at the pilot site for care over a two-month period were assessed for eligibility by trained SARC staff. Those with severe mental health issues, or who were located in a prison setting or otherwise unable to provide consent were excluded. Eligible service users aged 18 years and above were offered brief information about the study by a SARC support worker, as appropriate, following their index visit (varying from 0-28 days). Where they consented, contact details were passed to the project team. Further consent procedures followed. In telephone interviews at baseline and two months, data measured PTSD (primary outcome for main study); sexual health; depressive symptoms; quality of life; substance misuse; health service use, adverse childhood experiences and screened for domestic violence. Participants were also interviewed about their experience of the pilot.

Findings and discussion: Our presentation critically evaluates these methods, sharing how lessons from the pilot shaped our subsequent 'main' study and, crucially, how they could inform other research in this sensitive and methodologically challenging area.
A Comparison of Women with One or Multiple IPV Relationships Regarding Previous Domestic Violence

Stål Kapstø Bjørkly, Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar, Elisabeth Christie Ørke

1Oslo University Hospital, , Norway, 2Oslo University Hospital and Molde University College, , Norway

Authors: Stål Kapstø Bjørkly, Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar, Elisabeth Christie Ørke

Introduction
Victims of IPV are at high risk for revictimization. Risk for revictimization in new relationships as separate from risk for revictimization of IPV in general, has only been reported in a few studies. We report from a comparative study that investigates victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) by multiple partners (MP) and victims of IPV by one partner. The study has a special focus on history of childhood domestic trauma, drug abuse, IPV characteristics, and attachment style as risk factors for IPV by MP.

Methods
The present research is a part of a naturalistic comparative study with a sample of (N=155) women with no (n = 48), one (n = 55) and multiple (n =52) violent intimate partners. Possible risk factors for IPV were assessed by the use of UngVold2015, the Conflict Tactics Scale (CTS-2), the Psychological Maltreatment against Women Inventory (PMWI), and the Spousal Assault Risk assessment (SARA). Univariate and bivariate analyses, and multivariate logistic regression analyses were used to test the association between characteristics of childhood domestic violence and the current IPV and the following dependent variables: women with one IPV relationship compared to women with multiple IPV relationships.

Results
Significant differences in explanatory variables between women with IPV by MP and those with one IPV relationship will be discussed in the oral presentation (preliminary results).

Conclusion/Recommendations Early prevention approaches with vulnerable population groups represent an important component of any integrated response to IPV and should be informed by an understanding of those factors that influence violence developmentally.
Suicidality and Self-Harm in Female Survivors of Severe Intimate Partner Violence

Sahar Shahid, Lorna O'Doherty

Coventry University, Coventry, United Kingdom

Introduction
Research shows consistent links between intimate partner violence (IPV) and victim experience of suicidality and self-harm. This research has tended to focus on these consequences in relation to type of abuse (physical, emotional, sexual) or type of relationship (intimate terrorism or situational couple violence) as predictors. There is little in the literature about the implications of exposure to specific abusive behaviours or tactics for suicidality and self-harm. The current study examined suicidality and self-harm in respect of 5 severe abusive behaviours: isolation, control/jealousy, stalking/harassment, strangulation/drowning, and threats to kill.

Methods
Data from 1,265 victim risk assessments from a Women’s Aid organisation were utilised. Binomial logistic regression analysis was conducted to explore these relationships.

Results
The results indicate that isolation and strangulation/ drowning predicted greater odds of suicidality and self-harm in service users. On the other hand, controlling/ jealous behaviours predicted a decrease in the odds of service user suicidal behaviour. These findings are interpreted within the framework of the Interpersonal Theory of Suicide and Fluid Vulnerability Theory as applied to IPV victims. The odds of self-harm, suicidal thoughts and suicidal behaviours were almost double where 4 or 5 abusive behaviours were experienced, as compared to when 3 abusive behaviours were experienced together.

Conclusions
The findings guide avenues for further research to explore the trajectories which lead those who have been victims of severe IPV behaviours into self-harming or suicidal behaviour, given that not all victims experiencing these behaviours engaged in self harm or suicidal thoughts or behaviours. The findings support UK policy to improve current domestic violence legislation, through the introduction of a singular more comprehensive domestic violence offence, as well as inform police procedures for investigations of suicides where manslaughter charges may be considered.
Demographic, Well-Being, and Trafficking Characteristics of International Survivors of Human Trafficking

Christopher Wretman¹, Amanda Eckhardt², Rebecca Macy¹
¹The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States, ²Restore NYC, United States

Health impacts I (Stream 7), Hall C, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Christopher Wretman, Amanda Eckhardt, Rebecca Macy

Aim
The purpose of this study was to examine the (a) demographic, (b) well-being, and (b) trafficking characteristics of an international population of human trafficking (HT) survivors.

Background
HT is a deleterious global problem largely affecting marginalized and vulnerable women and their children. Although attention to HT has increased in recent years, there remain few population-specific investigations. As such, the nature of this population is still unknown, hindering the development, delivery, and evaluation of anti-trafficking policies and programs.

Methods
Using a robust sample, culled by a leading anti-HT organization in the United States within a large urban area, we analyzed a sample of women (N=581) who had been referred to or sought services for HT from 2014 to 2018. We used descriptive statistics (e.g., frequency, mean) to analyze all variables.

Findings
With a mean age of 26, these 581 female service-users comprised a diverse sample representing 64 countries and 35 spoken native languages. Many had significant family ties with 36% being married and 10% being in a committed relationship. Almost half (43%) had children with the mean number of children being 1.6. A majority (60%) of survivors reported that their children were living separately abroad. About one-quarter (22%) had ever though about hurting themselves and 10% had attempted suicide. Trafficking experiences were largely through sexual exploitation, and the vast majority (75%) had been charge with a crime related to their trafficking experience.

Conclusion
Results from this study suggest that HT survivors are diverse in their backgrounds with strong family associations and have significant legacies of trauma on their well-being scores. Although these data come from one organization, it is a large and robust source of information concerning anti-human trafficking service-users. Accordingly, these findings have important implications for the development of future practice, research, and policy initiatives with this population.
Exploring Correlates of Probable Traumatic Brain Injury among Intimate Partner Violence Survivors

Allison Crowe\(^2\), Gwen Hunnicutt\(^1\), Kristine Lundgren\(^1\), Christine Murray\(^1\), Loreen Olson\(^1\)

\(^1\)University of North Carolina, United States, \(^2\)Eastern Carolina University, United States

Health impacts I (Stream 7), Hall C, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Allison Crowe, Gwen Hunnicutt, Kristine Lundgren, Christine Murray, Loreen Olson

In recent years, media stories related to the dangers of traumatic brain injury (TBI) have increased the public's attention and prompted much dialogue about the detection and subsequent effects of injury to the brain. Most of this press coverage has focused on TBI among professional football players and war veterans. Yet little-to-no attention has been devoted to another group who may sustain blows to the head, face and neck: individuals - overwhelmingly women - who have experienced intimate partner violence (IPV). We refer to this phenomenon as "IPV-related-TBI." A small body of recent research suggests that survivors of IPV are at a high risk for sustaining TBI. While the true prevalence of IPV-related TBI is unknown, a handful of studies find that it ranges from 30 to 74\% (Kwako, Glass, Campbell, Melvin, Barr & Gill, 2011). Intimate partner violence may lead to TBI, and the physical, cognitive, and emotional symptoms associated with TBI may, in turn, result in a greater risk for future violence, including additional TBIs. Depending on the extent and the severity, TBI sequelae could make it difficult to cope with everyday functional tasks, make good personal decisions, organize and sequence daily activities, or maintain a job. These consequences present many potential challenges for those who are attempting to disconnect from violent partners and establish safety in their lives. This study was part of a larger study that used an electronic survey to learn about the socio-ecological conditions surrounding IPV-related TBI. The results of this survey of 130 participants identified individual and social risk factors for IPV-related TBI. Implications for identifying, detecting and surviving IPV-related TBI are discussed.
Social impacts of violence against women: Stigma avoidance work

Carol Ballantine

1Nui Galway, Ireland

Help-seeking in migration contexts (Stream 8), Odin, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Carol Ballantine

Aim
To explore the impact of violence against women on social relationships, with an emphasis on stigma and the work done to avoid stigma.

Background
Research on the impacts of violence against women on the social sphere draws attention to the ways in which threat and risk become internalised by women and drive the need to carry out “safety work” and “violence work” (Kelly, Sharp-Jeffs et al 2014). This is comparable to the actions predicted by Link and Phelan in Stigma Power (2013) whereby discrimination operates through the stigmatised person.

Methods
As part of PhD research, I carried out qualitative interviews and focus group discussions with migrant African women in Ireland, both survivors of violence and others. Using narrative analysis of this and unpublished qualitative studies with the same demographic, with an intersectional lens, I identified collective narratives of survival mechanisms and identity formation.

Findings
Women in the study actively manage their social networks to protect themselves from judgement and stigmatisation. They carry out extensive work to maintain the appearance of being resilient. This work creates constraints in women’s “life space” (Kelly). It responds to intersecting social discourses of “the good immigrant”, “the idealised survivor” and the ideal neoliberal subject.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The concept of “stigma avoidance work” enables us to make visible the long-term impact of violence on individual’s identities. It demonstrates that the social component of violence continues to do harm to women over time.
Help seeking processes for domestic violence among women with immigrant backgrounds

Parvin Kiamanesh, Mona-Iren Hauge

Norwegian Centre For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

Help-seeking in migration contexts (Stream 8), Odin, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Parvin Kiamanesh, Mona-Iren Hauge

Introduction
This presentation seeks to explore help seeking processes among women with immigrant backgrounds exposed to domestic violence. Using Liang et al.’s analytical framework we explore the issues influencing women’s decisions to seek help and pathways toward support. Most literature focuses on identifying barriers preventing immigrant women from seeking help, and how they experience service providers. We agree that domestic violence occurs in a social context with specific meanings, norms, and values, needing to be considered in order to approach help seeking processes holistically.

Methods
Qualitative interviews with 17 immigrant women aged between 29-53 years were analyzed using interpretative phenomenological analysis. They were recruited from shelters for abused women in Eastern Norway and Children's House. The data is selected from a project carried out at the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies.

Results
The domestic violence occurred shortly after the women arrived in Norway to start married life. Early on the women recognized domestic violence as a problem and tried to deal with it by adapting to the demands of their husbands. As the violence continued the women abandoned this strategy. Initially informal support became an important source of help in order to deal with the situation. The decision to seek formal help or leave their husband was complicated by issues such as isolation in part due to a lack of financial resources, poor language skills and misleading information about service providers, as well as a worry that the father’s absence could destroy the unity of the family and jeopardize their children’s future.

Conclusion
This study suggests that help seeking is a complex process not only shaped by experiences of violence, but also by the socio-cultural context in which the women live, including isolation, social support (formal and informal support), and gender roles.
A confident approach to responding to the needs of domestically abused South Asian women - laying the foundations for Police Scotland 2026 Strategy

Mhairi McGowan¹, Elaine McLaughlin²

¹University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom

Authors: Mhairi McGowan, Elaine McLaughlin

Introduction Recently completed research critically examined the confidence of domestically abused South Asian women when requiring help, support and protection from the police. It is anticipated that the information obtained will assist Police Scotland to allow improvements to be made in preparation for their Policing 2026 Strategy. The interaction of police officers with South Asian women when called to a domestic abuse incident was considered as well as the accessibility of the current service for domestically abused South Asian women. Methodology Qualitative semi-structured interviews were conducted with fifteen women from a South Asian background living in Glasgow who were purposefully selected on the basis of their having recent contact with the police. Findings The data identified that the majority of women were unaware of what support they could obtain from the police whilst living within an abusive relationship. There were also numerous reasons why South Asian women are prevented from approaching the police. The women encountered a multitude of difficulties as a consequence of their gender, ethnicity, socio-economic and legal status. These factors created barriers for women ultimately constraining them within a domestic abuse relationship and presented challenges for police officers responding to an incident of domestic abuse. Overall the women were satisfied by the police and their interaction with the police, despite not all of them being able to take matters any further in the criminal justice system. Conclusion Undoubtedly recognition of these findings extends beyond national boundaries. South Asian families exist within a global arena of extended family networks incorporating reciprocal obligations between members. A framework recognising the unique difficulties South Asian women encounter would ensure a robust approach is implemented by police officers responding to a domestic incident. This would simultaneously improve women's experience of the police and justice system and engender even greater confidence in police.
Seeking Safety and Learning to Survive: The Experiences of Asylum Seeking Women in the UK Fleeing Domestic Abuse

Amy Cross

University Of Manchester, Manchester, United Kingdom

Help-seeking in migration contexts (Stream 8), Odin, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Amy Cross

Aim
This research aimed to identify the coping trajectories of asylum seekers and refugees in the UK who have fled domestic abuse in their country of origin.

Background
Women seeking asylum in the UK have fled persecution and contexts of violence, often perpetrated by their husbands and family. These women have fled their home countries as they fear their extended family network and do not believe their governments will be able to protect them. Much of the research regarding immigration and domestic abuse focusses on the vulnerability of migrants to abuse post-migration as opposed to migration caused by domestic abuse.

Methods
Narrative interviews were undertaken with women in the UK who were either seeking asylum or had received indefinite leave to remain. The researcher supplemented this data with weekly text messages over a period of 3 months.

Findings
The women in this research not only had to live with the trauma of the abuse they have suffered, but then had to evidence this abuse and its effects to the Home Office in the hope of securing leave to remain. The coping strategies used to manage the stress suffered changed over the course of their lives and this was partially influenced by culture. Women frequently failed to acknowledge the extent of their trauma pre-migration and upon arrival were able to begin to engage with coping resources such as mental health services.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Newly arrived women in the UK who are seeking asylum on the basis of domestic abuse should be offered specialist support immediately to enable them to cope with their experiences. This support will encourage women to disclose the full extent of their experiences in their asylum interviews which in turn will aid their cases for asylum.
The potential role of pre-migration trauma and post-migration stress associated with immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide

Myrna Dawson2, Anna-Lee Straatman1, Randal David4, Peter Jaffe1
1Western University, Canada, 2University of Guelph,

Homicide, femicide II (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Myrna Dawson, Anna-Lee Straatman, Randal David, Peter Jaffe

Aim: The present study examined immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide through the context of immigration and related factors in Ontario, Canada.

Introduction: Prior research has identified citizenship status, length of stay, trauma and stress in the migration context as contributors to domestic violence. The present study examined immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide through the context of immigration and related factors. However, these factors have not been explored within the context of domestic homicide.

Methods: The sample included 93 cases of domestic homicide that occurred from 2002-2016 in Ontario. Results revealed a heterogenous group of immigrant perpetrators. This data was collected as part of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative for Vulnerable Populations (CDHPIVP) research study which is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). Quantitative analyses were conducted to examine immigrant-specific factors.

Results: Immigrants who have been in Canada for 5 years or less had fewer identified risk factors for domestic homicide and less involvement with mainstream and non-mainstream services. Perpetrators with a history of pre-migration trauma had significantly more identified risk factors for domestic homicide. Postmigration stress was significantly correlated with length of stay, with recent immigrants having more postmigration stressors compared to non-recent immigrants.

Conclusion: These findings highlight the unique risk factors and circumstances for immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide. Additionally, it underscores the importance for professionals to be more aware of the unique risks and needs for immigrant perpetrators as well as for researchers and practitioners to continue to develop assessment tools that capture migration trauma and postmigration stressors that may increase the risk for severe or lethal domestic violence.
A Comparison of Immigrant and Canadian-born Perpetrators of Domestic Homicide: Potential Lessons on Risk Assessment and Management

Myrna Dawson², Anna-Lee Straatman¹, Randal David¹, Peter Jaffe¹
¹Western University, Canada, ²University of Guelph,

Homicide, femicide II (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Myrna Dawson, Anna-Lee Straatman, Randal David, Peter Jaffe

Aim: The present study examined the differences between immigrant and Canadian born perpetrators of domestic homicide.

Introduction: There is established research within the literature identifying risk factors for domestic homicide, but perpetrators are a heterogeneous group and warrants examination through a different lens. The present study examined the differences between immigrant and Canadian born perpetrators of domestic homicide.

Methods: The sample included 186 cases of domestic homicide that occurred from 2002-2016 in Ontario; 93 perpetrators that were Canadian-born and 93 immigrant perpetrators. This data was collected as part of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative for Vulnerable Populations (CDHPiVP) research study which is funded by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada (SSHRC). Quantitative analyses were conducted to examine sociodemographic, criminogenic and risk factors for domestic homicide identified within the literature.

Results: Results revealed sociodemographic differences between groups, with immigrants more likely to reside in large urban areas, have a higher level of education, and more likely to have children compared to Canadian-born perpetrators. Criminogenic differences were also identified between groups, with immigrant perpetrators less likely to have probation, parole, and bail violations, and significantly fewer arrests for non-domestic violence offences. Risk factors also differed between groups, with immigrant perpetrators less likely to be in a common-law relationship and have access or possession of firearms. Immigrant perpetrators were significantly more likely to have sexual jealousy, misogynistic attitudes, and other mental health/psychiatric problems as identified risk factors compared to Canadian-born perpetrators.

Conclusion: These findings underscore the heterogeneity of perpetrators of domestic homicide, and further research examining the role of immigration to aid in risk assessment and risk management strategies. Finally, for service providers, these findings suggest an emphasis on specialized screening and assessment tools and different risk management strategies tailored to immigrant perpetrators.
Counting Femicide: Problems and Possibilities

Kate Fitz-Gibbon¹, JaneMaree Maher², Jude McCulloch³, Sandra Walklate¹

¹Liverpool and Monash, United Kingdom, ²Monash University, Australia

Homicide, femicide II (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Kate Fitz-Gibbon, JaneMaree Maher, Jude McCulloch, Sandra Walklate

Introduction
Increasingly global attention is being paid to the prevalence of women's deaths within the context of intimate partner violence (IPV). Building on the work of the UN and WHO, campaigns such as 'Counting Dead Women' in Australia, the 'Femicide Census' in England, the Canadian Femicide Observatory, and the Violence Observatory in Portugal amongst others and the emergence of family violence death reviews teams globally consistently highlight and attempt to measure the fatal consequences of IPV for women. This paper will consider the problems and possibilities inherent in these counting processes.

Methods
Drawing on a wide range of publicly available statistical databases focusing on femicide the paper will compare and contrast the different ways such violence is defined, operationalised, and then counted. In so doing it will consider the risks of counting women's deaths, including the role and risks of big data, the challenge of retaining the meaning of each individual life when counting the collective, as well as the questions of 'who' counts, 'what' counts, and what may be rendered invisible such as particular patterns of violence in diverse communities and complex acts of violence such as murder-suicides.

Results
The counts reviewed illustrate conflicts emerging from different data sources, including differences in rules, definitions and legal frameworks. Nevertheless, there is much to be learned from the different rates and trends recorded for understanding the magnitude of women killed on a local, regional and global level. Of particular interest is the embedded focus on risk in these findings and its capacity to erase women's real lives and their lived experiences of intimate partner violence.

Conclusion
The case will be made for the establishment of a Global Femicide Index cognisant of the ongoing risks inherent in the process of counting.
Body disposal in intimate partner homicides in Australia

Claire Ferguson¹, Kamarah Pooley¹

¹Queensland University of Technology, Australia

Homicide, femicide II (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Claire Ferguson, Kamarah Pooley

Introduction: After an intimate partner homicide, controlling and manipulative behaviors used against victims in life may transfer to the investigation and investigators. Offenders adapt and continue these behaviors to maintain power and control over outcomes of the investigation. One way this is done is by manipulating evidence, witnesses and investigators through the use of countermeasures. Behaviors such as disposing of a victim’s body, cleaning up crime scenes, and lying to investigators are most common in intimate partner homicides in the literature.

Methods: This exploratory analysis examined 25 solved body disposal homicides in Australia. Coroners' findings, case law, and media reports from 1983 to 2017 were examined qualitatively and descriptively.

Results: Features of the cases appeared to differ between intimate partner homicides and other types. Challenges posed by these types of offender behaviors and how these may be recognized and overcome are discussed.

Conclusions: Opportunities for solving these complex cases are examined, with particular relevance to police investigators and forensic examiners.
“Intimate Partner Homicide: are there differences with and without previous history of intimate partner violence?”

Marlene Matos¹, Andreia Matias¹, Mariana Gonçalves¹, Cristina Soeiro¹

¹University Of Minho, Portugal, Portugal

Homicide, femicide II (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Marlene Matos, Andreia Matias, Mariana Gonçalves, Cristina Soeiro

Background: Intimate partner homicide is considered one of the most extreme forms of violence. This study sought to compare intimate partner homicides in Portugal, with and without previous records or reports of intimate partner violence.

Methods: Document analysis of 75 finalized and/or sentenced intimate partner homicide legal processes in Portugal.

Results: The majority of intimate partner homicides were perpetrated by men (84%), and presented a previous history of intimate partner violence (72%). Of these, the most reported type of violence was psychological (91%) followed by physical (61%) and stalking (46%). Ten of these processes presented only violence after the rupture of the relation, with psychological violence being also the most frequent. Comparing with those with no reports of violence, the violent perpetrators were younger, with criminal records, namely crimes against persons, and possession of firearms. On the other hand, the distinguishing characteristics of the perpetrators with no evidence of previous violence presented a significantly higher number of suicides after the homicides, the use of psychotropic drugs, the existence of health problems of the victim as a motivation for crime, and increased use of firearms in homicide.

Conclusions: Although the majority of intimate partner homicides represents the culmination of a history of repeated prior violence, being physical violence a common feature in these cases, this study shows a strong incidence of psychological violence, and reinforces that these form of violence is equally lethal. Risk assessment for violence must consider also these form of violence. These results allow also to identify some dynamic factors that could play an important role in prevention strategies for intimate partner homicide. Practical implications are discussed in order to inform professional practices in different sectors of activity.
Expanding our understanding of Domestic Violence Harm: Estimating its economic costs

Nata Duvvury¹, Caroline Forde¹, Caitriona Gleeson², Shauna Markey²

¹National University of Ireland, Galway, Galway, Ireland, ²Safe Ireland, Westmeath, Ireland

Housing and homelessness (Stream 10), Balder, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Nata Duvvury, Caroline Forde, Caitriona Gleeson, Shauna Markey

Aim
This research sought to establish the economic costs of Domestic Violence (DV) in Ireland.

Background
DV is a human rights violation and a serious public health issue. To date, research has predominantly focused on the prevalence and multifaceted consequences of the various forms of DV. It is evident that survivors access health services more frequently than individuals who are not subjected to violence, and its impact has a ripple effect for the family, community and wider society. However, the full costs largely remain invisible. Studies estimating the economic costs of DV are gaining momentum within the field, yet much work remains.

Methods
A face-to-face questionnaire was conducted with 50 women who had been accessing a DV service throughout the Republic of Ireland to establish the economic costs of DV for (female) survivors. An accounting framework was employed to estimate direct and indirect costs, including costs of accessing services, foregone income and productivity loss.

Findings
Among the various costs highlighted by women in our study, health costs were the most widely incurred, during the abusive relationship and the subsequent phases of recovery and rebuilding their lives. However, lost income/productivity emerged as the dominant cost and a significant issue for businesses/employers. Missed work and inability to participate in the labour market leads to women’s reduced capabilities, forcing them into poverty and economic dependence on the state.

Conclusion/Recommendations
This research is a crucial step in producing a robust evidence-base for policymakers, service providers, and advocates in Ireland to expand resources for addressing DV. The findings indicate that healthcare is a critical point of service delivery. They also highlight the importance of companies developing and implementing a business model to address DV. Indeed, the study has wider implications for policy and practice in the EU and beyond.
"No wrong door for survivors of domestic violence": an example of multi-agency collaboration for domestic violence prevention & intervention in Cambridge, Massachusetts

Ester Sarah Gyorog\textsuperscript{1}, Ester Serra Luque\textsuperscript{1}, Shayla Simmons\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}Transition House, , United States, \textsuperscript{2}Cambridge Housing Authority, , United States

Authors: Ester Sarah Gyorog, Ester Serra Luque, Shayla Simmons

In 2013 Cambridge’s domestic violence services organization, Transition House, started a partnership with the Cambridge Housing Authority (CHA), the publicly funded agency that manages the city's pool of affordable housing apartments. This partnership has helped develop and implement survivor-centered policies and protocols in the housing market, to provide support and advocacy for tenants in domestic violence situations, and to provide ongoing training and support to CHA staff in better attending to the needs of survivors in their housing programs. In the context of the United States, homelessness is one of the most common and devastating consequences of domestic violence. This collaborative approach has continued to grow over the last 5 years to include City and Police Departments, free legal services organizations, adult education programs and programs for abusive partners, among other institutions. The guiding principle of this approach is to work towards a city where there is "no wrong door" for survivors to knock on in order to receive help. This model works to help institutions and local communities feel empowered to identify and effectively offer support in situations of domestic violence, as well as to focus on prevention and early intervention as opposed to remedial services.
Violence Against Women and Homelessness in Remote Regions of the Province of Québec - An Intersectional Analysis of Women's Life Courses

Catherine Flynn¹, Pénélope Couturier², Simon Lapierre², Marie-Marthe Cousineau³, Philippe-Benoit Côté⁴

¹Université Du Québec À Chicoutimi, , Canada, ²Université d'Ottawa, , Canada, ³Université de Montréal, , Canada, ⁴Université du Québec à Montréal, , Canada

Housing and homelessness (Stream 10), Balder, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Catherine Flynn, Pénélope Couturier, Simon Lapierre, Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Philippe-Benoit Côté

Aim
This communication offers an intersectional analysis of institutional and symbolic barriers that complicate women’s efforts to escape violence, thus producing social exclusion.

Background
Although there have not been any studies on violence against women and homelessness in rural or remote areas of the province of Quebec, many North American studies have shown that domestic violence and sexual abuse are important risk factors for women’s homelessness. In a context where rurality is often neglected as an intersection point in the lives of women who are victims of violence.

Method
This exploratory research project is carried out in partnership with community organizations and groups in the Bas-Saint-Laurent and Gaspésie-Îles-de-la-Madeleine, two regions of the Province of Quebec that are considered to be rural or remote. This project has been conducted in two steps. First, 22 women were met for a life course interview. Then, 8 focus groups with practitioners were carried out as a strategy for knowledge-transfer and data collection. These data have been analysed with a thematic content analysis method.

Findings
Results show that women experienced institutional barriers in their life courses, such as lack of access to the labour market or housing opportunities. They also experienced struggles with police services and the justice system. Finally, they faced several challenges in their everyday lives with regards to violence and homelessness, specifically in relation to their community values and social representation.

Conclusion/Recommendations
This research shows how traditional gender roles and family expectations present in their communities can explain the different struggles that women face. Furthermore, sexist division of labour and specific housing practices in these regions created a context where women can be entrapped in a situation of violence or homelessness.
Staying in a Violent Relationship or Living in Precarious Life Conditions?
When Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Homelessness Intersect in Women's Life Course

Catherine Flynn¹, Marie-Marthe Cousineau², Simon Lapierre³, Mylène Fernet⁴, Manon Monastesse⁵, Josiane Maheu⁶, Philippe-Benoit Côté⁶, Roxane Caron², Dominique Damant, Mélissa Cribb⁷, Gabrielle Petrucci⁴, Penelope Couturier¹, Laury Bacro⁸, Marie-Andrée Gauthier⁹, Carole Benjamin¹⁰

¹Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, Canada, ²Université de Montréal, Canada, ³Université d'Ottawa, Canada, ⁴Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada, ⁵Fédération des maisons d'hébergement, Canada, ⁶Relais-Femme, Canada, ⁷Université Laval, Canada, ⁸Réseau solidarité itinérance du Québec, Canada, ⁹Réseau des tables régionales des groupes de femmes du Québec, Canada, ¹⁰Table des groupes de femmes de Montréal, Canada

Housing and homelessness (Stream 10), Balder, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Catherine Flynn, Marie-Marthe Cousineau, Simon Lapierre, Mylène Fernet, Manon Monastesse, Josiane Maheu, Philippe-Benoit Côté, Roxane Caron, Dominique Damant, Mélissa Cribb, Gabrielle Petrucci, Penelope Couturier, Laury Bacro, Marie-Andrée Gauthier, Carole Benjamin

Aim

This presentation aims to document how IPV and homelessness intertwine in the life courses of women.

Background

Most studies conducted in the province of Quebec have studied men’s homelessness. Few studies have been conducted with women, within a feminist perspective. Their homelessness has been little problematized as the product of violence perpetrated against women, and in this context, intimate partner violence was only partially studied. Few studies have identified IPV as a risk factor for women’s homelessness. On the other hand, IPV is an important difficulty faced by homeless women. No one has drawn a specific portrait of how IPV and homelessness are intertwined in women’s life course.

Method

The results were obtained using chronological timeline analysis and thematic content analysis. 45 women who experienced both episodes of IPV and homelessness were interviewed in a life course interview within eight regions of the Province of Quebec.

Findings

The results show four different trajectory configurations which are not mutually exclusive. During her life, a woman can see her trajectory change into another. The first trajectory shows an unstable intimate journey interspersed with periods of homelessness. The second shows an episode of homelessness that takes place in the context of a long and significant relationship, produced by the economic violence of a partner. The third presents homelessness as the product of many attempts to end a long and meaningful relationship. The last trajectory shows an entry into homelessness after leaving a long and meaningful relationship, due to the subsequent impoverishment process and post-separation violence.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Our results show the need to facilitate access to women's financial autonomy and to stable and secure housing. It is also necessary to improve responses to non-criminal IPV and post-separation violence.
Domestic Violence: shocking cases in Portuguese judicial system

Sandra Tavares

1Escola Do Porto Da Faculdade De Direito Da Universidade Católica Portuguesa, Portugal

Author: Sandra Tavares

Introduction:
This article aims to present and describe the Portuguese legal system towards domestic violence, either its criminal approach, either other types of legal response (such as victims' protection). It also intends to demonstrate how the judicial system addresses this issue. With that purpose, there will be described recent case law about this subject, as well some other decisions taken during the penal procedure.

The aim of this approach is to demonstrate the gap between the law and the judicial system real decisions and to introduce some suggestions for the improvement of the Portuguese legal and judicial mechanisms towards domestic violence combat.

Methods:
This article will present a descriptive approach of the Portuguese legal system: the criminalization of domestic violence and its legal recent evolutions, other legally relevant instruments concerning domestic violence victims. It will also demonstrate how the judicial system (mis)treats domestic violence victims, by showing recent judicial and other procedural decisions.

Results:
There is an evident discrepancy between the law in books and the law in action when domestic violence is at stake. Various judicial operators seem to be misguided when applying domestic violence laws. There is a double standard in the way the victims and the perpetrator are treated by the judicial system as a whole. Unlike other crimes, domestic violence is socially normalized and the perpetrator is seen positively when in a criminal process.

Conclusions:
As a conclusion, it results demonstrated the necessity of strong judicial activism towards the respect of the domestic violence victims and the need to decrease the number of domestic violence episodes. As a gender issue, the need to deepen respect for women is a starting point of special value in this subject.
Ambiguous Law and Prevention of Violence against Women in Pakistan

Asma Riaz
Royal Holloway University Of London, London, United Kingdom

Author: Asma Riaz

Aim
This paper is aimed at highlighting the loopholes of the legal and judicial system in terms of implanting anti-women practices law made to prevent cultural practices against Pakistani women.

Background
Due to cultural beliefs and practices, Pakistani women have been suffering from almost all forms of violence against them. Particularly, marriage practices like exchange/forced marriage (Wanni, Sawara, Watta Satta and marriage to the Quran) are common customs exercised to make women disadvantaged from their rights. This study sought to examine the lacunas in anti-women practices law of Pakistan.

Method
As part of ongoing PhD research work on Violence against Women in Pakistan, a context review combined with an integrative review has been conducted to critically analyse and summarize the current body of contemporary literature published in multidisciplinary (social, medical, psychological, economic and women) studies. Among the included published research articles, 3 research studies are selected to prepare this paper for the conference discussion.

Findings
The ‘Prevention of Anti-Women Practices [Criminal Law Amendment] Act 2011’ is too ambiguous and ineffective as the offences under consideration are non-recognizable, meaning that without the court orders police cannot take action. Forced marriages and depriving women of inheritance right have become cultural realities that are widely accepted in Pakistan. This is reflected in the different names and manifestations of the same nature of crime throughout the country which confuses law enforcement in its present form.

Conclusion
A considerate amount of attention is required to remove ambiguates in the law. Also, required to raise awareness about the law by allowing police officers to take decisive measures in terms of strictly implementing this law which makes this a cognizable offence.
Domestic Violence as a gendered issue -- have recent legislative developments finally addressed the historic failure to protect women in Ireland?

Fiachra Ó Súilleabháin\(^1\), Louise Crowley\(^1\)

\(^1\)University College Cork, , Ireland

Law and the legal process I (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Fiachra Ó Súilleabháin, Louise Crowley

Domestic and relationship violence is a significant social evil, and as regards the statistical evidence relating to its incidence, has always predominantly presented as abuse against women. The capacity of the law to protect victims of domestic violence in Ireland has been frustrated by the combination of historical reluctance to intervene followed by a begrudgingly piecemeal approach to the availability of remedies for victims. The inadequacy of the responses and the associated prioritising of rights of privacy and property over the immediate needs of victims of abuse serves to vividly demonstrate the longstanding failure of the Irish State to effectively and comprehensively protect victims of domestic abuse. The Irish State has, in this context, repeatedly failed women through its inability to intervene robustly. The pre-1976 absence of State intervention, the non-criminalisation of marital rape until 1990, the vague evidentiary thresholds in the governing statutes, and the longstanding restriction of the availability of remedies solely to married applicants, have merely perpetuated and sustained the weaker position of victims of domestic violence, most typically women suffering at the hands of men. However recent international developments, including the EU Victims of Crime Directive and the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence Against Women and Domestic Abuse, have better prioritised the needs of the victim, while also expressly highlighting the gendered nature of this abuse. This paper will critically assess the extent to which Ireland’s victims of intimate partner violence will be better served by the Irish legal system in light of the recent enactment of the Victims of Crime Act 2017 and the Domestic Violence Act 2018, as mandated by these international obligations.
Counselling and courses for male perpetrators of domestic violence in a coordinated community response in Berlin, closely integrated in the work with female survivors and the direct support of the children. Focus on the intersectionality of masculinities and commitment to involve men for changes of gender relations in the society

Gerhard Hafner

Beratung für Männer-gegen Gewalt, Germany

Author: Gerhard Hafner

The oral presentation explains the counselling and courses for male perpetrators of domestic violence and the close cooperation with the support of female victims and children in a Berlin based cooperation union. The work is carried out by two associations with the tasks of

1. a perpetrator programme
2. the support of the female survivors and
3. the psychological support of the children.

The employees work in a staff union with overlapping tasks so that the informations about the consequences of the violent acts for the women and the children can be incorporated in the counselling of the perpetrators. The support of the women and the children and their security are improved by the continuous feedback about the positive or negative progress in the perpetrator programme. The project is committed to focus the different masculinities in the individual work with the clients originating from many countries. Migrants/refugees can be counselled in Turkish, Polish, English or with the support of interpreters. The approach is intersectional and addresses the resources of participants to develop strategies for solving problems without violence and looking for perspectives of non-traditional masculinities and fathering. The project is involved in activities for social changes, distributing flyers and posters and working in campaigns against gender based violence. The presenter is a catalyst for HeForShe in Germany catalyst, a global campaign organised by UN Women. The project aims to focus men and masculinities on the personal as well on the social level and to motivate men for their responsibility for a life free of violence, discrimination and constricting gender roles with a special emphasis on the perspectives of girls and boys. Involvement in organisations on the local, the national and the European level contribute to the development of the work against gender based violence.
Choose to Stop -- Experiences from launching a phone line for perpetrators of domestic violence in Sweden

Ulf Calvert\textsuperscript{2}, Christina Ericson\textsuperscript{1}, Janna Öhd\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}County administrative board of Stockholm, Sweden, \textsuperscript{2}Manscentrum Stockholm, Sweden

Perpetrators and offenders I (Stream 3&5), Hall B, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Ulf Calvert, Christina Ericson, Janna Öhd

For many years work against domestic violence has focused on taking care of the consequences of violence, on supporting and giving shelter to protect victims. In Sweden we are now more and more emphasizing violence prevention of which working with perpetrators is an important part. In order to reduce violence in the long run we need to work with its causes. Since February this year the county administrative board of Stockholm and Manscentrum Stockholm is piloting a phone line for people who abuse their partners. The pilot is operating in two counties in Sweden (Stockholm and Skåne) and will run until the end of 2020. The results from the pilot will be used by the government to decide whether the phone line should expand to a national level. The purpose of the phone line pilot is to offer advice, information and support to the target group and to motivate them to contact a perpetrator programme/social services in their municipality. This presentation will focus on the experiences made in the set up and launch of the phone line and will also give an indication of the development so far.
Perpetrator programmes in France and Italy: analysing the impact of different frameworks and approaches on men's accountability

Cristina Oddone

University of Strasbourg, France

Author: Cristina Oddone

Introduction

As a preventive measure to inhibit further acts of violence, article 16 of the Istanbul Convention requires States to set up programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence. Participation can be mandatory (court ordered) or voluntary. Standards and guidelines have been developed in order to ensure the victim's safety and a proper risk assessment (Council of Europe, WWP EN). However, on the field, the implementation of such programmes can vary significantly.

Methods

This qualitative study focuses on different perpetrator programmes in place in two European countries, France and Italy, and is based on techniques such as semi-directive interviews with professionals, direct observation, and biographical interviews with perpetrators.

Results

My presentation aims at primarily describe the systems in place in the two countries, concentrating on the origins of such initiatives, on the national legal framework and on public policies in place. Consequently I will analyse the impact of different approaches (judicial, health, psycho-educative or pro-feminist, sometimes intersecting) on the nature of the intervention and on perpetrators' response in terms of recidivism and motivation for change/resistance to change. As an example, mandatory participation can force men to attend the programme but at the same time generates a triple feeling of victimhood (victim of their wives, of the judicial system, of feminism), running the risk of producing greater reluctance to abandon violent behaviours.

Conclusions

The nature of the framework implemented seems to have an impact on the evolution of men's values during the course of those programmes -- from self-victimisation to holding themselves accountable, as well as on the evolution of their feelings and of their (gendered) representations. Qualitative results from this study can contribute to identify strengths and weaknesses of different systems, and to elaborate more effective preventive measures in cases of domestic violence.
Beyond training: Embedding practice change in organisations working with fathers who use violence

Donna Chung³, Lucy Healey¹, Susan Heward-Belle², Cathy Humphreys¹, Menka Tsantefski⁴
¹University of Melbourne, Australia, ²Sydney University, Australia, ³Curtin University, Australia, ⁴Griffith University, Australia

Authors: Donna Chung, Lucy Healey, Susan Heward-Belle, Cathy Humphreys, Menka Tsantefski

Introduction:
The impact on children living with DV has now been well established. However, the attention to the fathering by men who use DV has been given less consideration. There are now strong injunctions for child protection to work with fathers who use violence. However, it is unclear what constitutes good, poor or proficient practice in this area and the strategies used to capacity build a workforce where working with men has traditionally been under-developed.

Method:
An Australian research study using five Communities of Practice and an active senior management Program Advisory Group (PAG), supported by the S&T Institute (David Mandel) explored the organisational context required to work with fathers who use violence. The research team used mixed methods to explore the question: What do practitioners require from organisations to support them in working with fathers who use violence? The methods included: ethnographic note taking at 5 Communities of Practice (CoP); Time 1 (T1) and Time 2 (T2) questionnaires (N=234); and 5 focus groups held at the completion of the CoP.

Results:
A number of elements emerged as critical to organisational capacity building to support practitioners working with fathers who use violence. The elements included: leadership by senior managers; recognition that DV work needed to refocus attention to strengthening collaborative working; extensive training, supervision and coaching; and enhanced worker safety.

Conclusion:
The design of the research project recognised the reciprocity between practice and context or "top down" and "bottom up" interventions to create the context for change. It was recognised that individual practitioners alone were not going to change the practice with fathers who use violence. Rather a whole of organisation approach was required that supported practitioners through a CoP, ongoing coaching and supervision. Senior management support was critical to this process to go beyond training to support practice change.
'Nordic paradox’ or ‘illusion’ of higher rates of intimate partner violence?
An assessment of the European Union women victimisation survey’s results

Amalia Gómez-Casillas, Iñaki Permanyer
1Universitat Pompeu Fabra (UPF) – Centre d’Estudis Demogràfics, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (UAB), Barcelona, Spain

Prevalence and typologies (Stream 6), Hall D, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Amalia Gómez-Casillas, Iñaki Permanyer

Aim
To provide new evidence to the discussion on the higher rates of violence against women in the Nordic countries according to the European Union (EU)—Wide Survey on Violence against Women (VAW) conducted by the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) in 2012.

Background
In Sweden, Finland and Denmark prevalence of physical and/or sexual violence against women perpetrated by any partner since the age of 15 is among the highest in the European Union. The three most discussed hypotheses trying to explain the higher rates of violence in Nordic countries are the following: (i) higher levels of gender equality would lead to higher levels of violence victimisation, known as the ‘Nordic Paradox’; (ii) higher levels of gender equality in the Nordic countries would lead to higher disclosure of violence; (iii) the survey is not robust enough to provide reliable results to compare victimisation rates among European countries.

Methods
We propose a new indicator to estimate violence that captures the intensity of violence victimisation. We compare the results of our indicator with the indicator prevalence using the data provided by the EU-Wide Survey on VAW.

Results
Firstly, more women have had a previous partner in the Nordic countries, so, higher prevalence is explained by higher population at risk. Secondly, despite prevalence of violence perpetrated by the current partner is higher in Denmark and Finland when comparing with European Union average, violence is not more intense in those countries.

Conclusions
As a conclusion, mixing current and previous partner violence victimisation and not taking into account the intensity of violence generates a misleading ‘illusion of magnitude’. 
Aim
We propose a new measure of violence against women (VAW) which can account for multi-faced nature of the phenomenon. We then use our measure to study the relationship between gender equality and VAW across European countries.

Background
The phenomenon of VAW is often characterized by dichotomizing the population into who has and who has not experienced violence. We elaborate a new measure which understands VAW as something that is experienced in different shades and degrees.

Methods
We resort to fuzzy theory and its application to the measurement of multidimensional social phenomena to develop a severity scale of VAW, and then use it to build a fuzzy measure of VAW which accounts for prevalence, frequency and severity of violence. We perform validation tests of the proposed fuzzy scale using the largest survey of VAW in Europe conducted by the European Agency for Human Rights (FRA) in 2012. Finally, we investigate the relationship between gender equality and our measure of Intimate Partner Violence across European countries.

Findings
We find strong congruence of ranking with three widely used alternatives – the Conflict Tactic Scale, the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale and the Index of Spouse Abuse. Concerning the link between our measure of IPV and gender equality in the EU we find a negative and statistically significant correlation.

Conclusion
The measures of violence that we propose can remedy shortcomings of existing alternatives. They are based on objective information; they are parsimonious in terms of the amount of required information, and they are less vulnerable to cultural bias. In order to illustrate how our metrics can improve the understanding of VAW we show that the VAW puzzle in Europe with respect to gender equality is resolved once violence is weighted by severity using our scale instead of being measured by simple prevalence.
EU-wide gender based violence survey

Merle Paats¹

¹European Commission Estat, Luxembourg, Luxembourg

Prevalence and typologies (Stream 6), Hall D, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Merle Paats

The European Commission proposed this survey within the European Statistical System in 2016 to answer EU policy requirements. The aim of the survey is to collect the data to monitor GBV in the context of Istanbul Convention (Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence) in a harmonised way across EU. Development of the survey is based on national experiences, international initiatives as well as existing indicators agreed at international level. All EU Member States have some experiences on collecting the data on this topic: with population surveys, modules or including few specific questions in other related surveys. A majority of them have conducted dedicated surveys at national level at least once, but few have repeated the survey or even put in place regular data collection. The EU survey on GBV will be developed as a dedicated survey which will include violence by partner and non-partner, sexual harassment at work and stalking during lifetime, last five years and last year; and violence experienced in childhood. Considering the sensitivity of the topic, the questionnaire and methodological guidelines will be developed by Eurostat, while implementation will be at national level. Computer assisted face-to-face interview will be recommended, however, multimode data collection will probably be widely used. The questionnaire has been pretested and piloted almost in half of EU countries in 2017-2019. The outcome of these exercises will be the basis for improvements and the final version of the questionnaire and survey methodology will be ready by the end of 2019.

The presentation will focus on the domestic violence that will be included in the survey. Moreover, it will focus on the main challenges with collection of this kind of data with population survey in order to capture gender differences.
Troubling Johnson’s typology of intimate partner violence: does physical violence always have to be present or threatened for experiences of IPV to ‘count’?

Rebecca Barnes\textsuperscript{2}, Catherine Donovan\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}University Of Durham, United Kingdom, \textsuperscript{2}University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Prevalence and typologies (Stream 6), Hall D, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Rebecca Barnes, Catherine Donovan

Introduction
Michael Johnson’s typology of violence has been invaluable in furthering a more nuanced understanding of the nature and dynamics of violence and abuse. The typology is a dynamic one, reflecting new knowledge and especially Stark’s concept of coercive control, yet it is still underpinned by an assumption about the enactment or threat of physical violence. This paper considers the utility of including the experiences of those for whom physical violence features little, or not at all, in their relationships.

Methods
An online survey was conducted in the UK with a national community sample (n=872) of those identifying as lesbian, gay, bisexual and/or trans to explore their relationship expectations and their experience and use of violence and abuse in their intimate relationships; with 36 follow-up interviews.

Results
Setting aside respondents whose accounts aligned with Johnson’s typologies of coercively controlling violence (CCV), violent resistance (VR) and situational couple violence (SCV), characterised by the use of physical violence, there was also a group of respondents who reported only using or only experiencing behaviours that did not, or seldom, involved physical violence. In particular, participants’ qualitative accounts of the dynamics and impacts of such non-physically violent controlling behaviours are unpacked, leading us to make a case for extending the definitions of CCV, VR and SCV to include non-physically violent patterns or instances of behaviour.

Conclusion
The research supports others’ work that has shown the utility of Johnson’s typologies for relationships other than heterosexual. However, we conclude that considering the inclusion of non-violent intimate partner violence is critical for referral into appropriate interventions (for example, perpetrator interventions or relationship counselling) which reduce risk and improve individual wellbeing and/or relationship quality. This is important for LGB and/or T people who, the research suggests, seek help primarily from counsellors/therapists.
Keep on running: women’s multiple moves in seeking security from domestic violence

Janet Bowstead

Royal Holloway, University Of London, United Kingdom

Prevalence and typologies (Stream 6), Hall D, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Janet Bowstead

Introduction
This mixed-methods research identifies the patterns and processes of women’s journeys in the UK to escape domestic violence.
Relocation by women and children due to domestic violence is under-recognised in terms of its scale and extent, and the implications for individuals, services and policies. It is difficult to research because of factors such as the hidden nature of the journeys, and the fact of crossing administrative boundaries. Such forced internal migration – creating tens of thousands of women and children as internally displaced persons (IDPs) – is therefore generally not identified in a country like the UK.

Methods
The author’s previous research included interviews with women in various locations in the UK, about their experiences of migration as a strategy for safety from an abusive partner. Their journeys were often segmented into multiple stages, and further fragmented by the policies and practices of authorities and services. This presentation will explore the trajectories of women’s domestic violence journeys through large-scale quantitative and spatial analysis of an England-wide dataset of access to service provision. De-identified administrative data on approximately 18,000 woman-journeys per year is used to map and quantify the patterns and processes of this migration. The use of a linking variable has enabled further analysis on multiple service access by individual women and children over time and space, and on service stays in transitional spaces such as women’s refuges.

Results
This analysis will be presented to highlight the varied and complex trajectories of forced journeys within the UK, and factors of ongoing (in)security, such as housing tenure before and after service access.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Fleeing a violent home is seen to be much more complex than a single episode of housing insecurity, raising policy and practice issues as well as highlighting women’s and children’s personal quests for security and resettlement.
Cluster Randomised Controlled Trial of ‘Keeping Safe’ – a ‘whole school’ child abuse prevention programme in primary schools in Northern Ireland: Evidence after 1 year of implementation

Aisling McElearney¹, Gary Adamson², Christina Murphy¹, Phyllis Stephenson¹, Martina Monaghan¹

¹NSPCC, Belfast, United Kingdom, ²Ulster University, Coleraine, United Kingdom

Primary education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Aisling McElearney, Gary Adamson, Christina Murphy, Phyllis Stephenson, Martina Monaghan

Introduction
Child abuse, including the witnessing of domestic violence, has a detrimental impact on children’s wellbeing. Despite a growing focus on prevention through school based education, few programmes adopt a whole-school approach, are multi-component, or have been robustly evaluated.

Keeping Safe is an evidence based, multi component, whole school programme which aims to teach age appropriate messages to children aged 4-11 years to keep them safe from all forms of abuse. Programme resources include 63 lessons taught incrementally to children, and resources to engage parents and to build the capacity of school staff.

Methods
A two-arm cluster Randomised Controlled Trial (ClinicalTrials.gov: NCT02961010), used to evaluate Keeping Safe, employed a waitlist control group with 1:1 allocation. Intervention schools implemented Keeping Safe between September 2016 and June 2018. Waitlist control schools continued to teach the statutory curriculum as usual. Data was collected at 3 time points: baseline, and end of year one and year two of programme implementation. Primary outcome data focused on children’s understanding of key programme concepts and their self-efficacy to keep safe in situations of abuse. The analysis has been conducted at the level of the individual taking into account the clustering effects of schools. This paper reports analysis of data collected between June 2016-2017 after 1 year of programme implementation from 2,807 children across 64 schools.

Results
An Intention to Treat analysis suggests signs of significant differences in children’s understanding across the control and intervention groups after 1 year that were not evident before programme implementation. In particular, this relates to inappropriate touch, self-efficacy, and identifying and telling in situations of contact and non-contact sexual abuse.

Conclusion
These results are encouraging and useful for initial planning around scale up of the programme beyond pilot schools. Final analysis after 2 years of programme implementation will be reported in 2019.
The Change Up Project: A prevention programme based on social norms theory promoting healthy relationships amongst young people

Michaela Rogers

1The University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

Primary education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Michaela Rogers

Aim
This paper presents the findings of a secondary analysis of data collected during a pilot project, Change Up. The analysis set out to evaluate the efficacy of a social norms approach (SNA) employed in a school-based prevention programme (delivered for 13-14 year olds).

Background
The Change Up programme is delivered to 13-14 year old school children and aims to promote healthy relationships as well as raise awareness of the dynamics of domestic violence and abuse (DVA). The programme is underpinned by a SNA which is a well-articulated theory of behaviour and evidence-based methodology for addressing social justice issues from a preventative angle. The SNA paradigm emphasises individual and collective strengths and positives.

Methods
The Change Up project comprised a baseline survey followed by the intervention (workshop and peer-to-peer campaign), ending with a post-intervention survey. It was delivered across 2015 and 2016 in two high schools in a UK city known to have high levels of DVA. In this paper a secondary analysis of both sets of survey data and qualitative data collected at each workshop is reported.

Findings
The Change Up data illustrates that the attitudes amongst the cohort of young people in the sample reflected the norm that DVA is unacceptable. One incongruence was found in the norms held about the acceptability of girls using physical violence against boys (and vice versa) and this was most evident in survey questions about physical violence in retaliation.

Conclusion/Recommendations
A social norms approach to prevention programmes aimed at young people can have beneficial and successful in attitude and behaviour change in terms of relationships and DVA. The analysis found that a continuing need for developing research, policy and practice in relation to young people, healthy relationships and gender equality.
The importance of traumasensitive schools for positive learning experiences

Klara Øverland

1Læringsmiljøsenteret, University Of Stavanger, Stavanger, Norway

Primary education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Klara Øverland

Introduction:
In this paper children and youth’s learning experiences in relation to having experienced trauma will be discussed. The paper’s main focus will be how domestic violence in childhood influence students development, learning, and social competence. May poor emotional regulation become a problem and how does it affect the child’s education? What are the student’s struggling with and are there any obstacles for learning? What challenges do teachers have regarding these students? Are there good enough communication with the help system? How can these children be helped in school?

Method: The paper will be based on literature review.
Results and Conclusions: There will be an emphasis on promising methods in order to help these children in class and in school. The importance of the teacher child relationship will be discussed. In the end a new digital communication tool developed for daycare and schools, called “Jeg Vet”, developed by the government in Norway, to help the children to reflect and express their thoughts and emotions regarding violence, bullying and sexual abuse will be discussed. Social Perception Training (SPT) will also be discussed.
‘Another Brick in the Wall?’ – Scotland, Domestic Abuse and the Role of Education

Nancy Lombard

1Glasgow Caledonian University, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Primary education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Nancy Lombard

Introduction
This paper examines the role of preventative education in primary schools in Scotland in relation to domestic abuse. It will look at how education can be accessed to help children experiencing domestic abuse and more generally to frame preventative education principles.

Methods
Lombard’s research in schools on what young people think about men’s violence against women spans ten years. Her findings will be highlighted and she will demonstrate how this has fed into her more recent work within education establishments on promoting gender equality and how this in turn informs the ‘whole schools approach’ endorsed through the Scottish Government’s Equally Safe Strategy (2017).

Results
Schools, and the broader education system, can often reinforce gender stereotypes through the ‘hidden curriculum’, which, in turn, sustains gender inequality and the dynamics underpinning domestic abuse. Lombard will discuss the gender equality training she has delivered in primary schools and which is now embedded by the Council in their Sexual Health and Relationship Education. This paper will look at examples of good practice within education settings and identify areas where work still needs to be done.

Conclusions
Lombard’s research highlights that whilst children are condoning of some forms of violence, more worryingly inequalities grounded in gender are still prevalent throughout education and wider society, both socially and structurally. Teachers must respond to the issues with tangible actions that redress trends of gendered inequalities, the most pertinent of which is not to separate males and females into two homogenized groups. The effects of doing so is limiting to individuals and reinforces hidden messages that there are characteristics or expectations associated with what it is to be either male or female.
Harmony -- scaling up a primary care systems model partnering bilingual advocates and primary care clinicians to better support South Asian women experiencing domestic violence

Taft Angela\textsuperscript{1}, Mridula Shankar\textsuperscript{1}, Kelsey Hegarty\textsuperscript{2}, Feder Gene\textsuperscript{3}, Rhonda Small\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}La Trobe University, Australia, \textsuperscript{2}University of Melbourne, Australia, \textsuperscript{3}Bristol University, United Kingdom

Social health and emergency services (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Taft Angela, Mridula Shankar, Kelsey Hegarty, Feder Gene, Rhonda Small

Migrant/refugee women in diaspora communities are more vulnerable to domestic violence (DV) and murder, and rates are similar to those in home countries. Australia benefits from its culturally diverse populations, including bilingual clinicians. Healthcare professionals are not often well supported to offer effective responses. Evidence for culturally aware interventions to improve the health, safety and well-being of abused migrant/refugee women is sparse. Primary care clinical software to enhance effective DV documentation is currently poor.

Methods: Randomised feasibility trial of adapted UK IRIS GP system intervention to a culturally sensitive Australian model. 4 primary care practices (n~40 clinicians) in areas with large South Asian communities and 1+ bilingual doctor recruited in NW Melbourne. A bilingual DV advocate and a clinician trainer jointly trained Intervention clinicians, and all administrative staff were trained. Medical software programs were re-designed to capture female patients 16-64, country of birth, DV identification and referral, and all clinicians trained in routine DV documentation. Women referred from all clinics were systematically recorded by the state-wide multicultural DV service. De-identified data from all clinics' software were routinely extracted for primary outcomes of identification and referral from Oct 2015-Feb 2016. Scale-up to a cluster trial of 28 clinics is underway.

Results: The pilot demonstrated the Harmony model's feasibility. Joint training emphasised the specific needs of South Asian victims. Consequently intervention practices referred 13 women to the multi-cultural service and comparison practices referred none. Data of overseas-born patients indicated poor recording and that referral data are complex. Scaling up incorporates trauma informed care and motivational interviewing (Australian WEAVE study).

Conclusions: South Asian women have many barriers to primary care. The Harmony system model has great potential to improve primary care clinic support. Clinic software data for monitoring DV trends in primary care offer great promise but need refinement and improved clinician engagement.
'For kids that have their opinions, they should talk to them about what they think should happen...' using the UNCRC as a lens for analysis to promote the rights of teenagers in domestic violence refuges

Kelly Bracewell

University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

Social health and emergency services (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Kelly Bracewell

Aim:
This paper takes a rights-based approach to examining the needs of young people living in domestic violence (DVA) refuges. It highlights failures in according them their rights, positive examples which can be replicated and suggestions of how rights could be implemented. The rights provisions and principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) will be used as a framework.

Background
Whilst DVA refuges aim to provide support and safety for adult victims of DVA, children and young people are the largest group using refuge services in England. This study provides in-depth insight into how teenagers experience refuges over time.

Methods:
Methods included a series of face-to-face interviews with 20 young people aged 13-18 years in refuges across the course of their stay and individual telephone interviews with 25 refuge staff. The sampling frame encompassed refuges across the North West, East Midlands and West Midlands of England. The paper adopts a post-hoc rights based analysis best described as broadly meeting one of the seven directions provided by Larkins et al (2015): 'making links with specific rights provisions and principles in order to seek political and social change'.

Findings:
Difficulties experienced by teenagers during their refuge stay related to specific features of adolescence, in particular, refuge rules and restrictions conflicted with their needs for social support and increasing independence. Using teenagers' accounts of their experiences, this paper highlights how their rights were implemented or violated and reports on what teenagers wanted and requested in relation to their rights.

Conclusion: Teenagers' views and experiences provide messages as to how provision can be improved to respect, protect and promote their rights in practice. The UNCRC provides a rights-based framework that can be used to inform policy and service development for young people living in refuges.
Caring Constrained by Context: Emergency Clinicians’ Responses to Women Victims of Violence

Amy Marshall

The University Of Adelaide, Adelaide, Australia

Aim
To increase knowledge and understanding of how emergency care clinicians respond to women victims of violence.

Background
Medical help is the second most common form of assistance sought by women after an assault. It is crucial therefore that the clinicians tasked with caring for these women are able to help these women safely and compassionately. Understanding how they perceive their role and the context in which they work is essential in building clinician resilience and improving the therapeutic relationship with this vulnerable patient group.

Methods
In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 22 emergency care clinicians from a range of roles and organisations in metropolitan Adelaide, South Australia. The transcripts were then thematically analysed.

Findings
Two major themes emerged: the clinician’s role and contextual barriers. There is a strong desire by clinicians to help and a recognition that they are in a position to do so, but they can feel helpless or unable to effectively change her situation. The culture of medical acuity prioritization means they often feel unable to provide the pastoral care that they would like to provide, regularly citing environmental barriers such as lack of time, privacy and access to other services. These clinicians say they require greater education and training, particularly to improve confidence in caring for women who have been assaulted, as they felt lacking in these skills.

Conclusion/recommendations
Greater knowledge, skills and confidence in their abilities are necessary to improve emergency clinicians’ perceptions and practice, as well as improving their contextual barriers. This would increase the resilience and capacity of emergency clinicians to care for these women, and ultimately lead to more positive outcomes for women victims of violence.
Bridging the gaps - traditional social work conducted in times of trouble

Lotte Cathrin Andersen
1
1Nova, Oslo, Norway

Social health and emergency services (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Lotte Cathrin Andersen

Aim
The aim of the paper is to conceptualize a working practice identified while conducting fieldwork among social workers at three Norwegian Barnahus, and to discuss which institutional circumstances who seem to enable and constrain this way of working.

Background
It is widely recognized that the 21st century presents social work with significant challenges. The challenges are typically associated with the increased emphasize on New Public Management approaches in the public sector, and what seem to be at stake is social work conducted in its traditional form. Since its very beginning, social work has been understood as a holistic and context sensitive activity, equally concerned with the individual as with the individuals relation to his or hers social environment. It is argued, however, that the ongoing changes in the public sector lead to an emphasis on individual approaches rather than context sensitive ones. In my material I identify a very context sensitive working practice among the social workers in their work with children having been exposed or witness to violence and/or abuse, and in the paper I seek to identity which institutional circumstances who seem to enable and constrain this working practice.

Methods
The paper draws on field notes from shadowing six advisors at three Barnahus during six weeks, and 12 in-depth interviews with other advisors than the ones I followed.

Findings
The practices I observed, which I conceptualize as bridging work, has many similarities with the descriptions of traditional social work practice. This way of working is not taken for granted by the social workers themselves, and there are tendencies threatening bridging work working practices.

Conclusion
Certain institutional circumstances present in the Norwegian Barnahus model seem to function as a ‘barrier’ to NPM-tendencies in the public sector, enabling practices such as bridging work for social workers at Barnahus.
"You're sending into a boxing ring with my hands tied behind my back": Healthcare professionals' experiences with domestic violence and abuse.

Kirsty McGregor¹, Danielle Stephens-Lewis²

¹University of Worcester, Worcester, United Kingdom, ²University of Gloucester, Gloucester, United Kingdom

Social health and emergency services (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Kirsty McGregor, Danielle Stephens-Lewis

There is global consensus that the healthcare sector is particularly well placed for both the screening of Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) and supporting those who have experienced it. This active intervention has been viewed positively by survivors, providing them with the opportunity to discuss their DVA and gain post-abuse support. However, little information exists in terms of the awareness and support available to the healthcare professionals (HCP) offering this intervention. Additionally, little research has considered the impact of such active screening and how it might be further complicated by HCP’s own experience(s) of DVA. This scoping project involved semi-structured interviews with six HCPs who have experience of dealing with DVA in their professional roles. The findings suggest that whilst dealing with DVA is a routine aspect of these roles, HCPs do not always feel prepared or supported in this work. Informed and supportive management, effective face-to-face training and positive relationships with colleagues were seen to better equip HCPs. This presentation concludes that in order for HCPs to adequately address DVA in their professional roles, their training and support needs must be acknowledged. Consideration must also be given to the possibility that they too may have experience(s) of DVA.
The Cycle of Violence within Families

Majone Steketee

1Verwey-jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands

SY-5 The Cycle of Violence within Families (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Majone Steketee

Introduction of symposium: The Cycle of Violence within Families

Increasingly, professionals working with families who experience violence often realize the continuing of the intergenerational transmission of violence because children who grew up in violent families often need help during adulthood due to violence. What went wrong, why is it so difficult to break the circle of intergenerational transmission? The symposium deals with the different theories that have developed over time to explain the intergenerational transmission of partner violence and child abuse. Several competing theories, such as modeling theory, attachment theory, emotional security theory and trauma theory, have aimed to explain how child maltreatment leads to intergenerational transmission of violence. However, not many empirical studies have looked the relative explanatory power of these mediating mechanisms of the impact of child maltreatment on child psychopathology. Therefore, in this symposium we will present different mechanisms explaining the impact of different types of child maltreatment on their behavior and psychopathology in young children within families involved with child protection services. These insights will provide crucial directions at which treatment should focus on to help reduce the negative influence of child maltreatment on child psychopathology. The first presentation will focus on the modelling theory as an explanation for the circle of violence. The second presentation will focus on how the history of CAN and trauma of the parents is related to the trauma of children who have experienced CAN. The third presentation will focus on three mediating mechanisms, the attachment insecurity, emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms, to the impact of different types of child maltreatment on psychopathology (i.e., anxiety, depression, anger) in young children. The fourth presentation will focus on different patterns of violence, and how these differences have an different impact on victims.
Mediating Mechanisms in the Association between Child Maltreatment and Psychopathology: Attachment Insecurity, Emotional Insecurity, Trauma Symptoms

Petra Helmond\(^1\), Majone Steketee\(^2\)
\(^1\)Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands, \(^2\)Verwey-jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands

Authors: Petra Helmond, Majone Steketee

Symposium: The Cycle of Violence within Families

Introduction: Child maltreatment has a negative impact on children’s mental health. Children who experience child maltreatment are more likely to develop psychopathology, such as anxiety, depression and aggression. A key research question is ‘How does child maltreatment impact psychopathology?’ Previous research has demonstrated that attachment insecurity, emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms play a mediating role in the impact of child maltreatment on psychopathology. However, it is currently unknown which of these mechanisms has the best explanatory power in unraveling the association between (different types of) child maltreatment and psychopathology.

Objective: In this study we will simultaneously examine three mediating mechanisms, that is attachment insecurity, emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms, explaining the impact of different types of child.

Method: The present study examines whether attachment insecurity, emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms mediate the association between child maltreatment and psychopathology in a sample of three to twelve years old children (\(N = 499\)) in families involved with child protection services using multiple mediation analyses.

Results: The present study showed that the association between child maltreatment (i.e., emotional and physical child abuse and poly-victimization) and psychopathology is mediated by attachment insecurity, emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms while the association between child neglect and psychopathology is only mediated by attachment insecurity, but not by emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms. In addition, the association between emotional and physical domestic violence and psychopathology is mediated by emotional insecurity and trauma symptoms, but not by attachment insecurity.

Conclusion: The present study underlines that the explanatory power of the mediating mechanisms is depended on the type of child maltreatment, this is relevant for clinical practice to help overcome the negative impact of child maltreatment on the development of psychopathology.
The Intergenerational Impact of Trauma and Family Violence on Parents and their Children

Milou Lünnemann1, Frank Van der Horst1, Peter Prinzie1, Maartje Luijk1, Majone Steketee2
1Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands, 2Verwey-Jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands

SY-5 The Cycle of Violence within Families (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Milou Lünnemann, Frank Van der Horst, Peter Prinzie, Maartje Luijk, Majone Steketee

Symposium: The Cycle of Violence within Families.

Introduction:
Children who grow up in violent homes are at an increased risk of becoming either a victim of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) or a perpetrator of IPV or Child Abuse and Neglect (CAN) later in life and developing long-lasting trauma symptoms, subsequently affecting their offspring’s lives. Understanding the mechanisms of the intergenerational transmission of violence and trauma for men and women is a prerequisite to develop interventions.

Objective: First, this study examines whether the relation between a history of maternal CAN and maternal trauma symptoms is mediated by Intimate Partner Violence. In addition, we investigate whether child CAN mediates the relation between maternal trauma symptoms and PTSD symptoms of children. Third, these mechanisms are compared for mothers and fathers.

Method: A sample of 101 fathers and 360 mothers (426 children, 50% boys, mean age = 7.16 years) was recruited through child protection services in the Netherlands. Mothers and fathers completed questionnaires about IPV, (a history of) CAN and trauma symptoms.

Results: Analyses in MPlus revealed that both mothers and fathers with a history of CAN report more trauma symptoms. However, only for mothers a mediation effect of IPV was found; a history of CAN is associated with more IPV which in turn is related to more trauma symptoms. Furthermore, both maternal and paternal trauma symptoms are related to child PTSD symptoms. This effect is not mediated by parental CAN.

Conclusion: There is an intergenerational transmission of both maternal and paternal trauma to their children in violent families. On the other hand, there is only an intergenerational transmission of violence for women. Therefore, when IPV or CAN is reported, professionals should pay attention to the history of CAN of both parents and trauma symptoms of all family members.
Parental maltreatment as the causes of the causes of youth delinquency

Eline Doelman¹, Majone Steketee², Dirk Enzman, Maartje Luijk¹, Ineke Marshall

¹Erasmus University, Rotterdam, Netherlands, ²Verwey-Jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands

SY-5 The Cycle of Violence within Families (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Eline Doelman, Majone Steketee, Dirk Enzman, Maartje Luijk, Ineke Marshall

Symposium: The Cycle of Violence within Families

Introduction: There is extensive research showing how childhood exposure to violence and maltreatment in the family increases the risk of subsequent victimization and delinquent behaviour and attitudes. The first results of the International Self-Report Delinquency study, an international collaborative study collecting data on juvenile delinquency and victimization, show that parents’ violence and harsh physical treatment of children have an influence on violent and other delinquent behaviour of youth. Within the Situational Action Theory (Wikström), these influences may be considered as the “causes of the causes.”

Objective: We present the preliminary outcomes of the ISRD-3 study on how the relation between children’s experience of physical maltreatment by parents and delinquency can be understood within the Situational Action theory. We speculate that parental reliance on physical discipline (ranging from milder forms such as a slap on the bottom to more extreme forms which may be viewed as child abuse) are correlated with morality and self-control of young people, their crime-propensity. Moreover, because these youngsters may avoid spending time at home, parental use of physical force may also have an effect on exposure to delinquent opportunities. According to the Situational Action Theory, these are causing factors of delinquency.

Method: These assumptions will be tested using SEM in MPlus on a large survey-based sample of over 60,000 12-16 year old students from 26 countries.

Results: It is hypothesized that childhood exposure to parental violence (both direct and indirect) leads to a lower level of morality and self-control, and a higher level of exposure to delinquent opportunities. This will in turn lead to delinquent behavior of youth. Our general contention is that this relationship will be observed cross-nationally, allowing for national variations in the magnitude of this relationship.
Different patterns of violence and the impact on victims

Katinka Lünnemann¹, Esther Horrevorts¹, Mathilde Compagner¹

¹Verwey-jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands

SY-5 The Cycle of Violence within Families (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Katinka Lünnemann, Esther Horrevorts, Mathilde Compagner

Symposium: The Cycle of Violence within Families

Introduction: What does it mean: Children grow up in a violent home. There are a lot of differences in the types and severity of the violence, upbringing of the children, financial situation, addiction, trauma and psychopathology. Therefore, different profiles could be identified when examining families who experiences intimate partner violence (IPV) and child abuse and neglect (CAN). Furthermore, specific interventions are needed for these different profiles to stop the violence, improve empowerment, health and quality of life.

Objective: We explore these different profiles of victims and children with both quantitative and qualitative research. Furthermore, we examine gender differences for these profiles and whether certain interventions are suited best for a specific profile.

Method: Mothers (n=943) and fathers (n=340) were recruited through child protection services in the Netherlands. Mothers and fathers completed questionnaires about themselves and (the relation with) their children. Profiles of victims will be created using cluster analysis, taking into account demographic factors, a history of CAN, the severity of current IPV, trauma symptoms such as anxiety, depression, anger, dissociation, intrusive experiences and impaired self-reference, parenting problems and the received support. In-depth interviews with mothers (n= 50), fathers (n=12) and children (N=20) will be used to specify and deepen these different patterns and consequences of violence and the need for specific interventions.

Results: We expect to find different profiles. For example, ‘intimate terrorism’ which includes very controlling behaviour, anxiety, and severe IPV, CAN and trauma symptoms. Another profile that we expect is situational violence which includes less controlling behaviour, less trauma symptoms, but more parenting problems. We further expect subgroups within these two profiles.

Conclusion: Recognizing different profiles is a prerequisite to understand IPV and CAN and its impact on mothers, fathers and children and is also needed to develop effective interventions.
Housing Innovations for Domestic Abuse Survivors

Nicole Jacobs², Debbie Fox⁵, Peg Hacskaylo¹, Gudrun Helevuo-Burnet¹, Linda Olsen⁶, Louisa Steele², Cris Sullivan⁴

¹Peabody, United Kingdom, ²Standing Together Domestic Violence, United Kingdom, ³District Alliance for Safe Housing, United States, ⁴Michigan State University, United States, ⁵National Network to End Domestic Violence, United States, ⁶WSCADV, United States

SY-6 Housing Innovations for Domestic Abuse Survivors (Stream 10), Meeting room 2, September 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Nicole Jacobs, Debbie Fox, Peg Hacskaylo, Gudrun Helevuo-Burnet, Linda Olsen, Louisa Steele, Cris Sullivan

Access to safe housing is a priority for survivors and factors strongly into their decision making around whether to stay in, or leave, an abusive partner. Conversely, women can be at their most vulnerable following separation, and most domestic homicides occur at the victim’s home -- 75% of the 113 women who were killed by men in 2016 in the UK were killed in their own homes or the home they shared with the perpetrator and over three quarters of the 24 women killed post-separation were killed in the first year after the relationship ended. Statistics are similarly disturbing in the US and other countries.

In a global context, practices in governance and housing related services and legislation vary, especially in relation to domestic abuse. This symposium describes innovative practices from the UK and the USA that focus on establishing and maintaining safe housing for domestic abuse survivors. The presenters have proven track records of implementing innovation in housing approaches, including housing first, 'whole housing,' flexible funding, consolidating partnerships across the housing and domestic abuse sectors, and influencing national policy and legislation. These innovations range from application of direct funding to women to avoid homeless (flexible funding) and a range of "whole housing" approaches which offer a wider range of system improvements for women no matter their housing circumstance; whether it is privately owned, private rented or social housing. This presentation will demonstrate the broader range of initiatives needed to meet the various housing related needs of women experiencing domestic abuse. It will detail up to date information about piloted programmes from the USA and UK and their impact. This symposium includes four interrelated presentations that, together, are presented to spark discussion about providing a broad array of housing options to meet domestic abuse survivors' individual and specific needs.
How to influence those in Power and the ‘Whole Housing’ approach in the UK

Nicole Jacobs, Gudrun Helevuo-Burnet
1Peabody, United Kingdom, 2Standing Together Domestic Violence, United Kingdom

SY-6 Housing Innovations for Domestic Abuse Survivors (Stream 10), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Nicole Jacobs, Gudrun Helevuo-Burnet

Introduction
Around 1.2 million women experience domestic abuse every year. On average 2 women are killed a week in England and Wales.
In March 2018 the Prime Minister announced the Domestic Abuse (DA) Bill and launched a public consultation to seek survivor’s and the sector’s views on this important legislation. The Ministry of Housing, Communities and local Government (MHCLG) also published a Social Housing Green Paper which also provided an opportunity to influence.

Method
In November 2017 the first National Housing and Domestic Abuse Policy and Practice Group was convened, led by the Domestic Abuse Housing Alliance (DAHA). This was the first-time representatives from major Homelessness, Housing and Domestic Abuse organisations formally met to discuss how to work together nationally to tackle domestic abuse and better connect these policy areas.

Results
The group provided a response to both the DA Bill and Social Housing Green Paper. It brought together the extensive knowledge and experience from each of the individual organisations to offer recommendations including implementing:
• A ‘whole housing’ approach to domestic abuse:
To ensure there is a full suite of housing options for survivors of domestic abuse and one which enables agencies and organisations to work together more collaboratively. Effective prioritisation and coordination of this approach will ensure that they look at the long-term security of the survivor, as well as managing short term crisis situations.

This presentation will give an overview of the "whole housing" interventions that are currently being piloted in 3 areas of the UK. They address the kinds of improvements being piloted for a range of survivors of domestic abuse; those who privately own, privately rent, are tenants of social landlords or who are street homeless.
Evidence that Flexible Funding is a Promising Strategy to Prevent Homelessness for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: A Longitudinal Pilot Study

Debbie Fox\textsuperscript{2}, Peg Hacskaylo\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}District Alliance for Safe Housing, United States, \textsuperscript{2}National Network to End Domestic Violence, United States

Authors: Debbie Fox, Peg Hacskaylo

Introduction
Being the victim of IPV is a leading cause of homelessness and housing instability for women, and once someone is homeless their lives often spiral downward quickly. While some survivors require extensive and possibly long-term assistance to achieve safe and stable housing (especially if they are contending with multiple complex issues), others could avoid homelessness if provided with immediate, individualized and flexible assistance. For these survivors, whose housing has been otherwise stable but who face homelessness because of a crisis related to intimate partner violence, a brief intervention that includes flexible funding can restore a family’s equilibrium and prevent the devastating repercussions associated with homelessness.

Method
Telephone interviews were conducted with 55 domestic abuse survivors who contacted the District Alliance for Safe Housing (DASH) in the USA for housing assistance, and who received flexible funding to facilitate either remaining in their homes, or obtaining safe and permanent housing. Interviews were conducted with grant recipients one month after receiving funding, and again at 3- and 6-months.

Results
Six months after receiving flexible funds, 94% of the sample were housed. Flexible funding was used in a variety of ways. The average sized grant that survivors received was $2,000 (range $275 to $8,500). Almost half of grants were for rental assistance. Others were for car repairs, employment-related costs, or a variety of issues that, left unaddressed, could have resulted in homelessness.

Conclusion
Some survivors require the safety and supportive atmosphere of a domestic violence shelter or transitional housing program – but some do not. Offering flexible forms of assistance to survivors who just need help with one roadblock may restore safety and housing stability without targeting additional resources where they are not wanted or needed.
The Promise of the DV Housing First Model in Stabilizing the Housing of Domestic Abuse Survivors

Linda Olsen², Cris Sullivan¹

¹Michigan State University, United States; ²WSCADV, United States

Authors: Linda Olsen, Cris Sullivan

Introduction
The Housing First model has been shown to be a highly effective approach to achieving permanent housing for chronically homeless individuals with serious mental illness and chemical dependency. There are numerous components of the model that lend themselves toward achieving similar goals for homeless domestic violence survivors and their children. This presentation shares the evidence behind the DV Housing First Model, a promising strategy that involves using flexible funding and mobile advocacy to increase the housing stability, safety and well-being of domestic abuse survivors.

Method
In-person interviews are being conducted with homeless and unstably housed domestic abuse survivors seeking services from any one of five agencies across Washington state. Urban and rural programs are included, in order to see model differences across geographic location. Survivors are interviewed at program entry, and then every six months over two years, in order to examine long-term changes related to the DV Housing First model. The final sample will include 400 diverse survivors.

Results
The project is ongoing; at the time of the conference we will share findings across the first six months of this project. We expect results to replicate pilot study findings which indicated that 96% of the families receiving DV Housing First retained their housing at 18 months. Focus group data with survivors revealed additional positive outcomes for families, including increased safety, improved health and well-being, and restored dignity.

Conclusion
Given the many similarities between the generic Housing First approach and the tenets underlying advocacy with domestic violence survivors, adapting the Housing First model to meet the needs of domestic abuse survivors could go a long way toward ending homelessness. Critical model components include flexible funding, survivor-driven advocacy, community engagement, and trauma-informed practice.
Developing Housing First for women affected by VAWG and multiple disadvantage in England

Louisa Steele*1
2Standing Together Domestic Violence, United Kingdom

SY-6 Housing Innovations for Domestic Abuse Survivors (Stream 10), Meeting room 2, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Author: Louisa Steele

Introduction
Housing First is service design for chronically homeless people which literally put the housing first and then allows for intensive support to help the person and to help maintain her tenancy. Although the Housing First model is still a relatively new addition to England’s response to homelessness, several providers are now delivering services specifically for women. Learning from these services has shown that the management of violence and abuse, particularly domestic abuse, is a key operational consideration for Housing First services aiming to end long term homelessness for women.

Method
The Housing First and Homelessness Coordinator has been working nationally to build and expand the partnerships, knowledge and skills necessary to support the development of the Housing First model for women with long term homelessness, multiple and complex needs and experiences of violence and abuse.

Results
• Upskilling specialist women’s sector providers
Housing First has traditionally sat within the housing and homelessness sector, the coordinator has therefore worked with a local women’s specialist organisation to build their knowledge around the model and support the delivery of the approach.
• Housing
Three national and one local housing providers have committed their support to provide units from their stock to house a minimum of 10 women a year. This is innovative practice in terms of Housing First in the UK.
• Best practice sharing
In partnership with Homeless Link we have developed and facilitated the first two women specific Housing First community of practice events. Both were attended by Housing First practitioners from across the country and best practice tips have been developed as a result.

Conclusion
There is great potential for women’s sector providers to use the Housing First approach to support a group of women that they previously would not have been able to.
Child Custody in Case of Domestic Violence: Women's Experiences and the Logic of Services in Italy

Mariachiara Feresin

1University of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Authors: Mariachiara Feresin

Women’s experiences with child custody and contact in the context of domestic violence: research findings from Canada & Europe

Child custody in case of post-separation violence represents a complex situation: the focus is, on one hand, on children and women’s protection from the violence, on the other hand on parental rights. In Italy the law n.54 reforms child custody enhancing the “Co-parenting principle” and the “Joint custody”. Studies in other countries show that social services and courts often underestimate partner’s violence, with serious consequences for children and women safety. There are no Italian studies on this complex issue. Aim of this study was to examine, starting from women’s narrations, how the professionals involved in child custody (i.e. lawyers, psychologists and social workers) manage these situations in case of domestic violence, and on which basis they take relevant decisions. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with lawyers (N=5), psychological consultants (N=15), social workers (N=15) and abused women who had separated from their children’s fathers (N=15). Legal documents (psychological technical appraisals/expertises and child custody decrees) were also analysed. A “Content analysis” was carried out on both interviews’ transcripts and documents. Results shown that domestic violence is concealed in child custody cases. Professionals often failed to face domestic violence, putting children and women at risk. This failure was due to different reasons: for some professionals was rooted in a lack of knowledge and training in domestic violence; for other, in an adherence to the systemic-family theory or/and the psychoanalytical approach to the “good-enough-father”. Istanbul Convention was unknown. Domestic violence was neither assessed nor taken into consideration in child custody cases. So, specific training in domestic violence are needed. Policies and procedures should reflect the complexity of domestic violence cases, hold the perpetrators responsible for the violence, and support the victims.
The treatment of domestic violence in experts' assessments in the Province of Quebec (Canada)

Simon Lapierre¹, Alexandra Vincent¹
¹University Of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

Authors: Simon Lapierre, Alexandra Vincent

Women’s experiences with child custody and contact in the context of domestic violence: research findings from Canada & Europe

This paper will present findings from a Canadian study that investigated women’s perspectives on the treatment of domestic violence situations in experts’ assessments. Indeed, research evidence shows that a large proportion of child custody litigation cases involve a history of domestic violence, which often persists following separation (Johnston, 1992). In these situations, an assessment of the family situation by an independent expert is often ordered to assess parents’ parenting abilities and to inform the judge in his decision. In a context where co-parenting and shared custody are presented by a large number of socio-legal actors as the ideal model of custody arrangement, judges and experts tend to base their decisions on the principle of equality between parents (Godbout, 2014) and of the maintenance of perpetrator/child relationship (Jeffries, 2016). Thus, for the majority of experts, domestic violence would not be a factor influencing the custody and access arrangements recommendations (Silberg et al., 2013). Indeed, it is common for experts to dissociate fathers’ parental behaviors from their violent and controlling behaviors, and they would not consider the impact of violence on the parenting abilities of mothers who are victims (Coy et al., 2012; Jeffries, 2016). This would undermine the safety and well-being of women and children.

This qualitative study is based on semi-directed interviews conducted with 12 women victims of domestic violence and on a documentary analysis of 15 reports of experts’ assessments. Data analysis draws upon a Feminist critical discourse analysis theoretical framework. Overall, the results of this study highlight the gaps in the expertise and impacts of this practice. More specifically, this presentation explores how experts mobilize the notion of parental capacity when confronted with domestic violence situations.
Parental Alienation or Child Protection? Experiences From Women Who Have Experienced Domestic Violence

Simon Lapierre, Michèle Frenette, Patrick Ladouceur

University Of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

SY-7 Child custody, contact and DV (Stream 1), Meeting room 4, september 2, 2019, 17.00 - 18.30

Authors: Simon Lapierre, Michèle Frenette, Patrick Ladouceur

Women’s experiences with child custody and contact in the context of domestic violence: research findings from Canada and Europe

This paper presents finding from a Canadian study that investigated the issue of parental alienation in the context of domestic violence. Using a feminist critical discourse analysis framework, this qualitative study gathered data from multiple sources (policy documents, case law, key informants, abused women, professional reports) in order to better understand how abused women are perceived as ‘engaging in parenting alienation’. It draws upon findings from a previous study that demonstrated that women in domestic violence shelters are frequently seen as ‘engaging in parental alienation’ (Lapierre & Côté, 2016). More specifically, this paper focuses on the experiences of abused women who have been seen as ‘engaging in parental alienation’ by either their former partners, family court professionals or child protection workers. The findings provide an insight into perspectives on professional practices in this particular context, and show the negative impacts of such practices on mother-child relationships and on both women’s and children’s safety and well-being. The data from this study also highlights women’s strategies to negotiate these practices, and to ensure their own safety, as well as their children’s safety and well-being is forefront in various child custody proceedings. In sum, we will argue that a better understanding of domestic violence by professionals is necessary to ensure women's and children’s safety in custody proceedings.
Women’s experiences with child custody and contact in the context of domestic violence...

Research has shown that women who experience domestic violence face many difficulties when going through child custody and contact proceedings. Whether it be in Family Court, custody proceedings, expert evaluation reports or mediation, women are facing challenges that require urgent attention (Harrison, 2006). Such challenges include, but are not limited to; not being believed about the experience of violence, the impacts of violence treated as irrelevant, being labelled as “bad” mothers or face a gender bias by some professionals. Furthermore, research conducted in Canada has shown that women who are attempting to protect themselves and their children from their violent ex-partners by trying to limit contact, often face criticism from organization and can even lose custody of their children (Lapierre et Côté, 2016).

This problem is not unique to a specific jurisdiction and is a reality for many mothers in countries in North America and Europe (Radford & Hester, 2006). Therefore, the purpose of this symposium is to report findings from different studies that highlight the challenges and difficulties women face with regards to child custody and contact in the context of domestic violence. More specifically, this symposium will include 4 presentations that will address the following themes: parental alienation & domestic violence proceedings (Ontario & Québec, Canada); family court proceedings & professionals involved in custody cases (Italy); custody or expert evaluations (Québec) & mediation (Spain/Catologne).

Overall, we will argue that current practices in the legal system have negative impacts on the safety and well-being of women who try to protect their children from their former partners’ violence. Furthermore, we will address solutions that can ensure the safety and well-being of women and children living with domestic violence in child custody and contact proceedings.
Child custody and male violence in Spain: which obstacles for women and children?

Glòria Casas Vila

University of Lausanne, Lausanne, Geneva

Author: Glòria Casas Vila

Women’s experiences with child custody and contact in the context of domestic violence: research findings from Canada & Europe

The aim of this qualitative study is to explore women’s experiences with child custody in Spain, a country with an avant-garde feminist-inspired law (Organic Law 1/2004 on integrated protection measures against gender violence; henceforth LO 1/2004). Although LO 1/2004 prohibits violent men to exercise fathers’ rights with their children, we observed that 95% of abusers conserve nevertheless these rights despite a conviction for such violence. From 2005 to 2015, 44 minors were murdered by their fathers. Only since 2015, the Supreme Court recognized that convictions for homicide or attempted homicide against the mother should lead to an automatic loss of the father’s parental authority. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with abused women who had separated from their children’s fathers (N=20). A content analysis was carried out on the anonymized interviews transcripts. Violence is the cause of the break-up in 17 out of 20 cases. All interviewed women had child custody disputes: 3 women experienced imposed shared custody for a period of time and 2 high-level professional women had lost complete custody, accused of placing their job above parenting. Conflict exists as soon as men, even those who did not care children during the union, claim sole or shared custody (“custody blackmail”), which all women oppose. As all women are afraid of joint custody, they systematically cede over economic issues (pensions, housing). 15 of the victims share the dominant discourse of "he is their father" which I interpret as a “political schizophrenia” typical of an oppressed group. Joint custody or visitation rights are clear obstacles for women and children to remake their lives away from the aggressors. Violent fathers must have their custody rights limited until they have a non-violent behaviour.
Tuesday

September 3
Young women’s accounts of domestic abuse in childhood: attending to multiple subjectivities using an intersectional narrative analysis

Tanya Beetham

University Of Stirling, Stirling, Scotland

Dynamics of domestic violence (Stream 6), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Tanya Beetham

Introduction
This research is part of a doctoral study. It explores how young women narrate their experiences of domestic abuse in childhood when they did not have access to specialist domestic abuse services. Women’s and children’s subjectivities and knowledge(s) have historically been devalued. In the context of violence and abuse, the stories women and children tell are likely to be deemed untrustworthy or ‘false’, especially if told in non-linear ways or if their storyline changes over time or in different contexts. Much of the existing research about childhood experiences of domestic abuse produces knowledge that is based on the accounts of survivors who have accessed a service and received support. Consequently, existing social and academic discourse about childhood experiences of domestic abuse paints a single-story picture. This research aims to extend this picture by exploring the accounts of young women who did not have access to specialist services.

Methods
Ten women in England and aged 21-35 were interviewed about their experiences of domestic abuse in childhood when they not had access to specialist domestic abuse services. An intersectional narrative analysis was used to explore how time, space and place shape how young women tell their stories.

Results
Findings highlight the value of an intersectional narrative analysis in attending to the multiple subjectivities of young women’s accounts of domestic abuse. The women in this study did not tell one story; rather, they told several. Concepts of temporality, spatiality and location (emotional, geographical, relational) shaped the stories young women told about the trajectories of their childhoods and young adulthoods.

Conclusions
This research challenges the notion that stories should be told in linear ways that are consistent and do not change. Attending to temporality, spatiality and location, enables a way of valuing multiple subjectivities as meaningful sites of knowledge.
"You don't notice it, it's like boiling water. You think you're fine and everything seems normal, but it is slowly damaging you": The dynamics of psychological violence among survivors of domestic violence and abuse

Jennifer Daw\textsuperscript{2}, Gemma Halliwell\textsuperscript{1}, Susie Hay\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}University of Bristol, United Kingdom, \textsuperscript{2}SafeLives, United Kingdom

Dynamics of domestic violence (Stream 6), Auditorium, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Gemma Halliwell, Jennifer Daw, Susie Hay

Aim
To explore the dynamics of psychological violence among survivors of domestic violence relationships.

Introduction
Psychological violence has been found to occur in most relationships that are physically violent. However, some studies recognise that psychological violence may occur in relationships without physical violence. Investigators have noted that subtle psychological violence may be more effective in controlling the victim than physical violence and an escalation to physical violence only occurs when a woman actively resists psychological violence.

Methods
This mixed-methods research sought to establish how psychological violence is presented in intimate relationships by exploring survivors' experiences. 405 survey responses, 6 interviews and 4 focus groups with survivors about their experiences allowed quantitative and qualitative analysis of the pattern and tactics of psychological violence.

Findings
The findings demonstrated that psychological violence is an extremely common form of abuse and can occur in isolation of physical violence. Data pointed to initial periods of grooming with returns to periods of romance and affection used as acts of psychological manipulation to achieve entrapment. Acts of overt psychological violence, physical intimidation and/or physical violence were often reported as one-off incidents or used at a crisis point when abusers needed to regain control. Findings indicate abusers use a range of covert psychological tactics making use of accepted gendered responsibilities and cultural expectations often using children as 'tools of abuse'. They target vulnerabilities of victims to instil fear or use their social standing or status to present the survivor as untrustworthy and unreliable. The use of technology was highlighted as an increasing technique to threaten and control victims.

Conclusion/Recommendations
There is a need for wide-ranging professional and public awareness campaigns to highlight the insidious tactics of abusers and a drive for societal change to transform normalised attitudes to this form of violence.
'Identity Theft': Living With Domestic Abuse

Jo Neale

University of Bedfordshire, United Kingdom

Dynamics of domestic violence (Stream 6), Auditorium, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Jo Neale

In this paper I will explore the process of 'identity theft' that is a feature of intimate partner abuse. Data are taken from semi-structured narrative-style interviews with fourteen women who have experienced domestic abuse from a male partner.

I will draw on Erving Goffman's (1968) work on 'total institutions', and Hannah Hale's (2008) study of masculinity in the military. Goffman uses the term 'mortification' in describing the attacks on identity and self that occur in 'total institutions' such as psychiatric hospitals, prisons, and concentration camps. These attacks take the form of: loss of contact with the outside world, ritual degradation, the removal of possessions, and lack of control. New recruits to the military describe similar tactics being used during their initial training period (Hale, 2008). As Hale notes: "... they are suddenly immersed in a world that is totally unfamiliar to them and in which they have lost all cultural elements that had until now maintained the construction of their civilian identities."

Whilst the 'rupture', or break in their ordinary experience, that Hale describes was not experienced suddenly but over time by the women who participated in my study, their abusers achieved this rupture by adopting many of the same tactics that Hale and Goffman describe. Drawing on participants' own words, I will discuss some of the tactics adopted by their abusive partners: isolation from support networks, surveillance, deprivation of privacy, dispossession and endrudgement.
‘I was there as a presence- I wasn’t there in my mind’: Coercive control and emotional abuse within relationship and post-separation: A victim-survivors story

Debbie Thackray

Manchester Metropolitan University, United Kingdom

Authors: Deborah Thackray

This paper taken from my doctoral research will explore the psychological journey that a victim-survivor ‘Becky’ experiences through an emotionally abusive and coercively controlling relationship, how the abuse continues post-relationship and the effects of this for her, from her own account.

Method
The research is grounded in a feminist and narrative analytical approach and offers my reading and (re)presentation of a victim-survivor’s unsolicited, personal diary that she penned at the time of the abuse occurring and over a period of time post-separation from the abuser. My analytical perspective employs Willig’s (2013) feminist interpretation of Foucauldian discourse analysis, particularly focusing on Becky’s ‘voice’ through her own narrative.

Results
How Becky is positioned in the abusive relationship through applying the notion of hegemonic masculinity of the abuser and how she becomes entrapped in the relationship through the development of a traumatic bond is explored. The process of psychologically leaving the abusive relationship is deliberated through the emotion work that is required to reach a reconceptualisation of the abuse/abuser from a UK perspective. The paper presents the new concept of ‘emotional abandonment’ by the abuser when in the abusive relationship and how this needs to be considered as one of the mechanisms by which a woman can remain entrapped in the relationship and act as a tactic to prevent a woman from psychologically leaving. The psychological effects of abuse post-separation for Becky, centering on constructions of her emotionality and concerns around the absent-presence of an abusive ex-partner in terms of child contact, are considered.

Conclusion
This paper will conclude that there is a need to continue the work around post-separation abuse when child contact is an issue where emotional abuse and coercive control are still features of the abusers behaviour but can be manifest in different ways as compared to in the relationship.
Is the ritual of female genital mutilation an event that will generate a traumatic stress reaction for cut children? Cases from the Gambia, Eritrea and Somalia.

Inger-lise Lien

1Norwegian Center on Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Norway

Author: Inger-Lise Lien

Background: More than 200 million women and children in the world has gone through the procedure of female genital mutilation. It happens in general when they are small children – from 7 days up to 10 years.

In the presentation, the ritual of FGM/C with the different stages will be deconstructed and compared Gambia, Somalia and Eritrea. The potentiality of the three rituals for triggering a traumatic event will be assessed and compared.

Method: The description of the event is based on qualitative interviews of 18 circumcisers in the Gambia, as well as interviews with 25 Gambian women living in Norway, 20 Somali women and 15 Eritrean women. In retrospect they describe their childhood experience. and discuss they way it has effected their life today and their families.

A generalized description of the ritual allows us to create a typification based on informant’s descriptions. Through deconstruction and analysis of the event according to the diagnostic A criteria in the DSM 4 and 5, and according to anthropological literature on rituals, the potentiality of the ritual as an abusive traumatic event will be visible. The typification will be based on the organization of the event in the three countries. Is there something in the way that the event is structured, processed and organized that will prevent traumatization, or is the event laid out in a way that truly makes it into a violent traumatic incident and child abuse for all of those who have experienced it?
Repair and redress after female genital mutilation - a qualitative study in Sweden

Malin Jordal

1Center For Gender Research, Uppsala, Sverige

Female genital mutilation (Stream 8), Odin, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Malin Jordal

Aim
The aim is to explore the meaning of wanting and undergoing clitoral reconstruction (CR) after female genital mutilation (FGM) among migrant women in Sweden.

Background
FGM has medical consequences and is recognised as a gendered form of violence. Women with FGM may suffer physically, sexually and mentally. Advances in biotechnology has led to the possibility to reconstruct the damaged clitoris, and CR has been offered in Sweden since 2015. While the aim of CR is to restore the anatomy and function of the clitoris, little is known about what motivates women to undergo such surgery and how they evaluate the effects.

Methods
The study has a qualitative design and is based on individual interviews with women seeking and undergoing CR. The women were recruited at Karolinska University Hospital, the only hospital in Scandinavia offering CR. The study is ongoing and so far, twenty-one women have been interviewed pre-operatively. Fifteen of these have been interviewed post-operatively.

Findings
The women recounted mental, physical and sexual suffering due to FGM. They seek out CR with the aim to restore their genitals on a symbolic, aesthetical, sexual and physical level. Having undergone CR the women are thankful for having been recognised as victims by the Swedish state. Several women said that CR surgery had improved their self-confidence and feeling of equality with non-cut women. A majority of those who had been sexually active recount sexual improvements. Also aesthetical improvements were accounted for. While no one regrets surgery and feel it has improved some aspects of their lives, not all pre-operative expectations were met by all women.

Conclusion/Recommendations
More research is needed, but positive outcomes for many of the operated women suggest that CR have the potential for reducing FGM related suffering, particularly on a mental, emotional and sexual level.
Female genital mutilation in the EU: estimating girls at risk

Jurgita Peciuriene¹
¹European Institute for Gender Equality (EU Institution), , Lithuania

Introduction:
EIGE’s presentation will focus on its work aimed at providing more accurate qualitative and quantitative information on female genital mutilation (FGM) and its risks among girls. Female genital mutilation is a severe form of gender-based violence, leaving deep physical and psychological scars on the lives of victims around the world. Recently, EU Member States have experienced increasing numbers of applicants seeking asylum from FGM-practicing countries, with high numbers having already undergone FGM and others at significant risk for the future. Since 2012, EIGE has mapped the situation of female genital mutilation in the EU, identified good practices to tackle it and developed a methodology to estimate the number of women and girls at risk.

Methods
The intimate nature of the procedure, changing trends in migration flow and lack of easily accessible data on the practice make estimating risk of FGM challenging. The innovative approach adopted by EIGE assesses trends and facilitate comparable and robust risk estimations across the EU through qualitative and quantitative methods with a gender-sensitive perspective. Additionally, EIGE’s work encourages joint efforts that engage communities, policy makers and civil society in understanding the scope of the problem and ensuring effective prevention strategies and awareness raising campaigns.

Results
EIGE has fine-tuned its risk estimation methodology. This methodology is responsive to cultural sensitivities, acculturation rate and trends of migration and has been applied by EIGE in 6 Member States. Another 3 Member States have used the methodology independently.

Conclusion
As ending the practice of FGM is a priority of the EU, regular risk estimations on FGM is critical for evidence-based and targeting actions to ultimately end the practice in both countries of origin.
Female genital cutting and global nomadism – perceptions and practices among Somali and Sudanese migrants in Norway

Ragnhild Elise B. Johansen

1Norwegian Center on Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Norway

Author: Ragnhild Elise B. Johansen

Aim: To explore the role of transnational relations in discourses of female genital cutting FGC among Somali and Sudanese migrants in Norway.

Background: Discourses on FGC and interventions generally focus on discrepancies between global and local perspectives, where the global constitutes western hegemonic discourses from the global north that condemn local cultural practices, and the local are local communities in the global south, such as villages in Somalia and Sudan. This study twists this image, so that the global frame transnational Somali and Sudanese networks, and the local is represented by Somali and Sudanese Norwegian towns and villages, to explore how transnational networks affected discourses and practices related to FGC locally.

Methods: Data was collected through individual and repeat in-depth interviews, focus group discussion and participant observations. It includes data from 126 Somali and Sudanese migrants in Norway. About half of the data were collected by research assistants with the same ethnic origin as the interviewee.

Findings: Transnational networks were found to play a major role in discourses and practices of FGC in diaspora. Structures of power based on gender and generation alter in ways that affect processes of decision-making regarding FGC, increasing the power of religious leaders and decreasing that of elders. FGC was increasingly defined as a private issue and as such evading discourses leading to a new sense of silencing, partly due to the sense of a practice in transition and for fear of insulting friends and relatives. A strong social expectation of ethnic and clan endogamy encourage transnational marriage patterns, which could curb processes of change in FGC.

Conclusions/recommendations: Processes of change in diaspora are challenged by a new sense of the issue as taboo and by transnational relations. Working on FGC in diaspora thus must take into considerations that relatives and friends in other countries can be as important in FGC decision-making as the local diaspora community.
Exposure to physical partner violence and associations with perceived need and primary health care utilization: pooled analyses from a population based study on women in Sweden

Gunnel Hensing¹, Gunilla Krantz¹, Jesper Löve², Solveig Lövestad¹, Marjan Vaez²

¹University of Gothenburg, Sweden, ²Karolinska Institute, Sweden

Health impacts II (Stream 7), Hall C, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Solveig Lövestad, Marjan Vaez, Gunnel Hensing, Gunilla Krantz, Jesper Löve

Aim To assess the association between exposure to physical Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) past 5 years, perceived need for mental health care and primary health care utilization, among women from a population-based sample in Sweden.

Background: Women experiencing IPV are at risk of various mental health concerns and use more health care facilities, including primary health care. Perceived need is an important step before seeking mental health care. There is a lack of population-based studies in Sweden that have investigated perceived need of mental health care and health care utilization among women exposed to IPV.

Methods: Face-to-face interviews with a population-based sample of women (N=616) between 1995 and 2015. Physical IPV past 5 years was assessed with the Conflict Tactics Scale and WHO’s Violence against women instrument. Questions assessed self-reported a) perceived need for mental health care and b) primary health care utilization due to mental health problems. Associations between physical IPV and mental health care related variables were estimated by logistic regression with crude and adjusted odds ratio (OR) with 95% confidence Interval.

Results: Of the women who had experienced physical IPV past 5 years, 54.9% perceived a need for mental health care and had sought primary health care, while 45.1% of the exposed women had perceived a need for mental health care but refrained from seeking care. After adjusting for covariates, exposure to physical IPV past 5 years remained associated with perceived need for mental health care (OR 3.54; CI 1.77-7.11). Associations between exposure to physical IPV and primary health care utilization did not remain statistically significant.

Conclusions: Many women perceive a need for mental health care but refrain from seeking care. It is important that primary health care professionals are aware of IPV, its consequences on mental health and feel confident in asking about it.
The longitudinal relationship of domestic violence and mental health: Impacts of optimism and recovery

Reinie Cordier1, Yu-Wei Chen2, Natasha Mahoney3, Donna Chung3

1University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, 2The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, 3Curtin University, Perth, Australia

Health impacts II (Stream 7), Hall C, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Reinie Cordier, Yu-Wei Chen, Natasha Mahoney, Donna Chung

Aim
To investigate the relationship between domestic violence (DV) and mental health (MH) outcomes and the relationship between optimism and MH outcomes for women who have experienced DV longitudinally over 12 years.

Background
Women who experience violence are at risk of poor MH outcomes. However, there is little understanding how this impact can change over time or potential protective factors, such as optimism, can influence MH recovery.

Methods
Data were extracted from the 1973-1978 cohort of the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women’s Health, a self-report survey completed every 3 years. Data from Waves 4 to 7 are included. DV, MH outcomes and optimism were measured at every time-point. Women were group according to: No DV, DV at Wave 4 only, DV across all 4 Waves. Multilevel modelling was used to examine the relationship between DV experiences, MH outcomes and optimism across 12 years.

Results
Women who experience DV reported poor MH outcomes compared to women with no experience of DV. The women with poorest MH outcomes were those who experienced DV across all 4 waves of data collection. Over time, women who experienced DV at one time point (Wave 4) demonstrated a significantly higher increase in MH outcomes across the remaining three waves, compared to the MH outcomes of women with no DV experience. Women who experienced DV across all 4 waves demonstrated a small rate of change, suggesting their MH outcomes remained poor yet stable across all waves. Optimism acted as a buffer, demonstrating a positive relationship with MH.

Conclusions
Results demonstrate the lasting impact of DV on women’s MH and support the link between separation from a violent partner and improved mental outcomes over time. Identifying factors that can support recovery over time, such as optimism, may help to further promote MH recovery for women who experience DV.
The long shadow of physical and mental health outcomes for women who have experienced domestic violence

Natasha Mahoney¹, Reinie Cordier², Yu-Wei Chen³, Donna Chung¹, Robyn Martin¹, Kate Dorozenko¹, Suzanne Franzway⁴, Nicole Moulding⁴, Sarah Wendt⁵, Carole Zufferey⁴

¹Curtin University, Perth, Australia, ²University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway, ³The University of Sydney, Sydney, Australia, ⁴University of South Australia, Adelaide, Australia, ⁵Flinders University, Adelaide, Australia

Health impacts II (Stream 7), Hall C, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Natasha Mahoney, Reinie Cordier, Yu-Wei Chen, Donna Chung, Robyn Martin, Kate Dorozenko, Suzanne Franzway, Nicole Moulding, Sarah Wendt, Carole Zufferey

Aim
This study aimed to identify the likelihood of women to experience poor mental health outcomes following a violent relationship, as well as the relationship between mental health and citizenship domains such as employment, income, housing and social participation.

Background
The mental health effects of domestic violence on women have largely been identified as depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress. Women’s experiences of poor mental health may be ameliorated by factors such as type, duration and frequency of violence. The impact on women’s lives can be complex and compounded by housing, income, employment, social support and participation.

Methods
An online, Australia-wide survey was conducted, producing a community sample of women who had experienced a violent relationship. Sample participants were women over eighteen years of age, self-identifying as having a history of DV and no longer residing with a violent partner. Women were asked about their IPV history, mental health outcomes, employment, income, housing and social participation. To investigate variables that may predict poor mental health outcomes, data were analysed using univariate analyses and significant variables were selected for the logistic regression.

Findings
Over half of 658 women reported a mental health diagnosis at some point in their lifetime, of which 87% reported received their diagnosis during or after the violent relationship. Women receiving a mental health diagnosis were more likely to experience negative impacts on their employment, income and psychological wellbeing. Women reporting a mental health diagnosis were more likely to access social support groups after the violent relationship.

Conclusion
This cross-sectional research points to the range of factors that can impact and be impacted on by women’s experience of IPV and the resulting mental health outcomes.
Alcohol use in victims of childhood family violence and sexual abuse: Risk of revictimization and problematic drinking behavior in young adulthood.

Helene Aakvaag1, Ida Frugård Strøm1, Marianne Skogbrott Birkeland1, Siri Thoresen1
1Nkvts, Oslo, Norway

Health impacts II (Stream 7), Hall C, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Helene Aakvaag, Ida Frugård Strøm, Marianne Skogbrott Birkeland, Siri Thoresen

Introduction
Violence exposure is related to the use of alcohol, but probably in a complex manner. In the current study, we investigated if intoxication frequency is related to revictimization in survivors of childhood family violence and sexual abuse. We also studied whether childhood family violence and sexual abuse increases the risk of problematic drinking behavior in young adulthood.

Methods
A sample of 506 young adults exposed to family violence and sexual abuse in childhood and 504 non-exposed young adults (age 16-33 at first contact) were interviewed by telephone. Respondents reported on childhood violence experiences and alcohol use (wave one), violence victimization in young adulthood (wave two, 12-18 months later), and problematic drinking (wave three, 24-31 months later, n=681). Response rate among those reached by phone was 82.6 % at wave two and 63.0% at wave three.

Results
In the current sample, many survivors of childhood family violence and sexual abuse experienced new violence during one year follow-up (33% were revictimized between waves one and two), and intoxication during violent events was quite common (62.8% reported that they were intoxicated during last year sexual assault). Among those victimized in childhood, intoxication frequency at wave one was associated with revictimization at wave two (p-value<0.001). Further, survivors of childhood family violence and sexual abuse reported significantly more problematic drinking behavior than young adults without such experiences (OR=1.95, 95% CI:1.37-2.77). Revictimization was significantly associated with problematic drinking behavior (OR=2.08, 95% CI: 1.17-3.70).

Conclusion
Survivors of childhood family violence and sexual abuse who are frequently intoxicated may be particularly at risk for revictimization. Survivors are also vulnerable to problematic drinking behavior, in particular those who are revictimized.
Emotion regulation effectiveness: the mediation of response focused emotional strategies in domestic violence

Alicia Puente\textsuperscript{1}, Silvia Ubillos\textsuperscript{2}, Dario Páez\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Basque Country University, Donostia, Spain, \textsuperscript{2}Burgos University, Burgos, Spain

Authors: Alicia Puente, Silvia Ubillos, Dario Páez

Aim: The aim of this study was to analyze the emotional regulation processes in intimate partner violence.

Background: While the study of emotional regulation processes describes how emotions intervene in the decision-making process among women, the change stage model shows how women manage to escape from a violent situation. According to the flexibility theories, women deliberately used emotional regulation strategies that vary in their degree of adaptability when facing different situations. This study postulated that coping and affect regulation strategies mediate the relationship between affects and the stages of change, proposed by Prochaska and DiClemente (1993) model.

Methods: The sample was comprised of 201 victims of domestic violence who have received assistance through the Victim Services of Castilla y Leon (\(n = 103, 51.2\%\)) and the Basque Country (\(n = 98 48.8\%\)). The standardized test was applied by using face to face interviewers.

Results: The main contrasts showed that there are differences in the use of different coping strategies depending on the stage of change and that regulatory efforts are greater in the early continuum stages to the action. Correlation and mediations analyses indicate that emotional control is activated in order to regulate both positive and negative emotional states related to the stage of change. While in the early stages (E1 and E2) negative affectivity predominated, in the later stages will be more present the positive affectivity (E3 and E4).

Conclusion: Enhancing positive emotions in E3 and E4 stages will promote the use coping strategies and will reduce the negative affect levels. Negative emotions will immobilize the victim classified in E1, but in contrast, negative emotions will facilitate the effective coping, in order to reduce the emotional impact of violence based on their hedonic goals.
Do We Need Obligations on UK Universities to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence?

Janet Keliher¹, Rachel Fenton²
¹University Of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom, ²University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Higher education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Rachel Fenton, Janet Keliher

Do We Need Legal Obligations on UK Universities to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence?

Dr Rachel Fenton and Dr Janet Keliher, University of Exeter

Introduction

In October 2018 the House of Commons Women and Equalities Committee published its report on the sexual harassment of women and girls in public places. Its findings on women’s safety at university led it to conclude that ‘...sexual harassment and other violence against women is blighting women’s experiences of university’ and that prevention work is piecemeal with Government, regulators and individual institutions’...passing the buck on who is responsible for women’s safety at university.’ The Committee recommends that the Government should ‘... put in place legal obligations that mirror provisions in the US to link state funding with a requirement to prohibit sex discrimination and sexual harassment, and to collect and publish data on the effectiveness of institutional policies.’ Setting gender based violence (GBV) in its wider social context and recognising the prevalence and harm of GBV at UK universities this paper takes up the call of the Women and Equalities Committee to introduce legal obligations on UK universities to prevent and respond to GBV.

Method

Using doctrinal methodology we consider the current ad hoc legal remedies available to victims of GBV and consider the adequacy of the current legal arrangements.

Results and conclusions

Current legal arrangements are unsatisfactory and inadequate. We develop and suggest a policy facing framework for the imposition and enforcement of legal obligations on UK universities, through accountability to Government situated within the new regulatory framework introduced by the Higher Education and Research Act 2017.
Bystander Interventions to prevent Sexual harassment and Violence on University campus

Kelly Bracewell1, Khatidja Chantler2

1University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

Higher education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Khatidja Chantler, Kelly Bracewell

Aims:

To investigate the relevance and utility of a bystander intervention for different student populations at one university in North West England.

Background Universities UK recommend the adoption of a bystander intervention based on the Intervention Initiative (Fenton et al, 2014) to prevent sexual violence on university campus. Such interventions are used widely elsewhere, particularly in the U.S. However, many U.S. based interventions are brief compared to the UK recommended intervention.

Methods:

The sample comprised three schools within the university (Social Work, Medicine and Sports Coaching) that reflect diverse student populations and areas of professional practice. A process evaluation method was used: including a pre and post intervention questionnaire, social norms survey, evaluation feedback form, interviews and focus groups with students and focus groups with facilitators delivering the intervention. Initial findings and reflections were used to modify the intervention for subsequent groups.

Findings:

Student questionnaires to date reveal improvements in three key areas relating to domestic and sexual violence (DSV): increased knowledge, confidence and skills. Key themes include i) the need for more diverse materials reflecting different student populations e.g. LGBTQI, ethnicity, disability, mature students; ii) more focus on DSV in social work practice; iii) sexism against men.

Conclusion:

Students self-report an increase in their understanding and knowledge of DSV. Intervention materials need to be more diverse and reflect the professional domains that students will work in post-university. Addressing gender neutrality in DSV is a major challenge and men as well women need to be engaged a 'social justice allies'. The neo-liberal context of UK universities makes it challenging for the Intervention Initiative to be adopted without considerable adaptations and in the light of 'quick fix' packages.
A Gendered Approach or an Intersectional Approach: Why is Black Feminist Thought Left Out of Ontario University Sexual Violence Policies?

Lindsay Ostridge

University of Ottawa, Canada

Higher education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Lindsay Ostridge

Aim:
This research aims to investigate the Ontario government's approach to campus sexual violence prevention for women of intersecting vulnerabilities to progress policy development to ensure that all persons are included in response strategies.

Background:
In 2015, the Ontario (Canada) provincial government issued an action plan to help address sexual violence on post-secondary campuses. This proposed action plan was submitted to the legislature and was passed. This bill, Bill 132, required all Ontario post-secondary institutions to create a standalone sexual assault policy that included clearly stated complaint and response procedures and protocols by January 1st 2017.

Methods:
Using the government mandate, Bill 132, and the stand-alone sexual violence policy of a large bilingual research-intensive university in Ontario (Canada), a critical discourse analysis with an intersectional lens was conducted to analyse the current sexual violence prevention campaign.

Findings:

Gender is the focus of the campaign as the sole nexus of oppression. The result is a colour-blind policy that suggests all persons be treated the same, regardless of race, class, gender, sexual orientation, and ability. Intersectionality is not visible in the current campaign despite decades of critical thinking and is actually negated through particular aspects of these campaigns.

Conclusion/Recommendations:
By ignoring the specific vulnerabilities that race and class (along with other vulnerabilities) can produce, this avoidance leads to limiting resources and under reporting. Since women of colour are continuously confronted with controlling images and stereotypes, their access to care and the judicial system is affected in a detrimental way. White privilege and power, racial distortions, and stereotypes are discussed.
Gender-based Violence and Intersectionality within the Higher Education Sector in Scotland

Anke Kossurok1, Melanie McCarry1, Maria Zuffova1
1University of Strathclyde, United Kingdom

Higher education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Melanie McCarry, Maria Zuffova, Anke Kossurok

Introduction
The research aims to explore the implications of intersectionality in the context of gender-based violence (GBV) within the context of the higher education sector in Scotland. The study explores the ways in which gender intersects with race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, and disability in terms of the impact of GBV on university staff and students. Contemporary feminist research has emphasised intersectionality as a holistic paradigm in investigating the complexity of inequalities. This study builds on the work of Crenshaw and hooks to explore how cumulative inequalities impact on experiences of GBV and whether GBV differentially impacts university staff and students depending on their particular location within the intersectionality paradigm.

Methods
Quantitative and qualitative research methods were employed. The research framework utilised an ecological model and is unique in involving a countrywide sector, higher education, in the research methodology (survey, interviews and focus groups).

Results
Whilst data collection is ongoing, the pilot data, and data from previous research indicate that cumulative disadvantages amplify the overall experience of inequality and translate into an increase in GBV experienced during the life course. In addition to gender being a key determinant in GBV, women are more likely to experience GBV than men, women of colour, lesbian or with a disability are more at risk of GBV victimisation. The higher education environment, therefore, seems to offer no mitigation against the multiplicities of women's disadvantage and risk of experiencing GBV.

Conclusions
These results have important policy implications. Ideally, universities should be able to create an environment where each student and staff member enjoys equal safety, freedoms and opportunities. Whilst new university GBV reporting policies and prevention programmes are laudable; they will only ever be partially successful if they do not engage with the multiple inequalities that women experience and that impact GBV.
Engaging young men in the prevention of domestic violence in England

Stephen Burrell
Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Higher education and prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Stephen Burrell

Aim
This research sought to gain insights into how young men understand and use campaigns to prevent domestic violence.

Background
Increasing attention is being placed upon the role that men and boys can play in helping to prevent domestic violence, and their ethical responsibility to do so. However, we still have much to learn about how to engage with men and boys effectively towards this end. Furthermore, violence prevention work in England remains neglected by policymakers, despite strong words about prevention being at the “foundation” of the government’s approach. This project has sought to address the gap in research about engaging men and boys to prevent domestic violence in the English context, by speaking to young men about their views on such efforts.

Methods
Eight focus groups were carried out with men’s sports teams at an English university. Videos from prevention campaigns focusing upon domestic violence and other forms of violence against women were shown to provide a springboard for discussion.

Findings
The young men had experienced little previous engagement about domestic violence, and several remarked that they valued the opportunity to discuss it in the focus group setting. Yet their responses also illustrated the defensiveness which can be expressed by men in reaction to violence prevention messages. The focus groups highlighted the importance of addressing men’s complicity, with participants often being reluctant to recognise the relevance of the problem to their own lives. However, on occasion the young men did also challenge one another, and resist legitimisations of domestic violence.

Conclusions
There is a need for much more engagement with young men in England about domestic violence. This should aim to build a critical consciousness about the role each of us play in perpetuating the problem, and how we can contribute to its prevention, in our everyday lives.
The STOP study: Intimate partner homicides in West Sweden 2000-2016

Viveka Enander\textsuperscript{1,2}, Gunilla Krantz\textsuperscript{1,3}, Henrik Lysell\textsuperscript{1,4,5}, Karin Örmon\textsuperscript{1,6}
\textsuperscript{1}VKV - The Västra Götaland Region Competence Centre On Intimate Partner Violence, , Sweden, \textsuperscript{2}Department of Social Work, University of Gothenburg, , Sweden, \textsuperscript{3}Department of Public Health and Community Medicine, University of Gothenburg, , Sweden, \textsuperscript{4}Department of Clinical Neuroscience, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm, Sweden, \textsuperscript{5}The National Board of Health and Welfare, , Sweden, \textsuperscript{6}Department of Care Science, Malmö University, , Sweden

Homicide, femicide III (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Viveka Enander, Gunilla Krantz, Henrik Lysell, Karin Örmon

Introduction
The STOP study aims to map and describe all intimate partner homicides perpetrated in West Sweden during the chosen time period. The major aim of the project is to identify risk factors for intimate partner homicide (IPH), which could possibly contribute to prevention work. The intention is to search for possible gaps in the coordination of collaboration and reporting between agencies and authorities, such as health care, criminal justice and social services. Further, the experiences of family and friends who have been bereaved will be explored, as well as the perceptions of the perpetrators and their family and friends. The study has a special focus on the role of health care workers; had they or had they not identified intimate partner violence prior to the homicide? Could identification and prevention be enhanced and how?

Methods
The STOP study includes several sub-studies and proceeds in two stages. In the first stage registry and criminal justice data (mainly court files) are investigated. In the second stage 10 heterogeneous cases of IPH are chosen for an in-depth analysis, including case material such as police investigations, court material, social services and health care records as well as interviews.

Results
57 cases have been identified, of which 50 went to court. The 50 court cases involves 40 male and 10 female perpetrators. In the remaining 7 cases the perpetrator committed suicide at the crime, and these perpetrators were all male. These 57 cases form the basis for further analysis.

Conclusion
The project is ongoing and at the conference we will present some preliminary findings, mainly from the study’s first stage.
It is recognized that domestic violence cuts across all segments of society; however, some groups are disproportionately represented as victims and perpetrators. For example, non-urban populations often face enhanced risk of domestic violence and homicide attributed, in part, to their lack of access to resources/services that help reduce risk and enhance safety, compared to their urban counterparts. The role of risk assessment, risk management and safety planning in responding to those experiencing domestic violence, particularly vulnerable groups, has been well-documented, including key challenges. Paramount among these challenges are difficulties in achieving effective communication, cooperation and collaboration across sectors as well as providing appropriate and culturally-relevant training and education about the impacts of varying vulnerabilities on victim and perpetrator experiences of violence.

Adopting an ecological, intersectional framework to examine the role of risk and safety in domestic violence prevention, the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations is a multi-year, mixed-methods national research initiative that facilitates collaborative, multi-sector research and partnerships to improve responses to domestic violence. An examination of the dynamics of risk and safety for four vulnerable populations in Canada were selected for initial focus: Indigenous; immigrant and refugee; rural, remote and northern; and children killed in the context of domestic violence.

Providing a brief overview of the CDHPIVP, this presentation highlights preliminary findings from three stages of the research: (1) the development of a national domestic homicide database which currently documents 400 cases involving 476 victims; (2) a national survey with 1,400 stakeholders; and (3) in-depth interviews with 350 policy and/or service professionals. Currently in progress, the final stage of the research initiative will be described which involves narrative interviews with victims of severe domestic violence as well as with individuals who were close to victims of domestic homicide to get their perspectives on risk and safety.

Promising practices and gaps in strategies and tools used with these populations will be discussed, including the need for more nuanced and appropriate actions to reduce risk and enhance safety with vulnerable populations. A key conclusion is the necessity for research and practice to more fully incorporate an ecological, intersectional understanding of domestic violence before significant barriers and challenges to adequately responding to vulnerable populations can be addressed.
Young Victims of Domestic Violence in Spain: Controversial procedural issues in the legal system

Ana Beltrán Montoliu

Jaume I University, Spain

Law and the legal process II (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Ana Beltrán Montoliu

Introduction

Young victims of domestic violence are considered vulnerable victims in the Spanish legal framework. Law 4/2015 of April 27 on the Standing of Victims of Crime has improved their rights in criminal procedure taking into account their situation and particularities.

Methods (jurisprudence and academic studies) & Results (statistics figures)

There are several aspects that are especially sensitive regarding young victims.

First, reporting the criminal offense. Recently, in 2018 Spanish courts are implementing Gessell chambers in order to improve victim’s first appearance before the judge. At this stage, protocols are followed by a professional team composed by a psychologist, a social worker and a lawyer to address all questions related to the young’s testimony.

Secondly, victim-witness status generates very important evidential difficulties. On the one hand, the personal relationship between victim and offender must be taken into account for understanding what has happened. On the other, those crimes are committed mostly in the private sphere, therefore it is very complicated to gather incriminating evidence in order to render a guilty judgement. Spanish Supreme Court has provided a series of guiding criteria (absence of subjective incredibility; persistence in the incrimination and, finally, testimony of the victim must be plausible) to be considered, so the victim’s testimony is sufficient to distort the presumption of evidence.

Lastly, adopting protecting measures in these cases is essential to guarantee the young’s safety. Law 27/2003 of April 31st envisages the Order for the protection of victims of domestic violence, which represents. The order of protection is a decision adopted by a judge to protect the victim through civil and/or criminal precautionary measures.

Conclusion

The aim of this presentation is to provide a general overview focusing on the main controversial procedural issues in the legal system mentioned supra.
What counts as "domestic"? Family relationships and the criminalisation of domestic violence in the UK

Ilona Cairns

Law and the legal process II (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 09:00 - 10:30

Ilona Cairns

Aim: Reflecting on recent legislative efforts across the UK to strengthen the criminal law's response to domestic violence, this paper will address the question of who exactly should be offered legal redress by domestic violence legislation. More specifically, it will consider how the criminal law can strike the right balance between recognising distinct harms and offering legal protection to those who need and deserve it. Its content and conclusions have relevance beyond the criminal law and outside of the UK.

Background: While the offence of 'abusive behaviour towards a partner or ex-partner' was introduced in Scotland in 2018, the comparable offence of 'coercive and controlling behaviour in an intimate or family relationship' came into force in England and Wales in 2015. Many other jurisdictions have recently criminalised 'coercive control'.

The Problem: One of the most significant differences between these offences relates to what relationships they cover. While the offence in Scotland is limited to 'partners and ex-partners', the offence in England and Wales applies to a much broader range of family relationships. The Scottish Government's position is that there is a particular dynamic to abuse between partners and ex-partners and that a narrow approach ensures that domestic abuse (the term preferred in Scotland) is understood as a symptom and cause of gender inequality. It is also argued that a broader definition would lead to less focussed and effective criminal justice responses. However, the narrow definition means that siblings, children, parents and other close family members are denied enhanced legal protection, even if there is a relationship of dependence and the alleged victim has experienced systematic abuse that has had a significant impact on their freedom and daily life.

Conclusion: This paper will conclude that the case for a narrow approach, as reflected in the Scottish legislation, has not been justified.
Dilemmas of criminal prosecution in domestic violence, trafficking and child maltreatment and neglect cases. Listening to voices of intervention professionals and survivors in the research project Cultural Encounters in Intervention Against Violence

Bianca Grafe¹

¹University Osnabrück, Osnabrück, Germany

Introduction
The project "Cultural Encounters in Intervention Against Violence" sought to explore different kinds of cultural encounters when intervention systems respond to victims of domestic violence, child maltreatment and neglect and trafficking for sexual exploitation in Germany, Slovenia, United Kingdom and Portugal. This paper aims to explore the dilemmas of criminal prosecution intervention professionals face in their work.

Methods used
Twenty-four focus group discussions with professionals and seventy-eight interviews with survivors were conducted. The data used for this paper is mainly taken from six workshops and twenty-six interviews from Germany, adding from CEINAV working papers to include professionals from Portugal, Slovenia and the United Kingdom.

Main findings
All four countries have built differentiated support systems for domestic violence, trafficking and child maltreatment cases including police bans, civil protection orders, safe houses and emergency hotlines. Although they work differently in proactive counselling, data sharing, multi agency cooperation and youth welfare system, all have an interest in criminal prosecution of perpetrators. Yet criminal prosecution was found to be rarely possible, rarely effective, not suitable as protection for victims and not sustainable. Professionals faced practical as well as ethical dilemmas. Thus prosecution sometimes seems to be avoided because of the conflict between the interest of the state and the interest of the victims.
Factors influencing prosecution in cases of domestic violence; a Norwegian sample

Elisiv Bakketeig¹, Jane Vibeke Dullum
¹NOVA/Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway

Introduction
Norwegian national policies reflect a strong belief in the penal system as a way of combatting domestic violence. In contrast, a majority of police reported cases of domestic violence never go to court. There is limited national empirical research regarding what influences the decision to prosecute. This study aims to identify potential influential factors regarding the prosecutorial decision in a subsample of police reported cases.

The Norwegian penal law targets domestic violence in situations where the violence constitutes a “regime of violence”. National research indicate that the police find it more difficult to prove psychological violence than physical violence. International studies have identified i.e. the defendants’ gender, prior arrests for domestic violence or other criminal behavior as influential factors regarding the decision to prosecute. A Swedish study found the presence of a witness that could substantiate the victims statement, victims participation in the investigation, presence of medical evidence, and if the suspect admitted or partly admitted the violence as significant for the case being solved.

Methods
The study encloses 49 cases of domestic violence reported in a Norwegian police district in 2014 and 2016. For this paper a subsample of 39 cases from 2014 are analyzed (19 prosecuted/20 dropped). Using SPSS, we have registered information regarding each case i.e. the relation between the parties, types of evidence, the prosecutorial decision and information regarding the court proceedings. In addition, extensive summaries from each case has been written. By comparing characteristics in cases that were dropped with those who were prosecuted, we have identified possible influential factors related to their prosecutorial decision.

Results/conclusion
This paper will present and discuss preliminary findings. We will also reflect on their significance related to the broader discussion of the role legal strategies may play in combatting domestic violence.
Procedural protection of vulnerable victims in domestic context in Spain

Andrea Planchadell-Gargallo

1University Jaume I, Castellón, Spain

Law and the legal process II (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Andrea Planchadell-Gargallo

Spanish Law 27/2003, of July 31, which regulates the Order for the protection of victims of domestic violence, together with the Organic Act 1/2004, of Protection Measures against Gender Violence, represented a paradigm shift in how to deal with the protection of vulnerable victims in this sphere. Eleven years later, with the approval of the Law 4/2015, of 27 April, on the standing of victims of crime, it shows the definitive commitment of the Spanish legislator with the need to adequately protect these victims, whose vulnerability is beyond doubt. However, the coexistence of three norms, susceptible to undergo reforms as a result of the adoption of the State Pact against Gender Violence in September 2017 by Spanish political parties, may blur the clear understanding and determination of the procedural measures for the protection of these victims. Measures to which we must add the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law. The purpose of the proposed oral presentation is - after establishing the concept of vulnerable victims - to present clearly the measures that the Spanish procedural system foresees to protect these vulnerable victims during all phases of the process, thus avoiding the feared and worrying secondary victimization. The determination of these measures and how they are applied by legal operators are key points in order to determine if we are just facing a bunch of good intentions or a real change in the treatment that will be given to these vulnerable victims, so in need of protection as a consequence of the negative consequences of his participation in criminal procedure.
The Iceland project – a cooperative model in Gothenburg, Sweden that focus on strengthening the child’s right to a life free from violence

Sara Sanzén¹
¹The Västra Götaland Region Competence Center on Domestic Violence, Gothenburg, Sweden

Multi-agency work I (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Sara Sanzén

Description of practice development

When an adult is violent in a family with children, several social facilities needs to cooperate on an operational level: police, prosecutors, social services, social emergency service and healthcare services.

The Iceland project (with inspiration from Iceland) has the aim to develop a clear and effective cooperative model involving all social facilities mentioned above while handling and monitoring acute violent situations in families with children. The target group is adults and children that are victims of violence, children that has witnessed violence and perpetrators in families living in two pilot districts in Gothenburg. The purpose is that victims will be made visible and receive a more consistent treatment and adequate support and that perpetrators at a greater extent will be prosecuted and receive adequate support.

With the collaborative model we want to make a difference for these children by acknowledging their need for protection, providing them information about what will happen and making the process more effective and the channels to support and treatment clearer. It also makes a long-term difference if the parents get the support and treatment that they need, both the victim of violence and the perpetrator.

The project has been operative since 2017 and the evaluation will be completed in December 2019. Hopefully the model will be implemented both regionally and nationally. Project owner is The Västra Götaland Region Competence Center on Intimate Partner Violence.

Anticipated key learning

At the conference we would like to do a step-by-step presentation of an “Iceland” case from the call to the police to the legal penalties and treatment interventions. Above all we want to show how the collaborative model can make a difference for abused children and their parents, both short-term and long-term. We would also like to mention preliminary results from the evaluation.
Multidisciplinary approach to the protection of children against violence in the conditions of the Slovak Republic including the legislative background

Sandra Fischerová¹, Mária Vargová²

¹Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Family of the Slovak Republic, ,

INTRODUCTION: We offer the principles of multidisciplinary co-operation in the area of protection of children against violence in order to achieve a qualitative change in the perception and resolution of this topic through integration of partial policies into an effective and functional mechanism, adjusted to the conditions of Slovakia.

METHODS: The principles of multidisciplinary co-operation are promoted through a new position of Coordinator for Protection of Children against Violence under the governmental institution. The creation of this position was preceded by evaluation on the ground. The goal of a multidisciplinary approach is to respond adequately and effectively to the impulses and increasing willingness to speak on the topic of violence, which is also supported through the national campaign #ItdoesConcernMe (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fXJHwxGwUU). It is important to accept the diversity of needs within regional districts - the coordinator operates at regional level and through the National Coordination Centre for Resolving the Issues of Violence against Children at national level as well. The relevant Ministries and the General Prosecutor’s Office, have signed up for the multidisciplinary co-ordination supported through the role of the co-ordinator (cooperation with NGOs and religious organisations have been set up as well). Multidisciplinary cooperation includes analysis of cases of violence and systemic deficiencies and multidisciplinary education aimed at enhancing the professionalism of individuals. The coordinator ensures the exchange of information, guides the overview of the competencies of the entities trying to prevent duplicity of actions.

RESULTS: The activities of the coordinators and the needs of the regions are evaluated on a regular basis both quantitatively and qualitatively, what is reflected in the presentation in details.

CONCLUSION: Through such a broadly-designed multidisciplinary cooperation, the competence of each entity (and individual) can be used to reach a common goal: To ensure that every child who is at risk/victim of violence receives adequate help.
Child perspective on being summoned to, visiting and exiting Barnahus

Maria Kläfverud¹,², Ann-Margreth E Olsson²
¹School of Social Work, Lund University, Lund, Sweden, ²Kristianstad University, Kristianstad, Sweden

Multi-agency work I (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Maria Kläfverud, Ann-Margreth E Olsson

Aim
This study forms an essential part in informing effective prevention and interventions with children exposed to or at risk of domestic violence and sexual abuse, focusing on children becoming summoned, visiting and exiting Barnahus with a child perspective.

Background
In Sweden when custodians are under suspicion, the child becomes summoned to Barnahus without the custodians’ knowledge or consent. In purpose to provide safety for the child, a well-known person (e.g teacher or schoolnurse), becomes a so called safety person accompanying the child. The commission of the child’s welfare worker is to offer and provide early interventions securing the best interest of the child.

Methods
We have interviewed children, parents, safety persons and welfare case workers, and observed at a Barnahus. This research was conducted in collaboration with the involved Barnahus including a consultative panel given and giving regular feedback contributing to further orientation.

Findings
The children were scarcely informed when summoned to Barnahus, not given information about what was going on or why. In the transitions between place and time, the expectations on the child, the accompanying safety person as well as their relation varied. For example, in the upcoming police interview children were expected to perform, act and take responsibility.

When a child was assessed not in need of immediate protection, the child returned to preschool or school with the safety person. Both returns to their ordinary roles. Not having a dialogue with their child welfare worker, the children were risking exiting Barnahus without enough information nor having continuing support secured.

Conclusions/recommendations
Children have legal rights to become addressed as acting subjects and involved in concerns of their own. In providing safety for the children, safety persons need information about their role and the Barnahus concept.
The Child’s path through Barnahus. Children’s perspective of participation and information, the documentation of the collaborating authorities at Barnahus and the legal norms that govern children's rights to information when the child is subject to a criminal investigation in Barnahus.

Åsa Landberg¹, Anna Kaldal¹, Maria Eriksson²

¹Law Faculty Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden, ²ERSTA SKÖNDAL BRÄCKE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Stockholm, Sweden

Multi-agency work I (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Åsa Landberg, Anna Kaldal, Maria Eriksson

The Child’s path through Barnahus.

Children’s perspective of participation and information, the documentation of the collaborating authorities at Barnahus and the legal norms that govern children's rights to information when the child is subject to a criminal investigation in Barnahus.

Aim:
To develop a system for documentation (a logbook for Barnahus).

Background:

The aim of Swedish Barnahus is to adapt criminal proceedings to the child and let the best interest of the child be the primary consideration when a child victim or witness is the subject of a criminal investigation.

Methods:
1. Interviews with 16 children and young adults.
2. Analysis of documentation regarding 80 children.
3. And analysis of the legal and normative basis for the child’s right to participation and information.

Findings:
Children feel it is important to understand what they have been involved in and what decisions are made. The crimes that children are exposed to can affect them for a very long time. Being informed and gaining control over what has happened both during the criminal investigation and afterwards is important for disclosure, for validation and for avoiding secondary traumatization.

The documentation from the authorities is in no case adapted to children. The child's path through Barnahus is as a rule simply not possible to follow.

The overall principle for the child’s right to participation and information is that the child has a right to participation and information in decisions concerning the child. One dilemma is the limitation of the legal capacity. When this is the case the right’s of the child is exercised by the custodian. When the child custodian is the suspected perpetrator this poses a number of dilemmas.

Recommendations:
A prerequisite for future development of Barnahus is that the activities in Barnahus are documented on an ongoing basis and that case-tracking is possible.
To help professionals by reflecting their concerns and dilemmas

Helge Angell-Hansen

The Barnahus, Oslo, Oslo Police District, Oslo, Norway

Multi-agency work I (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Helge Angell-Hansen

Description of service
Since November 2016, a multidisciplinary consultation team has been situated at The Barnahus in Oslo (Children's Advocacy Centre). The consultation team offers consultations to professionals (For example preschool teachers, school teachers, child welfare workers and child therapists) who develop concerns that a child might be exposed to violence or sexual abuse. The consultation team is organized as an interdepartmental one and the result of a collaboration between Oslo police district and Oslo municipality. The members of the team meet once a week to offer their service, and the method being used is based on a reflecting team model.

With its members, the consultation team covers knowledge and competence from the following areas and services: police, child welfare, educational and psychological counselling, Centre for Child and Adolescent Mental Health, family counselling, child health clinic and Division of Paediatrics, Department of Paediatric Abuse and Neglect.

During the team's existence, both qualitative and quantitative data has been registered and analysed. The presentation will focus on some of the findings from more than 120 consultations given by the team, each one of them unique single cases but also showing some general tendencies, and address some of the major concerns, issues, uncertainties, symptoms and dilemmas that professionals present when seeking consultation.

Anticipated key learning
The key learning is that the cases presented to the consultation team are characterized by their complexity when it comes to concerns, symptoms and contextual matters.

The method being used, the reflecting team model, has proved to be a constructive and potent way to help professionals with their concerns, by presenting new and broader perspectives for understanding and alternatives for appropriate measures. Collected feedback shows that professionals experience more confidence and clarity in what to do next with their cases after having received consultation from the team.
Immersive Virtual Reality For The Rehabilitation Of Intimate Partner Violent Behaviour

Tania Johnston¹², Cristina Gonzalez-Liencres¹, Luis Zapata¹, Sofia Seinfeld¹, MV Sanchez-Vives¹²³

¹Institut d'Investigacions Biomèdiques August Pi i Sunyer (IDIBAPS), Barcelona, Spain, ²Experimental Virtual Environments for Neuroscience and Technology (EVENT LAB), Barcelona, Spain, ³Institució Catalana de Recerca i Estudis Avançats (ICREA), Barcelona, Spain

Perpetrators and offenders II (Stream 3&5), Hall B, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Tania Johnston, Cristina Gonzalez-Liencres, Luis Zapata, Sofia Seinfeld, MV Sanchez-Vives

Introduction
In a recent study (Seinfeld et al., Sci Rep 8, 2692, 2018) we demonstrated that, in offenders, embodiment as the victim during a virtual scene of intimate partner violence (IPV) resulted in better emotion recognition. In the current study, we compared experiencing a virtual scene of IPV from the victim’s perspective (first person), with witnessing the same scene as an observer (third person), to determine the impact of perspective on the effectiveness of this potential rehabilitation tool.

Methods
Non-offenders experienced a virtual scene of IPV either from the perspective of the victim’s virtual body—a female avatar—which moved synchronously with the participants’ real movements (i.e., “embodied” as the female avatar), or from a third-person perspective (i.e., as an observer without a body). Behavioural and physiological responses were recorded and participants’ subjective impressions and potential changes in implicit gender bias following this experience were evaluated using self-report questionnaires, a semi-structured interview and an implicit association test.

Results
In all participants, regardless of perspective, the amplitude of the physiological responses to the virtual scene was related to how vulnerable they had felt for being a (virtual) woman, and to the sensation they had that they could be assaulted. It was also correlated with how useful they perceived the scene to be for rehabilitation of offenders, and how different they thought it would be seeing the scene on TV. Further, their level of identification with the female avatar correlated with a decrease in gender bias. The first-person perspective induced a larger sensation of fear, helplessness and vulnerability, and tended to induce greater behavioral and physiological reactions, than the third-person perspective.

Conclusions
The use of IVR scenarios that induce a sensation of presence and identification with the victim—achieved most effectively through a first-person perspective—shows potential for the rehabilitation of perpetrators of IPV.
The Female Self in the Context of Active Violence - violenTia a Victim-Oriented Perpetrator Program

Rebecca Gulowski

violentia - Counselling for Women Commiting Violence in Intimate Partnerships, Munich, Germany

Perpetrators and offenders II (Stream 3&5), Hall B, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Rebecca Gulowski

Introduction
Political debates on domestic violence are often based dichotomously on the idea of the male perpetrator and the female victim. Statistics show that this is plausible as most of the victims are female. However, this also leads to neglecting females' anger, aggression, and violence as well as to a victim-oriented help-system overseeing the work with the perpetrators. Our counseling service "violentia", breaks with the dichotomy by developing a victim-orientated program for the work with female perpetrators. The program based on my research on female self-concepts that have developed in contexts of violence.

Methods and results
Through in-depth interviews with women who have experienced violence, both actively and passively, I trace processes of self-constitution in violent contexts. An interpretative phenomenological analysis shows firstly, women described the violence as a tool for emancipation, out of various contexts and secondly, that the discrepancy of discursive notions of violence (myths of violence) and the real living experiences leads to a feeling of disconnection and alienation. The complexity of violent situations is discursively reduced to a few participants and linear dynamics so that alternative reference frameworks for the integration of experiences are lacking. The female self, in particular as an active perpetrator of violence, is hardly depicted in society.

Conclusion
Our program focuses on transformative work supporting people who have used violence. We do not use repressive and punitive methods; instead, it is a curriculum with methods that support people's emancipatory transformation. This is to be achieved by dealing with one's own experiences of discrimination, confrontation with or interruption of violent patterns, the active assumption of responsibility for one's own actions and the effects on other persons as well as the learning of new, more effective and above all non-violent ways of acting on the personal, interpersonal and social level.
Voluntary and mandatory counselling of perpetrators of domestic violence: is there a difference?

Daniela Cabete¹, Laurence Bouquet¹
¹Riicht Eraus - Croix-rouge luxembourgeoise, , Luxembourg

Perpetrators and offenders II (Stream 3&5), Hall B, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Daniela Cabete, Laurence Bouquet

Aim of the workshop:
To look at the difference between voluntary and mandatory counselling of perpetrators of domestic violence.

Workshop description:
In this workshop, we will do a brief presentation of the “Luxembourgeoischer Model” and our experience in both voluntary and mandatory counselling. Participants will have the opportunity to share their own experience in both forms of counselling and to discuss what distinguishes them.

Method of participant involvement:
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
• Sharing their experience in voluntary counselling
• Sharing their experience in mandatory counselling
• Exposing their working methods
• Discussing the differences and similarities of both forms of counselling

Anticipated key learning:
Participants should have a clearer understanding of voluntary and mandatory counselling, and be aware of the efficiency of both forms of counselling.
A study on minimum standards for treatment programs for perpetrators in Italy

Pietro Demurtas\textsuperscript{1}, Adele Menniti\textsuperscript{1}, Angela Toffanin\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Institute for Research on Population and Social Policies, Rome, Italy

Perpetrators and offenders II (Stream 3&5), Hall B, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Pietro Demurtas, Adele Menniti, Angela Toffanin

Aim
In 2018, IRPPS-CNR, in collaboration with the Department for Equal Opportunity of the Italian Government, through the ViVa project, conducted a census on treatment programs for perpetrators of violence against women in Italy, in order to provide reliable data on their characteristics and approaches, to map them and to contribute to the national debate on their quality minimum standards.

Background
Aligned to art. 16 of the Istanbul Convention, the 2017-2020 Italian Strategic National Plan to combat violence against women emphasizes the need of integrating treatment programs for perpetrators of violence within local anti-violence networks and highlights the importance of creating a national intervention protocol based on the most effective models of treatment for perpetrators. In this context, the ViVa project, realized within the framework of an agreement made with the Department of Equal Opportunities, maps treatment programs for perpetrators in Italy and explores their main characteristics, in order to identify their operating criteria.

Methods
A quantitative analysis of the results of a national survey based both on a participative methodology and a mixed-methods approach has been conducted. About 60 treatments programs for perpetrators have been surveyed.

Findings
The analysis shows: the importance of the participation to a network together with general and specialised support-services in order to improve the effectiveness of the protection for victims; the diverse approaches to treat perpetrators and the different services offered to them, in relation to the type of actors in charge of the programs (public body, women’s association, NGOs, etc.). It also provides statistics on men who have been treated by the programs.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The analysis conducted will contribute to the on-going and future debate on minimum standards for treatment programs for perpetrators, useful both for policymakers and for those in charge of these programs.
Positive Shift: A program of intervention for women who use force

Paula Andersen, Cathy Humphreys, Margaret Kertesz, Lisa Larance, Dave Vicary

1 University of Melbourne, Australia, 2 Ann Arbor, United States, 3 Baptcare Family Services, Australia

Perpetrators and offenders II (Stream 3&5), Hall B, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Paula Andersen, Cathy Humphreys, Margaret Kertesz, Lisa Larance, Dave Vicary

Aim: The presentation aims to share the results of a pilot group work program, Positive Shift (+SHIFT) for women who use force.

Background: The area of women's use of force in their intimate relationships is mired in controversy. The strenuous and important feminist project of establishing the dominant pattern of intimate partner violence as male violence against women has contributed to minimal focus on intervention for women who use force. Research in the area undertaken by one of the presenters, Ms. Lisa Larance has established that women's use of force is distinct from male perpetration of violence in motivation, intent and impact. A program of intervention developed by her and her colleagues has been adapted in Australia and tackles simultaneously women as victims as well as their use of force in relationships.

Methods: The study adopted a mixed methods approach to assess program feasibility in relation to program content, participant recruitment and retention (process evaluation); and the appropriateness of selected measures in providing information about the change process (outcomes). Process evaluation data collection was gathered through: interviews with referring professionals in each of the three pilot regions; interviews with all facilitators and other program staff; client satisfaction forms; and analysis of demographic and program data. The outcome evaluation collected data pre-intervention, post-intervention and at 3 months follow up. Administrative data, questionnaires incorporating validated outcome measures, alongside qualitative interviews with women provided the data for the evaluation.

Findings: Data collection and data analysis is currently in process and will be reported upon following analysis for the conference. Early findings suggest that women who attend the group work programme were very positive, but that the referral pathways to the program requires intensive development.
Questioning the understanding of 'domestic' and 'domesticity' of the term Domestic Violence

Alpaxee Kashyap

1Ambedkar University, New Delhi, , India

Perspectives on domestic violence (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Alpaxee Kashyap

Aim
According to the law the understanding of domesticity in Domestic Violence is restricted to the physical space of home. This research sought to theorize 'domestic' in the regional context and question the understanding of domesticity to be restricted only to the physical space of home.

Background
Domestic space needs to be conceptualized as being 'produced' or 'created' by the local context rather than being 'fixed' and 'given'. The space of 'Home' which is understood as the privileged site of private life by many scholars does not draw the boundaries of privacy in the context of rural communities in India. This research will construct and argue that the private or domestic space in Indian communities extend beyond the four walls of home and into the community which shares caste, occupational and other common characteristics.

Methods
Formative research on community level responses to address Domestic Violence was conducted in Benaras and Pratapgarh districts of Uttar Pradesh in India in 2016. Indepth interviews with survivors of violence, Focused Group Discussions with members of the community and Key Informant Interviews with community representatives were conducted in both the districts. From this research, the physical space of domesticity and understanding of domestic will be pulled out to present this paper.

Findings
This research finds that the domestic sphere extends beyond the physical space of the home. The physical set-up of the community also did not allow for any restrictions to 'access' or 'use' which are dimensions to differentiate between public and private as proposed by scholars. It was found that the concept of 'honour' which is often associated with the family was instead associated with the community and therefore when they say 'our internal matter' it refers to the matter of the community instead of the family.
Mothering and care for children in families exposed to domestic violence

Mona-Iren Hauge¹, Parvin Kiamanesh¹

¹Norwegian Center For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

Perspectives on domestic violence (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Mona-Iren Hauge, Parvin Kiamanesh

This paper focuses on how women experience and negotiate their everyday life with children prior to and after leaving a violent partner, and their experiences with assistance services following the violence. The paper attends to the kinds of help the women in the study sought and received: prior to leaving; during the process of leaving; and after leaving, when re-establishing a daily life with their children. We draw on interview material from the study ‘Parents’ and Children’s Experiences with Social Services due to Domestic Violence,’ conducted at the Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies in Norway. We draw on qualitative interviews with 16 of the women staying in shelters, all of whom had small children and had been living in Norway for between 2 and 19 years. The paper’s aim is to detail some of the challenges women face when being exposed to violence in a relationship that involves children. Being exposed to violence from a partner raises a number of financial, practical and emotional concerns, both prior to and after leaving. For the mothers in our study, maintaining a regular routine is key to making the children feel safe in an unpredictable setting. In addition, the women worked to reframe and normalize violent episodes to protect the children and maintain their relationship with their father. For many of the women, economic dependence on their partner is replaced with economic dependence on assistant services after leaving the partner, which creates another set of challenges. Our findings suggest that services and professionals working with women in these contexts must recognize the women’s overall situation and their agency, and acknowledge both their necessary dependence on practical support and their independence as mothers.
Multiple perspectives on father engagement in the context of domestic violence.

Lisa Marmion1, Stephanie Holt, PhD.

1University of Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland

Perspectives on domestic violence (Stream 6), Hall D, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Lisa Marmion, Stephanie Holt, PhD

Abstract Title: Multiple perspectives on father engagement in the context of domestic violence.

Introduction
The majority of domestically violent fathers will remain in a fathering role after violence is disclosed and post separation, yet studies of domestic violence have largely neglected father engagement and studies of father engagement have largely neglected domestic violence. While providing services to these fathers is key to preventing future abuse and better outcomes for children and families, the provision of services is contingent on professional engagement, the quality and effectiveness of which has been found to vary. This presentation draws on doctoral research conducted with perpetrators and survivors of domestic violence, and a range of professionals in the pursuance of improving the quality and effectiveness of father engagement.

Methods
Employing a mixed method approach, this thesis is conducted over two phases. In phase one, a survey is conducted with professionals to both quantify their level of father engagement and also capture qualitative responses. Phase two utilises qualitative methods, where semi-structured interviews are conducted with eight perpetrators and eight survivors of domestic violence, in addition to interviews with forty-eight health & social care and law enforcement professionals working with families in a domestic violence context.

Results
Emerging findings from professionals indicate that although there are echoes of reluctance to engage because of perceived threat and futility, there is an acknowledged need and willingness to change the status quo. Emerging findings from survivors and perpetrators confirm the need for change and provide a platform for father engagement in the changing landscape of domestic violence.

Conclusions
The findings from this research provides valuable insights into the level and quality of father engagement; influencing factors; associated risks and resources from the perspectives of perpetrators of abuse, survivors of abuse and professionals; and as a key factor in preventing abuse.
Patterns of Dating and General Aggression among College Students

Sheila Maxwell

Michigan State University, East Lansing, United States

Perspectives on domestic violence (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Sheila Maxwell

AIM

This study compares precursors of general aggression and dating aggression among college students using the same matrix of questions for aggression.

BACKGROUND

Patterns of general and dating aggression are seldom compared using the same matrix of aggression questions, making it hard to reasonably compare types of aggressive behaviors and their precursors on the same sample. This study uses the same questions of aggression for dating relationships and general interpersonal relationships, making it feasible to compare aggression propensities by various characteristics of the sample. Consistent with previous studies, it is hypothesized that experiences of familial aggression will be related to dating aggression; and risk-taking and hostile attitudes will be related to general aggression.

METHODS

The sample was taken from college students in a large midwestern university in the United States. Both male and female students completed a self-report questionnaire that assessed their degree of aggression when upset or angry; their experiences of witnessing parental violence, their hostile and risk-taking attitudes, and their self-conscious emotions of guilt, shame and blaming.

FINDINGS

Results show that dating aggression is strongly influenced by witnessed parental aggression, hostile attributions and the self-conscious emotion of blaming. General aggression is only influenced by hostile attributions and to a lesser degree, blaming.

CONCLUSION/RECOMMENDATIONS

The study points fundamentally to the deleterious effects of family violence on similar types of aggressions but also the overlap in factors that explains general and intimate partner aggression. Further research needs to be done to more clearly delineate pathways to intimate vs. general aggression.
Gender difference in the prevalence and recognition of intimate partner violence from the perspective of children and youth

Johanna Hietamäki¹, Maita Husso², Marjukka Huttunen³

¹National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland, ²University of Jyväskylä, Finland, ³Municipality of Sipoo, Finland

Perspectives on domestic violence (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Johanna Hietamäki, Maita Husso, Marjukka Huttunen

Aim This research sought to examine how common violence between parents is in the observations of their children, and what its gender distribution. We examine gender differences regarding the distribution of violence between mothers and fathers as well as regarding the observations made by girls and boys.

Background In Finland, one fifth of women have been exposed to physical or sexual violence committed by their present partner. With ex-partners, the number is even higher: half of women have been subject to violence or threats by their former male partners. (European Union 2014) Domestic violence between parents has been studied rather little from the perspective of children, and both the gender perspective and child-oriented research have been exceptional.

Methods The presentation is based on research data from the Child Victim Survey 2013, collected in Finland in 2013. The questionnaire was answered by 11,364 pupils in comprehensive school. The differences between the groups were examined using descriptive data analysis (frequencies and percentages), cross tabulation and χ² test.

Findings The children and youth observed more IPV against their mother than their father. Girls told of having observed more violence against both parents than boys. Emotional abuse was the most common form of violence, physical violence the second most common and severe physical violence the least common. Furthermore, the accumulation of different forms of IPV was gendered.

Conclusion/Recommendations The article suggests that the above differences might result from gendered expectations and boys' and girls' different relationships to violence, as well as differences in the recognition and interpretation of violent situations. This should be taken into account in both research and practice. A gender-sensitive approach should therefore be adopted for work with children and adolescents.
Family Violence Reforms in Victoria Australia

Claire Jones¹
¹Monash Health, Australia

Author: Claire Jones

Description of service/practice development On 12 February 2014, 11-year-old Luke Batty was murdered by his father, Greg Batty, whilst at cricket practice in a Melbourne suburb of Australia. Greg Batty later died of police gunshots and self-inflicted stab wounds. Luke's murder occurred after years of abusive behaviour directed at Luke's mother, Ms Rosie Batty, and was despite years of contact with statutory agencies and service systems. This case was afforded media coverage Australia wide, and instigated the Victorian State Governments announcement of the Royal Commission into Family Violence (RCFV). The Premier declared that family violence was 'the most urgent law and order emergency occurring in our state and the most unspeakable crime unfolding across our nation'. The RCFV was tabled in Parliament on 30 March 2016 and the Premier announced that all 227 recommendations would be enacted and include a plan to: Identify family violence Improve early intervention Support victim/survivors Hold perpetrators to account Better coordinate community and government responses Evaluate and measure strategies, frameworks, policies, programs and services The RCFV identified that a number of barriers existed in Victoria that prevented effective information sharing between agencies working with women and children who are experiencing family violence. To rectify this issue the Victorian Government updated two Acts to allow for the sharing of information between prescribed agencies that is relevant to assessing and/or managing a family violence risk. The agencies prescribed under these reforms include Designated Mental Health Services and Alcohol and Other Drug Services, to name a few.

Anticipated key learning

The anticipated key learning is that with close collaboration and the sharing of relevant information between agencies such as ours; Designated Mental Health Services and Alcohol and Other Drug Services, we can work towards a united approach to protect Victoria’s women and children and hold perpetrators to account.
A multi-agency approach in the development of anti-violence policies in Italy: national and local perspectives

Maura Misiti, Pietro Demurtas, Alice Mauri

1Irpps-Cnr, roma, Italy

Politics, policy-making and activism I (Stream 12), Balder, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Maura Misiti, Pietro Demurtas, Alice Mauri

Aim
This paper aims at analysing the extent to which a multi-agency approach has been adopted and pursued in the development of national anti-violence policies in Italy. A specific reference is made to the 2017-2020 Italian Strategic National Plan to combat violence against women.

Background
Since 2010, Italy has adopted three National Plans (NAPs) to combat gender-based violence. A top-down and securitarian approach characterised the first two NAPs. The third NAP has been defined through the involvement of several administrations, actors (even research ones as IRPSS-CNR) and civil society organisations, following the “fourth P” of the Istanbul Convention (integrated Policy). A multi-agency approach is spread throughout the NAP, which calls for the integration of policies among different levels of public administrations and for the reinforcement and implementation of local networks. In this context, the ViVa project, conducted by IRPPS-CNR aims at:

a) developing tools and methods for monitoring and evaluating the last two NAPs;
b) mapping and analysing, for the first time in the country, local networks.

Methods
The definition and implementation of the 2017-2020 NAP are analysed through a participative methodology involving administrations and women’s associations. The challenges of the multi-agency approach within the local networks are analysed through an ongoing mapping of the local networks.

Findings
The analysis shows: strengths and weaknesses of a multi-agency and participatory approach in the definition and implementation of the 2017-2020 NAP; the role of different administrations in the development of anti-violence policies in the country; characteristics of local networks in Italy in terms of structure, functioning and challenges faced.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The analysis will contribute to the debate on the adoption of a multi-agency approach both in the definition and in the implementation of a NAP. It will underline the need of a multi-agency approach within different levels of administrations and local networks.
Baseline assessment of how violence against women is addressed in national health systems in WHO European Region

Daria Ukhova¹

¹WHO Regional Office for Europe/Consultant, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Politics, policy-making and activism I (Stream 12), Balder, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Daria Ukhova

Description of Activity
Taking into account complexity of causes and risk factors of violence against women (VAW), it is now widely recognized that the response to VAW should be multisectoral, with health sector having an important role to play in it. In 2016, WHO Member States endorsed Global Plan of Action to strengthen the role of the health system, within a national multisectoral response, to address interpersonal violence, in particular against women and girls, and against children. To help countries track their progress of the VAW-related component of the Global Plan, WHO commissioned a baseline survey across its regions. WHO European Region survey was carried out in December 2017-March 2018. 35 out of 53 Member States responded. This presentation will discuss the survey findings and their implications for the implementation of the Global Plan.

Key learning
83% of the surveyed countries already address VAW in their health policies. Limited human and financial resources and insufficient integration of the health system response into countries’ multisectoral plans on VAW, however, remain a challenge. 71.4 % have already developed national guidelines, protocols, and/or standard operating procedures for the health system response. They demonstrate high levels of compliance with WHO guidelines on provision of women-centered care and clinical care for survivors of sexual assault. Safe abortion, however, is still not universally available across the region. Only a few countries comply with WHO’s recommendations against universal screening and mandatory reporting of intimate-partner violence. Pre-service training is provided in nearly 50%, and in-service training – in almost 70% of the countries. Coverage of the topics, however, remains limited. Not enough attention is being paid to follow up and quality supervision of healthcare providers. Finally, the countries are only starting to recognize the role that the health sector could play in improving knowledge on VAW.
Multisectoral coordination for service delivery to women survivors of violence in Europe and Central Asia: UN Trust Fund Grantees’ Perspectives, Insights and Contributions to policy discussion

Vesna Jaric
1UN Women, UN Trust Fund to End Violence against Women, New York, United States

Politics, policy-making and activism I (Stream 12), Balder, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Vesna Jaric

Abstract: Multisectoral coordination for service delivery to women survivors of violence in Europe and Central Asia: UN Trust Fund Grantees’ Perspectives, Insights and Contributions to policy discussion

Description of Service/Practice Development
The UN Trust Fund to End Violence against sought to identify across its grants portfolio patterns, common features, good practices of establishment, running and scaling up of services to survivors of violence that are run through multisectoral coordination mechanisms in 10 countries and territories in Europe and Central Asia (ECA). The UN Trust Fund managed a year-long knowledge exchange /learning process in 2016 that generated a knowledge product based on 17 grantees’ experiences and tested practices between 2006-2016. The findings and lessons learned gained from the practice and expertise of UN Trust Fund’s grantees in initiating, running and scaling up multisectoral coordination mechanisms for service delivery for women survivors of violence in the ECA region were conceptually compared and framed within the UN agencies’ policy work, specifically the Essential Services Package for Women and Girls Subject to Violence: Core Elements and Quality Guidelines. Three years after the knowledge exchange process, the UN Trust Fund explores to what extent the knowledge exchange has informed further work of the grantees in this specific area of work, as well as UN Women’s policy work on ending violence against women.

Anticipated key learning
The key learning from this process has been on what role have the women’s organizations had as specialist service providers in setting up, running and scaling up multisectoral coordination mechanisms in delivering service to women and girls survivors of violence and how their role has been formally/institutionally recognized and acknowledged, what were their strategies, entry points for engagement with the state-led general service providers and what has worked and why.
kNOwVAWdata: establishing an innovative model for improving national and regional capacities to measure and monitor violence against women

Kristin Diemer¹, Cathy Vaughan¹, Henrica A. F. M. (Henriette) Jansen²
¹University Of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia, ²UNFPA Asia and the Pacific Region, Bangkok, Thailand

Politics, policy-making and activism I (Stream 12), Balder, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Kristin Diemer, Cathy Vaughan, Henrica A. F. M. (Henriette) Jansen

Introduction: As UN member states strive to achieve the Sustainable Development Goal 5, and in particular target 5.2 (to eliminate all forms of violence against women and girls) there is growing demand for reliable and comparable prevalence data. While robust guidelines exist, (eg UN Statistical Commission (2011), World Health Organization questionnaire tools, UNSD Guidelines for Producing Statistics on Violence against Women (2014)) there is an identified lack of technical and applied knowledge to properly implement and measure VAW.

This paper describes the development of an multi-agency, cross-national collaboration to develop a regional capacity building model to to implement and measure VAW.

Methods: To build capacity for measuring VAW, UNFPA APRO, with support from the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT), has formed the kNOwVAWdata initiative in partnership with the University of Melbourne and ANROWS (Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women’s Safety).

Guided by a Technical Advisory Group (TAG) of international experts on measurement of VAW, the program of work aims to create a sustainable and innovative hub that can nurture and host the expertise needed in Asia and the Pacific and to be shared more globally. The partnership has reviewed international best practice in measuring VAW, drawn from lessons learnt globally and consults with international partners to build a sustainable teaching, learning and mentoring program.

Results: The partnership has piloted a flexible, intensive training curriculum to meet changing and diverse needs among countries aiming to design and implement a national prevalence survey. The current course was piloted in 2018 with 25 participants, a key strength being the diverse background and experience of participants, which reinforced learning from shared experiences.

Conclusions: Continuing development and implementation involves embedding the training curriculum, including ongoing survey support, mentoring, and establishment of a global community of trained and committed researchers.
Participatory Action Research as a vehicle to promote young survivors as agents of change: innovation in domestic abuse policy-making

Claire Houghton

1University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

SY-8 Conducting research with children and young people (Stream 11), Forum, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Claire Houghton

Introduction
This paper explores Participatory Action Research (PAR) as a method of connecting young survivors of domestic abuse to policy-makers and empowering children/young people to become co-producers of policy and practice. It suggests that we need to recognise children/young people’s capacity as change agents as well as experts in their own lives.

Methods
The opportunities and challenges of using PAR are explored through 3 case studies illustrating different creative methods. In each, young survivors and policy-makers reflect and act on specific issues identified by children experiencing domestic abuse.

1. Co-production of a Government advert to address naming of abuse and awareness of help available
2. Youth-led multi-media productions to improve initial agency responses
3. Knowledge exchange to address the absence of children in the drafting of domestic abuse legislation

Results
PAR projects resulted in clear impact: the most successful Government domestic abuse advert resulting in 2.5 million hits and a 200% increase in ChildLine traffic; widespread use of the frontline staff training resource; a change in the police/prosecution protocol to mandate listening to children and the inclusion of a child aggravator in the new Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018. An ethical and participation framework for young survivors inclusion was co-developed to address issues that arose.

Conclusion:
Innovations in PAR not only result in significant policy impact but shift adult/child relations and the recognition of young survivors as collaborators and co-producers.
For such innovation to be sustained, political will and investment is needed to establish a national group of young survivors with equal status in domestic abuse policy governance including direct, regular access to politicians as young expert advisers. A framework of Voice, Agency and Power is essential for young survivors to become change agents and continue to influence policy and practice.
Addressing the right for children and adolescents to participate in research

Stephanie Holt\textsuperscript{1}, Carolina Øverlien\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}Trinity College Dublin, , Ireland, \textsuperscript{2}Norwegian Center for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, , Norway

Authors: Stephanie Holt, Carolina Øverlien

The ethics of conducting research with children exposed to domestic violence: Using research to simultaneously illustrate children’s capacity to participate and also dispel the myth that such participation is re-traumatising.

Background and Purpose
Research on child abuse and neglect has more recently expanded to include a consideration of children’s own perspectives on living with violence. In this paper we argue that we need children’s knowledge about their own lives, and also fundamentally that children have a right to make their voices heard in matters that concern them. This reflects a commitment to honoring the principle of ‘listening to the voice of the child’, demanded by UN Convention of the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

Methods
This presentation will draw on the authors’ empirical qualitative research conducted in both Norway and Ireland, focusing on some of the challenges that researchers struggle with when conducting research on/with children exposed to gender based violence.

Results
A number of ethical challenges may prevent the child from participating in research, such as an adult-driven consent process and the understanding that research may re-traumatize children. However, beliefs that research interviews may re-traumatize children exposed to gender based violence, have little support in the literature. Yet, the concept of re-traumatization is an often debated concern that risks silencing children and adolescents and excluding them from participating in issues that concern them and their lives.

Conclusions and Implications
Children and adolescents have an undisputable right to be protected against any form of harm, including potential harm caused by participating in research. However, myths and misconceptions of harm and capacity must not compromise such participation. Drawing on our own experience of engaging children in research, we argue that research needs to start from a position that accepts the uniqueness of each child and their lived experiences, committing to practice that values and prioritises the right of children to participate in research, which is, after all, about them.
Conducting research with children and young people

Carolina Øverlien, Stephanie Holt, Sibel Korkmaz, Ruth Elliffe, Annemarie Millar, Claire Houghton

1Trinity College Dublin, Ireland, 2Stockholm University, Sweden, 3Queens University Belfast, United Kingdom, 4Queen's University Belfast, United Kingdom, 5Edinburgh University, United Kingdom, 6Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies and Stockholm University, Norway

SY-8 Conducting research with children and young people (Stream 11), Forum, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Carolina Øverlien, Stephanie Holt, Sibel Korkmaz, Ruth Elliffe, Annemarie Millar, Claire Houghton

Located firmly within the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the Istanbul Convention, this symposium draws on research conducted in Ireland, the UK and Sweden, to consider the challenges and opportunities to including children and young people in conversations and decisions that are made about their lives in the context of domestic violence. Reflected across the five papers is a rhetorical belief in and commitment to, ascertaining and representing the voice of the child in matters that affect them and the challenges adults experience when attempting to translate this rhetoric into meaningful practice reality. These papers also demonstrate that when children and young people are engaged with in a meaningful and respectful manner, through innovative methods, their competence to participate in the discussion about their experiences: their past as well as their future is confirmed. The Symposium will begin with an overview of the principle and practice of engaging children in research, drawing from Irish research with a view to dispelling the myth that such engagement is re-traumatising for children. Children and young people’s perspectives will be provided through papers by Sibel Korkmaz (Sweden), Ruth Elliffe (Ireland) and Annemarie Millar (United Kingdom), all of whom incorporated innovative methods to facilitate both children and young people’s participation in research and their empowerment arising from such participation. The final paper by Claire Houghton (United Kingdom), argues for the need to recognise children/young people’s capacity as change agents as well as experts in their own lives. Reflecting on an innovative participatory research process, this paper completes the symposium by highlighting how significant policy impacts can be made alongside recognising young survivors as collaborators and co-producers.
Participation in research as empowerment: youth perspectives on ‘giving back’ and ‘speaking out’

Sibel Korkmaz

Stockholm University, Sweden

Introduction

Research confirms that Youth Intimate Partner Violence (YIPV) is an extensive social problem. Nevertheless, the need of further research is also clear, highlighting qualitative studies of youths who have been subjected to YIPV in particular. Therefore, by taking its starting point in a mixed methods study on YIPV, this presentation will bring forward qualitative data on what motivates youths to participate in research, contributing to a discussion on youths as research participants. The questions asked are: What motivates youths to participate in research? How do they experience the interview itself?

Methods

This presentation will draw upon 18 in-depth interviews with victimized youths (17-23 years) in Sweden. For recruitment, information were sent out to agencies across Sweden that target youth, as well as posted on social media and shared at lectures in an effort to also recruit youths that had not sought help or been in contact with a support agency.

The interviews were conducted with a ‘teller focused’ approach. At the end of the interview, questions on the participation experiences itself were asked. The data was analysed thematically in order to identify patterns.

Results

The data analysis resulted in two overall themes: 1. A social conscience; the youths expressed how they wanted to participate in research to help others with similar experiences and not let their own experiences ‘go to waste’, and 2. to be able to talk freely about their experiences and get listened to.

Conclusions

Findings show how youths are indeed reflective research informants, and how they undertake considerations before they give their consent to participate. Furthermore, findings also show how youths can articulate the need for research, also placing their own experiences in a larger context. This adds important knowledge to the discussion on youths’ participation in research, presenting their voices and own motivations.
According children a ‘voice’: A children’s rights perspective to (in)formed views within the context of domestic abuse

Anne Marie Millar

Queen’s University Belfast, Ireland

SY-8 Conducting research with children and young people (Stream 11), Forum, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Anne Marie Millar

Introduction
While historically children’s voices have occupied a ‘muted’ position with the research on domestic violence, more recent scholarship has highlighted the importance of listening to children’s perspectives, clearly demonstrating not only that children’s understanding of domestic violence differs significantly from adult interpretations of their experience, but also that children exercise great agency and resilience in their own lives. As such they have the capacity to engage in research processes, clearly demonstrates that children, even younger children, when empowered to do so, can participate in research even in sensitive situations such as domestic violence.

Methods
The findings from the author’s doctoral research demonstrates building children’s capacity, using figurines of characters from the Disney Pixar film ‘Inside out’ empowered children to participate more confidently and freely in the research process and Lundy’s model (2007) offers researchers an innovative framework to engage children meaningfully in the research process.

Findings
This presentation argues that a focus on ‘voice’ does not go far enough – a children’s rights perspective demonstrates that building children’s capacity on important research issues such as domestic abuse enables children to fully realise their participation rights under the principles of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Conclusions
Introducing the figures to build capacity with children was a highly effective strategy, facilitating an animated and nuanced discussion with children of the highly abstract and often demanding concept of emotion, thereby making it concrete. This study makes a valuable contribution to the methodology used with children, especially younger children and brought to life their stories and their experiences, without having to rely on adult voices. This paper argues that assisting children not only to express their views but help in forming them, is an important responsibility for researchers to build children’s capacity in the research process.
“Honour-related violence” (HRV) vs “coercive control” – analyzing narratives of female survivors with ethnic minority background

Anika Liversage

VIVE – the Danish Centre for Social Science Research, Copenhagen, Denmark

SY-9 Conceptualising honour-related violence (Stream 8), Meeting room 2, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Anika Liversage

The benefits and risks of conceptualising...

Introduction
The concept of HRV has been criticized for using “culture” as a primary explanation, and for strengthening a dichotomy between women with majority and minority background, belying similarities across populations. The concept nevertheless draws attention to a particular type of violence occurring in some ethnic minority families.

Methods
To deepen our understanding of such violence, this paper analyzes interviews with 22 young women, who stayed in a shelter for victims of HRV. I frame my analysis using the concept of “coercive control” (Stark, 2007), which specifies the interplay between exposure not only to coercion (of different types) but also to demands and to surveillance. I also attend to who were perpetrator(s) and what their stated motivations were.

Results
While interviewee experiences varied widely, a pattern interlinking coercion, demands and surveillance was clearly discernable. While some of the coercive measures (arguably the most severe ones) were stated as tied to maintaining “family honour”, a broader motivation seemed to be the subordination of women. Hence, the violence aligned with coercive control generally being “a crime against women’s liberty” (Stark, 2007). A central difference was, however, that perpetrators in many – but not all – cases were natal family members.

Conclusion
The paper contends that the application of insights from “mainstream” violence research can enable a better understanding of the experiences generally labelled as “honour-related”: What the women lived through can indeed be conceptualized as a “coercive course of conduct”, severely encroaching on their liberty. When compared to “mainstream” coercive control, perpetrator patterns differed, but more so in early life stages. While “protecting honour” was important, another stated motive was simply “ensuring submission”. Hence, the women’s experiences may be understood as a specific – and often overpowering - configuration of men’s control over women.
Improving state policy responses to honour-related abuse: Lessons from the Nordic countries and the UK

Lis Bates

Centre for Gender and Violence Research School for Policy Studies, Bristol, UK

SY-9 Conceptualising honour-related violence (Stream 8), Meeting room 2, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Lis Bates

The benefits and risks of conceptualising...

Introduction

Over the past decade, the UK, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden have faced similar challenges of how to respond to changing immigration patterns from non-western countries and balance respect for different cultural practices with requirements for cultural integration and adherence to human rights. Each of these countries has experienced high-profile cases of abuse or murder of women and girls in the name of ‘honour’, which have galvanised national governments to look afresh at policy and law to protect women and challenge perpetrators. Compared with other western countries (e.g. USA, Italy, Spain), these countries are more advanced in terms of developing concepts and policy definitions to respond to so-called ‘honour-related violence’. Whilst government responses have often been driven and informed by feminist advocates and community rights groups, they have also been criticised for an over-focus on immigration control, for exoticising non-western cultures, feeding Islamophobia and racism, and for artificially separating these abuses from other forms of violence against women.

Methods

This paper draws on comparative policy analysis carried out during 2019 to contrast the approaches and ideas adopted by these five countries. A literature search and desk review of core policy documents, research and practice papers was combined with study visits to each country comprising roundtable discussions and informal interviews with expert policy-makers, practitioners and researchers. Thematic content analysis of the documents and interviews were conducted to compare and contrast the conceptual, legal and policy approaches adopted by the five countries.

Results and Conclusions

Findings identify promising practice on how to conceptualise and define HRV, and what is effective in law and policy making to protect and support victims and punish those who carry out abuse. Challenges and pitfalls are also identified, and discussed in relation to the comparative experiences of the different states.
A need to go beyond the concept of honor-related violence

Siv-Britt Björktomta

1CESAR (Centre for social work) Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

SY-9 Conceptualising honour-related violence (Stream 8), Meeting room 2, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Siv-Britt Björktomta

The benefits and risks of conceptualising...

Introduction
Honor-related violence (HRV) has usually been framed within the broader spectrum of Violence Against Women either as part of men’s violence against women or as a specific form of violence linked to an honor culture. In Sweden, HRV has been analyzed from different perspectives such as the cultural perspective and the gender perspective. The first describes HRV as something specific, separated from domestic violence. The violence is interpreted as an expression of a non-Western honor culture. The latter focuses on women’s vulnerability and defines HRV as part of a universal patriarchal structure. Violence is interpreted as one – by many – expressions of men’s structural dominance. In an attempt to avoid cultural stereotypes, the intersectional perspective has, in recent years, emphasized the relationship between different power structures such as gender, ethnicity, class and nation. This polarization means, on one hand, that violence within ethnic minority families has been linked to culture; on the other hand it has been presented without a link to culture.

Methods
The paper is a part of a coming study with a qualitative approach analyzing safety assessments, investigations and verdicts, moreover, conducting interviews with social secretaries and staff in sheltered houses. The aim is to investigate how the Social services and the court construct and interpret HRV in assessment work.

Results
By following individual cases – from protection assessment to intervention – it is possible to have an overall picture of how the Social services, court and personnel at sheltered home handle HRV cases.

Conclusions
As a concept and as a social problem HRV is complex and debated. The expected results contribute to the ongoing scientific debate. Suggesting alternative concepts such as coercive control, symbolic violence and habitus would enable us to develop a deeper understanding of the phenomenon.
The benefits and risks of conceptualising different forms of domestic violence. Debates, discourses and policies on honour-related violence in the UK, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden

In the interdisciplinary symposium the benefits and risks of conceptualizing the complex phenomena of honour-related violence (HRV) and coercive control are investigated in the light of five countries, the UK, Norway, Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Based on different case studies the researchers offer multiple insights into highly topical problematic of recognizing and dealing with honour-related violence, abuse and control in European societies. What is the state of public and professional discussion on possible connections between honour, culture and violence? What kind of national policy frameworks support and enable combating the related crimes? Are victim services capable in offering the help needed for those who are at the risk or have experienced HRV? In what ways the experiences of violence could be taken into account when conceptualising the phenomena?
When vulnerabilities fall out of the scope. Discourses on violence, gender and honour in Finnish welfare state

Satu Lidman

University of Turku, Turku, Finland

SY-9 Conceptualising honour-related violence (Stream 8), Meeting room 2, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Satu Lidman

The benefits and risks of conceptualising...

Introduction
The current online forum debates are stimulated by media reports on immigration politics, minority cultures and violent crime, but they do not focus on honour-related violence (HRV). Rather, men of ‘other’ cultures are presented as a threat to ‘Finnish’ society. Women and girls facing the risk of HRV are ignored while discussions are heated with images of (male) asylum seekers as sex offenders. At the same time, education for professionals and better structures to combat HRV are needed. Until recently, the issue has remained a fairly unrecognised area of research and victim services – but also as a public worry. Why it seems to be difficult to discuss HRV in Finland? Do anti-violence policies reflect common discourses?

Methods
The primary research material consists of online forum debates and focus group interviews with crises workers. The formation of common discourses on violence and their circulation among welfare state professionals are investigated with the help of intersectional discourse analyses. The findings are then examined in relation to the general framework of existing Finnish anti-violence policies.

Results
Policies and structures to combat violence are being developed, and professionals get trained, but the multiple vulnerabilities of HRV risk groups are still poorly recognized in Finland. In the current societal atmosphere the risk of discourses constructing ungrounded fears and exclusion of disadvantaged groups does exist.

Conclusions
Human rights are not negotiable, yet ignoring those who cannot speak for themselves seems easy. A more nuanced public discussion on diverse phenomena of domestic violence (including HRV) is needed in Finland. Minorities should be included and heard as active members of society. A change in the ways in which violence is being conceptualized can, potentially, have a positive effect on anti-violence work and strengthen the welfare state.
Is honour-related violence a form of violence? Challenges and risks in conceptualising diversity in violence in close relations

Anja Bredal

1 Senter for velferds- og arbeidslivsforskning Velferdsforskningsinstituttet (NOVA), Oslo, Norway

SY-9 Conceptualising honour-related violence (Stream 8), Meeting room 2, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Anja Bredal

The benefits and risks of conceptualising...

Introduction
The aim of this paper is to explore the implications of current conceptualisations of honour-related violence as a form of violence and to suggest an alternative approach that may better serve the purpose of understanding and naming diversity in violence in close relations.

There is a growing acknowledgement of the diversity of domestic violence and violence against women. The concept “honour-related violence” is often used to denote violent acts that differ from individual male partner violence, often regarded as common domestic violence. This way of categorising and defining diversity in violence tends to revolve around the difference between forms or types of violence.

Methods
The analysis is based on policy documents and interview material from several qualitative research projects, including the process evaluation of Norway’s national action plan against forced marriage, FGM and severe restrictions of young people’s freedom 2013–2016. A recent project on male partner violence against women, including interviews with women from ethnic and religious majorities and minorities, is also part of the datamaterial.

Results
The paper will show how honour-related violence is often conceptualised as a form of violence which is defined in opposition to other – ordinary – forms of violence. Then it will explain why this is unhelpful if the ambition is to create an inclusive framework for diversity in violence. Finally the paper will propose and discuss the potential of a different way of approaching the issue of diversity, by taking a broader approach to difference and by identifying key dimensions that all violence in close relations has in common, such as (type of) relation, number of perpetrators, gender of perpetrator(s) and victim, motive, etc.

Conclusions
The paper will suggest a way to conceptualise diversity which avoids the pitfalls of what is currently known as Othering.
Domestic or work related violence – a question of organizational design and definition of home

Inger Marie Hagen¹, Jørgen Svalund²
¹Fafo, Oslo, Norway, ²Fafo, Oslo, Norway

Work-related violence (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Inger Marie Hagen, Jørgen Svalund

A number of studies – in Norway as well as in a European context – has confirmed that social workers in most countries are at the top of the list when occupational harassment and violence are concerned. The most dangerous work take place in institution caring for intellectually disabled people, in child protection facilities or in retirement homes for patients with Alzheimer or other dementia challenges. These institutions are work places for the employees and homes for the residents. Studies show that the employees are reluctant to introduce traditional H&S arrangements, emphasizing care and not work environment as their main concern.

However, studies on violence and harassment in work life seldom relate to studies on domestic violence and correspondingly – studies on domestic violence seldom relate to the Work Environment Act and other workplace regulations. At the same time – current policy in Norwegian health care regime is to postpone institutionalization as long as possible, to facilitate home care is the main tool in order to both improve the quality of life of the people in need of care as well as to reduce public spending. Keeping the aggressive dementia patient or intellectually disabled, but physically strong, at home will increase domestic violence.

On the other hand – if only ‘the worst cases’ are institutionalized – work related violence will increase.

Our concern in this paper is to elaborate on possible points of intersection between two highly related, but seldom combined, research areas. Our data is an up-coming quantitative study among social workers as well as interviews with managers and trade union officials in the same area. By analyzing these date we aim at providing insight that might be useful to reduce violence both at the institutional home and at the home as an institution.
Building Workforce Capability in the Family Violence Sector

Naomi Pfitzner¹, Lisa Harris²
¹Monash University, Melbourne, Australia, ²RMIT University, Melbourne, Australia

Work-related violence (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Naomi Pfitzner, Lisa Harris

Aim
This research explores the transferability of a student placement planning approach used in a health context to the social services context and the capacity for the model to support the transition to family violence practice for students in Victoria, Australia.

Background
In response to the recommendations made by the recent Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence, the Victorian Government announced a $95.4 million-dollar investment in family violence workforce training and capacity building. This investment is supported by the Victorian Government’s recently launched 10-year industry plan intended to address workforce capability issues in the sector. The Enhanced Pathways to Family Violence Work Project is part of the Victorian Government’s 10-year Industry Plan and aims to support the transition to family violence practice for students. The project piloted a new student placement management system, provided supervision training for practitioners working in social services agencies that provide family services, and developed transition to family violence practice guidelines.

Methods
This process and outcome evaluation use a multi-phased, mixed method approach including interviews and surveys with agencies, education providers, practitioner supervisors and students.

Findings
A key challenge for the effective roll out was the context-dependent nature of student placement processes in social services agencies that provide family violence services. Diversity in agency size, infrastructure, learning culture, student qualifications and student placement history influenced implementation.

Conclusions/Recommendations
This study highlighted the challenges of building capability in a highly mobile workforce during a time of rapid sector growth. It indicated an underlying tension between the urgent need to build the skills of the family violence workforce to meet increasing demand and the burden of adding student supervision to already over-extended workers. In the context of workforce development, it is clear that the translation of mechanisms and processes developed in health to social services is not unproblematic.
'If you take it personally you break' - neglected voices on violence in secure units for adolescents

Carolina Överlien¹, Peter Andersson¹
¹Department of Social Work, Stockholm University, Sweden

Work-related violence (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, September 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Peter Andersson, Carolina Överlien

The aim of the present study was to investigating what forms of violence staff in family like secure units encounter in their day-to-day work and to deepen the understanding of how they handle it. The violence will be explored from the lens of domestic violence. Background The relationship between staff and youth in secure units is often close and staff is often a person in a position of trust and authority. The idea is that the institutional frame should create something similar to a family, as many young people placed there come from disrupted backgrounds or lack close relationships to their biological family. The family as ideal for the institutions’ work and organization could therefore be stressed in different ways. With this as a backdrop, it is particularly problematic that The Swedish National Board of Institutional Care has reported a rise in violent incidents between staff and youth placed in secure units.

Methods
Fifty-three semi-structured interviews were conducted with staff at three different secure units for adolescents in Sweden. The material was organised through a thematic analysis.

Findings The analysis yield six themes placed under two headings; 'A violent scene? A matter of definition' and 'Handling violence: strategies employed'. The results show how staff describe youth as the violent party and how they suppress their own emotions. Additionally, staff articulated their own use of violence toward youth and their emotional stance, describing an interpersonal shield that protected them from violence.

Conclusions The findings underline the importance of raising questions about the nature of violence in secure units for adolescents and how staff handle such violence in their day-to-day work. In sum, we argue that with a domestic violence perspective it is possible to emphasis the nature of power within relationships more explicit at secure units for youth.
Family carers affected by harmful behaviour: a case of epistemic injustice?

Louise Isham, Alistair Hewison, Caroline Bradbury-Jones

University Of Birmingham, Birmingham, United Kingdom

Work-related violence (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Introduction
This qualitative empirical study explored the experiences of family carers affected by violent, abusive or harmful behaviour by the older person for whom they care. To date, this ‘sensitive’ issue has received little focused or critical attention in research, policy or applied practice.

Methods
The study involved interviews with twelve carers and five focus groups with thirty-eight health and social care professionals. Underpinned by a social constructionist epistemology, the theory of epistemic injustice informed the analysis of the interview and focus group transcripts.

Findings
It was found that prejudicial flaws relating to gender, age and the contingent credibility of ‘informal’ carers shaped how people understood and expressed their experiences of harmful behaviour. This was made more complex by hermeneutic factors, such as the assumption that people who are ill or ‘vulnerable’ in some way cannot instigate violence or abuse intentionally. This makes it difficult for people – family members and health and social care practitioners for example - to recognise the complex and fluid nature of power dynamics between adults. Furthermore, although carers and practitioners identified that experiences of domestic abuse and harmful behaviour frequently co-occurred, they widely rejected efforts to describe or conceptualise harmful behaviour towards carers as a ‘type’ of abuse. As a result, illness-orientated explanations of behaviour predominated; so too the implicit assumption that carers should tolerate and ‘manage’ harmful behaviour, irrespective of the frequency or intensity of violence, coercion or control.

Conclusions
We suggest that family carers’ experience frequently remain hidden and their needs unmet, in part because of epistemic inequalities and hermeneutic factors. We discuss how, by opening spaces to explore what harmful behaviour can entail and, critically, mean for family carers, practitioners and researchers can help to minimise and prevent situations of violence, distress and crisis for both carers and cared-for.
User involvement in prevention and intervention

Kristian Landsgård

1Directorate Of Integration And Diversity (IMDi), Norway

WS- 4 Honourbased abuse and intervention & User involvement in prevention (Stream 8), Meeting room 4, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Kristian Landsgård

Aim of workshop
Develop and discuss policies, methods, and services for greater user involvement in government efforts to prevent and combat honor-based violence and negative social control.

Workshop description
In Norway, policies to combat forced marriage and female genital mutilation are paired with efforts to reduce non-physical forms of honor-based violence. In this context, the term «negative social control» refers to various forms of supervision, pressure, threats and coercion used to ensure that individuals live according to family or group norms. In this workshop, the Norwegian Directorate for Integration and Diversity (IMDi) will present policies, methods and services based on user-centered service design. The approach will be exemplified by IMDi’s experience in developing Nora, a new web portal aimed at raising awareness of negative social control among youth and adolescents. Workshop participants will be given the opportunity to share their experiences with user-centered design in developing effective preventive and combatting measures.

Method(s) of participant involvement
Workshop participants will be asked to:
- contribute with reflections from similar efforts to involve services users in developing effective preventive measures
- discuss potential ethical and practical pitfalls in involving youth/vulnerable persons in service design
- discuss methods for involving new target groups: parents, newly arrived immigrants, etc.

Anticipated key learning
Greater awareness of user-centered design in developing policy and services.
When/under which circumstances should we work with families as part of intervening in cases of honourbased abuse? Honourbased abuse and intervention

Anne Katrine Lundsfryd Heide-Jørgensen

1 The Danish Agency Of International Recruitment And Integration, , Denmark

WS- 4 Honourbased abuse and intervention & User involvement in prevention (Stream 8), Meeting room 4, september 3, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Anne Katrine Lundsfryd Heide-Jørgensen

Aim of workshop:

To examine a method for working with families who are part of an honour related conflict and discuss the question of when and how could we work with families perpetrating honourbased control/violence.

Workshop description:
There are substantial differences across European countries when it comes to the question of whether we should work with families who perpetrate honour based violence and control. In this workshop a newly established initiative on how to work with families to prevent honourbased violence and control will be presented. Participants will be invited to share their own experiences in working with families of victims and to discuss the question: when/under which circumstances should we work with families as part of intervening in cases of honourbased abuse?

Method(s) of participant involvement:
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
• Sharing their own examples of working with families
• Discussing the above question
• Sharing ideas for future cross-european collaborations

Anticipated key learning:
Participants should have a clearer understanding of the circumstances under which family-oriented interventions can be implemented.
We share within the United Nations, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Within the Council of Europe, we share the Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention), as well as the recently adopted Recommendation on preventing and combating sexism (CM/Rec(2019)1).

Despite such a common ground, I claim that a specific regional approach makes sense. It helps to distinguish between different legal and practical patterns of dealing with gender-based violence. It also provides an insight into the historical and political gender-based reasons behind particular legal standards. Moreover, it clarifies the differences that have produced and re-produced gendered social roles and norms across Europe and beyond. The German, Swedish, Byelorussian, and Polish legislation on domestic violence and sexual abuse (rape) will serve as examples. The situation of sexual minorities will be included.

I will also pay attention to effective tools and measures of GBV prevention, illustrated by examples of specific practices by Polish women and men, and the growth in women’s activism in Poland.
Decades of research has demonstrated the negative consequences of childhood physical violence, sexual abuse, neglect, and psychological abuse. More recently, studies have followed victimized young people over years and identified how the footprints of childhood experiences put them at risk of new victimization and other difficulties later in life. In this talk, I will focus on four challenges revealed by these studies.

Protection: The risk of revictimization in young adults exposed to child abuse is high and close in time, and efforts are necessary to protect against new violent experiences. Cross-over: The risk of revictimization is not restricted to the same type of violent event, which requires awareness in clinical settings.

Clusters: Different types of violence victimization come in clusters and often co-occur with other traumatic events and school bullying. This calls for integration of fragmented research fields.

In the eyes of others: Violence-related shame, social interactions, and devaluation or withdrawal from other people may be decisive in shaping the paths to adulthood. A change in the way we perceive victimization and victimized individuals in society may be necessary to target shame and shaming.
Leaving abusive relationships: turning points and trajectories in the stages of change

Silvia Ubillos¹, Alicia Puente², Dario Páez²

¹Burgos University, Burgos, Spain, ²Basque Country University, Donostia, Spain

Autonomy and leaving (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Silvia Ubillos, Alicia Puente, Dario Páez

Aim
This longitudinal study analyzes the efficacy of coping and emotional regulation strategies used by victims of gender violence in different stages of change, and its variations in relation to the emotional intensity.

Background
This study takes as a reference Gross’ (2015) emotional regulation theory and the change stages model proposed by Prochaska, DiClemente, & Norcross (1992). These models describe the affective components and the action tendencies based on a change continuum that develops in the context where women live.

Methods
The sample was composed of women who have suffered gender violence and have been assisted by professionals in specialized centers in Spain. After the initial evaluation (T1, n= 201 survivors), 49,8% (n = 100) victims participated in a second interview (1 year). Personal interviews were carried on taking around 1.30h each one. The ANOVAS tested the differences between T1 and T2 in the emotional balance according to the stages of change. MIX MODELS were applied to analyze the efficacy of victims’ behaviors across the time and the moderate effect of positive and negative emotional intensity.

Results
There was a positive progression of women across the time and the different stages of change. Survivors improved their mood and move forward to a violence-free life. Furthermore, there were a different coping and emotional regulation profile according to the stages of change. Emotional intensity moderates the effect of coping strategies on victims’ behaviors.

Conclusions
In general, the study confirms that survivors may reach a point with increasingly severe negative emotional intensity that they become determined to leave their relationships. These turning points ultimately may trigger them to take an action toward ending an abusive relationship or seeking help to promote their safety.
Is All Fair in Love and War? An Intersectional Approach to Understanding Care and Responsibility in Abusive Relationships

Alessia Mastrorillo¹
¹University of Ottawa, Ottawa, Canada

Autonomy and leaving (Stream 6), Hall D, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Alessia Mastrorillo

Aim
This research seeks to unpack the ways in which the social reinforcement of women as wholly responsible for catering to the needs of others impacts domestic violence survivors and their decision to leave abusive relationships. My work examines how social expectations for Black women to prioritize the needs of others over their own, which are perpetuated by gendered and racialized stereotypes, influence their decision to leave abusive relationships.

Background
While analyses of women’s decision making processes in leaving abusive relationships are abundant in the field, these studies largely reflect the experiences of White, heterosexual, middle-class women. This paper argues that cultural messages about Black women as self-sacrificial and natural caregivers are reinforced by both racial and gendered norms that position Black women as responsible for caring for their abusers to the extent that it impinges on their physical safety and emotional wellbeing.

Methods
My research is structured around a textual and theoretical analysis of excerpts from interviews conducted by other anti-violence, feminist, and critical race scholars with women who have experienced intimate partner violence.

Findings
Black women in abusive relationships with Black men are culturally expected and feel pressured to remain loyal to their abusive partners. Black women often remain silent about experiences of abuse in fear of being shunned by their community and accused of forwarding a white hegemony. Their racial solidarity limited their self-determination, independence, and autonomy in the abusive space.

Conclusion
These messages responsibilize Black women for managing abuse and put them on the frontlines in a collective battle against racism. An intersectional analysis that looks at how racial domination works in tandem with gender inequality offers a more comprehensive understanding of women’s experiences of violence and the barriers they face in leaving.
A post-structural feminist approach towards exploring women’s resistance to domestic violence

Victoria Isika

1University Of Nottingham, Nottingham, United Kingdom

Autonomy and leaving (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Victoria Isika

Aim
This study sought to show women’s resistance and agency based on their responses to domestic violence in Kenya.

Background
Women’s capacity to resist domestic violence is often acknowledged when they either report the abuse or leave the relationship. Women who respond in ways which are not commonly recognized as resistant are often perceived as disempowered or devoid of agency. This is true for women in the sub-Saharan African context where reporting or leaving the relationship is culturally proscribed. This study aimed to develop a granular understanding of the meanings women attach to their responses to domestic violence in order to contribute to the development of empowerment discourses as well as to inform program and policy intervention in such contexts and beyond.

Methods
Individual semi-structured interviews with women who have experienced domestic violence by their male partners. The data was analysed using thematic analysis and discourse analysis.

Findings
This study’s post-structural feminist framework showed how most women strategically operated within and outside traditional discourses to demonstrate their resistance to domestic violence. Such actions have significantly impacted their intimate relationships, their physical and mental health as well as their children’s wellbeing.

Conclusion/Recommendations
This study shows that an improved understanding of women’s resistance to domestic violence is resourceful towards challenging discourses of victimization that assume women to a disempowered status. Focusing on resistance manifests women’s agentic capacity to strategically employ various resources in their disposal to overtly or tacitly reject dominant socio-cultural norms which foster their oppression. Understanding the meanings women assign to their responses is therefore imperative to informing interventions and policies in the field of domestic violence prevention.
'The Shape of Me': Re-examining time, self and relationships in coercive control with women co-inquirers

Sui-Ting Kong

Department Of Sociology, Durham University, Durham, United Kingdom

Author: Sui-Ting Kong

Introduction
Coercive control studies focus mainly on the tactics and technologies of coercive control and the effectiveness of the criminal justice system. Little attention however is directed towards the impact of coercive control on women who have separated with the perpetrator. Further, safeguarding services often focus on ensuring immediate safety of women and children which can silence women’s understanding of coercive control beyond tactics and its impact beyond safety. Recognising that coercive control is a liberty crime restricting women’s (relational) autonomy and hence their space for action, this project employed a participatory arts-based approach for understanding coercive control and resistance with women who had experienced coercive control.

Methods
This project involves two reflection-action-reflection cycles to ensure all parties (women who have experienced coercive control, social worker, art-facilitator and academic researcher) were involved in shaping the recruitment processes and contributing to the development of The Shape of Me: Walking the Line, Mapping Oneself (art-making workshop plus reflective conversation) for supporting women’s resistance against coercive control. Women co-inquirers were invited to participate in ‘The Shape of Me’ where creative and narrative techniques were employed to encourage women co-inquirers to take the lead in exploring their experiences with and without coercive control.

Results
Methodologically, the use of ‘The Shape of Me’ successfully created a safe space for translating the highly embodied experiences of coercive control into symbolic/pictorial forms (presentational knowing) and provided the dialogical space for co-creating narratives (propositional knowing) about represented and unrepresented experiences. Women’s stories about ‘Dreams’, ‘Ghost Stories’ and ‘Moments in life’ also shed light on the impact of coercive control of women’s concepts of self, time and relationship.

Conclusion
Results (1) problematise linear temporality for organising experiences of coercive control; (2) visualise fluidity of (relational) self; and (3) identify social relationships that can support women’s resistance against coercive control.
How is the right of the Child to be heard integrated in research addressing children and domestic violence: Narrative data collection and analysis through children’s response and interests when experiencing domestic violence

Heidrun Schulze¹, Rita Richter Nunes
¹University Of Applied Sciences Rheinmain, Wiesbaden, Germany

Authors: Heidrun Schulze, Rita Richter Nunes

Aim
Research design and data collection will be theorised and discussed as a child rights political issue. Research findings will be shown from several projects which focused on children accounts.

Background
In research and practice there seems to be no theoretical approach that sees children – who experience domestic violence - as actors, as persons with own rights. In the field of domestic violence and child protection it is observed that children are made invisible through silencing, and that their right to be heard as established by the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is not put in practice.

Methods
Several qualitative research projects focusing domestic violence were conducted, namely:
- Interviews in Women Shelter
- Group discussions in schools
- Conversation Analysis of Counselling Processes
- Focus Groups exploring children’s views on support and responses by professionals

Findings
Child rights-based research improving interactional intervention for children exposed to domestic violence has to take in consideration the linguistic manner of understanding children’s narrations. How participation is “transacted” in counselling practice has to be researched. There is a need for enabling both children and professionals in a helpful collaboration in child protection system.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Participatory research with children exposed to domestic violence has to be done. This research should take into consideration the power relation between adults and children. The process of data collection should not revictimize children and results should not represent them in deficit categories. A database which includes children perspectives, research on children’s rights is essential to build bridges between research, policy and practice.
Ethics in practice in research with children and adolescents who have experienced domestic violence and/or child abuse

Tua Hassling

1Gothenburg University, Department of Social Work, Gothenburg, Sweden, 2Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (BUP) Gamlestad, Gothenburg, Sweden

Ethics and methods children (Stream 11), Forum, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Tua Hassling

Aim
The aim for this presentation is to discuss the ethical considerations in research with children and adolescents as an ongoing reflexive process especially while dealing with difficult life situations and sensitive topics.

Background
Children/adolescents who experience domestic violence between adults in the family and/or child abuse towards themselves or siblings, often find it difficult to tell someone outside family about it. The aim of my research is to explore what professionals that work with children/adolescents think about their role in the process of disclosure of domestic violence and child abuse and to explore what it is like for the children/adolescents to talk about it when the violence is disclosed. In the application to the Ethical Review Board I had to work through the demands on information, consent, confidentiality and usefulness bearing in mind that, for instance, age, situation of custody, protection from violence and vulnerability due to the sensitive subject has to be especially considered.

Methods
Interviews with children and adolescents, from 8 years to 20, who have experienced domestic violence and/or child abuse. All of them are in therapy, either in a group or individually. Professionals from Child and Adolescent Psychiatry units are interviewed in focus groups.

Findings
I will present observations on ethics I made while interviewing the children/adolescents. For example about the importance of information and confirmed understanding about confidentiality; they are afraid to reveal too much about their background because they could be in danger if the perpetrator could identify them. The collaboration with the gatekeepers is very important; to be at hand in emergency situations, to support the children/adolescents after the interview when needed and to assess whom to ask to participate.

Conclusion
The thorough ethical considerations in the planning process were helpful when the imagined situations and dilemmas became real.
Emotional safety in gender-based violence research

Alison Gregory, Emma Williamson

University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Ethics and methods children (Stream 11), Forum, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Alison Gregory, Emma Williamson

Aim
The aim of this presentation (based on a paper written by the presenters and the wider research team) is to encourage discussion regarding the emotional impacts, sometimes referred to as secondary trauma, experienced by researchers conducting gender-based violence (GBV) research.

Background
Previous research on secondary traumatisation has focused on professionals conducting front-line work with people who have experienced traumatic events. Very little is known about how researchers who are immersed in difficult material are impacted. GBV researchers not only hear and read disturbing and/or upsetting narratives, but also witness research participants' distress. It is unclear whether precautionary measures, intended to buffer against ill-effects, are successful.

Methods
Reported in this presentation are experiences of a research team working on a large-scale project exploring justice, inequalities, and gender-based violence. From an email sent to researchers who carried out qualitative aspects of the project, 5 people indicated that they would like to talk about the ways in which the research impacted them. People chose to either: (i) talk in person or (ii) send an email detailing issues they wished to raise. Both written texts and transcripts from oral conversations were thematically coded and analysed.

Findings
Members of the research team reflected on the: trigger points for secondary traumatisation; cumulative impact of undertaking GBV research; competing demands between project requirements and well-being; coping mechanisms employed; and rewards of undertaking research with potential to make a difference in the lives of victim-survivors.

Conclusion
GBV researchers use a range of coping strategies to deal with impacts of this work. Many researchers undertake GBV research knowing that the work will negatively affect well-being but choosing to do so because they want to bring about change. Clinical supervision should be offered to GBV researchers, which could be facilitated by acknowledgement and provision by funders and academic institutions.
Young people with experiences of domestic violence: Communicating hopes and struggles through photographs

Maria Ånonsen

MF Norwegian School of Theology, Religion and Society, Oslo, Norge

Ethics and methods children (Stream 11), Forum, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Maria Ånonsen

INTRODUCTION
Interviewing young people with previous experiences of domestic violence became a creative lesson in communicating about difficult topics in a different way. Using their own photographs as interview guide gave young people a tool to influence and lead the interview. Focus of this presentation is therefore to discuss how using photographs in interviews can contribute to visualize and explore the complexity of struggles and hopes young people with previous experiences of domestic violence have in their life today.

METHODS
The sample in the overall study consist of 8 participants, 6 young woman and 2 young men with different ethnic, social and religious background. Three inclusion criteria were set before recruiting: Age (15-25), previous experience of domestic violence and current safety. Sixty photographs, texts describing these photographs and interviews were produced by and with participants about important areas in their lives. This presentation will look into some of the photographs, texts and interviews.

RESULTS
Photographs shown in the presentation reveal that areas in life that sparks strength, meaning and hope to participants are such as friends, siblings and religion. At the same time, areas that contribute to struggle are relationships, loneliness and isolation. At first sight, good and demanding areas in life might seem as polarities. However, it can also be that some of these areas overlap and shift place, depending on the situation and the people involved.

CONCLUSION
This presentation give insight into benefits of using photographs when interviewing young people with previous experiences of domestic violence and explore complex areas in their lives. I hope this presentation will give inspiration to how we might work together with these young people both as researchers and professional.
Children’s experiences with answering questions about violence and sexual abuse in an online survey format

Gertrud Sofie Hafstad1, Else-Marie Augusti1
1Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

Ethics and methods children (Stream 11), Forum, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Gertrud Sofie Hafstad, Else-Marie Augusti

Aim
To examine how children experience questions about violence and sexual abuse in an online survey format.

Background
Self-report studies on violence and sexual victimization are crucial for a comprehensive assessment of prevalence of these phenomena. However, the involvement of children in research requires special considerations with regard to research practices and ethics. This is especially true when sensitive research topics are under study, such as violence and sexual victimization. A standing assumption in the field has been that self-report surveys about violence may cause harm to young participants, although recent research suggest that this poses only a minimal risk. The dearth of studies examining children's own reflections on research participation hampers our understanding how this may harm or benefit young people. In this paper we examine children’s free-text comments about answering a victimization survey to evaluate the impact of research participation. We also explore whether experiences vary according to gender as well as their experiences of violence or sexual victimization.

Method
We report data from a national cross-sectional web-based survey of approximately 9,000 8th-10th graders in Norway (aged 12-16). All survey data are collected electronically through a secure web-based platform, and about half of the participants (48%) provided a free-text response describing their experiences with taking part in the survey. For this particular paper, we selected the youngest group aged 12-13, providing approximately 1,000 valid responses on the free-text question. We analyze free-text responses using a thematic content analytic approach.

Conclusion and implications
The study will contribute to the important yet contradictory field of studying the effects of research participation on children.
A Scoping Review that Critically Summarizes and Synthesizes Findings on Trajectories of Adjustment in Persons Exposed to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Margherita Cameranesi¹, Caroline C. Piotrowski¹

¹University Of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Authors: Margherita Cameranesi, Caroline C. Piotrowski

Background
Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) refer to the experience of potentially traumatic events in childhood that may have immediate and lifelong negative impact on healthy development and well-being. ACEs can include child abuse (e.g., emotional, physical, or sexual abuse), family stress or dysfunction (intimate partner violence, marital separation or divorce, parental incarceration), as well as mental health or substance abuse issues within the family.

Aim
The purpose of our investigation was to conduct a scoping review to: 1) critically summarize and synthesize empirical findings on trajectories of adjustment in persons of any age who have been exposed to ACEs, 2) identify research gaps in this area of study, and 3) develop recommendations for future research, clinical and social practice, and policy.

Methods
Using a multisystemic biopsychosocial theoretical framework, we conducted a scoping review of empirical studies published before January 2019 that identified trajectories of adjustment in persons who were exposed to any ACEs. We searched the four bibliographic citation electronic databases Scopus, CINAHL, MedLine, and EMBASE, as well as the grey literature.

Findings
The 276 records initially identified were reduced to 157 by eliminating duplicates; these were further reduced to 40 by screening titles and abstracts. Preliminary analysis of full-text articles yielded a number of records that met the inclusion criteria and investigated changes over time in a variety of health-related outcomes following exposure to ACEs. Findings will be discussed within a multisystemic biopsychosocial resilience framework, with a focus on the factors that promote positive adjustment in persons exposed to early traumatic events within their home and family.

Recommendations
Recommendations for future research, clinical and social practice, and policy will be drawn based on the findings of the scoping review.
Intimate partner violence (IPV), health and well-being: A case for broadening the scope of impacts

Jessica Doyle¹, Monica McWilliams²

¹Ulster University, , Northern Ireland, ²Ulster University, , Northern Ireland

Health impacts III (Stream 7), Hall C, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Jessica Doyle, Monica McWilliams

Introduction:
In recent years there has been increasing academic and policy interest in intimate partner violence (IPV) and in the implications of IPV for the physical and psychological well-being of those who experience it. Yet, despite this interest there have been relatively few empirical explorations of how IPV shapes well-being, and the studies which do exist have tended to focus on the consequences of physical IPV for mental illness and specifically depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). This has often been to the exclusion of other experiences of IPV in relation to psychological/emotional, economic and sexual violence and of other indicators of well-being beyond simply the absence of mental illness. The latter incorporates an individual’s subjective appraisal of their physical and psychological health status, ability to realize their own goals and expectations, cope with the normal stresses of life, work productively and fruitfully and contribute to their community; essentially to live an active and fulfilling life.

Methods:
With a focus on these issues, this article endeavours to address this gap in the literature. It does so through the analysis of qualitative empirical findings from 63 semi-structured interviews with women victim/survivors of IPV from across Northern Ireland.

Results and Conclusions: The finding detail women’s experiences of IPV in relation to psychological, economic, physical and sexual violence and highlight the broad ranging impact of these experiences for women’s subjective well-being. The implications of these findings for research and policy IPV are then discussed.
How women experience and cope with daily hassles after sexual abuse -- a retrospective qualitative study

Berit Arnesveen Bronken², Gerry Larsson⁴, Lars Lien³, Marianne Torp Stensvehagen¹

¹Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Elverum, University of Oslo, Norway, ²Inland Norway University of Applied Sciences, Elverum, Norway, ³Innlandet Hospital Trust, Brumunddal, Norway, ⁴Swedish Defence University, Norway

Health impacts III (Stream 7), Hall C, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Marianne Torp Stensvehagen, Berit Arnesveen Bronken, Gerry Larsson, Lars Lien

Introduction:
The impact of stress on health can depend on factors such as frequency, heightening of stress during a given period or the presence of one or a few repeated hassles of psychological importance. The aim of this study was to gain a deeper understanding of how adult women experience and cope with daily hassles after sexual abuse.

Methods:
Participants were 10 adult women, age 32-61 years old, recruited from three Support Centre for Victims of Incest and Sexual Assault in Norway. The interviews were analysed using the grounded theory method.

Results: The theoretical core concept ‘protecting armour in daily life’ provides an understanding of how the women experience and cope with stressful memories and thoughts. Protecting armour protects against stressful daily hassles often perceived by others as commonplace and normal activity, such as taking the bus. These daily activities are often appraised as threatening, negative and related to triggers from memories connected to the sexual abuse. The aftermath related coping with daily stress, can be understood as a three-phase process: (1) avoiding and escaping--coping after experiencing sexual abuse; (2) accepting and disclosing--starting a process of recovery; and (3) reconciling and repossessing--living with the experience in the present.

Conclusions:
The model contributes to a deeper understanding of the everyday life of women who have experienced sexual abuse. Increased knowledge of coping behaviours used to deal with daily hassles, may also serve as a tool for health professionals, other helpers and family to help these women rebuild a good life.
The impact of sexual abuse experiences on dental care visits

Gisela Priebe¹, Eva Wolf²
¹Lund University, Sweden, ²Malmö University, Sweden

Health impacts III (Stream 7), Hall C, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Gisela Priebe, Eva Wolf

Introduction
Experiences of sexual abuse may result in serious consequences for both physical and mental health. During dental care, the client in the dental chair is fixed in a subordinate and to some extent powerless position and is exposed to painful treatment – a situation that may be similar to previous experiences of sexual abuse. The aim of the study was to explicate and describe the lived persistent psychological memories of sexual abuse and how they are expressed during dental care.

Methods
13 participants (11 women) who experienced sexual abuse during childhood or as adults and in whom the abuse experiences were remembered and expressed during dental treatment were interviewed. To provide for as much empirical variation of the participants, strategic selection criteria were applied, such as gender, age and class. The data was analyzed using Qualitative Content Analysis.

Results
Patterns in the subjects’ experiences was identified and classified into the following theme and categories. The overall theme illustrating the latent content was An echo of sexual abuse transformed into (dys-)functional reactions. The first main category covering the manifest content was The inner invisible struggle with two subcategories: (i) the abuse experience’ mental inscriptions and (ii) the consequences of the dental encounter. The second category was The discernible manifestations with two subcategories: (i) the enigmatic communication and (ii) the bodily expressions.

Conclusions
During dental care, the same emotions and reactions may arise as during previous sexual abuse occasions. It might become more difficult or even impossible to undergo dental treatment, with serious consequences for dental health. The dental care situation contains both implicit and explicit expressions that are recognizable for dental staff. With knowledge of the pattern and expressions, dental care can provide care that is adapted to the special needs and prerequisites of clients with experiences of sexual abuse.
Keeping women's voices alive and listening to what they tell us about preventing intimate partner homicide

Cath Kane\textsuperscript{2}, Deborah Sinclair\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}University of Toronto, Canada, \textsuperscript{2}Domestic Homicide Review Trainer, Report Author & Chair, United Kingdom

Measures and needs assessment (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Deborah Sinclair, Cath Kane

Workshop Aim
The aim of the workshop is to explore the teachings in life and death, from women's experience of, and resistance to, intimate partner abuse in order to utilise this knowledge to build greater capacity and resilience in our organisations, cross-sectoral systems, and our social movements.

Workshop Description
In this workshop, key learning from historic and contemporary research will be shared to demonstrate the evidence-base for the integration of women's voices in the design, planning and delivery of interventions that prevent child and intimate partner homicide.

Method of Participant Involvement
Participants will have the opportunity to identify strength and resilience in their current practice and be offered tools and techniques to improve effectiveness. Participants will be involved in the workshop through: 
* Sharing their own examples of effective interventions informed by children's and women's voices
* Discussing 'what works' in practice and what is 'really useful knowledge' for practitioners
* Sharing ideas for infusing strength and resilience in teams, organisations and social movements.

Anticipated Key Learning
Participants will have a clearer understanding of the significance and value of women's experience as a resource for enhancing responses to domestic abuse and homicide
Improving administrative data on intimate partner violence against women in the EU

Jurgita Peciuriene¹

¹European Institute for Gender Equality (EU Institution), Lithuania

Measures and needs assessment (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Jurgita Peciuriene

Introduction:
EIGE’s presentation will focus on work aimed at improvement of administrative data collection of comparable and reliable data on VAW across the EU. Administrative data, i.e., incidents collected by agencies and bodies that interact with victims and/or perpetrators (i.e. police and judiciary), constitutes the institutional response to violence and is essential for portraying VAW in the EU. However, available administrative data do not fully satisfy the requirements set by the Victims Rights’ Directive and the Istanbul Convention, since they are not collected for statistical purposes and lack useful disaggregation (e.g. by sex, age, type of violence and relationship), accuracy and reliability (e.g. errors at recording stage).

Methods
EIGE plays an important role in the improvement of administrative data collection, through the mapping of administrative data sources, identification, assessment and dissemination of good practices on administrative data collection, constant update of EIGE’s Gender Statistics database and the development of definitions, for statistical purposes, of rape, femicide and IPV. Furthermore, in 2017, EIGE developed 13 indicators on intimate partner violence, for police and the judiciary, and conducted analyses on Member States’ feasibility to collect data to populate said indicators.

Results
The application of EIGE’s indicators showcased gaps in data collection necessary to understand the pandemic of VAW, and to monitor service provision and relevant policy developments. For example, 22 Member States are not able to populate the police data on annual number of women 18+ who are victims of economic violence against women.

Conclusion
Based on the results from the feasibility study, EIGE developed a set of tailored recommendations for Member States, focusing on data quality, availability, comparability and accessibility. These recommendations aim to strengthen Member States’ capacity to monitor their institutional response to violence, through the improvement of administrative data collection processes, and constitute a step further towards elimination of VAW.
Best Practices in the Use of Measures for Research on Domestic Violence

Christopher Wretman¹, Rebecca Macy¹
¹The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, United States

Measures and needs assessment (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Christopher Wretman, Rebecca Macy

Aim
To understand the importance, nature, and practical use of valid measurement tools for research on domestic violence.

Description
Measurement is a vital component of meaningful, rigorous, and person-centered research. Unfortunately, the domestic violence field is characterized by (a) a dearth of quality measurement tools and (b) frequent misapplication of measurement concepts. Given its importance to building robust evidence for policy and practice, there is a need to bolster the understanding of measurement (i.e., challenges, issues, and tools) across domestic violence evaluation and research. There will be three parts to the workshop. First, the importance of measurement for vulnerable populations in general, and domestic violence survivors specifically, will be reviewed in the context of building evidence for practice and policies. Second, key methodological concepts related to validity and reliability will be presented and discussed. Advanced measurement-related analytic methods such as factor analysis will also be discussed. Third, domestic-violence specific domains and measurement tools (e.g., instruments, items, scales) will be presented and reviewed. Key recommendations, checklists, and protocols for tool selection will also be presented and discussed.

Methods of Involvement
The workshop will be highly applied to ensure that attendees from a broad range of practice and research backgrounds, as well as attendees with a broad range of methodological approaches will benefit from participating. In addition, the workshop leaders will actively encourage questions and participant discussions. Small-group activities to foster participants’ application of key learnings to their own evaluations and research will also be included. For all these reasons, participants will be highly involved in the discussion and learning.

Key Learning
Participants will complete the workshop with a clear understanding of measurement best practices and materials to help guide them in selection of measurement tools in their own applied domestic violence evaluations and research.
Comparative analysis on the use of alternative dispute resolution methods in criminal offenses and misdemeanors regarding violence against women cases in Buenos Aires City Courts (2013-2017)

Sebastian Brian Lowry, Marta Paz

1Judge of the Criminal and Misdemeanors Appeals Chambers of Buenos Aires City and in charge of Woman and Domestic Violence Office, , Argentina, 2Woman and Domestic Violence Office Buenos Aires City Judiciary Branch, , Argentina

Mediation, restorative justice and legal measures (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Marta Paz, Sebastian Brian Lowry

INTRODUCTION
In compliance with the policies to prevent, pursue, punish and eradicate violence against women that Argentina agreed to pursue by signing the "INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION, PUNISHMENT AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN" ("CONVENTION OF BELEM DO PARA"), in 2014 we prepared the first statistical report on the use of mediation in criminal offences and misdemeanors regarding violence against women judicial files initiated during 2013 in Buenos Aires City Courts. In 2015 we conducted the second research; we expanded the investigation with the study of the use of conditional trial suspension (known as probation) and made a comparative analysis. During 2016, 2017 and 2018 we continued with the investigation and in the fifth report we made a comparative statistical analysis on the use of both institutes between 2013 and 2017. The first three researchs were published by Editorial Jusbaires, presented at the International Book Fair of Buenos Aires and can be downloaded from http://editorial.jusbaires.gob.ar/.

METHOD
We developed filters that allowed us to identify in "JusCABA", the judicial file management computer program used in Buenos Aires City for criminal and misdemeanors by the Judiciary; the General Prosecutor’s Office; the Public Defender’s Office and the Attorney Guardianship’s Office, all the judicial files initiated between 2013 and 2017 by criminal offences and misdemeanors reported. The method selected to carry out the analysis was "simple random sampling". Over all the judicial files included in this universe, we made a random selection of a probabilistic sample and, finally, a comparative analysis between the conclusions corresponding to each year.

RESULTS AND CONCLUSION
The investigations provided an insight into the nature of facts, the characteristics of victims and aggressors and the obligations agreed by the parties or measures and rules of behaviour imposed by judges in those cases.
Domestic Violence and Family Mediation: A Comparative Study Based on Women’s Experiences in Italy and Spain

Mariachiara Feresin¹, Glòria Casas Vila²

¹University Of Trieste, Trieste, Italy, ²Université de Lausanne, Lausanne, Switzerland

Aim
The aim of this qualitative study was to explore the role of family mediation in Domestic Violence (DV) cases comparing Spanish and Italian contexts.

Background
Mediation in cases of DV represents a controversial issue. In Italy, the Article 48 of the Istanbul Convention (2011), banned mediation in cases of DV. Nevertheless, the Legislative-Decree n.154/2013 enhanced co-parenting and suggested mediation as the principal mechanism to reach an agreement between parents. In Spain, the Organic Law 1/2004 prohibited family mediation in cases of gender violence. Nonetheless, under the Law 15/2005, joint custody became a social norm and women were encouraged to do mediation.

Methods
Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with abused women who had separated from their children’s fathers (N=13 in Italy, N=20 in Spain). A content analysis was carried out on the anonymized interviews’ transcripts.

Findings
In Italy, in the mediation process, there was no effort to consider what might happen when one partner is violent. The perpetrators’ patterns of power and control had continued during mediation but the responsibility for the abuse had been attributed to both parents. The Istanbul Convention was very often unknown and poorly applied. In Spain, most professionals knew that mediation was banned in case of gender violence but they applied the prohibition only in cases of physical violence with a complaint, a protection order and/or a medical certificate of injuries. To avoid mediation’s formal ban, some judges imposed family therapy to victims. In both countries women and children experienced secondary victimization.

Conclusion/Recommendations
It seems to be crucial that mediators understand the difference between conflict and DV. If not, the label “conflict” is used without investigating violence and mediation is imposed to victims. Mediators must have a specialised, compulsory and deep training on the dynamics of DV in all their forms, to ensure women’s rights.

Permala Sehmar

1University Of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Mediation, restorative justice and legal measures (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Permala Sehmar

Introduction
Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) is the most common factor (51%) identified in referrals to statutory children’s services in England (2018), a 3% increase since 2016. State responses to child-protection concerns are focused disproportionately on deprived families. There is a narrow risk management approach to families experiencing DVA, where a child’s safety is prioritised by enforcing the separation of partners. This practice can make mothers separation from their abusive partner a pre-condition for the continued care of their children, regardless of the mother’s circumstances. Women in these situations can be revictimised; by being blamed for their ‘failure to protect’ their children if they remain with their partner and simultaneously made responsible for the protection of their children, whilst suffering DVA. Fathers have traditionally been excluded from professionals’ attention, thereby neither held accountable for their behaviour nor asked to meet their parenting responsibilities. This approach can exacerbate unsafe situations, isolates families and contributes to families distrust in services.

Description of practice development
Innovation in DVA practice that engages families has started to emerge. One city in England (the research site) has extended their use of restorative approaches to families experiencing DVA through Family Group Conferences (FGC). Here, FGCs are convened as a family-led decision-making forum that seeks to engage a wider family network to plan for the safety and welfare of women and children and engage men in the aftermath of violence.

Anticipated Learning
This presentation will report on early findings from a qualitatively driven mixed methods doctoral study that considers family experiences of restorative and traditional state responses to DVA. The research is in progress and data analysis will be complete by September 2019. The presentation will identify early findings from this unique practice development, highlighting family narratives that offer significant insights for policy and practice in this area.
Protection Orders and “the preventive turn”

Jane Dullum¹
¹Norwegian Social Research (nova), Oslo, Norway

Mediation, restorative justice and legal measures (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Jane Dullum

Protection Orders have increasingly become a measure to protect victims of domestic violence. To give a few examples: In Norway, a Protection Order came into force in 1995, with the purpose to protect victims of domestic violence from violence, threats and harassment. In England and Wales, so called Family Protection Orders (FMPOs) came into force in 2008. An FMPO can be used both to prevent forced marriages from occurring, and to protect those who have already been forced into marriage.

In this presentation, I will discuss various aspects of this “preventive turn”. What are the justifications for using protection orders to prevent domestic violence? Do they work? Can protection orders have some undesirable consequences?
Identifying the who and what in fear: Victims' expressions, objects and effects of fear on their decision making process in reporting domestic violence

Anna Hopkins

1Edge Hill University, United Kingdom

Mediation, restorative justice and legal measures (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Anna Hopkins

Introduction
Fear in relation to the fear of crime is highly contested in terms of what it actually means and what role it plays in relation to people's behaviour. Where it is less contested is in relation to violence against women. Despite tendencies to treat the fear of crime as a negative aspect capable of adversely affecting quality of life, positive emotions have also been found as a result of fear in domestic violence (e.g. Pain, 2012). This paper seeks to demonstrate the expression of fear as present in UK police victim statements across both their initial statements and subsequent retraction statements. In doing so, fear is mapped across the victim's journey in the Criminal Justice System (CJS) from the point of victims' engaging and disengaging.

Methods
250 police victim statements were analysed by means of thematic analysis in the following sequence: 1) 120 victims' initial statements 2) 60 initial statements and 60 retraction statements 3) 60 retraction statements.

Results
A model of fear was developed to illustrate how fear influences victims' decision making dependent on whether the fear was inhibitive or facilitative towards leaving or reporting the abuser, engaging or disengaging with the CJS and finally in their decisions to retract for fear of the CJS system. The object of fear varied between the abuser and the CJS and higher levels of fear were found in victims who did not retract their statement and the object of fear was the abuser. Victims who did retract their statements expressed more fear towards the CJS.

Conclusions
Recommendations for practice are made for police officers in providing support around these findings of fear and applying them in practical policing contexts.
The November Project. How to work smart – to prevent domestic violence?

Hanne Finanger

1 Norwegian Police, Oslo, Norway

Author: Hanne Finanger

Introduction:
The Norwegian Parliament’s comprehensive commitment on domestic violence over the last three years (2016-2018) has developed a model to prevent violence, and strengthen safeguarding of victims. The project has been located in Stovner Police Station, Oslo PD.

Methods:
Specialists working in teams, combining clinicians and police specialists working together with investigators and prosecutors. With the client in focus and a holistic perspective, the November Project has created an offensive interdisciplinary team within the Norwegian Police that promotes interaction across sectors.

Results:
From January 1st 2016 to July 1st 2018, the project has registered a total of 344 cases and 550 clients. 314 as victims, 182 as perpetrators. All team members have different professional backgrounds as clinicians, social workers and police officers.

• In an exclusion of 43 cases repeated violence was registered in 9% of the cases 1 year after the first or only inquiry.
• 46% of the relations between the victim and then perpetrator is not partner related. Our results show a greater variety in the perpetrators relationships to the victims than currently emphasized in the social debate.
• The project has provided services to perpetrators on the same level as for victims. This has given new insight in the correlations and dynamics among the implicated persons in domestic violence cases. The terms abuser and victim of domestic violence do not represent absolutes, but are titles or labels assigned to a person’s role in a specific situation at any given time or period.
• The project’s model of combining competences with interdisciplinary professionals in teams, is the main key to improved quality of safeguarding and protection of victims. An unintentional gain has been reduction in secondary traumatization of employees.

Conclusions:
The author will prepare an oral presentation of the model, where different professional perspectives will be emphasized.
The risks and benefits of private security companies working with victims of domestic violence

Diarmaid Harkin
1
1Deakin University, Melbourne, Australia

Multi-agency work II (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Diarmaid Harkin

Aim
This research explores the risks and benefits of private security companies engaging with victims of domestic violence.

Background
Private security companies are playing an increasing role in responding to the insecurity of victims of domestic violence. In Australia, many family violence organisations have contracted security companies to provide ‘security audits’ and ‘security upgrades’ for their clients. This involves a private security worker attending the home of the client and attempting to offer security measures to improve the victim’s feelings of insecurity.

Methods
This research has collected a substantial amount of qualitative data since 2015 on a variety of Australian case studies of private security companies working with family violence organisations. This research has spoken with over 100 key stakeholders including 15 victims of domestic violence, multiple workers from family violence organisations, private security workers, police representatives, representatives from state and federal government, and representatives from peak-body domestic violence organisations.

Findings
Deploying private security companies in this context is often popular with family violence organisations. Likewise, clients who received services reported increased feelings of safety and security. However, this research also uncovered a range of reports of private security companies behaving unethically and incompetently.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Private security companies may play a useful role in responding to the needs of victims of domestic violence. However, there are a range of bad actors who ought to be ‘purged’ from the market, and steps need to be put in place to regulate the companies and workers who wish to work with victims.
Multi-agency working: A case study of the response to the criminalisation of coercive control in England and Wales

Katharine Hoeger

1University Of Oxford, Oxford, United Kingdom

Multi-agency work II (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Katharine Hoeger

Introduction:
Since criminalisation of the use of controlling or coercive behaviour against an intimate partner or family member in England and Wales over 3 years ago, concerns remain about the translation of this legislation into practice. Initially, critiques focused on the seemingly low number of convictions and questioned the ability of police officers to identify and investigate such cases. Although current statistics show an increase in convictions, little is known about the day-to-day practices of the multi-agency professionals involved in producing these outcomes. This study aims to develop understanding about how professionals involved in the multi-agency response to domestic violence have navigated the introduction of the coercive control legislation.

Methods:
This paper reports on research into the multi-agency partnership between the police, Crown Prosecution Service, and victim support services in one force area in England and Wales using analysis of interviews, case files, and locally recorded outcomes. This data is supplemented by observations from multi-agency meetings, police ride-alongs, and relevant court proceedings.

Results:
This study demonstrates significant challenges involved in the criminal justice response to coercive control, ranging from evidencing and case construction to victim safeguarding. Each organisation relies upon working relationships with multi-agency partners to produce a ‘successful’ outcome. The perceived lack of relevant case law and difficulty sustaining victim engagement present notable barriers. The results reveal the possibility that practitioners may rely on established practices to create working rules that achieve their objectives, and this paper considers how this was achieved.

Conclusions:
Moving beyond official statistics on coercive control, findings from this research suggest that evaluation of the coercive control legislation requires a better understanding of working practices and relationships within and between relevant multi-agency partners. This case study provides knowledge about the use of the legislation in practice and can inform future efficacy assessment.
A Case Study in Co-location of an Integrated Domestic Violence Intervention Service at a Police Station: The YWCA Domestic Violence Intervention Service in Nowra, NSW, Australia

Nan Seuffert¹, Trish Mundy²
¹University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia, ²University of Wollongong, Wollongong, Australia

Authors: Nan Seuffert, Trish Mundy

Introduction
This paper reports on an evaluation of the YWCA Domestic Violence Intervention Service (DVIS), a crisis intervention service based in Nowra, NSW in Australia. The DVIS is unusual in its crisis intervention model, in that it is a community-based, feminist service that is physically co-located within a police station and that coordinates police, justice system, government agency and other community services. The research was funded by the National Australia Bank’s Community Impact Grant Program in 2016.

Methods
The evaluation focused on the success of the service at achieving its stated goals and purpose. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with key stakeholders, including victims of domestic violence who are current and former ‘service users’ (9), those who work for the DVIS (2), the police with whom the service works closely (4), local the government and non-government agencies with whom the service coordinates (4), and a magistrate in whose court the DVIS frequently works. The range of stakeholder interviews, with those working closely with the DVIS to provide an integrated service, provided a 360 degree perspective on the service, and allowed a ‘triangulation’ of the data, balancing workers and clients’ views with program data, stakeholder interviews and recent literature and policy reviews.

Results
There were six key outcomes associated with the DVIS co-location model: (1) it promotes immediate or short-term safety; (2) it promotes longer-term safety through persistent engagement with justice system engagement; (3) it facilitates women’s autonomy, empowerment and change; (4) it facilitates education and awareness of police; (5) it increases police accountability and transparency; and (6) potential barriers for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Women were identified.

Conclusion
The DVIS provides a model for service delivery that, with further attention to services for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, should be considered for state-wide or national implementation.
The use of the Brief Child Abuse Potential Inventory in the general population in Finland

Noora Ellonen¹, Mika Helminen¹, Sari Lepistö², Eija Paavilainen³, Heidi Rantanen³
¹Tampere University, Finland, ²Tampere University Hospital, Finland

Risk assessment (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Eija Paavilainen, Heidi Rantanen, Noora Ellonen, Mika Helminen, Sari Lepistö

Aim
This research sought to analyse psychometric information in the Brief Child Abuse Potential Inventory (BCAP) in a Finnish general population sample, assess the child maltreatment risk and describe parental worries.

Introduction
The prevention of problems in families' lives and learning more about parental worries are crucial for the well-being of children and families. There is a great need to increase the body of knowledge on how to best prevent violence against children.

Methods
The risk of child maltreatment in families was measured by the Brief Child Abuse Potential Inventory (BriefCAP) (N=453 families). The study population consisted of parents who were visiting one of the following contexts: a primary maternity health care clinic, a child health care clinic, and the maternity outpatient clinic, various paediatric outpatient clinics, the general paediatric ward, the paediatric surgical ward, or the neonatal intensive care unit in a hospital setting.

Results
The internal consistency of the Abuse Risk Scale was good (.770), and the validity scales worked well. The parental worries measured by the BriefCAP included loneliness and distress (20%), the impact of others (9%), family conflict (17%), rigidity (21%) and financial insecurity (4%). The BriefCAP found 27 families with increased risk of child maltreatment. These parents expressed five or more worries.

Conclusion
The BriefCAP is valid, reliable, and useful in bringing parental worries under discussion in child and family services, in general population. Results of this study can be used for a more systematic and valid child maltreatment risk assessment for identifying families who need help for managing their everyday lives. At-risk families in this study expressed several worries, as well as those who had no risk. However, it is crucial to discuss worries in child and family services, also before they raise the risk level.
Social workers as probation officers working with men on trauma history and intimate partner violence: Establishing rapport to accurately assess risk

Michele Choma¹, David Delay³, Michele Nichol²

¹Humber College, Canada, ²Men Are Part of the Solution (MAPS), Canada, ³University of Manitoba, Canada

Risk assessment (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Michele Choma, David Delay, Michele Nichol

Introduction
Probation officers are trained to assess and manage the risk to the community represented by the individuals they serve. When working with men who have used violence and abuse with intimate partners, the risk assessment is informed by how men represent their experience of these events and how they respond to the treatment programming they attend. They must cultivate trust and rapport while being mindful of the boundaries of their role. Although many have received training about domestic violence and relatively few probation officers have advanced training in trauma-informed interventions; it is only more recently that their work has been re-conceptualized as a trauma-informed practice. This paper presents findings from a qualitative study with probation officers who work with men related to intimate partner violence (IPV) offenses.

Methods
10 social workers who work as probation officers were recruited from across Canada and interviewed regarding their work with men with experiences of IPV.

Results
Participants indicated most men they serve have difficulty addressing histories of trauma and most participants indicated they believe they are inadequately trained to engage responsibly with men directly about their trauma histories. Many indicated they felt restricted by their roles and had limited opportunity to engage in the significant rapport building they felt was required to be as helpful to men as they might be. Generally, participants did not perceive their work to be trauma-informed despite many having received similarly named training to encourage such an outcome.

Conclusions
Implications for social worker and probation officer training are discussed. Implications for probation and social service collaboration and coordination are examined, particularly as these relate to Northern and remote communities.
iCanPlan: Mobile Application for Intimate Partner Violence Self-Assessment and Seeking Help and Support Channel in Thailand

Suttharuethai Chernkwanma, Montakarn Chuemchit
1College of Public Health Sciences, Chulalongkorn University,

Authors: Montakarn Chuemchit. Suttharuethai Chernkwanma

In Thai society, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) is considered as a private issue and family matter. Most Thais learn they should not tell outsiders about internal family matters. Couples learn to keep quiet and refrain from sharing relationship conflicts with others. As a result, IPV remains an invisible and unrecognized issue in the society and many survivors have to deal with their intimate violence in their lives alone. We cannot deny IPV is a significant public health consequences and also human rights violation. A variety of physical, mental, sexual and reproductive health problems can result from IPV. However, many survivors' told nobody about their violence because they being too embarrassed and ashamed. This result also confirms the beliefs and norms toward IPV in Thai society. In addition, recently there was a research study showed that most of Thai survivors from IPV unaware of the sources of support or did not have any information about support agencies, which reflects inaccessibility to services or the lack of publicity of related organization, even though there are services available in all regions. So this study aimed to develop a new platform called "iCanPlan", a mobile application for the ones who face IPV to screen and self-assessment, help seeking, and preparing for a safety plan from partner violence. "iCanPlan" comprised of a validated standardized tool to evaluate intimate partner violence and health consequences and to link to help and support channel nearby. This study provided an online system to IPV screening and self-assessment in order to assist violence survivors to find help seeking and preparing for a safety plan. In addition, this system will be explored IPV situation and health consequences to Thais across country. These results will be advantaged for implications for intervention and prevention efforts and also be set up a policy prevention.
Prevention of severe intimate partner violence -- a multi-agency project in Norway

Camilla Buch Gudde¹, Hanne Haugen², Reidun Hobbesland², Joar Myran³, Merete Berg Nesset³, Kåre Nonstad¹, Monica Frost Ravlo³

¹St. Olavs Hospital, Norway, ²Trondheim Municipality, Norway, ³Trøndelag Police District, Norway

Risk assessment (Stream 3), Hall A, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Merete Berg Nesset, Camilla Buch Gudde, Hanne Haugen, Reidun Hobbesland, Joar Myran, Kåre Nonstad, Monica Frost Ravlo

Research from Norway revealed that in a majority of intimate partner homicides, the police, health- or social care system had observed intimate partner violence (IPV), but did not take it seriously enough. Moreover, even if risk for new violence was identified, this was not communicated to other relevant agencies. There is a need to establish a more coordinated approach to the prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV). The aim of this project is to establish a coordinated, multidisciplinary and multi-agency early intervention for perpetrators and victims in cases of IPV at high-risk for repeated severe violence. This project is a collaboration between Trondheim Municipality, Trøndelag police district and St. Olav’s University Hospital. The police assess risk for new intimate partner violence using the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER). Cases assessed as high risk for severe and potentially lethal violence are referred to the project by the police. An intervention is offered within days after referral to the perpetrator and the victim respectively. Children in the family are taken care of by the Childrens’ House, a center for children who have been victims of violence or sexual assaults. The perpetrator is offered 6 individual consultations based on Motivational Interviewing (MI) and Cognitive Behavioral Therapy. The victim is offered psychosocial support and follow-up through the criminal investigation process. The initial risk assessment is validated and elaborated on. From a risk-need perspective individual services in specialist- or municipality health- or social services are implemented. The long term goal of the project is to establish lasting collaboration routines and practices between relevant service providers in high-risk IPV cases, based on experiences from the current project.
Personal safety mobile applications: Just another way of responsibilising survivors of IPV or a tool for empowerment? A survivor’s view!

Di Turgoose¹, Ruth McKie¹
¹De Montfort University, Leicester, United Kingdom

Author: Di Turgoose

Introduction
Research and the academic literature have indicated the growing use of technologies such as the use of mobile phone applications as a tool either for the commission of IPV by perpetrators (‘tech abuse’) or as an ‘educational’ or ‘awareness raising’ forum/feature for both perpetrators and survivors of IPV. However, there is less exploration currently regarding whether and how this technology might be used as an empowerment tool in cases of IPV. Our research contributes towards closing this current gap. In this paper we focus on the preliminary results of our project examining the use of a mobile personal safety application in cases of IPV with a group of individual survivors assessed as medium/standard risk of ‘Domestic Violence’ in the UK.

Methods
Our research sample (n=100) consisted of voluntary participants receiving services from specialist domestic abuse support agencies in one area in the Midlands region of England. We then completed a qualitative analysis of data collected from a series of group and individual interviews.

Results
Drawing on the findings we examine the perceptions of the personal safety of survivors of IPV comparing those who choose to use the personal safety application with a control group whom did not. We explore intersectional differences between groups and what role the mobile phone safety application played as both a tool to assist towards the ‘protection’ of survivors as an element of their ‘safety plans’, and whether the personal safety application was perceived as an empowerment and personal resilience tool.

Conclusion
We provide some recommendations which outline the strengths and challenges of personal safety mobile phone applications and how their utilisation can be disseminated more widely across the Domestic Violence sector.
A critical review of the current state of knowledge on gender-based violence (GBV) in UK universities

Rachel Fenton

1University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

SY-10 Violence and abuse on campus (Stream 3), Hall B, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Rachel Fenton

Introduction
Since the Hidden Marks report by the National Union of Students (NUS) in (2011), there is a growing body of evidence showing that UK universities are significant sites for gender-based violence (GBV). However, the methods have not been critically assessed. This paper critically reviews studies that examined the prevalence of sexual violence (SV) and domestic violence and abuse (DVA) among students at UK universities.

Methods
Studies were identified through professional contacts and searching academic databases and grey literature. They were retained if they included: methods used; if survey conducted, survey queries; sample characteristics; and details of prevalence and characteristics calculations.

Results
Out of the 13 studies identified, 11 were retained. Nearly two-thirds (63.6%) were led by students’ unions. All studies included female students and 8 included male students. The primary method was a descriptive, cross-sectional survey, in which 10 focused on SV and 1 on DVA.

SV studies examined sexual harassment and sexual assault, with prevalence findings ranging from 31% to 69% for women and from 5% to 21% for men. A thematic analysis of queries was conducted to understand the large range in prevalence, with the findings showing 7 types of sexual harassment (online visual media, visual media, online, coercion, verbal, verbal and physical, stalking / harassment, physical) and 5 types of sexual assault (sexual contact, unable to consent, unprotected sex act without consent, attempted assault by penetration or penetration, pressured or forced to engage in sex) were assessed. Studies including more forms tended to find a higher prevalence. The prevalence of DVA was 55.3% for women and 55.1% for men. This should be interpreted with caution as impacts were not included.

Conclusion
Despite the varied methods, a high prevalence was found across studies, indicating university students are at greater risk than the general UK population.
Do We Need Legal Obligations on UK Universities to Prevent and Respond to Gender Based Violence?

Rachel Fenton¹, Janet Keliher¹
¹University Of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

SY-10 Violence and abuse on campus (Stream 3), Hall B, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Rachel Fenton, Janet Keliher

'Violence and abuse on campus: challenges for UK universities in responding to the UUK (2016) recommendations for improving student safety’?

Introduction
In October 2018 the House of Commons Women and Equalities Committee published its report on the sexual harassment of women and girls in public places. Its findings on women’s safety at university led it to conclude that ‘...sexual harassment and other violence against women is blighting women’s experiences of university’ and that prevention work is piecemeal with Government, regulators and individual institutions’...passing the buck on who is responsible for women’s safety at university.’ The Committee recommends that the Government should ‘... put in place legal obligations that mirror provisions in the US to link state funding with a requirement to prohibit sex discrimination and sexual harassment, and to collect and publish data on the effectiveness of institutional policies.’ Setting gender based violence (GBV) in its wider social context and recognising the prevalence and harm of GBV at UK universities this paper takes up the call of the Women and Equalities Committee to introduce legal obligations on UK universities to prevent and respond to GBV.

Method
Using doctrinal methodology we consider the current ad hoc legal remedies available to victims of GBV and consider the adequacy of the current legal arrangements

Results and conclusions
Current legal arrangements result unsatisfactory and inadequate. We develop and suggest a policy facing framework for the imposition and enforcement, of legal obligations on UK universities, through accountability to Government, and situated within the new regulatory framework introduced by the Higher Education and Research Act 2017.
Facilitators and Barriers to Implementing the UUK (2016) Recommendations to Address Violence Against Women Students

Khatidja Chantler¹, Catherine Donovan¹, Rachel Fenton³, Kelly Bracewell²

¹University Of Durham, Durham, United Kingdom, ²University of Central Lancashire, Preston, United Kingdom, ³University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom

Authors: Khatidja Chantler, Catherine Donovan, Rachel Fenton, Kelly Bracewell

Symposium: Violence and abuse on campus: challenges for UK universities in responding to the UUK (2016) recommendations for improving student safety

Introduction: Universities UK (2016) recommended that universities adopt a range of practices to address sexual violence against women students. A Catalyst fund, set up by the Higher Education Funding Council for England provided funding to support universities to implement the recommendations. This paper reports on a survey of HE institutions to explore the extent to which they have been enacted, what respondents perceive as the key facilitators and barriers to enacting them as well as whether and how participants think universities could be held accountable for their enactment.

Methods: An online survey was distributed to universities across Britain, starting with but not limited to, the list of those institutions that had received HEFCE Catalyst funding. Participants from academic departments and support services were asked about their perceptions and experiences of implementing the recommendations and 134 responded. Participants came from a range of HE institutions and most were from student support services.

Results: We focus on three key findings: the barriers and facilitators to progressing the recommendations; and participants’ reflections on whether and how universities might be made accountable for their progress with the recommendations. Key barriers include the lack of resources needed to implement the recommendations and institutional resistance to the agenda because of fears about reputational damage. Facilitators include having senior management buy-in; and cross-institutional partnerships involving support services and academics. Most participants favoured a mandatory framework of accountability to ensure universities’ engagement.

Conclusion: HEFCE catalyst funding was a welcome kick-start to universities contemplating addressing the recommendations. However, sustainability is a key concern for participants; even where there is senior management buy-in. Mandatory obligations are seen as a way to ensure the recommendations are embedded in universities.
For Baby's Sake

Amanda McIntyre¹, Jill Domoney², Elaine Fulton¹, Brenda Evans¹, Judith Rees¹, Kylee Trevillion²

¹The Stefanou Foundation, Stevenage, United Kingdom, ²Section of Women's Mental Health, Health Service and Population Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

SY-11 For Baby's Sake (Stream 11), Auditorium, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Amanda McIntyre, Jill Domoney, Elaine Fulton, Brenda Evans, Judith Rees, Kylee Trevillion

For Baby's Sake Symposium

Introduction/Frame abstract

Around one in five UK children experience domestic abuse during childhood. This can lead to impairment across a range of health, social, behavioural and developmental outcomes, especially where abuse impacts on parents’ abilities to provide sensitive, attuned caregiving. Evidence suggests that intervening with families from pregnancy until their baby is age two is particularly beneficial to reduce poor outcomes for children and harnesses the motivations of mothers and fathers during early parenthood.

However, the majority of interventions addressing the impacts of domestic violence on children concentrate on school-aged children; very few work with families during the perinatal period and these predominantly work with mothers and children alone.

For Baby’s Sake is the first programme to address existing limitations of whole-family interventions, by working with both parents from pregnancy to age two and combining evidence-based treatments for domestic abuse, adult mental health and trauma (including trauma arising from the parents’ adverse childhood experiences), alongside parenting interventions focused on infant mental health and parent-infant attachment. The programme’s holistic nature and its integration with multi-agency systems also supports robust risk assessment and management.

The programme launched in 2015 across two community settings in England, with an independent evaluation led by King’s College London, due to be published in the autumn of 2019. Building on the article (Domoney, J. et al) on For Baby’s Sake, published in the Journal of Family Violence in January 2019, the symposium will share the learning from developing, implementing and evaluating this complex whole-family intervention. This framing abstract along with 2 service development abstracts and 2 research abstracts highlight the key themes, including the evidence-based design, novel methods to measure service user outcomes and thematic learning around working with fathers and taking a trauma-informed and attachment-based approach to breaking cycles of domestic abuse.
For Baby's Sake Symposium: Building an Evidence-Based Earlier Intervention For Co-Parents and Babies Affected By Domestic Abuse

Amanda McIntyre¹, Elaine Fulton¹, Judith Rees¹, Brenda Evans¹

¹The Stefanou Foundation, Stevenage, United Kingdom

SY-11 For Baby's Sake (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Amanda McIntyre, Elaine Fulton, Judith Rees, Brenda Evans

For Baby's Sake Symposium

Description of service development

The Stefanou Foundation invested its philanthropic resources and worked with expert clinicians, academics and multi-agency partners to create and deliver For Baby’s Sake, an innovative intervention that supports expectant mothers and fathers as co-parents, from pregnancy until their baby is two, to bring an end to domestic abuse and create the best possible start in life for their baby and any other children. It draws on different evidence bases related to domestic abuse, trauma, mental health, behaviour change, parenting, infant mental health, high risk safeguarding and partnership working. When launched in April 2015 in two prototype sites, it became the UK’s first whole family change programme related to domestic abuse, starting in pregnancy and embedded in local systems and services. Feedback received so far gives promising signs of the changes taking place for the men and women engaged and for their babies and other children.

Anticipated key learning

To date, domestic abuse interventions have tended to target either (male) perpetrators alone or women victims/survivors and/or their children. There are few programmes that work with all those affected, including therapeutic support for parents to overcome the impact of their own childhood trauma, and even fewer that address current mental health and other complex needs of co-parents and children, parenting, attachment and infant mental health. For Baby’s Sake is the first to do so during the first 1001 days of life as babies develop. The key learning from this development is how available evidence and multi-disciplinary, multi-agency collaboration can be harnessed to create trauma-informed, attachment-based, motivational and non-collusive conditions for lasting change for co-parents and transformed lives and life chances for babies and children.
For Baby’s Sake Symposium: Taking a Trauma-Informed and Attachment-Based Approach to Breaking the Cycle of Domestic Abuse

Brenda Evans\textsuperscript{1}, Judith Rees\textsuperscript{1}, Elaine Fulton\textsuperscript{1}, Amanda McIntyre\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}The Stefanou Foundation, Stevenage, United Kingdom

SY-11 For Baby's Sake (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Brenda Evans, Judith Rees, Elaine Fulton, Amanda McIntyre

For Baby’s Sake Symposium

Description of service development
Exposure to domestic abuse in the period from conception to the age of two is associated with long term adverse outcomes and risks. For Baby’s Sake is an innovative programme for parents wishing to break cycles of domestic abuse over this period and give their baby the best start in life. Practitioners work therapeutically with mothers and fathers as co-parents, starting in pregnancy, whether or not they begin or remain together as a couple.

Mothers and fathers are supported separately, in a coordinated way, to address their complex needs and support lasting behaviour change, while managing risks for each family member and acting swiftly and robustly to address any safeguarding concerns that may emerge.

Around 70% of parents participating in For Baby’s Sake experienced four or more Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and most suffered severe abuse and/or neglect. Their mental health and trauma histories explains their need for a trauma-informed and attachment-based intervention to end and overcome domestic abuse, enable emotional self-regulation and provide attuned parenting that promotes secure attachment in their babies and children.

Anticipated key learning

For Baby’s Sake gives parents confidence that they are not being judged for their behaviour or what they have experienced, but are empowered to take responsibility for their own lives and for their baby’s emotional, social and physical development. Support with understanding and processing guilt, shame and dissociation enables their access to the therapeutic core of the programme, notably the Inner Child work to recover from their own childhood trauma. This is key to achieving lasting change and to building their capacity for attuned parenting, which is fostered particularly through Video Interaction Guidance (VIG).
For Baby's Sake Symposium: Becoming a Father in the Context of Domestic Violence: Hopes and Challenges

Jill Domoney\textsuperscript{1}, Kylee Trevillion\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}Section of Women's Mental Health, Health Service and Population Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, United Kingdom

SY-11 For Baby's Sake (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Jill Domoney, Kylee Trevillion

For Baby's Sake Symposium

Introduction
For Baby's Sake is a trauma-informed whole-family intervention that works with both parents from pregnancy to two years postpartum to break cycles of domestic abuse and improve outcomes for children. The impact of domestic abuse on babies from conception onwards and the motivations of fathers during early parenthood were among the factors that drove the programme design. For Baby’s Sake began in two prototype sites with an evaluation by King’s College London. The evaluation included collecting qualitative data on men’s experience of becoming fathers in the context of undergoing the programme. This data is essential to understanding the mechanisms of change and key components of the intervention, as well as contributing to the wider literature on motivators for and mechanisms of change in male perpetrators of DVA.

Aims
To explore the experience of becoming a father in a sample of men engaging in a perinatal programme to reduce violence.

Methods
Men who signed up to For Baby’s Sake and agreed to being contacted were invited to participate in the study between July 2017 and February 2018. Those who consented were interviewed by the researcher about their experience of becoming a father, including worries, challenges and how they managed change. All men were interviewed postnatally. The sample included both first time and experienced fathers. Interviews were audio recorded and transcribed verbatim. Data were analysed using thematic analysis.

Results
This presentation will report the results of the thematic analysis. Themes include conceptions of fatherhood, the challenge of becoming a father, and breaking the cycle.

Conclusions
Understanding the experiences and trauma histories of new fathers who are seeking help to change abusive behaviours, improve their relationships and be good dads is important in order to engage them and facilitate lasting change.
For Baby's Sake Symposium: Evaluation of For Baby's Sake

Kylee Trevillion\(^1\), Jill Domoney\(^1\), Margaret Heslin\(^3\), Nicky Stanley\(^2\), Harriet MacMillan\(^6\), Paul Ramchandani\(^5\), Debra Bick\(^4\), Sarah Byford\(^3\), Louise Howard\(^1\)

\(^1\)Section of Women's Mental Health, Health Service and Population Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, \(^2\)School of Social Work, Care and Community, University of Central Lancashire, Preston, UK, \(^3\)King's Health Economics, Health Service and Population Research Department, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, King's College London, London, UK, \(^4\)Florence Nightingale School of Nursing and Midwifery, King's College London, London, UK, \(^5\)Faculty of Education, University of Cambridge, Cambridge, UK, \(^6\)Departments of Psychiatry & Behavioural Neurosciences, and of Pediatrics, Offord Centre for Child Studies, McMaster University, Hamilton, Canada

SY-11 For Baby's Sake (Stream 11), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Kylee Trevillion, Jill Domoney, Margaret Heslin, Nicky Stanley, Harriet MacMillan, Paul Ramchandani, Debra Bick, Sarah Byford, Louise Howard

For Baby's Sake Symposium

Introduction
Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in pregnancy is a significant public health issue, with poor physical and mental health outcomes for both women and children. For Baby’s Sake, developed by the Stefanou Foundation, is a whole family approach that addresses the cycles of DVA and seeks to improve mental health and parent child attachment. Mothers and fathers with identified DVA (where the male partner is the main perpetrator) sign up to the programme during pregnancy. Both parents receive intensive therapeutic support throughout the perinatal period, including support to overcome the impact of their own traumatic adverse childhood experiences. The Stefanou Foundation commissioned King’s College London to undertake an independent evaluation of the programme. The evaluation is collecting process-related data, data on the outcomes of families in the programme and data on the views and experiences of staff and stakeholders.

Aims
To describe the key elements and early findings of the evaluation of For Baby’s Sake.

Methods
Process-related data includes charting the characteristics of families taking part in the programme; establishing fidelity measures to map the balance and content of the sessions; charting staff capacity and skills to deliver the programme; and examining the success of the integration of the programme within the two localities. Interviews are being conducted with staff and key stakeholders at the start, middle and end of the evaluation to establish their views and experiences of the programme. Interviews are also being conducted with families on the programme to chart their experiences and to measure their outcomes over time.

Results
This presentation will report on the key methods and early findings of the evaluation of For Baby’s Sake.
Politics, policy and practice

Claire Houghton¹, Fiona Mackay², Anne Marie Hicks³, Mhairi McGowan⁴

¹University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ²University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ³Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Glasgow, United Kingdom, ⁴ASSIST, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Authors: Claire Houghton, Fiona Mackay, Anne Marie Hicks, Mhairi McGowan

Scotland’s First Minister says she wants to design a future where gender inequality is a historical curiosity. Scotland’s government and parliament agree that gender-based violence (GBV), including domestic abuse, is a cause and consequence of gender inequality, and an urgent priority of public policy. Post-devolution, Scotland is one of the few countries in the world to employ a feminist approach to GBV policy drawing explicitly on UN conventions and international norms. Outside observers are posing the question: is Scotland a feminist nirvana (Khaleeli 2014)?

In this symposium, we focus on the case of Scotland. In the run up to devolution (1990s), and again around the Scottish Independence Referendum (2014), women mobilised around their feminist and gender identities – sometimes across other significant social divisions and identity claims – to voice their demands for inclusion and for a more gender-equal future. In addition to high levels of female members of parliament (MSPs) and government ministers, activists succeeded in building feminist concerns into the design of the new political institutions, new politics and new participatory norms. We now have two decades of devolution to examine the politics and practice of domestic abuse policy developments. We ask to what extent has policy-making been transformed?

We first set out the political and institutional opportunity structures created by constitutional debates and institutional change. Tackling domestic abuse is identified as an early – and continuing – policy success of devolution. But what happens in practice? We then focus on policy and practice developments around criminal justice and advocacy approaches to explore the opportunities and ongoing challenges for delivering transformative change over the long haul. We end by considering the place of children’s rights within this mainstreaming of feminism – and the challenges of incorporating both the UNCRC and CEDAW into policy and legislation.
The Trouble with Children’s Rights: challenges and opportunities in the mainstreaming of feminism.
Paper 4 in Symposium 'A feminist nirvana? The case of politics, policy and practice in post-devolution Scotland'.

Claire Houghton
University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

SY-12 Politics, policy and practice (Stream 12), Meeting room 3, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Claire Houghton


Aim
This research examines Scotland’s domestic abuse political and policy discourse in relation to children’s rights since devolution, with illuminating perspectives at critical junctures from young survivors themselves.

Background
It took some time for Scotland’s mainstreaming of feminism to ensure the participation and recognition of children as victim/survivors of domestic abuse. The rise of children’s voice - from political activists, Parliament advisors and educators to political actors with a role in decision-making - has been hailed as revolutionary in both domestic abuse and childhood fields.

Methods
This research examined the inclusion of children’s rights through process-tracing, thematic analysis of primary documents (strategies, reports, policies) and texts (the record of parliamentary debates). A series of Participatory Action Research projects with young survivors from 2004-2018, co-examined their role in the policy process.

Findings
The inclusion of children’s rights in domestic abuse policy fluctuates: repositioning children repositions women and men with mixed results; widening violence against women definitions can absent children from debate; political discourse and legislation still struggle to define children as victims but including young expert advisors in policy structures facilitates rights recognition. Key enablers of young survivors’ participation are: feminist activists and femocrats opening political spaces; co-developed creative spaces at the decision-making table; senior champions within Government and collaborative leadership by feminist and children’s rights organisations.

Conclusion/recommendations
The position of children and childhood, as well as the positioning of children in domestic abuse political and policy discourse, has critical implications to the implementation of the UNCRC. Scottish Government has recently agreed to incorporate the UNCRC into legislation, this needs to consider seriously the meaningful, effective and sustained participation of young survivors in gender-based violence policy-making.
Towards a just conclusion – a prosecutor’s perspective on effecting transformational change in tackling domestic abuse in Scotland.

Paper 2 in Symposium 'A feminist nirvana? The case of politics, policy and practice in post-devolution Scotland'.

Anne Marie Hicks

Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

SY-12 Politics, policy and practice (Stream 12), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Anne Marie Hicks

Description of service/practice development

Improvements over almost 2 decades in political and societal understanding and response to domestic abuse have been mirrored, and in some ways surpassed, by institutional improvements in tackling domestic abuse from the Crown Office and Procurator Fiscal Service, Scotland’s Prosecution Service.

Strategic leadership and specialism have been at the core of the improved prosecutorial approach with significant structural, training and operational practice improvements supported by a robust policy framework and improved understanding of the dynamics of abuse.

Appointed as the first Scottish National Prosecutor for Domestic Abuse, the first role of its kind in Europe, I have driven cultural and organisational change to ensure the prioritisation of robust and effective enforcement, while engaging in strong multi-agency collaborations in the collective response to tackling domestic abuse.

A striking example of effective partnership working and engagement with political drivers has been the new Domestic Abuse (Scotland) Act 2018, which for the first time criminalises a course of abusive behaviour between partners or ex-partners, including behaviours we would recognise as coercive control. The Crown was at the forefront, with the former Solicitor General publicly decrying the inadequacy of the criminal law and calling on the Scottish Government to consider legislating. Significant stakeholder collaboration throughout the development and passage of the legislation, which received unanimous cross-party support from Parliamentarians, ensured the voices of victims-survivors informed legislative content, resulting in an innovative legislative framework which surpasses available criminal laws in most other jurisdictions within Europe.

Anticipated key learning

Key learning has been the importance of strategic leadership and specialism in driving transformational change and ensuring a robust and effective justice response but also the importance of strong multi-agency collaborations and engagement with political drivers in seeking innovative improvements to tackling domestic abuse.
Taking advantage of the new constitutional settlement and the renewed focus on domestic abuse in Scotland to improve the responses to victims.

Paper 3 in Symposium 'A feminist nirvana? The case of politics, policy and practice in post-devolution Scotland.'

Mhairi McGowan

ASSIST, Glasgow, United Kingdom

SY-12  Politics, policy and practice (Stream 12), Meeting room 3, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Mhairi McGowan

Paper 3 in 'A feminist nirvana?' Scotland Symposium.

Description of key practice/service development
Following the establishment of Scotland’s Parliament, the political drive to improve Scotland’s response to domestic abuse, created the conditions for services supporting victims to thrive. Using the introduction of a Domestic Abuse Court, spearheaded by the Judiciary, specialist service providers were able to create new partnerships and in particular, a new specialist service - ASSIST, that was able to occupy a space hitherto denied to specialist service providers. This service, the first in Scotland to combine a focus on the criminal justice system, whilst at the same time, use a gendered approach has, due to its unique position within the criminal justice system, enabled victims of domestic abuse to find a voice within the criminal justice process and help progress change.

The approach is not without tensions and critiques (from within and outwith the feminist movement), but taking stock 15 years later, there is evidence of continued positive change driven by the involvement of victims and voiced on their behalf by ASSIST. Using the example of Equally Safe, Scotland’s Strategy to Eliminate Violence Against Women, legislative change and the joint working between ASSIST and Police Scotland, this session will illustrate how multi agency working can be developed to create positive change and improve victims’ experience of the criminal justice system.

Anticipated key learning
There are key considerations to ensure this approach is effective: carefully balancing the organisational space occupied; ensuring that victims’ views, individually and collectively continue to be fed into strategic discussions; maintaining and developing operational multi agency partnerships, whilst, at the same time, ensuring a continued commitment to a feminist and gendered approach.

Fiona Mackay

University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom

SY-12 Politics, policy and practice (Stream 12), Meeting room 3, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Fiona Mackay

Paper 1 in 'A feminist nirvana?' Scotland Symposium

Aim
This paper examines the ongoing political opportunities and legacies of the post-devolution ‘new politics’ framework (new institutions, new norms, new actors) in Scotland for the development of distinctive policies to tackle gender based violence (GBV) – particularly domestic abuse (DA).

Background
Progressive policy-making on DA/GBV has been deemed a key achievement of post-devolution Scotland and an example of successful ‘feminist constitutional activism’. This paper examines political and policy trajectories over the last twenty years.

Methods
The research used process-tracing by means of thematic analysis of primary documents (strategies, reports, policies), texts (the record of parliamentary debates), and media commentary. The analysis is supplemented by informal briefings with five key stakeholders (policy-makers, parliamentarians, academic experts, and practitioners)

Results
Whilst there are similarities between Scotland and other UK jurisdictions, policy and legislative trajectories continue to diverge in several distinctive ways.
In Scotland, the approach has been more strategic, more holistic (covering provision, protection and prevention), has a greater emphasis on core service provision, and recognises the specialist women’s sector as experts. The definition and framing of DA/GBV is feminist, rooting it in wider structures of gender inequality. Over time government strategies and policymakers have attended to links between different forms of GBV, to wider gender inequalities; incorporated children’s rights perspectives, and issues of intersectional identities and inequalities; and have increasingly adopted participatory norms to involve survivors of gender-based violence, including children, in policy-making.

Conclusions
The Scottish case demonstrates the importance of conducive political frameworks and opportunity structures – such as those created by constitutional debates and institutional change. ‘New politics’ legacies have played a role in shaping policy trajectories. However, the research also demonstrates the need for sustained ‘political work’ and wider activism to tackle DA/GBV over the long haul.
Adult Child to Parent Homicide -- Lessons from UK Domestic Homicide Reviews

Victoria Baker¹, Khatidja Chantler¹, Paul Hargreaves¹, Rachel Robbins¹

¹University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

SY-13 Research Findings on Domestic Homicide (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Victoria Baker, Khatidja Chantler, Paul Hargreaves, Rachel Robbins

Aim
This paper reports on parricide as it was documented within Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) in England and Wales. The aim of the study was to investigate the characteristics of victims and perpetrators and to analyse their relationships. DHRs also allowed for some consideration of the role of formal agencies and other contextual issues of parricide. Background: Sharps-Jeffs and Kelly (2016) review of DHRs highlighted that there are differences in dynamics and motivations between intimate partner violence and adult family violence, which are currently under-researched. This is an attempt to bridge that gap in understanding.

Methods
This was a mixed methods study based on extraction of data from 23 DHRs reviewing an adult child to parent homicide. It involved quantitative analysis using SPSS to generate descriptive statistics and qualitative analysis facilitated by NVivo looking at key themes of mental health, carers, risk assessment, complexity and offending history.

Findings
The data provided characteristics of perpetrators and victims and provides details of their relationship. For the purposes of this paper, learning will focus on how domestic abuse intersects with caring relationships. Conclusion: Mental Health and substance misuse settings are prime locations to discuss domestic abuse with perpetrators. However, practitioners understanding of domestic abuse needs to be expanded to include familial violence and abuse.
Interpersonal homicide of women aged 60 and over in the UK

Hannah Bows

Author: Hannah Bows

Older people have traditionally been considered low risk for all crime, but particularly violent crime. Over the last decade, a steady growth in research in both 'elder abuse' and 'domestic violence' studies have revealed that older women continue to experience violence and abuse (VAOW). Although the data on prevalence is limited, the best available evidence estimates at least 1 in 6 older people experience violence and abuse each year, equating to more than 2 million older people in the UK alone. However, despite the increased recognition of VAOW, there remain significant gaps in research and the issues are only just beginning to attract policy attention. Moreover, homicide of older people remains a neglected area of research internationally, with no previous studies in the UK. This presentation reports the findings from the first UK study to examine homicide of people. The study utilised Freedom of Information requests to collect data on the extent, nature and characteristics of recorded homicides involving a victim aged 60 and over between 2010-2015. Analysis of cases of interpersonal homicide (where the perpetrator is a partner/spouse or family member) (n=221) revealed significant gender differences exist, with women almost as likely to be killed by their son as their husband/spouse. The implications of these findings for theory, research, policy and practice are discussed.
A comparison of intimate partner homicide followed by suicide or not: Evidence from a Norwegian national 22-year cohort

Stål Bjørkly³, Christine Friestad², Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar¹
¹Molde University College and Oslo University Hospital, Norway, ²Oslo University Hospital and University College of Norwegian Co, Norway, ³Molde University College and Oslo University Hospital, Norway

SY-13 Research Findings on Domestic Homicide (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Stål Bjørkly, Christine Friestad, Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar

Introduction
This study investigates aspects of intimate partner homicide-suicide (IPHS) by comparing it to intimate partner homicide (IPH). Homicide-suicide refers to a homicide of one or several individuals immediately followed by the perpetrator committing suicide. Homicide-suicide incidents make up a relatively small proportion of homicides overall, but occur more frequently in certain subtypes of homicide, such as men who kill their female partners.

Methods
All IPhs in Norway from 1990 to 2012 (N = 177) were included. Quantitative data were extracted from court documents. Qualitative data were collected by interviews with bereaved. Multivariate logistic regression analyses and systematic text condensation were conducted.

Results
Nearly one fourth of IPhs were identified as IPHS. We found few differences and many similarities between IPHS and IPH without suicide within the framework of an interactional perspective, addressing the escalation process, the context, previous IPV, clinical and sociodemographic factors, and IPH characteristics. However, perpetrators of IPHS were different from perpetrators of IPH concerning previous criminal record. Some sociodemographic variables of perpetrators of IPHS were different from other IPH perpetrators. The motive of IPHS was recorded and interpreted differently from other IPH.

Conclusions
Within the framework of an interactional perspective, our findings indicate that IPHS shares more characteristics with IPH than it does with other categories of homicide and other violent deaths in general.
Research Findings on Domestic Homicide

Eva Alisic⁴, Anna Costanza Baldry⁵, Hannah Bows⁶, John Devaney⁵, Rachel Robbins³, Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar¹
¹Molde University College and Oslo University Hospital, Norway, ²Universita degli Studi della Campania, Italy, ³University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom, ⁴University Medical Center Utrecht, Netherlands, ⁵University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ⁶Durham Law School, United Kingdom

SY-13 Research Findings on Domestic Homicide (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Eva Alisic, Anna Costanza Baldry, Hannah Bows, John Devaney, Rachel Robbins, Solveig Karin Bø Vatnar

Domestic homicides are fatal violent attacks perpetrated within families, usually by an intimate partner, defined as current or former spouses or partners. Globally, men outnumber women as perpetrators of domestic homicide, highlighting the gendered nature of domestic violence. In addition, sub-samples of domestic homicides, such as parricide and homicide-suicide focus attention on particular dynamics within families. The damage inflicted by these deaths ripples out to include "co-victims", such as children, caregivers, surviving family members, and the local community. In this symposium we present a series of papers reporting the findings from research on domestic homicide in different European countries. Baker et al. 's findings highlight differences in dynamics and motivations between intimate partner homicide and parricide in England and Wales. Vatnar’s study investigates aspects of intimate partner homicide-suicide by comparing it to intimate partner homicide in Norway. Alisic et al. explore the circumstances and perspectives of caregivers of children bereaved by domestic homicide with particular reference to the Netherlands and the UK. Examining the murder of adults aged 60 yrs and above by a family member, Bows presents data from the UK. Finally, Baldry's paper analyses the recent trend of homicides in Italy with the aim of examining gender differences. This symposium brings together some of the latest empirical work in Europe on domestic homicide, highlighting both the scale and nature of this issue.
Caregivers of children bereaved by domestic homicide

Eva Alisic², John Devaney¹, Arend Groot³

¹University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom, ²University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia, ³University Medical Centre, Utrecht, The Netherlands

Authors: Eva Alisic, John Devaney, Arend Groot

Symposium Title: Research findings on domestic homicide

Paper Title
Caregivers of children bereaved by domestic homicide

Aim
Exploring the circumstances and perspectives of caregivers of children bereaved by domestic homicide.

Background
The body of research regarding the needs of ‘co-victims’ of domestic homicide is limited, with little knowledge on how to best support bereaved children. This presentation shares empirical data and clinical reflections regarding caregivers in the Netherlands and UK.

Methods
We combine two sources of data in this presentation from 8 Dutch national databases to identify young people bereaved by domestic homicide between 2003-2012. We studied related case files and invited children, caregivers and guardians for clinical assessments and undertook qualitative interviews. In this presentation we focus on the caregiver data in the case files and the interviews. Second, we extracted insights from clinical and research conversations regarding the role, position, and experiences of caregivers in the UK.

Findings
The Dutch data showed that, as there is great diversity in the characteristics of children bereaved by domestic homicide, there is great variation in the circumstances and perspectives of caregivers. Both relatives and non-relatives provided a home for children post-homicide, and in case of the former, relatives were both from the victim and from the perpetrator side. When caregivers were relatives from the victim side, they often experienced substantial, long-term levels of grief, and received limited support for their own wellbeing and for the family as a whole. In the UK children are often cared for by wider family, raising issues about their legal status and access to services. Policy documents do not often acknowledge the particular needs of such children.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The needs and opportunities of caregivers of children bereaved by domestic homicide need to be explored in more depth, with a focus on developing better structural support.
Femicide trend in Italy beyond the myth

Anna Constanza Baldry¹, Maria Giuseppina Muratore²
¹Università della Campania, Italy, ²National Italian Institute of Statistics, Italy

SY-13 Research Findings on Domestic Homicide (Stream 2), Torghjørnet, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Anna Constanza Baldry, Maria Giuseppina Muratore

Measuring the real dimension of the phenomenon of the violence against the women in Italy is a challenge, as the available official figures for police-recorded offences often do not consider the gender of the victim, except the crime of homicide. The present study analysed the recent trend of homicides in Italy with the aim to examine gender differences. According to the crime statistics, in Italy the number of police recorded homicide victims is consistently decreasing, and this downward trend is stable over time: while in 2010 the ratio of homicides per 100,000 inhabitants was 0.89, in 2017 the same ratio dropped to 0.59 (Istat, 2018). An in-depth look to the data over the last decades shows a gender imbalance nevertheless, generally overlooked. Based on Istat data source and police records, there is empirical evidence that on the long run women are more at risk of being victims of homicide than men. In the early nineties among all homicides the ratio of men/women murder was five to one, the last available data for 2017 show that this ratio has dropped to two to one. The analysis of the relationship between victim and offender also show that the women homicides are more likely to occur in the interpersonal and family domain: a known person killed 80.5% of women, and 43.9% by the actual and formal partner. Implications and recommendations for researchers and law enforcement will be discussed.
Restrictive and controlling parenting practices: Prevalence, implications and parental views

Ingrid Smette¹, Anders Bakken¹, Monica Grønli Rosten¹, Anja Bredal¹
²Norwegian Social Research, Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway

Authors: Ingrid Smette, Anders Bakken, Monica Grønli Rosten, Anja Bredal

Parents’ use of integrity violating sanctions in a Norwegian context

Aim
This paper analyses the relationship between parental sanctions, young people’s rule breaking and parenting style.

Background
Sanctioning children’s behaviour is integral to childrearing practices and being exposed to sanctions in some form is part of growing up. Parents may use sanctions to prevent a child or a young person from engaging in undesirable acts, or they may be reactions to instances of rule breaking. However, certain forms of sanctions may constitute violations of a young person’s integrity. The nature of the sanction itself as well as the values it aims at upholding defines the legitimacy of a sanction in a given context.

Methods
We draw on Norwegian survey data from respondents aged 14-19 (N=6,700) to analyse young people’s experiences of what we understand as integrity violating sanctions: threats of violence, invasive surveillance, derogatory scolding and severe restrictions on a young person’s freedom of movement.

Analyses
We analyse how sanctions are linked to family characteristics: socioeconomic status and migration background. We then investigate the relationship between parental sanctions and two types of potentially rule-breaking activities: cannabis use and engagement in sexual relations. Finally, we explore if the relationship between rule-breaking and sanctions is mediated by parenting style. Hypotheses: (I) Sanctions are related to cannabis use for all categories of youth, and to sexual relationships for ethnic minority girls, and (II) authoritative parents use sanctions as reactions to rule breaking to a lesser extent than authoritarian/controlling parents.
Restrictive and controlling parenting practices: Prevalence, implications and parental views

Jon Horgen Friberg
1
1FAFO, Oslo, Norway

SY-14 Restrictive and controlling parenting practices (Stream 8), Odin, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Jon Horgen Friberg

What do immigrant parents fear?
Many immigrants to Norway move from “weak states” structured by kinship, religion and conservative social values to a “strong” welfare state, characterized by secular individualism and liberal attitudes towards gender and sexuality. There is a growing concern that children of immigrants may be subject to parental control that violate basic rights. Using data from the CILS-NOR survey (n=7626), this paper will first describe prevalence of parental restrictions, and how they are linked to demographic, cultural and socio-economic family characteristics. The analysis then focuses on parental narratives and concerns, based on qualitative group interviews with more than 60 immigrant parents from Pakistan, Somalia and Sri Lanka. We focus on parents’ 1) sense of loss, 2) sense of threat, and 3) sense of stakes for the future. 1) A key theme was the parents’ sense of loss of community and social dissolution following migration. As traditional instruments of discipline, including corporal punishment, shared religious norms and kin support, are largely unavailable, many find it difficult to adequately exercise control. 2) Some emphasize how religion, identity and culture is under pressure from the majority and the state. This conflict is partly expressed through ambivalence toward school, related to co-ed swimming lessons, summer camps, showering after PE classes, and in particular vis-a-vis the child protection services, often seen as state intrusion of the family’s sovereignty. 3) The maintenance of traditional marriage is often seen as key to perpetuate family, faith and identity, and many feared being sent to a nursing home – a potent symbol of what is at stake should they fail to preserve traditional family structures. There are, however, large individual variations, as well as systematic differences between Pakistani, Somali and Tamil families, related to the strength of social networks, their value orientation and degree of acculturation.
Restrictive and Controlling Parenting Practices

Else-Marie Augusti¹, Ingrid Smette², Monica Grønli Rosten², Anja Bredal²
¹Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, ²Norwegian Social Research, Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway

SY-14 Restrictive and controlling parenting practices (Stream 8), Odin, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Else-Marie Augusti, Ingrid Smette, Monica Grønli Rosten, Anja Bredal

During the last two decades, civil society actors, policy makers and researchers in Scandinavia have problematized parenting practices in immigrant families of Asian and African origins. Initially, the focus was on forced marriages and female genital mutilation, increasingly conceptualized as honour based violence. Recently, however, a broader range of parenting practices associated with these immigrant families have been put on the public agenda. An example is the launching of government action plans against “negative social control” in Denmark and Norway. In the Norwegian action plan, negative social control is defined as “various forms of supervision, pressure, threats and coercion used to ensure that individuals live according to family or group norms. Such control is systematic and may violate an individual’s rights under inter alia the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and Norwegian law." As a policy concept, negative social control has been successful in the sense that it is now widely adopted by civil society actors and in public debate. However, from a research point of view, the concept is problematic because it blurs the boundaries between normative policy concepts and scientific concepts – in this case, social control, which is a basic sociological concept referring to the relations between individuals and groups as well as broader processes of social integration in any society. The purpose of this symposium is to contribute to a scientific discussion about the specific parenting practices that we will broadly refer to as controlling practices and that may or may not constitute violations of young people’s integrity. Based on quantitative youth surveys from Sweden and Norway, as well a qualitative study of minority parents, the symposium will explore both empirical and theoretical aspect of controlling parenting practices.
Restrictive and controlling parenting practices: Prevalence, implications and parental views

Else-Marie Augusti¹, Mia C. Myhre¹,², Marianne Bergerud-Wichstrøm¹, Mina Mælum Norstrøm¹, Gertrud Sofie Hafstad¹

¹Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway; ²Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

SY-14 Restrictive and controlling parenting practices (Stream 8), Odin, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Else-Marie Augusti, Mia C. Myhre, Marianne Bergerud-Wichstrøm, Mina Mælum Norstrøm, Gertrud Sofie Hafstad

Controlling parenting practices and Norwegian adolescents’ self-reported exposure to domestic violence.

Introduction: Parenting practices can take many forms, one of which is considered authoritarian characterized by the use of more restrictions and controlling practices, and linked to negative developmental outcome. As a contrast, so called authoritative parenting is viewed as promoting better health and development by using less controlling practices, and more involvement of the child in decisions pertaining to the child’s life. Both parenting practices involve disciplining and guidance, however, the methods by which these goals are achieved vary considerably, where the controlling and sanctioning methods are viewed as more detrimental to children’s healthy development. Authoritarian parenting has been linked to domestic violence, and minority parents have been coined as at risk. We hypothesize a positive relationship between controlling parenting practices and adolescents experiences with domestic violence, or threats thereof, regardless of sociodemographic background. We further hypothesize that this association will be qualified by a gender by minority status interaction on the association between controlling parenting practices and domestic violence. Minority girls with more controlling parenting experiences will report more psychological violence, whereas minority boys will report more physical violence in association with reported higher degrees of controlling parenting practices. Method: The present paper is based on a Norwegian prevalence study among approximately 8000 13-16-year-olds on child maltreatment and sexual abuse, additionally mapping adolescents’ self-reported parenting practices operationalized as controlling practices imposed by parents. Adolescents completed a web-based survey at school during school hours. Data from the present study are quantitative, and descriptive analyses will be employed to answer the present hypotheses. Results: Data collection is ongoing, ending mid-February 2019. Conclusions: Findings will be discussed in light of recent research on the associations between parenting practices and experiences with abuse in majority and minority groups of adolescents.
How do domestic violence perpetrator programmes work to reduce abuse?

Helen Cramer¹
¹University Of Bristol, United Kingdom

Author: Helen Cramer

Introduction
Evidence for the effectiveness of domestic violence perpetrator programmes (DVPPs) is weak. Part of the struggle to prove effectiveness is that the key components of programmes (session content and implementation) and theories of change have been poorly articulated. This paper will outline the development of the REPROVIDE intervention, its key components, how we expect the programme to change behaviour and how it compares to other DVPPs.

Methods
As part of the development phase an evidence review was conducted and the synthesis of this evidence used as a basis for a consensus meeting. With the help of our research partner Respect (the national accreditation body for DVPPs), consensus statements were developed and invited DVA experts discussed areas of disagreement. A ‘best bet’ intervention was subsequently developed and piloted with a group of 36 men and their partners.

Results and conclusion
The evidence reviews and consensus meeting identified that many of the key ingredients of a DVPP include a combination of group and individual work, interagency and partner working, utilise empathy-building, emotional regulation, conflict resolution, CBT, and safety planning and advocacy with the partners. Data from the pilot study has helped to further refine our thinking around this. However, evaluating what works within the field of DVA is beset with difficulties. Our theory of change for perpetrator programmes sits amidst broad debates about the underlying causes of DVA and how behaviour change in abusive men, in order to increase the safety of women and families, can be best accomplished. Theories of change are important in trying to identify measurements to demonstrate effectiveness and may help to defend some of the common misconceptions of DVPPs and their place in the overall strategies to increase safety and reduce abuse for partners and ex-partners of domestic violence perpetrators.
The REPROVIDE intervention

Helen Cramer¹, Karen Morgan¹
¹University Of Bristol, United Kingdom

Authors: Helen Cramer, Karen Morgan

Introduction
Undertaking any randomised controlled trial can present difficulties in terms of recruitment and retention, and conducting such a trial with domestic violence perpetrators is even more challenging. This paper gives an overview of the REPROVIDE trial and discusses how acceptable this method of research was to its participants.

Methods
In a pilot study assessing the acceptability of a randomised controlled trial designed to test the effectiveness of DVPPs, 36 men were randomly allocated to attend either a 26-week programme [intervention arm], or to our usual care comparison arm. Alongside the men, we recruited (ex)partners, collecting questionnaire data at 3-monthly intervals, and inviting some to participate in interviews in order to elicit further information about the acceptability of the trial and the DVPP.

Results and conclusion
The REPROVIDE pilot trial was feasible and acceptable. The interview data enabled us to undertake a more detailed exploration of why participants were willing to take part in a randomised controlled study, and to remain engaged. In interviews, men who completed all or most of the DVPP reported changes in their own behaviour, and this was largely supported by the women we interviewed. Men who were not allocated to attend the DVPP reported feeling disappointed but said they understood the rationale for the trial. They expressed a desire to support research into the domestic abuse, and used it as a way to monitor their own behaviour through the process of completing questionnaires. Similarly, women attached to men in the comparison group discussed feeling ‘safer’, simply because they and their (ex)partners were regularly completing questionnaires.
What about perpetrators? Findings from the REPROVIDE pilot for a randomised controlled trial of a community-based group perpetrator programme.

Helen Cramer¹, Karen Morgan¹, Lis Bates¹, Gene Feder¹, Mei-See Man¹, Rebekah Shallcross¹

¹University Of Bristol, United Kingdom

Authors: Helen Cramer, Karen Morgan, Lis Bates, Gene Feder, Mei-See Man, Rebekah Shallcross

If we want to support survivors of domestic violence and abuse (DVA) and their families and make them safer, perpetrators cannot be ignored. Evidence for what makes a DVA perpetrator programme most effective, is unclear.

A research programme, funded by the UK’s National Institute of Health Research, is trialling a new non-mandatory group-based intervention for male perpetrators who want to change their behaviour. The REPROVIDE intervention accepts self and agency referrals, including from children’s services and specialist domestic violence services.

The symposium will present an overview and early findings from the REPROVIDE study to address the following key questions:

1) What was the REPROVIDE intervention and was the trial context acceptable to non-mandated populations?
2) What are the main help-seeking routes and motivations for change for men who perpetrate DVA?
3) How do we think the REPROVIDE intervention works to reduce abuse and is it different to other DVA perpetrator programmes?
4) How useful are police reports as measures of abusive behaviour?

These questions will be answered by drawing on a mixed methods process evaluation including field notes, observations of group sessions, and interviews with male perpetrators from the pilot study of REPROVIDE. Preliminary findings from the acceptability and feasibility of delivering the REPROVIDE perpetrator intervention will also be presented.

As the successful REPROVIDE pilot moves into its full trial phase, the implications of this intervention for the targeting and provision of support for abusive men will be considered. Opening up the discussion to the audience will enable comparisons between the UK and other contexts and the sharing of good practice in the early identification of DVA as well as in the development of appropriate referral pathways and responses.
Help-seeking and motivations of male domestic violence perpetrators applying to attend a group programme

Karen Morgan

University Of Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-15 The REPROVIDE intervention (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Karen Morgan

Introduction
Domestic violence perpetrator programmes (DVPPs) are designed to encourage participants to address and change their abusive behaviour. This paper focuses on non-mandated men who joined a research study designed to test the effectiveness of community-based DVPPs and discusses the potential tensions between the help-seeking of these men and their motivations to enrol on a DVPP.

Methods
The REPROVIDE pilot study was a randomised controlled trial based in South-West England. 36 male domestic violence perpetrators were recruited via self-referrals, helplines, social services, health and domestic violence support professionals into the study and randomly allocated on a 2:1 basis to attend either a community-based DVPP run by an experienced 3rd sector organisation, or to a usual care comparison group. Current/ex partners were also recruited and questionnaire data at four time points were collected from all participants, alongside field notes, police, observational, and interview data.

Results and conclusion
Previous research has produced differing reports about male perpetrators’ motivations to attend DVPPs, for example suggesting that where there are child contact issues, men tend at least initially to be ‘instrumental’ (Kelly and Westmarland, 2015), while others suggest that children’s service referrals into DVPPs and a desire to improve parenting, may provide fathers with an ‘intrinsic motivation’ to engage (Stanley et al., 2012). Our preliminary findings from the pilot study indicate that in assessing the longer-term effectiveness of a DVPP, it may be helpful to distinguish ‘help-seeking’ from ‘motivation’ and that a nuanced exploration of perpetrators’ routes into attending a DVPP may be useful in determining whether their motivation to change behaviour accords with their expressed desire to seek-help.
How useful are police reports as measures of men’s abusive behaviour? Reflections from an evaluation of a perpetrator programme in England.

Lis Bates

1University Of Bristol, , United Kingdom

Author: Lis Bates

Introduction
Police call-outs are frequently used as a measure for evaluating domestic abuse perpetrator programmes, but are criticised for being overly simplistic, and focusing on individual incidents rather than patterns of abuse. Police reports may present a partial picture of abuse—some individuals and groups are more likely to come to the attention of the police. This paper explores methodological challenges and opportunities arising from use of police incident data for evaluating (changes in) men’s abuse.

Methods
Police incident data were collected on 36 men in a pilot evaluation of a domestic abuse perpetrator programme in England. Police reports of domestic abuse were collected for 12 months prior to, and 12 months following, recruitment. The study also collected questionnaire data about abusive behaviour from men and their female partners at baseline, 3, 6, and 9 months. Data from police reports on the frequency and severity of abuse were compared with questionnaire data, to explore:

• Who is (and is not) captured in police reports of domestic abuse?
• Can police reports help assess the accuracy of men’s self-reports of abuse?
• What are the applications and limitations of police reports as measures of abuse?

Results and conclusion
Where men were present in the police record, the number of incidents closely mirrored the number men self-reported. However, compared with police reports, most men minimised the severity and impact of abuse in self-reports. It might be concluded that the frequency of police incidents are a good measure of the number of abusive episodes (especially of physical violence), but there are discrepancies in severity and impact. This is especially important to know, since for men on the trial for whom no other data were available (e.g. control arm men who stopped completing questionnaires), police reports were the only data available to assess ongoing abuse.
Beyond geographical boundaries: the covert role of mobile phones in maintaining power and coercive control in the domestic abuse of women

Tirion Havard

London Southbank University, United Kingdom

Technology related abuse (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Introduction
In the late 2000s smart phones became more readily available and year on year there has been an increase in mobile phone ownership worldwide with the number of mobile phone users expected to pass the 5 billion mark in 2019. However, little is known about the role of mobile phones in the coercive control of women by their current or former abusive male partners, including the impact of this on female survivors.

Methods
Semi structured interviews were conducted with adult women survivors of domestic abuse who were resident at refuges at the time of data collection. Grounded theory was used to analyse the data and see what themes emerged.

Results
Results showed that mobile phones are routinely integrated into the coercive control of adult women. Mobile phones offer perpetrators additional opportunities to constantly monitor and control their female partners irrespective of geographical proximity. This 24/7 surveillance means that perpetrators are able to create a sense of omnipotence such that women survivors of domestic abuse believe they are being watched even when they are not. This has brought with it a change in the power dynamics such that women survivors change and regulate their own behaviour and behave in ways they believe their (ex) partners will approve of.

Conclusion
Traditional structural explanations of power and the role of patriarchy in abusive relationships are important, but too simplistic to explain the power dynamics in contemporary abusive relationships. Rather post-structural explanations of power, namely the work of Foucault, should be viewed alongside structural accounts to understand the power dynamics of abusive relationships within the context of mobile phones.
Domestic Violence and Spacelessness: Technology-facilitated Violence Across Landscapes

Bridget Harris

Queensland University Of Technology, Brisbane, Australia

Technology related abuse (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Bridget Harris

SYMPOSIUM TITLE: Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence
oral presentation research Abstract

Introduction
This research sought to explore how experiences of and responses to technology-facilitated abuse and stalking differ across landscapes in Australia. Technology is increasingly used by perpetrators of domestic violence to enact coercive and controlling behaviours. Scholarship in this area is growing, but there has been little consideration as to how place and space—the location and community of a victim/survivor and criminal justice agency—will shape experiences of and responses to ‘spaceless’ violence.

Methods
A qualitative methodology was adopted, featuring interviews and focus groups (with women who have experienced technology-facilitated violence, support workers and criminal justice agents) and police and court data and discourse.

Results
In regional, rural and remote places, technology-facilitated violence can extend the impacts of technology-facilitated violence and risks facing victim-survivors. ‘Postcode [or zipcode] justice’ (spatial variances in justice system operations and outcomes) is another barrier which warrants attention.

Conclusions
In the interest of protecting and empowering victim/survivors; preventing harm and homicide; and enhancing access to justice, future studies, policy and practice must consider how place and space impact spaceless violence and justice systems in non-urban locations.
“What have you got to hide?”: The role of phones in establishing trust and fidelity in young people’s relationships and the changing significance of privacy.

Emily Robson Brown1, Anna Madill1; Siobhan Hugh-Jones1

1University Of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Authors: Emily Robson Brown, Anna Madill, Siobhan Hugh-Jones

Introduction
This paper explores ways technology has altered the context of young people’s romantic relationships. Specifically, the expectations and rules young people draw on for accessing a partner’s phone and how this may obscure or condone domestic violence in young people’s relationships.

Method
Fifty-three young people in the North of England (15-24 years) participated in single-gender, age-stratified, focus groups. Focus groups were vignette-based with four almost identical scenarios except the gender and sexual orientation of the protagonist was changed (e.g. heterosexual female, lesbian female, heterosexual male, gay male). The data were analysed using Discursive Psychology.

Results
Social media and texting played a major role in relationships and assessing fidelity. ‘Checking’ a boyfriend’s/girlfriend’s phone was presented in two competing ways: (1) evidence of trust and fidelity based on principles of openness and sharing; and (2) evidence of distrust and an invasion of privacy based on principles of one’s right to privacy. A key argument young people drew on was that one would only refuse to have their phone checked if they ‘had something to hide’. This made asserting one’s right to privacy untenable in most contexts.

This paper will overview (a) how gender and sexual orientation affected one’s right to privacy, (b) expectations and rules for checking a boyfriend’s/girlfriend’s phone and social media, and (c) instances when checking was deemed abusive.

Conclusions
These findings illustrate how young people are growing up with assumptions about checking each other’s phones, and how checking may be used as surveillance and/or indicators of trust. Concerns of infidelity can supersede one’s right to privacy which can be further compounded by one’s gender and/or sexual orientation. These findings highlight a need for professionals to help young people find ways to assert their right to privacy as part of a healthy relationship.
Physical violence and online violence/abuse: concepts, terminologies and comparison

Matthew Hall¹, Jeff Hearn²,³,⁴

¹Arden University, , United Kingdom, ²Hanken School of Economics, , Finland, ³University of Huddersfield, , United Kingdom, ⁴Örebro University, , Sweden

Technology related abuse (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Authors: Matthew Hall, Jeff Hearn

The importance and centrality of measuring direct physical violence in the measurement and analysis of violence more generally is well recognized and widely debated (Walby et al., 2016). Physical violence is clearly of utmost importance, yet is not the whole story; indeed, some victims/survivors of 'domestic violence' and gendered interpersonal violence report non-physical, psychological, emotional and other forms of non-(directly)physical violence may be more impactful (Herman, 2015). Such issues echo long standing debates on gender violence(s), direct physical violence and other non-physical or less directly physical violences, e.g. representational, psychological, coercive control, and link back to debates on representational violence and especially pornography. But, with the proliferation of the various forms of online violences and abuses (e.g., revenge pornography, sexual abuse online, happy slapping, spycamming), there is a need to explore the nature and limits of violence and violation by way of a comparison of online violence/abuse/violation and in-the-flesh physical and psychological violences. We argue that clarifying and untangling these differences may make it easier to draw comparisons with 'domestic'/offline/fleshy abuse, as well as physical/non-physical violences, such as representational, psychological, coercive control. These analyses can also inform what might be done to curb revenge pornography and related online/cyberabuses, including improving legislative/policy frameworks, and developing technological responses, awareness-raising, victim/survivor support, perpetrator re-education, and social movement, especially feminist, activism that contest such phenomena and aim to make them unthinkable. References Herman, J. (2015). Trauma and Recovery: The Aftermath of Violence--From Domestic Abuse to Political Terror. New York: Basic Books. Walby, S., Towers, J., Francis, B., Balderston, S., Corradi, C., Heiskanen, M., Helweg-Larsen, K., Kelly, K., Mergaert, L., Olive, P. Palmer, E., Stöckl, H. & Strid, S. (2016). The Concept and Measurement of Violence Against Women and Men. Bristol: Policy Press.
Intimate partner abuse facilitated by wearables and smart home devices: Survivors and support workers’ concerns, requirements, and understanding of smart device privacy and security

Roxanne Leitão

1 University Of The Arts London, London, United Kingdom

Technology related abuse (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 12.00 - 13.30

Author: Roxanne Leitão

SYMPOSIUM TITLE: Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence

oral presentation research Abstract

Introduction
This research investigates survivors of intimate partner abuse (IPA) and professional support workers’ concerns, requirements, and understanding of abuse facilitated by wearable technologies and smart home devices. A growing amount of research investigates technology-facilitated abuse. However, given the relatively low adoption rates of wearables (e.g., fitness trackers) and smart home devices (e.g., smart home hubs, thermostats, and indoor cameras), most research has focussed on technologies such as smartphones and social media. Adoption rates for smart devices are expected to increase significantly by 2020 even though current security and privacy design practices have been found to be largely lacking, leaving them vulnerable to misuse.

Methods
We used an explorative participatory design methodology alongside survivors and support workers, investigating their needs, requirements, and understanding of smart device privacy and security management. Findings from 4 workshops with 35 support workers and 2 workshops with 15 survivors are reported on.

Results
Based on their lived experiences of IPA, participants identified a series of ways in which perpetrators are likely to exploit smart devices for the purposes of surveillance and gaslighting. The findings also show that survivors and support workers lack the knowledge necessary to effectively manage smart device and cloud-related privacy and security. This feeling leads to expressions of unwillingness to adopt such devices, where non-adoption is seen as the only form of protection.

Conclusion
Technology-facilitated abuse is on the rise and frontline support provision needs to be equipped to deal with the complex near-future challenges posed by wearables and smart devices. Documenting and understanding the vulnerabilities of such devices, within the context of victims and support workers’ understanding of digital privacy and security, will allow support workers to better identify abuse and create safety plans alongside victims.
Investigating Polyvictimization in Child Abuse Cases in The Danish Children Centres/ Danish Barnahus

Ida Haahr-Pedersen

Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

Introduction

The immediate and long-term negative effects of child maltreatment on mental and physical health outcomes are well-documented in the literature and research suggests that different types of child abuse tend to cluster and overlap. Empirical findings indicate that exposure to multiple types of victimization - defined as polyvictimization - compromises mental health to a greater degree than individual victimization types, and that distinct polyvictimization profiles are identifiable among trauma-exposed cohorts. Emerging evidence implies that these distinct polyvictimization profiles (or 'typologies') differentially predict mental health outcomes. Identifying groups of individuals characterized by distinct patterns of multiple violence exposures is of great clinical importance since these children may be exposed to harm across various life situations, display complex symptomatology, and require more intensive clinical interventions. This study tests the hypotheses that (1) distinct polyvictimization profiles will be evident among a child population aged 0-17 years who have been assessed in The Danish Children Centres and that (2) different polyvictimization profiles will be differentially associated with multiple indicators of compromised mental health.

Methods

Data for this study will be based on records from attendees of The Danish Children Centres 2014-2018. Assessments of multiple indicators of physical and sexual abuse experiences were collected from each participant, along with assessments of multiple mental health symptoms. Latent class analysis will be used to identify polyvictimization profiles for males and females. Supplementary analysis will be used to determine if there are differences between the polyvictimization typologies and different mental health variables.

Results

The analyses are currently being undertaken and the results will be presented at the conference.

Conclusion/recommendations

Comprehensive assessment and investigating of various types of violence across different domains is essential to examine the relations between child victimizations, violence co-occurrence, and adverse outcomes and to identify the children most at risk at an early stage.
Adolescents' responses to abuse and process of disclosure

Hanna Linell

Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Exposure and disclosure children (Stream 11), Forum, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Hanna Linell

It has been stressed that adolescents as victims of abuse can be seen as an area generally less explored within the social sciences than harm against both adults and younger children. Especially research on abuse disclosed to authorities, and on adolescents’ as well as their social networks’ agency preceding and following intentional or unintentional disclosures can be seen as rare. The presentation builds upon a study of judgements concerning applications for alternative care through coercive actions under § 2 Care of Young Persons Act. A central finding is that of all applications made in Sweden during one year concerning 196 adolescents, 13-17 years, 70 percent concerned different forms of abuse. The abuse was in most cases described as severe and systematically exerted over many years with intimidating tactics of power and control. More girls than boys were in question for care because of abuse. Girls were also to a greater extent reported as having been subjected to sexual abuse or coercive control of their sexuality in relation to standards regarding honour and virginity. Another central finding is that the majority of the adolescents (71 %) could be described as having intentionally disclosed the abuse. These findings support previous research suggesting children’s intentional disclosure as an important predictor of decisions regarding alternative care. The process following the disclosure was described by the adolescents as intensely challenging with active pressure and threats from relatives and feelings of fear, guilt and ambivalence. These findings have implications both for practice and research in how the safeguarding system can help children in the process of disclosure and protect those who do disclose. In an international perspective the findings can be said to confirm the need to analyse such factors as gender, power and control when research and interventions concerns adolescents abused by their parents.
How to help a violence exposed child? A qualitative study of children’s own experiences with disclosing violence and abuse, and subsequent health care.

Else-Marie Augusti¹, Mia C. Myhre¹²
¹Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, ²Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Exposure and disclosure children (Stream 11), Forum, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Else-Marie Augusti, Mia C. Myhre

Introduction
Children exposed to violence and abuse often hesitate to disclose abuse experiences. Several factors are found to influence the decision to withhold abuse experiences, these are for instance fear of sanctions, misinterpreting abusive acts as normal, loyalty to the perpetrator, and lack of significant others for disclosure. In fact, surveys have shown that children may wait to disclose for more than a decade after the abuse terminated. In the present study, children who have disclosed abuse during the last year are interviewed and asked to reflect about the process leading to a disclosure, whether they were asked about abusive experiences prior to a disclosure, and how they have experienced the time after disclosure. In addition, children’s experiences with the health care services they have received after disclosing abuse is of particular interest for the present study.

Method
The present study is based on qualitative interviews with currently nine children between the age of 12-16 years of age who came to a follow-up health assessment at the Barnahus in Oslo, Norway. The interview is semi-structured, but themes introduced by the children themselves are welcomed and elaborated on. Thematic analysis will be employed to investigate the data in an inductive way.

Results
Data collection is ongoing, and results are not yet available.

Conclusions
Children’s experiences with disclosure of abuse, and how the abuse came to the attention of the police will be discussed in light of previous research findings on factors positively and negatively affecting disclosures of violence and abuse. In addition, children’s reflections on how health care services met their needs after disclosing abuse will be discussed. Clinical and policy implications will be highlighted.
Aim
To investigate physical and mental health symptoms in abused children shortly after disclosure and participation in a forensic interview.

Background
The association between abuse in childhood and physical and mental health problems in adulthood is well-established. However, less is known about symptoms children may have around the time of disclosure.

Methods
Seventy-five children and adolescents, 10 – 18 years of age underwent a structured assessment of physical and psychological symptoms as part of a follow up consultation at the Children’s House in Oslo shortly after participation in a forensic interview. Psychological symptoms were assessed with the Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children (TSCC), and physical complaints were assessed with the Children’s Somatic Symptoms Inventory (CSSI-8). Information about the children’s experiences of violence, as documented in police reports and reported by the children, were registered by the counsellor using a standardized checklist. Information about other potentially traumatic experiences were also assessed. For further analyses exposure to violence was divided into two categories; sexual abuse (N= 39) and other types of abuse (N=36).

Results
Experiences of other potential traumatic events in addition to the current case were common (85%). Both children exposed to sexual abuse and other types of abuse reported more physical and psychological symptoms compared with a normative sample (p < 0.001). There were no significant difference in psychological symptoms between the groups, but those exposed to sexual abuse reported more physical complaints (mean 4.88 (SD3.36) vs mean 3.68 (SD3.44), p = 0.008)

Conclusion/Recommendations
Physical and sexual abuse experiences were associated with physical and psychological symptoms shortly after disclosure. Experiences of other potential traumatic events in addition to the current case were common. A systematic assessment of children soon after disclosure of abuse can provide a valuable basis for future follow-up.
Child to Parent/Care Violence and Abuse

Ceryl Teleri Davies¹
¹Bangor, United Kingdom

Exposure and disclosure children (Stream 11), Forum, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Ceryl Teleri Davies

Aim
The overall aim of this evaluation was to identify, explore and advance information with regards to the nature and patterns of abuse experienced by parents/carers by their children. This presentation focuses on the key lessons learnt from an independent evaluation completed with a Youth Offending Service in England.

Background
Within both an academic and practice arena this remains a silent form of family violence and abuse, as a result this is a marginalised issue in the UK, with limited policy, guidance, legal remedies and interventions available to constructively address this matter. Undoubtedly, child to parent violence and abuse is an abuse of power that remains 'hidden' and is therefore difficult to detect. Any concept of this issue needs to acknowledge the limits of parental boundaries and control, the harmful interference to parental relationships and the impact of a protectionist approach to child welfare.

Methods
The methodology adopted evaluated police data, the content of the young people's documentation held by the Youth Offending Services, the facilitation of focus groups with key professionals and the completion of semi-structured interviews with parents/carers who had experienced this form of abuse. Findings The findings highlighted the key complexities when working with families who experience this form of abuse. There were common themes identified across the data with regards to the nature of this issue, the professional concerns and the parental response to the violence/abuse they experienced.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The conclusion will discuss possible solutions/interventions in order to equip parents to deal with this form of abuse in a manner that allows them to move away from personal blame. There will also be an outline of the key recommendations to develop practice on a multi-agency platform to address the general lack of specialist services to address this complex issue.
Children’s involvement in parental intimate partner violence events – a retrospective study of medico-legal reports

Jacqueline De Puy¹, Virginie Le Fort², Corinne Dallera³, Nathalie Romain-Glassey⁴

¹Violence Medical Unit, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland, ²Violence Medical Unit, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland, ³Violence Medical Unit, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland, ⁴Violence Medical Unit, Lausanne University Hospital, Lausanne, Switzerland

Authors: Jacqueline De Puy, Virginie Le Fort, Corinne Dallera, Nathalie Romain-Glassey

Aim
This study sought to make up for scarce evidence on child exposure to intimate partner violence (CEIPV) in Switzerland. The nature and circumstances of children’s involvement in parental intimate partner violence (IPV) events were investigated through a retrospective study of medico-legal reports, collected by nurses during consultations with victimized parents.

Background
CEIPV is an emerging social problem in Switzerland. Early detection and assessments of this form of child maltreatment needs to be developed, especially in healthcare. The Violence Medical Unit (VMU) is a hospital-based medico-legal consultation for adult victims of violence. It has been at the forefront of detecting CEIPV reported by victimized parents and collaborating with the Child Abuse and Neglect Team.

Methods
Data were collected from 430 parents (88% female) of 660 children aged 0 to 18 and who consulted the VMU following an IPV event between 2011 and 2014. As part of the usual clinical process, nurses filled semi-structured questionnaires based on IPV victims’ responses. This presentation focuses on qualitative thematic content analyses of data from 243 accounts of IPV events in which children were involved.

Findings
Victimized parents usually described a context of previous violence and coercive control. Families, especially mothers, were often facing additional socio-economic vulnerabilities. IPV events were characterized by severe physical and verbal attacks that could last for days. Three types of children’s involvement were identified from their parents’ recorded accounts: 1) adults called or mentioned the children; 2) children responded emotionally, verbally or physically; 3) children commented or asked questions after the event.

Conclusion/Recommendations
From the victimized parents’ perspective, children’s involvement appears as active and substantial. Findings can contribute to raising awareness of professionals about CEIPV and risks for children’s health. Assessments of CEIPV should in future include seeing and talking to the children and reinforcing their own protective strategies.
Adults Who Experienced Domestic Abuse as Children in the UK: Initial Findings from a Qualitative Pilot Study

Angie Boyle
1
1University of Cumbria, United Kingdom

Health impact children (Stream 7), Hall C, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Angie Boyle

Aim
This presentation will disseminate findings from a qualitative pilot study carried out in the UK with 10 adults who experienced domestic abuse as children.

Background
89% of results from a review of the literature overwhelmingly conclude that being an adult survivor of childhood domestic abuse (DA) results in negative outcomes such as: depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder; relationship difficulties; lack of educational attainment and alcohol issues. The dominance of negative based literature, typically quantitative, excludes considerations of how people cope with DA. Only 11% of research generated discussions of how adults coped or developed ways of dealing with DA experienced as children. Of these 5 articles, 4 were American and 1, Australian. Only 1 study out of 46 exclusively looked at adult males who experienced DA as children, a mere 2% of the literature.

Methods
An online survey consisting of 12 questions followed by a semi-structured interview was completed by 10 adults who volunteered to participate in a pilot study and were aged 25 years and over.

Findings
Previous research has failed to recognise the potential for agentic coping responses or taken account of other variables such as the frequency and level of abuse and violence, which may be impacting upon the situation and may be serving as either protective or addition impacts. This research highlights factors that can have an ameliorating effect which inform resilience and coping responses including environmental and ecological factors.

Conclusion/Recommendations Further research which examines the nature of a child's relationship to the primary caregiver, perpetrator and significant others is needed to further investigate the differences in the functioning ability amongst adults who experienced childhood DA.
Exploring the role of exposure to domestic violence for children/youth receiving out-of-home care within a children’s mental health setting.

Angelique Jenney¹

¹University Of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

Health impact children (Stream 7), Hall C, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Angelique Jenney

Introduction
During the past few decades, there has been an increasing recognition that many, if not the majority of youth in group home treatment settings have experienced complex trauma (e.g., physical, emotional, sexual abuse and/or neglect, exposure to family violence), which often underlie the internalizing and externalizing problematic behaviours that precipitated their placement in such programs. This study explored a population at high risk of CEDV, in order to identify opportunities for identification and intervention approaches in child mental health settings.

Methods
Using retrospective file reviews of children and youth between the ages of 7-17 years who received service at specified Children’s Mental Health Centre in the last five years with the experience of CEDV a qualitative analysis was conducted to explore the following research questions: 1) What are the mechanisms within children’s mental health settings for determining CEDV, including the assessment of risk and protective factors (routine screening, assessment information, other disclosure), and related interventions that may inform future practice? 2) Are there connections between CEDV and presenting child mental health issues related to children’s out of home placement needs? And 3) How might these findings be used to address gaps in identification, prevention and intervention efforts on a systems level?

Results
A thematic content analysis revealed significant gaps in knowledge of identification and assessment of children and youth with experiences of CEDV by practitioners within the field of child mental health. Screening for CEDV, although part of generalized intake practices was not universally applied and even with CEDV was identified, very rarely did in result in any direct intervention approaches.

Conclusions
Despite growing knowledge of the impact of CEDV on children and youth, mental health services for children and youth continue to experience challenges in identification and intervention with this population. Practice implications and recommendations will be presented.
Fostering Resilience with Children and Youth Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence Going Through Parental Separation and Divorce

Ramona Alaggia

1University of Toronto, Canada

Health impact children (Stream 7), Hall C, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Ramona Alaggia

The Adverse Childhood Events Study cites divorce as one of life's events that children might experience as an adversity and for some this constitutes a traumatic experience—especially when high conflict exists between separating parents. This is understandably exacerbated when intimate partner violence (IPV) is a factor prior to, during and/or after separation. Children from these unions are exposed to seeing, hearing, and feeling the impact of emotional, physical, psychological abuse and/or coercive control of a care-giver. This can put certain children at risk for a host of psychological difficulties, internalizing and externalizing problems, trauma effects, relational issues, and academic difficulties. However, there are significant practice opportunities for fostering resilience after such adversity. My research, alongside other significant studies on resilience processes with IPV exposed children and youth, has identified important practice approaches for resilience building. Individual and inter-personal factors, as well as environmental and contextual influences can contribute significantly to resilience promotion, thereby reducing risk and deleterious effects over the life course. For example, supporting secure attachments, facilitating school connectedness, and building family cohesion, social supports, and healthy communities can foster resilience in vulnerable children. Case examples illustrating the complex interactions involving the dynamics of divorce and IPV exposure will be provided as these apply to practice. Learning opportunities include identifying vulnerabilities in IPV exposed children, and further identifying resilience factors and processes for use in work with IPV exposed children going through parental separation and divorce.
Who reports what? A comparison of child and caregiver’s reports of child trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress symptoms

Anna Harpviken, Ane-Marthe Solheim Skar, Marianne Skogbrott Birkeland, Tine Jensen K., Silje M. Ormhaug

1 Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS) and the Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

Health impact children (Stream 7), Hall C, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Tine Jensen K, Ane-Marthe Solheim Skar, Silje M Ormhaug

Aim
The aim is to examine whether there are difference in child and caregiver reporting on trauma exposure and post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) among 9726 caregiver-child dyads at Norwegian child and adolescent mental health services.

Background
Trauma screening and assessment procedures are highlighted as important to ensure that children receive appropriate treatment at child and adolescent mental health services. In order to be able to provide children with the most effective treatment, it is necessary to have as reliable information as possible. Previous studies suggest child and caregiver discrepancies, both related to reports of trauma exposure and to PTSS and other internalizing problems.

Methods
All children between the ages 6-18 and their caregiver that were referred to 43 child mental health clinics in Norway from 2012 and 2017 were routinely screened for trauma exposure and subsequently for PTSS. The children were on average 12.10 years old (SD=3.14) of whom 50.1 percent were girls. We will use statistical analysis to investigate caregiver-child agreement on child trauma exposure and level of PTSS.

Findings
We will present results related to whether there are differences in child and caregiver reports of 1) trauma exposure, 2) trauma type, 3) level of PTS, and lastly 4) whether some symptoms are more easily detected than others.

Recommendations
It is important to use a multi-model approach to assessment where both caregivers and child ratings are taken into account to detect children’s trauma experiences. If this is not possible, therapists should prioritize to ask the children as they often report more serious experiences.
Student Lawyers' Attitudes towards Partner Violence

Natalia Khodyreva¹, Olga Khopatnyukovskaya¹

¹St.Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

Legal culture (Stream 1), Odin, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Natalia Khodyreva, Olga Khopatnyukovskaya

Russia has not yet adopted a special Law to protect survivors and prevent domestic violence. As the long-standing experience of women's crisis centres shows, judges and prosecutors often rely on their values and attitudes about partner violence during (non)opening a criminal/administrative cases, treating victims, and punish abusers. To identify the factors influencing the attitude about partner violence of future judges, prosecutors and lawyers, we used Ambivalent Sexism Inventory (Glick and Fiske, 1996); Attitudes Toward Women Scale, (Spence and Helmreich, 1972); Intimate Partner Violence Attitude Scale (Revised) Smith et al., 2005); Domestic Violence Blame Scale; Petretic-Jackson, Sandberg and Jackson, 1994); (Acceptance of Violence Questionnaire (Riggs and O'Leary, 1996). 36 students of the Law faculty and 33 students of the faculty of Geology of the University (men and women aged 18 to 21 years) participated in the online surveys. The study revealed statistically significant differences between students of the two faculties. In comparison with a group of students of the faculty of Geology, students of the Law faculty showed a more stereotypical perception of women based on the assumption of superiority of the men, they have more pronounced traditional attitudes towards women. In addition, Law students are more receptive to domestic violence, more likely to blame the victim in situations of partner violence. These results signal about the problems in the education of future lawyers. Education at the Law faculty does not promote (or develop) non-discriminative values and attitudes towards victims of partner violence. All this can create potential problems in the investigation and judicial decision-making in the cases of domestic violence. In order to better understand the role of the educational factor, it is planned to compare students of the first and last courses of the Law faculty in the future research.
Financial Abuse on marriage breakdown in Northern Ireland Court proceedings: A legal practitioner's perspective of the law and practice in Northern Ireland

Claire Edgar

Author: Claire Edgar

Introduction
Financial Abuse is a tactic commonly used by perpetrators to continue abuse at the end of a relationship. The Court in Northern Ireland determines the division of the assets following the breakdown of marriage. Typically, a perpetrator will be more dominant financially than their spouse and therefore hold the financial power. We have considered how the High Court in Northern Ireland tackles this abuse and questioned whether it may be an unwitting facilitator of abuse by the perpetrator against the victim.

Methods
We look at how the Matrimonial Causes (NI) Order 1978 and the practice which governs the law in Northern Ireland operates in the context of financial abuse. The perpetrator may: * Refuse to pay spousal maintenance, effectively "starving" the more financially vulnerable spouse into accepting a lesser amount than they are entitled to. * Fail to participate or to attend Court causing delay and increasing their spouse's costs. * Transfer, hide or dissipate assets.

Results
We have considered three areas: * Legislation: A spouse can obtain a Mareva Injunction to freeze the assets where there is risk of them being dissipated. The Court can award a larger share of assets and order costs against the perpetrator to "punish" financial misconduct. * Funding: Legal Aid is available where a spouse has low income. * Practice: The Court is often unwilling to provide timely maintenance hearings. The Court can refuse to order the perpetrator to pay legal costs of maintenance proceedings, making the application prohibitive for the financially vulnerable spouse.

Conclusions
We have found that there are both protections and failings within the legal system for victims of financial abuse. However, the potential for abuse requires further scrutiny by the Courts to ensure that the legal system does not act as a forum for continued domestic abuse and control.
The myth of the "good victim" in domestic violence cases. A critical analysis of the legal culture

Madalena Duarte

1Center for Social Studies of the University of Coimbra, Portugal

Legal culture (Stream 1), Odin, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Madalena Duarte

Aim
This research sought to critically analyse the social representations of judges concerning the victims of domestic violence and its impact in the legal cases.

Background
With increasing visibility in the public sphere, reflected in a clear increase of complaints, domestic violence has been the subject of various policies, particularly directed to its criminalization. Women are increasingly encouraged to report their offenders and resort to court to obtain justice. So there is a crucial question to ask: Are they achieving the justice they seek to achieve? Often considered a distinctive domain with strange rules and stranger language, law is actually part of a culture's way of expressing the social order of things. Since violence and gender are social and cultural constructions, it is crucial to understand how those the judge's perceptions and opinions influences the victim's rights in the courts.

Methods
The research included both qualitative and quantitative analysis. A survey was applied among judges and 240 interviews were conducted with victims and legal actors (judges and public prosecutors). A content analysis of judicial sentences was also implemented. The narratives and discourses resultant from these methodologies will be discussed in the presentation.

Findings
The research allowed to verify that in the legal culture there is a gender biased construction of what is (and isn’t) an ideal victim of domestic violence and its impact on the judicial sentences, in particular on the acquittals / convictions, the penalties applied and reparation. In this presentation we will discuss the various categories of victims that resulted from the narratives of the judges and its consequences in practice.

Conclusions
Transformations in legislation, however progressive, may have their full potential captured by a conservative legal culture, which in no way protects victims of domestic violence.
'One Slap is Not the End of the World': Defining Family Violence in the Courtroom

Marianna Muravyeva

University of Helsinki, Finland

Legal culture (Stream 1), Odin, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Marianna Muravyeva

The paper focuses on family violence and domestic violence trials and adjudication in contemporary Russia. The main focus is on how courtrooms actors (judges, plaintiffs, defendants and prosecution) negotiate violence as a criminal act and what are the consequences of such negotiation. Russian courtroom is a specific type of built-in environment that structures performative practices which results in certain emotional performances. It is how gender stereotypes are created and perpetuated in cases of domestic violence leading to standard verdicts and sentences. In other words, domestic violence trials reproduce the same scenario that is difficult to change due to pre-set performative design that is based on gender stereotypes and further victimize women. To change this design the performative practices employed by the courtroom actors need to be altered and re-written. The paper offers possible way of such re-writing and alternative scripts for domestic violence trials. The material for the project is in the process of collection through field studies in Russian courts (justices of peace and federal courts) in St. Petersburg and Moscow. The trials are either criminal or administrative trials (161 so far) due to the nature of offence. Methodologically, the study combines an ethnographic approach with performance analysis. This makes it possible to explore cultural as well as performative aspects -- milieu and the atmosphere as well as scenes, appearances and performances. Doing a performance analysis means being positioned as a spectator, i.e. to research from the perspective of the onlooker. The study concludes that FV trial scripts have a potential of re-write but only either via changing the law (introducing explicit legislation on gender-based violence) or legal interpretation of the norm (giving the judges a possibility to go beyond conservative type of legal reasoning).
Judicial understandings of domestic and family violence: Women's experiences

Heather Douglas
University of Queensland, Australia

Introduction
Since 2012 family law legislation in Australia and protection order legislation in the state of Queensland has defined domestic and family violence (DFV) to encompass acts and behaviours that coerce or control a person or cause them to be fearful. This means that judicial decision-makers should understand DFV as more than physical violence; that it may include intimidation, financial and emotional abuse, monitoring and sexual abuse. The extension of the legal definition of DFV beyond physical violence is a significant shift and some have suggested that there is some way to go to ensure that judicial decision-makers make this shift.

Methods
65 women in Brisbane Australia were interviewed about their experience of legal engagement in their response to DFV. They were interviewed on three discrete occasions over three years about their experiences with judicial-decision makers in family law and civil protection order applications.

Results
Women identified that many judicial decision-makers were yet to properly understand and implement the full extent of the definition of DFV in their decision-making. Women reported that many judges failed to recognise coercive control through legal systems abuse. This included allowing abusers’ requests for repeated case adjournments, splitting up cases and extended examination of witnesses. Many women reported that judges continued to see DFV as a relationship issue with judges, for example, exhorting parties to 'sort out' their problems. Others reported that judges minimised and trivialised non-physical abuse such as stalking and failed to see how DFV perpetrated against the mother impacted on children of the relationship.

Conclusions
Judicial decision makers continue to be informed by outdated misunderstandings and myths about DFV. Further efforts need to be made to advance understanding of how DFV is a pattern of coercive control. Some suggestions are made about how this might best occur.
One Front Door: An integrated response to child safeguarding and domestic abuse for the whole family

Jo Silver¹, Sarah West¹, Nanya Coles¹, Susie Hay¹, Martha Tomlinson¹

¹Safelives, Bristol, United Kingdom

Multi-agency work III (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Jo Silver, Sarah West, Nanya Coles, Susie Hay, Martha Tomlinson

Description of service/practice development

The One Front Door (OFD) pilot integrates the response and referral pathways for domestic abuse and children’s safeguarding in seven sites across the UK. OFD was developed in response to hearing from survivors of domestic abuse the difficulties in accessing support and their frustrations in having to repeat their stories several times before reaching the right service. Once support was provided, it was often disjointed with multiple professional working with families on separate issues. Serious case reviews show us that siloed working means that individual agencies do not understands the whole picture for children and their families.

OFD integrates the response to child safeguarding and domestic abuse concerns to identify and safeguard vulnerable people much sooner.

SafeLives worked with key stakeholders in seven pilot sites to design a referral pathway for child safeguarding concerns and for those experiencing or perpetrating domestic abuse. Our experts worked with each site to establish a multi-agency forum to assess the risks and needs of individuals and the whole family in a holistic manner, leading to the development of co-ordinated action plans.

Research identified areas for improvement which guided changes being made by each site. The effectiveness of the approach was measured through case audits, survivor interviews / focus groups and practitioner surveys and interviews.

Anticipated key learning

Learning on how agencies can work collaboratively to share information effectively and appropriately in order to improve the identification of risk within children’s safeguarding and domestic abuse. Adopting a whole family approach can lead to improved experiences for vulnerable families. The findings show to what extent this work enables the provision of the right support to vulnerable families at the earliest opportunity; makes families safer and avoids duplication of resources through multi-agency working.
The link between animal abuse and domestic violence: Raising awareness about “the link” and establishing multi-agency collaboration in Norway

Karianne Muri
Norwegian University Of Life Sciences, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Oslo, Norway

Multi-agency work III (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Description of practice development

Several links between animal abuse and domestic violence (DV) are described in the scientific literature. Animal abuse often coexists with DV. Some abusers use threats or actual harm to pets to control family members, and victims may delay entering shelters due to concern for their pets’ safety. Witnessing violence to a pet may be devastating for both adults and children, adding to their trauma.

For veterinary surgeons, “the link” implies that they may be the first to suspect DV, for instance if the client seeking treatment for a battered pet is a victim of abuse. Likewise, health professionals, child welfare services and police may be the first to suspect animal abuse when dealing with DV. However, there has been little awareness about these links in Norway, and multi-agency collaboration in connection with this topic has therefore been virtually non-existent.

Consequently, the Animal Welfare Research Group at NMBU Faculty of Veterinary Medicine is building and disseminating knowledge about the topic through several approaches. To enable vets recognise non-accidental injury and handle concerns about both animal and human abuse, we have developed CPD courses, and the topic will be integrated in the new veterinary curriculum, currently under revision. The project “Se Sammenhengen” (“See The Link”) is a pioneering collaboration between NMBU, the Secretariat of the Shelter Movement and the Norwegian Society for Protection of Animals, aiming to raise awareness and encourage multi-agency collaboration. The project is publishing guidance notes to relevant professions, has hosted round-table conferences, and organises seminars to facilitate collaboration locally.

Anticipated key learning

Increased awareness and collaboration is anticipated to contribute to the detection and prevention of both animal abuse and DV. The network established through this work will hopefully facilitate future interdisciplinary research on “the link” in a Norwegian context, filling important knowledge gaps.
"The Northern-Norwegian model" - promoting dialogue across divergences. Cross professional and multi-agency team consultation as reflecting processes in cases of sexual abuse, violence, and maltreatment against children and youths

Ekeland Andrea², Lise Folkestad¹, Marianne Skogstad Eriksen³

¹Police, dep Tromsø, Norway, ²Childrens advocacy center Tromsø, Norway, ³Family counselling center Tromsø, Norway

Multi-agency work III (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Lise Folkestad¹, Ekeland Andrea, Marianne Skogstad Eriksen

In Northern Norway, a model has been developed promoting cross professional and multi-agency team consultation in cases of sexual abuse, violence, and maltreatment against children and youths. The team has developed a new way of working, divergent from usual forms of teamwork in the field. The working model constitutes a model of inviting multiversity and equal importance that stimulates contributions from divergent agencies, divergent viewpoints, and divergent professionals across established hierarchically knowledge structures based on professions and/or agencies' position in the service hierarchy. The team serves the total region of Northern Norway. The task of the team is to provide consultation to agencies working with cases of sexual abuse, violence, and maltreatment against children and youths. After 12 years of experiences, the team sums up the model that is developed and the results of its work. In the workshop, the working model will be presented and we will also be able to provide many different examples which are from previous consultations.
Safer Relationships Domestic Abuse Interventions: A whole family approach in creating safety and promoting change

Patrick Walsh

1SWIFT Specialist Family Service, Eastbourne, United Kingdom

Multi-agency work III (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Patrick Walsh

Within the UK there is a general lack of services available for perpetrators, victims and children affected by domestic abuse. While some operate under the remit of the Courts, National Probation Service or are led through charitable organisations, there remains a significant cohort who are not eligible or are unable to access support. This generated the foundation of the Safer Relationships Programme, which has the aim of providing a suite of interventions that address risk and vulnerability with a whole family mind-set.

The interventions represent an innovative and cutting edge approach to addressing domestic abuse systemically. The programme offers options for the delivery of bespoke support, to be provided individually to the perpetrator, protective parent and child/children, or as a complete programme in recognition that support is needed to increase safety, promote lasting change and recovery for all involved. It offers the opportunity for a service to be delivered to a wide range of families and providing guided intervention programmes for use by front line social care practitioners also enables the service to be responsive and adaptable to individual need. Safer Relationships enables an existing, skilled and motivated, workforce to provide opportunities for their clients to have healthier, happier and importantly safer relationships.

The programme draws on a range of effective practice and methodological approaches to promote change, is underpinned by research and theory, is easily accessible for qualified professionals and experienced practitioners and uses a unique approach in multimedia clips to support learning and practice delivery.

Anticipated Key Learning:

Understanding how statutory services can develop and deliver packages of support to best meet the needs of service users.

Focussing attention on how to mobilise a skilled workforce in helping address an endemic issue, that has wide spread, serious and potentially long lasting adverse consequences for child and family wellbeing.
A method to mind the gap - Specialized multidisciplinary consultation team coordinated by Barnahus.

Kristin Konglevoll Fjell, Heidi Eriksen Losnedal
1Barnahus Bergen- West Policedistrict, Bergen, Norway

Authors: Heidi Eriksen Losnedal, Kristin Konglevoll Fjell

Development of specialized consultation team is an effective tool to increase awareness and professional advice, when society struggles to handle issues connected to violence and sexual abuse. We have evaluated both teams and will present the results.

Team 1: Consultation team for people with developmental disabilities and other especially vulnerable people over the age of 16 is an interdisciplinary and inter-agency cooperation. The reason for establishing the team was a need for increased focus on the target group, as there were few inquiries from the public service for guidance and few police reports regarding this group.

Team 2: Consultation team for children and adolescents with problematic or harmful sexual behavior is an interdisciplinary and inter-agency cooperation. The reason for establishing the consultation team was the high demand of inquiries from the service and support services regarding the need for guidance in cases where children or young people had shown problematic or harmful sexual behavior against other children or adolescents.

Both consultation teams are rooted in the various agencies’ management. The method used in the teams is reflective team.
'It's a people problem': Domestic Violence and Abuse in Male Same-Sex Relationships

Louisa McMahon

1The University of Sheffield, ,

Introduction and Aims
Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) affects people of all ages, ethnicities, genders and sexualities. However, the majority of research, policy, and practice has centered around, and developed from, traditional feminist approaches focusing specifically on female victims of male perpetrated violence. As a result, the prevailing and stereotypical depiction of DVA portrays a female victim and male perpetrator, leaving other experiences virtually invisible. My research seeks to make the invisible visible, and strives for the inclusion of LGBTQ populations within the discourse of DVA whilst challenging the widely held perception that DVA is a women's problem; 'it's a people problem' (Survey respondent, 2018). Though this population have generally been overlooked, there have been estimates that same-sex DVA occurs at the same rate, if not more than, other-sex abuse. My research focuses specifically on male same-sex DVA, and aims to shine a light on these experiences, highlighting that abuse and control can manifest in any relationship, regardless of gender and sexuality.

Methods
This research employs a mixed methodology, consisting of a survey and semi-structured interviews. The survey has been completed by men who are in/have previously been in, same-sex relationship, and asks questions about their relationship experiences. The interviews are being carried out with the same participant group, and additionally with professionals working in the sector who have had sufficient working experience with male same-sex DVA.

Findings
Drawing on my original survey and interview data, this presentation will discuss findings and preliminary analysis of this research. It will examine types of abuse which occur in male same-sex relationships, help seeking behaviours, and reasons why these men may stay in their abusive relationships.

Conclusion/Recommendations
It is hoped this research will underpin the need for, and inform, the discourse for a gender and sexuality inclusive approach to DVA.
Experiences of intimate partner violence among gay men in Quebec

Valerie Roy¹, Sylvie Thibault², Cecily Tudeau¹, David Guilmette¹
¹Université Laval, Quebec city, Canada, ²UQO, St-Jerome, Canada

Same sex domestic abuse (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Valerie Roy, Sylvie Thibault, Cecily Tudeau, David Guilmette

Aim
This research sought to better understand intimate partner violence among gay men in the province of Quebec (Canada).

Background
In Quebec, intimate partner violence is usually understood as a problem within heterosexual relationships. Despite a certain social recognition of intimate partner violence in a wide range of intimate relationships, research and services are still oriented towards men as perpetrators and women as victims, rendering some groups invisible, among those gay men. However, LGBT populations are particularly at risk of IPV (Statistics Canada, 2016). This study sought to better understand intimate partner violence among gay men in Quebec, especially to explore the forms of violence experienced by gay men and to document their help-seeking experiences.

Method
A qualitative study has been undertaken in five different regions of the province of Quebec (Canada) and semi-structured interviews were conducted with 23 men who had experienced IPV within a same-sex relationship.

Findings
Although there are commonalities with IPV within heterosexual relationships, findings highlighted some specificities of IPV among gay men, among other things sexual violence and its consequences. Findings also show some barriers to help-seeking, among which the heteronormative view of IPV and the social norms of masculinity are a challenge both for gay men and for practitioners.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Findings will be discussed in regards with the efforts that needs to be done to improve the social recognition of intimate partner violence among gay men and to adapt services to their realities, both those of the gay community and those specific to IPV.
Demanding love: IPV in lesbian and queer relationships

Nicole Ovesen

1Uppsala University, Sweden

Same sex domestic abuse (Stream 6), Hall D, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Nicole Ovesen

Introduction
Intimate partner violence (IPV) has traditionally been framed as men's violence against women with a strong focus on physical violence. This assumption has had important political implications and has shaped societal understandings of violence and help-provision. However, the public story of IPV has meant that certain forms of victimization and groups of victims become unrecognizable. Even though violence in LGBTQ relationships is starting to gain attention in academic and public discourses, there are still few studies on the subject from a Swedish context, and specific help initiatives directed towards LGBTQ victim-survivors are often either missing or left unspecified in social policies and/or practices on help-provision.

Methods
In this paper, I present work from an ongoing project for which I conducted semi-structured interviews with 25 people in different places around Sweden between March and June 2018. The interviewees had all experienced violence in intimate lesbian and/or queer relationships. The interviewees self-identified as lesbian, homosexual, bisexual, pansexual, and queer or as women who engage or have engaged in relationships with women. The interviews focused on the participants' experiences of violence and help seeking. I have undertaken a thematic analysis of this material using NVivo.

Findings
In this presentation, I discuss the consequences of and challenges lesbian and queer victim-survivors face as a result of being excluded from the conventional public story of IPV. I argue that this can be further complicated when the violence takes the form of a constant and systematic demand for emotional support by the partner, making it difficult for victim-survivors to recognize and name their experiences as violence.

Conclusion
The paper sheds new light on lesbian and queer IPV and how victimization can be understood as a process upheld and obscured by gendered norms around loving relationships.
Explaining same sex domestic abuse within the gendered model

Emily Moreton

1University of Bristol, United Kingdom

Same sex domestic abuse (Stream 6), Hall D, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Emily Moreton

Aim
This research aimed to consider if, and how, the current gender-based definition of domestic violence and abuse can apply to the experiences of women abused by female partners. This project worked within the context of domestic violence support within the UK, where the gendered model is commonly used by service providers.

Background
Although research into domestic violence and abuse has generally focussed on female victims of male abusers, there is a growing pool of work looking at same sex abusive relationships. However, this has often focused on describing the experiences of abuse, and when they do aim to provide a context or explanation for same sex abuse, tend to consider it separately from the gender-based definition. This study sought to embed the experiences of women in the UK abused by female partners within the existing gender-based definition.

Methods
This research was completed in two parts: an online survey and offline interviews with domestic violence service providers, followed by a mix of methods used with the LGBT+ community and female survivors of same sex domestic abuse. With the community, these were "vox pop" style questions at Pride events; with survivors, these were online interviews based around a short film on same-sex domestic violence.

Findings
This research offers a conception of abuse as part of hegemonic masculinity to potentially explain why domestic abuse is most commonly perpetrated by men against women, and how the gendered model, by divorcing gendered behaviour from the gender identity of the person using the behaviour, can effectively incorporate all form of domestic abuse.
The Criminalization of Domestic Violence: Lessons Learned for the Development of Campus Anti-Violence Policies

Diane Crocker¹
Saint Mary's University, Canada

INTRODUCTION
As part of the “Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts and Online through Policy and Legal Approaches” symposium, this paper aims to provide a critical analysis of policies being developed across Canada to address campus sexual violence in light of what has been learned from decades of efforts to prevent and respond to domestic violence. Over the past 30 years, feminist activists, advocates, and academics have worked to ensure that domestic violence is taken seriously by the criminal justice system and society at large. In Canada, we have seen progressive law reform and policies informed by a feminist analysis of domestic violence. But in recent years, some feminists have voiced concerns about the over-reliance on criminalization, over other forms of intervention and the lack of ability to hold perpetrators accountable in a meaningful way. In more recent years, Canadian universities have been grappling with the development of polices to address campus sexual violence. This work has not been informed by lessons learned from the domestic violence arena.

METHODS
The author conducted a review of domestic violence policies and sexual violence policies to collect data for this study. Relevant findings and overarching themes emerged after conducting a thematic analysis of the data.

FINDINGS
Campus sexual violence polices are replicating many of the limitations of existing domestic violence polices. Findings reveal there is a tendency among universities to prefer punitive actions over accountability. Findings suggest that formal processes do not allow for victims’ voices to be heard and, instead, focus on outcomes over processes.

CONCLUSIONS
Those making campus sexual violence policies should pay attention to lessons learned in the domestic violence area and work with those making innovations in domestic violence policies to ensure more progressive and effective campus policies.
Navigating Legal and Policy Issues: Intimate Relationships and Power Differentials among Students, Staff, and Faculty at University

Shaheen Shariff

McGill University, Canada

SY-16 Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts (Stream 3), Hall B, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Shaheen Shariff

INTRODUCTION
This research examines the legal, policy and educational programming dilemmas involving intimate relations between university faculty and/or staff with students and/or supervisors and the potential for sexual violence, bullying and coercion given the power imbalances involved in such relationships in a university context. This presentation, submitted as part of the “Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts and Online through Policy and Legal Approaches” symposium, investigates the issue of anonymous online disclosures and the “rumour mill” when certain faculty members are considered to be sexual predators. This presentation also explores the challenges that students or subordinate staff face in coming forward to report the harassment or abuse through official channels as well as the legal, privacy and disclosure considerations that constrain universities. The presentation draws on literature from Canadian courts to highlight the case law and media framing of such relationships that can impact the reputations of faculty members and universities. Institutions must balance these concerns while minimizing the victimization of survivors and potential consequences to their education, health, and wellbeing. The presentation concludes with policy recommendations from one university for navigating the complex supervisory and intimate relationships within such a context.

METHODS
The presentation draws on mixed methods that include qualitative research, policy analysis, legal research and analysis, and educational responses that draw on feminist, critical and leadership theories.

RESULTS
Research findings include judicial decisions, policy guidelines and informed feminist and critical perspectives, which will guide university administrators on navigating the numerous complex issues involved in addressing intimate relationships in university contexts. The role of the #MeToo movement will also be examined.

CONCLUSIONS
Recommendations include policy development and educational programming guidelines to diffuse power imbalances and to ensure a safe learning and working environment within universities where the potential for abuse in such relationships is increasingly a challenge.
Sexual and Domestic Violence: Barriers to Accessing Support for International Students

Shannon Hutcheson

McGill University, Canada

SY-16 Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts (Stream 3), Hall B, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Shannon Hutcheson

INTRODUCTION
Emerging literature has demonstrated that international students may be particularly vulnerable regarding sexual and domestic violence. Moreover, when international students experience this violence, there are additional barriers to navigating the justice system and seeking support services. Legal literacy, the cultural competency of service providers, and immigration concerns make accessing supports and seeking justice challenging. As part of the “Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts and Online through Policy and Legal Approaches” symposium, this paper investigates violence affecting international student populations by highlighting the unique barriers they and their foreign partners face.

METHODS
Through a systematic review of policy, case law, and artifacts (e.g., webpages, brochures, tutorials), this presentation identifies barriers international students encounter when navigating the justice system and trying to receive support. Evidence from a recent university-wide sexual violence survey helps contextualizes these issues for a population of international students in Canada.

RESULTS
The barriers international students face when trying to access sexual violence resources fall into four categories. First, limited legal literacy, a lack of awareness of their rights, and misinformation about their rights comprise the legal informational barriers that international students confront. Another common barrier is language. International students’ fluency and the limited accessibility of support materials, websites, and legal materials may restrict how students access services and seek justice. The third barrier is related to the cultural competency of service providers. The capacity of counseling centers to support individuals from diverse backgrounds remains limited. The final barrier is with immigration policy concerns. Receiving and securing support is challenging, particularly when immigration papers may be linked to the abuser.

CONCLUSION
Best practices for improving accessibility of information for international student survivors involve a culturally competent approach: service providers should be aware of the unique challenges these students may face, and adapt supports accordingly.
Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts

Christopher Dietzel¹, Shaheen Shariff², Diane Crocker², Shannon Hutcheson¹

¹McGill University, Canada, ²Saint Mary’s University, Canada

SY-16 Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts (Stream 3), Hall B, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Christopher Dietzel, Shaheen Shariff, Diane Crocker, Shannon Hutcheson

Given international reckonings with sexual violence, there is an urgent need to investigate systems that perpetuate rape culture and barriers that fail to support survivors of sexual violence. With an emphasis on legal frameworks, this symposium will showcase research that investigates how the potential for sexual violence is embedded within university policies, legal contexts, and online communities. The first paper explores the development of domestic violence policies across Canada to propose how lessons learned can improve campus sexual violence policies. This presenter argues that universities seem to be replicating common missteps from domestic violence policies and, consequently, are failing to incorporate innovative responses to domestic violence as they develop and enact their sexual violence policies. With the second paper, the presenter examines intimate relations and power differentials between students, staff, and faculty to consider the legal, policy, and educational programming issues that institutions must address in order to prevent sexual violence, bullying, and coercive interactions between these different university populations. The third paper focuses on the unique experiences of international students who encounter domestic violence and sexual violence at university. This presenter argues that limited levels of legal literacy in international students and cultural competency among personnel working in sexual violence services create barriers that impede international students’ ability to access supports and seek justice. The final paper focuses on the experiences of LGBTQ+ individuals to consider how sexual violence and rape culture manifest through dating apps. By examining virtual spaces, this presenter highlights the risks of non-consensual sexual interactions that queer dating app users face, both online and in real life. This symposium will challenge the audience to think critically about the future of sexual violence response and prevention by highlighting innovative and interdisciplinary research investigating different facets of rape culture present in educational and virtual contexts.
Rape Culture on Dating Apps Designed for Men Who Have Sex with Men

Christopher Dietzel¹

¹McGill University, Canada

SY-16 Addressing Sexual Violence in Educational Contexts (Stream 3), Hall B, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Christopher Dietzel

Aim
The purpose of this research was to investigate rape culture on dating apps by examining the understandings and experiences of men who have sex with men (MSM).

Background
Rape culture, where "violence is seen as sexy and sexuality as violent" (Buchwald et al., 1993, p. ixi), has been shown to exist online (Dodge, 2016). Although researchers have been examining rape culture in a variety of virtual contexts, the focus has been on heterosexual populations (Rentschler, 2014; Keller et al., 2018; Mendes et al., 2018). Despite this, studies have shown that homosexual dating app users worry about non-consensual interactions resulting from dating app use (Albury & Byron, 2016). Specifically, MSM dating app users are concerned about their physical safety and forced sex (Bauermeister et al., 2010) as well as sexual harassment and rape (Corriero & Tong, 2016). Recognizing the potential for sexual violence in intimate relationships resulting from dating app use, this study sought to investigate MSM understandings of and experiences with rape culture.

Methods
This qualitative studied consisted of 25 interviews conducted with MSM dating app users. Data were thematically analyzed using queer theory, feminist theory, and critical race theory, though Suler's (2004) online disinhibition effect was also applied.

Findings
Results illustrate how MSM dating app users conceptualize rape culture. Data also reveal MSM dating app users’ experiences with discrimination, harassment, and non-consensual sexual interactions. These findings also demonstrate how rape culture has been normalized within gay and queer contexts, notably MSM dating apps.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Conclusions provide tangible suggestions for addressing rape culture on dating apps. Conclusions also offer insight relevant to policy development, educational interventions, and public campaigns seeking to tackle concerns of rape culture affecting MSM and other queer populations.
Six and 12-month Follow-up of Group Interventions for Children exposed to Intimate Partner Violence

Kjerstin Almqvist1, Mats Fridell2, Karin Pernebo3

1Linnaeus University, , Sweden, 2Lund University, , Sweden, 3Karlstad University, , Sweden

Abstract

Introduction

Children exposed to intimate partner violence are at risk of long-term consequences on their health and development as well as of continued or renewed exposure to witnessing violence and of being subjected to physical child abuse. There is a need for effective interventions for children exposed to intimate partner violence. Existing interventions in Sweden have shown positive but insufficient outcomes. Long term health effects and children's protection from violence are often not investigated. Extended knowledge on lasting outcomes, aiming at improving established interventions is needed.

Method

The current study is an effectiveness study investigating the outcomes of two established group interventions for children exposed to intimate partner violence and their non-offending parent. The study included 50 children, 24 girls and 26 boys, aged 4-13 years. Background information, child and parental mental health problems and trauma symptoms were assessed pre- and post-treatment, as well as 6 and 12 months post treatment. Additionally children's exposure to physical and psychological child maltreatment and to intimate partner violence was tracked.

Results

The results indicate that children benefit from the group interventions. Late improvements were registered at the follow-up assessments. The findings indicate that children's exposure to violence decreased, with physical maltreatment decreasing prior to exposure to psychological maltreatment.

Discussion

Currently data from the 6- and 12-months follow-up assessments are being analyzed. Preliminary results include paths of continuous symptoms reduction for children and children's long-term exposure to violence. Possible associations between child and maternal levels of symptoms, as well as methodological and clinical implications will be discussed.
Parental perspectives on undergoing Child - Parent Psychotherapy (CPP) - an evidence based dyadic method for treatment of traumatized children aged 0-6

Kjerstin Almqvist, Anna Norlén, Agneta Thorén
1Ericastiftelsen, , Sweden, 2Karlstad University, , Sweden

Aim
Child -- Parent Psychotherapy (CPP) is being implemented in Sweden. The study includes children, aged 0 -- 6, subjected to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and their parents undergoing CPP -- treatment. To explore in depth how the dyadic intervention is experienced from a parental perspective parents were interviewed.

Background
It is well known that exposure to traumatic events in early childhood can severely disturb further general development and close relationships of children. Still, there is a lack of evidence based methods for treatment of young victims of trauma. CPP is an attachment based method integrating knowledge from trauma theory with neurobiology and developmental psychology. The method is dyadic and therapeutic techniques stems from psychodynamic play therapy and CBT.

Method:
Semi- structured interviews with 11 parents in CPP -therapy were performed and qualitative thematically analyzed to investigate parental perspectives of undergoing treatment with the method.

Results
Preliminary analysis of the interviews shows that parents appreciate CPP- specific objectives and components such as enhancement of safe relationships and regulation skills, the use of play as a tool for communication and psychoeducation on trauma and developmental issues. Critical voices were also raised concerning parts of the design of the intervention.

Discussion
Parents of traumatized children can describe the benefits, experiences and opinions, both critical and supportive, from undergoing trauma focused dyadic therapy. The involvement of parents in trauma treatment of children need to be further investigated and developed as it can contribute to necessary amendments of interventions for the target group.
In Their Own Words -- Children Exposed to Violence Describes their Experience of the Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services

Ulf Axberg¹, Anna Georgsson Staf², Marja Onsjö¹

¹Gothenburg University, , Sweden, ²A child and adolescent pediatric out-patient clinic in Kungälv, , Sweden

SY-17 Interventions for children exposed to intimate partner violence (Stream 5), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Ulf Axberg, Anna Georgsson Staf, Marja Onsjö

Introduction
Nearly 50 percent of children in contact with the child and adolescent mental health services (CAMHS) has reported being exposed to violence at home, in a previous study. Exposure to violence during childhood is a risk factor in developing both physiological and psychological problems later in life. Since exposure to violence may have such a negative impact, it is important that CAMHS offer effective treatment. In the last decades different trauma focused interventions has been developed. In addition to study the effects of an intervention it is important that evaluation and development not only focuses on reducing symptoms but also to get the users perspective. This is in line with the UN convention on the Rights of the Child which stresses the importance of respecting children's own opinions and participation. This study aims to examine how children exposed to violence who earlier participated in a clinical treatment study describes their experiences of the care and treatment within the CAMHS.

Methods
The study consists of qualitative interviews with children and adolescents (n 12) exposed to violence, four-five years after they participated in a treatment study at the child psychiatry.

Results
The current study is ongoing and the first preliminary findings are under analysis. The results will among other things focus on how the participants experienced being asked about violence, if they understood the purpose of the treatments and interventions and also what characteristics they valued in a therapist.

Conclusions
The preliminary results of this study can make a starting point in the discussion on how to include children in decisions made concerning the treatment offered by the CAMS. A discussion which hopefully will lead to new insights in how to tailor interventions to fit the needs of children exposed to violence and lead to practical changes in the therapeutic work.
Interventions for children exposed to intimate partner violence

Kjerstin Almqvist¹
¹Karlstad University, Sweden

SY-17  Interventions for children exposed to intimate partner violence (Stream 5), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Kjerstin Almqvist

Children have in recent decades been recognized as victims when exposed to parental Intimate Partner Violence (IPV), risking a range of negative consequences on their health and development. A multitude of adverse outcomes, such as behavioral problems, psychiatric symptoms, negative cognitive effects, difficulties in emotional regulation and social relationships, has been shown, calling for interventions of different kinds. Protection from further exposure to IPV is of highest priority, but several exposed children have a lasting symptomatology in spite of being protected from further violence. These difficulties will not decrease without treatment. In addition, some exposed parents suffer from lasting effects of the IPV that affect their parental capacity in a negative way, risking adverse interaction patterns between parent and child and to maintain symptoms in the child. Different studies of treatment methods have shown promising results, but the evidence base for choosing a specific method for the individual child is still scarce. Long-term effects are seldom followed up, neither are children’s own evaluation of their received care and treatment. Symptomatology and developmental level of the child, the parental capacity and engagement, practical context for both service providers and families and the acceptance of the treatment method by children, parents and professionals, are some of the factors which needs to be taken into consideration.

This symposium, consisting of four interrelated papers, describe feasibility and effectiveness studies of some of the best established methods in Sweden; TF-CBT, CPP and two group programs for children exposed to IPV; Bojen Gothenburg and BUP Stockholm. The aim is to highlight pros and cons with different methods when delivered in their societal context to children and families with different needs. Caregivers and children’s experiences from being in treatment are presented as well as effectiveness studies to illuminate different perspectives of the interventions.
Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence and Abuse - a Comparison of Trauma Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy with Ordinary Care in Child Mental Health Care

Ulf Axberg¹, Anders Broberg¹, Ole Hultmann¹

¹Gothenburg University, Sweden

SY-17 Interventions for children exposed to intimate partner violence (Stream 5), Auditorium, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Ulf Axberg, Anders Broberg, Ole Hultmann

The aim of this randomized controlled study was to test if trauma focused cognitive behavioral therapy (TF-CBT) had a better effect on trauma symptoms and general mental symptoms compared to treatment as usual (TAU) in patients who had witnessed intimate partner violence and/or were abused. Ninety-three patients (61 girls and 32 boys) aged five to 17 years old were recruited during a visit to an outpatient child and adolescent mental health care unit. Patients were interviewed with a structured interview to assign a diagnosis. They also answered a series of structured questionnaires. Patients were randomly assigned to TF-CBT or TAU. Patients were reassessed six months after the treatment's start and again after 12 months. To our surprise, TF-CBT and TAU had an equivalent, medium to large effect on trauma symptoms and, to some degree, even a positive effect on symptoms of anxiety, depression and conduct problems. We believe the TAU intervention was optimized in several ways. The therapists working with/applying TAU were highly skilled in trauma treatment and more than half of them used eye movement desensitization and reprocessing therapy (EMDR). It is worthy to note that the therapists' advanced knowledge in family violence may play an important role when treatment modalities are compared. It beckons an interesting discussion about which treatment conditions researchers should compare when designing their studies.
Domestic violence and the refugee crisis

Jenny Phillimore¹

¹University of Birmingham, , United Kingdom

SY-18 Domestic violence and the refugee crisis (Stream 8), Meeting room 3, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Jenny Phillimore

Forced displacement has reached an all-time high (UNHCR 2016). With the advent of the Syrian conflict in 2011 and refugee flows of a scale not seen since World War II, responses to supporting refugees have needed rethinking. Countries adjacent to Syria received millions of refugees with initial attempts to build temporary accommodation centres ineffective and the majority residing in urban centres. As they crossed into Europe as asylum seekers or irregular migrants, requirements for housing and public services rapidly grew at the same time as resistance to offering refuge. State responses revealed several inadequacies in emergency management of humanitarian crises which failed to address the difficulties encountered by vulnerable groups. Understanding the needs of vulnerable groups, especially women and children who now represent over half of the displaced, has become urgent given their increasing vulnerability within host communities. The lack of mechanisms for preventing physical and psychological violence has become ever-more apparent. In countries of refuge inhumane asylum processes, prolonged uncertainty, unsafe accommodation and state-imposed destitution can retraumatise refugees and increase vulnerability to further violence. This symposium consists of five papers from the Sexual and gender-based violence in the refugee crisis: from displacement to arrival (SEREDA) project. The papers utilise interview data collected from survivors and stakeholders across Sweden, Turkey, Australia and the UK. Papers consider conceptualisations of domestic violence for a mobile, transnational population while also examining the role of the state in increasing refugee vulnerability to violence. They focus on the gendered nature of violence and the need for systemic change in addressing violence and the need for appropriate interventions as well as what justice might look like to refugee survivors. A final paper explores ethical dilemmas associated with undertaking research with survivors addressing concerns about the balance between making visible trauma and harm and risks of retraumatising.
Refugees, domestic and symbolic violence. Where is the harm?

Jenny Phillimore

1University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

SY-18 Domestic violence and the refugee crisis (Stream 8), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Jenny Phillimore

Aim
This paper examines the symbolic violence visited upon forced migrants by states in the Global North that on the one hand have a responsibility to offer refuge but on the other wish to signal to their populations that they are hardening their borders and securing their welfare states.

Background
Most focus of research on refugees is upon sexual violence used as a weapon of war and its consequences of physical and psychological health in refugees’ countries of origin. However, the incidence of interpersonal violence is known to increase during flight and resettlement. The effects of symbolic violence occasioned by the state against survivors tends to be overlooked despite some evidence that it can impair recovery and make refugees vulnerable to further interpersonal abuse while increasing psychological harm.

Methods
A literature review focusing upon the effects of violence within countries of refuge and interviews with stakeholders and refugee survivors.

Findings
The paper outlines three types of symbolic violence which place refugees at risk of further violence and psychological harm. These are structural violence in the form of an inhumane asylum system, violent abandonment of the state of vulnerable women and children knowingly exposing them to risks of violence and compelling them to remain in abusive relationships, and violent uncertainty in which refugees are expected to live indefinitely in a limbic state exacerbating psychological trauma and placing relationships under pressure.

Conclusions
It is argued that symbolic violence should be conceived as symbolic domestic violence since it is aimed at controlling, psychologically abusing and financially abusing refugees whilst knowingly exposing them to high risks of physical and sexual violence. Only through humane treatment of forced migrants can symbolic domestic violence be addressed. This requires the state to take responsibility for the well-being of all forced migrants regardless of their immigration status.
The challenges of implementing and evaluating multi-level responses to gendered violence experienced by refugees

Sara Alsaraf2, Karen Block1, Hala Nasr1, Cathy Vaughan1
1University of Melbourne, Australia, 2University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

SY-18 Domestic violence and the refugee crisis (Stream 8), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Sara Alsaraf, Karen Block, Hala Nasr, Cathy Vaughan

Introduction
Humanitarian emergencies exacerbate the unequal power relations and structural inequalities that underpin sexual and gender-based violence. Following displacement, and even after permanent resettlement, different kinds of insecurity such as insecure migration status, breakdown of family and community networks, shifting gender roles, limited access to resources, and barriers to accessing services can also increase the risk and consequences of domestic and other forms of gendered violence for women of refugee backgrounds. In order to address these complex contexts for gendered violence responses must be underpinned by intersectional and ecological principles

Methods
A literature review was conducted to appraise the evidence for what approaches and responses have been shown to be effective in assisting refugees who have experienced domestic and other forms of gender-based violence.

Findings
Evidence reviews and studies conducted with refugee-background survivors of gender-based violence and service providers strongly suggest that individual health and psychosocial responses should be supported by engagement with families, community leaders and communities and by addressing underlying risk factors including harmful gender norms and social and economic marginalisation. Thus, effective responses are understood to require change at organisational, societal, environmental, policy and legal levels. Despite this, the majority of gendered violence interventions that have been documented in the academic literature and/or evaluated focus on providing individual level health and psychosocial support.

Conclusion
The challenges of implementing the necessary multi-level responses to gender-based violence experienced by refugees are considerable, and methodological innovation is needed to evaluate such interventions. Potential approaches will be discussed drawing on the broader health-promotion literature.
Reimagining justice responses to domestic violence in the context of forced migration

Sian Thomas
University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

SY-18 Domestic violence and the refugee crisis (Stream 8), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 14.30 -16.00

Author: Sian Thomas

Aim
This research seeks to understand what justice means to refugees who experience domestic violence, and explores the barriers to accessing justice.

Background
Gender-based violence has been identified as a key protection issue for refugees across national contexts. While the threat of sexual violence in conflict is well documented, research has shown women are more likely to experience violence from partners or members of their own community, particularly domestic violence. Victim-survivors face multiple barriers to accessing justice, which are exacerbated by the context of migration. These challenges include the differing understandings of what justice means and how justice mechanisms should respond to victims, perpetrators and communities.

Methods
A scoping review has been carried out to capture the breadth of existing literature on this topic and explore what is already known about perceptions and priorities in relation to justice. Initial empirical findings will also be presented where available from a series of focus groups and narrative interviews.

Results
This research highlights the challenges of accessing justice for domestic violence, and situates some of these challenges in the differing perceptions of the meaning and purpose of justice between victims, communities and institutions. The highly constrained context of displacement may also mean that women are forced to balance the protection from public violence that may be afforded by the presence of a partner with the risk of private violence within the relationship. These tensions can be replicated at a macro level when protection is sought through criminal justice processes or the asylum system, where the state functions as both protector and perpetrator.

Conclusions
This paper argues for recognition of the diversity of needs and priorities among victims of domestic violence, and for a reimagining of justice processes to engage with the structural issues underpinning and compounding violence.
Blurred Boundaries of Gendered Nature of Domestic Violence: Linking the Local-National-International Intervention Strategies in Forced Migration

Selin Akyuz¹, Hannah Bradby², Saima Ozcurumez¹

¹Bilkent University, Turkey, ²Uppsala University, Sweden

SY-18 Domestic violence and the refugee crisis (Stream 8), Meeting room 3, september 3, 2019, 14:30 - 16:00

Authors: Selin Akyuz, Hannah Bradby, Saima Ozcurumez

Aim
This paper seeks answers to the questions: In what ways and to what extent does the gendered nature of domestic violence shape the conceptualisation of and practices to prevent SGBV in forced migration, and why? Introduction Upon the increasing scale of prolonged conflicts, the emphasis on preventing SGBV is increasing at the national and international level. However, there is very little research on how such focus (and activities for prevention) impact the national and local level construction of concepts, transformation of legal frameworks as well as how different actors work with each other for prevention and protection.

Methods
The study compares the context of Sweden and Turkey for the post-2011 period. The data is collected through semi-structured interviews with service providers and experts in international organisations, non-governmental organisations, international non-governmental organisations, municipalities, and policy makers in Sweden and Turkey.

Findings
Our preliminary findings suggest that the actors involved in protection, prevention and intervention strategies are operating in a very complex setting of concepts (including domestic violence as well as the impact of power structures and social inequalities on domestic violence), legal framework, policy levels, institutions and resources.

Conclusions
The paper argues a need for clarification and simplification of concepts and structures as well as a focus on reducing inequalities in countries of refuge.
Ethical and moral dilemmas of researching domestic violence in the context of forced migration

Hoayda Darkal, Lisa Goodson
2 University of Birmingham, United Kingdom

SY-18 Domestic violence and the refugee crisis (Stream 8), Meeting room 3, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Hoayda Darkal, Lisa Goodson

Aim
This paper looks at the ethics and moralities of conducting research with refugee survivors of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) in the UK, as part of an international research project.

Background
Whilst the agencies working with refugee communities are easily identifiable, and often open to research collaborations, accessing and ethically engaging refugee survivors in order for them to be able to share their stories is extremely challenging, leading to the invisibility of survivor experiences and voices in literature, policy, and practice.

Methods
This paper draws on 18 semi-structured interviews with key informants to shed light on a number of dilemmas concerning the representation of SGBV across the refugee journey.

Results
Survivors are often reluctant to disclose experiences of SGBV for a range of reasons, including the fear of repercussions from their perpetrator's. Survivor's power and autonomy can also be hindered by overprotective gatekeepers, who deny researcher access to survivors due to fear of re-traumatisation. Such concerns were widely held by key informants, in part due to the practice of the UK immigration system that regardless of their readiness for disclosure, routinely and repeatedly, 'force' asylum seekers to recall and retell events of SGBV. In addition, the institutional and bureaucratic frameworks that govern the ethical approval process in UK higher education place further obstacles to the production of knowledge when sensitive topics and vulnerable individuals are the focus of study.

Conclusions
The importance of questioning the status of UK ethics and moral standards are discussed in relation to the implications for evidence-based policy research, which in the context of SGBV refugee research, is often concerned with improving support interventions for survivors.
Developing an Integrated Intervention for Substance use and Domestic Abuse using the Behaviour Change Wheel

Elizabeth Gilcrest¹, Amy Johnson¹, Danielle Stephens-Lewis¹

¹University of Worcester, United Kingdom

SY-19 Intervention to reduce IPA Perpetration (Stream 5), Torghjørnet, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Elizabeth Gilcrest, Amy Johnson, Danielle Stephens-Lewis

Domestic abuse (DV) includes physical, sexual and psychological harm by a current/ex-partner. The ADVANCE team aimed to develop an integrated intervention, delivered in group format, which incorporated the complex roles substance use plays in domestic abuse, for men in substance use services who had been abusive in an intimate relationship.

Method
The Behaviour Change Wheel (BCW), incorporating the COM-B model (capability, opportunity and motivation for behavioural interventions), provided a framework for the development of the ADVANCE intervention. Evidence-practice gaps were identified through a systematic review and meta-ethnography, and a qualitative study of men in substance use services who had been abusive in an intimate relationship, and partners or ex-partners. We then followed the three stages of the “Behaviour Change Wheel” (Michie et al.) to develop the intervention.

Results
Targets identified for behaviour change in our substance using men included the following: capability (psychological capability, knowledge and skills) by training men about managing their thoughts, emotions and behaviours and planning their goals; motivation (optimism) by delivering in a motivational manner, focusing on strengths, and working with the patients and their goals, by incentivising the group; and opportunity (environmental context and resources) by selecting men who had contact with partners thus the opportunity to practice new skills and by promoting out of session working and practice of skills and offering clear tools to aid improvement of self-knowledge and self-management. Education and training were selected as the main intervention functions.

Conclusions
The ADVANCE programme was an intervention to help men in substance use services understand the roles of substance use in their intimate abuse and offer them skills and knowledge to enable them to reduce their abusive behaviours. The BCW aided in scientifically and systematically informing this targeted implementation intervention based on the identified gaps integrated interventions.
Male Substance Using Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Abuse: A Descriptive Pathways Model

Elizabeth Gilcrest\textsuperscript{1}, Amy Johnson\textsuperscript{1}, Danielle Stephens-Lewis\textsuperscript{1}

\textsuperscript{1}University of Worcester, United Kingdom

SY-19 Intervention to reduce IPA Perpetration (Stream 5), Torghjørnet, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Elizabeth Gilcrest, Amy Johnson, Danielle Stephens-Lewis

The main aim of this analysis was to develop a descriptive model of the most common pathways into both substance use and perpetration of intimate partner abuse. Specifically, this presentation will described the temporal relationship in incidents of IPA by SU men and the nature of the links discussed in relation to these across the differing pathways. As such, it will elucidate the role of cognitive, behavioural, affective and contextual factors associated with both SU and IPA perpetration. This understanding, while providing a basis for such formulation, will identify the need for a theory explaining the relationship between IPA and SU. Further, such theory development will provide a basis for interventions that encapsulate the complex needs of this population, focusing on the presenting problem as well as the predisposing, precipitating, perpetuating and protective factors of differing pathways. Thirty-seven men currently receiving treatment for substance use, who also indicated perpetrating IPA towards a female current or ex-partner, were recruited from NHS treatment centres in England. (Need to include details of substance use, partnerships, age, etc.). Men's accounts were analysed using grounded theory (Stauss & Corbin, 1998). Grounded theory is of particular use in psychology and theory development. Being rigorous and adopting a view of individuals’ behaviour as embedded in social contexts, the approach can be used in conjunction with numerous other approaches (e.g. biographical, ethnographic or discursive; Charmaz & Henwood, 2008; Petty, Thomson & Stew, 2012). Additionally it is an epistemologically flexible approach that can fit with both constructionist or positivist frameworks (Charmaz & Henwood, 2008). As such, applying this method of data analysis to the narrative method of data collection, adopted within the larger NIHR programme of research, will prove useful in the development of a descriptive model of men’s pathways into both SU and IPA. As well as presenting findings from this analysis, the presentation will also make consider implications for interventions.
Intervention to reduce IPA Perpetration

Danielle Stephens-Lewis², Amy Johnson¹, Elizabeth Gilcrest¹

¹University of Worcester, United Kingdom

SY-19 Intervention to reduce IPA Perpetration (Stream 5), Torghjørnet, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Danielle Stephens-Lewis, Amy Johnson, Elizabeth Gilcrest

Developing ADVANCE: an Intervention to reduce Intimate Partner Abuse Perpetration by men in Substance Use Treatment

Intimate partner abuse (IPA) includes any psychological, physical, sexual, economic and emotional forms of abuse including controlling behaviours. While there is no single factor explaining IPA perpetration, robust evidence supports an association between SU and IPV, with a consensus that SU can increase both the frequency and severity of violence. Findings have highlighted that rates of physical or sexual violence perpetration among men receiving treatment for SU are far higher than those within the general population, leading many to cite a need to acknowledge a relationship between IPV and SU and focus on developing integrated IPV and SU interventions. Despite this, male substances users are rarely referred to perpetrator programmes and when they are, treatment completion is low and attendance/uptake poor. Generally, perpetrator programmes do not address substance use and IPA is not routinely addressed in substance use treatment. As such, a large proportion of perpetrators go without treatment. The 2019 UK Domestic Abuse Bill proposes attendance at substance use treatment and behaviour change programmes for suspected perpetrators. There is a lack of evidence about the effectiveness of perpetrator programmes, especially where the perpetrator uses substances. Therefore, there remains a need to develop and test perpetrator interventions tailored to meet the needs of this population. This symposium will present findings from the ADVANCE programme of research that informed the development of an evidence-informed integrated intervention to reduce IPA by males receiving substance use treatment and results from a randomised controlled trial of the feasibility and acceptability of the intervention delivered in substance use treatment.
Deconstructing men’s accounts of Intimate Partner Abuse within substance using relationships

Elizabeth Gilcrest¹, Amy Johnson¹, Danielle Stephens-Lewis¹
¹University of Worcester, United Kingdom

SY-19 Intervention to reduce IPA Perpetration (Stream 5), Torghjørnet, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Elizabeth Gilcrest, Amy Johnson, Danielle Stephens-Lewis

Defined as threatening or coercive behaviour, abuse or abuse between ex/current partners, intimate partner abuse (IPA) is a recognised public health issue harming victims and their families. Whilst heterosexual men and LGBT+ people experience IPA, women are more likely to be victims of sexual abuse, severe physical abuse or be murdered by their partner. Although there has been significant research in terms of IPA within the general population, research remains limited in terms of IPA within co-substance using relationships. Additionally, an array of research from a number of differing perspectives exist. However, to date, there continues to be little consideration given to the way IPA is spoken about. The way we speak about IPA has massive implications not only for communities, public policy and government, but also for those who experience and perpetrate IPA. As such, this presentation will discuss the findings from biographical accounts provided by 27 men in co-substance using relationships who have perpetrated IPA.

Participants were recruited through substance use services and were interviewed as part of a larger NIHR programme of research, Advancing Theory and Treatment Approaches for Males in Substance use Treatment who Perpetrate Intimate Partner Abuse (ADVANCE). Interviews followed a reflective technique derived from the Free Association Narrative Interview Method, which encouraged men to tell their journeys of childhood, drug use, relationships, intimate partner abuse and intervention experiences. In total, 37 men and 14 women were interviewed. Underpinned by a social constructionist stance, the data from 27 men identifying as being in co-substance using relationships were analysed using Foucauldian Discourse Analysis. Within this presentation, focusing on key themes around substance use (i.e. addiction, acquisition, withdrawal and intoxication) and IPA (including psychological, financial and physical abuse), we will unpick the multiple discourses drawn upon by men in substance use treatment. In doing so, we will identify the multiple competing constructions of IPA across men’s accounts and how they and their female partners are positioned within such constructions.
Domestic Abuse Perpetrators

David Gadd¹
¹University of Manchester, United Kingdom

Author: David Gadd

The question of change among perpetrators is often reduced in policymaking to whether groupwork programmes reduce the use of controlling or physically abusive behaviours among convicted offenders. But those working with men who have been violent have to be attentive to many other objectives. These range from securing the safety of previous, current and future partners and their children, to finding solutions to problems to do with housing, health, finances and criminal engagement that inhibit engagement, to engendering respect for facilitators and motivations to attend, some of which might be more mixed and less commendable than others. Such challenges beg deeper questions about the models of change interventions are assumed to support; the challenges of securing the skills sets and resources needed to engage with reticent clients; and the conundrum of how to engage with men who appeal to their partners to stay with them while they seek 'rehabilitation' from violence, 'desist' from substance dependency or 'recover' from previous traumas. The three papers in this symposium -- which will be chaired by Margareta Hydén - grapple with these complex issues.
The Dynamics of Domestic Abuse and Drug and Alcohol Dependency

David Gadd¹, Gail Gilchrist³, Juliet Henderson², Amy Johnson³, Polly Radcliffe², Danielle Stephens-Lewis³
¹University of Manchester, , United Kingdom, ²King's College London, , United Kingdom, ³Worcester University, , United Kingdom

SY-20 Domestic Abuse Perpetrators (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: David Gadd, Gail Gilchrist, Juliet Henderson, Amy Johnson, Polly Radcliffe, Danielle Stephens-Lewis

This paper reports on the dynamics that occur in relationships where there has been both substance use and domestic abuse. It draws interpretively on in-depth qualitative interviews with male perpetrators and their current and former partners. These interviews were undertaken for the NIHR funded ADVANCE Programme. The paper's analysis highlights the diverse ways in which domestic abuse by substance-using male partners is compounded for: women who have never been substance dependent; women who have formerly been substance dependent; and women who are currently substance dependent. The implications of the competing models of change deployed in drug treatment and domestic violence intervention are discussed alongside the policy and practice challenges entailed in reconciling them within intervention contexts where specialist service provision has been scaled back and victims navigate pressures to stay with perpetrators while they undergo treatment alongside the threat of sanction should they seek protection from the police and courts.

Nicole Renehan

University of Manchester, United Kingdom

SY-20 Domestic Abuse Perpetrators (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Nicole Renehan

Aim

This research sought to explore the effectiveness of a statutory domestic violence perpetrator programme in the United Kingdom using previously untested methods and analysis.

Background

Building Better Relationships (BBR) is a cognitive behavioural programme for 'high-risk' male offenders convicted of domestic violence in England and Wales. An inspection by the HM Inspectorate of Probation reported in 2018 that not enough is being done to rehabilitate domestic violence offenders or to keep victims safe. While domestic abuse related crime increased in 2018 by 23% compared to the previous year, men starting BBR has declined by 7% and programme completions have reduced by 12%. Crucially, to date, there is no research regarding the effectiveness of BBR or the skills of those who facilitate this.

Methods

A qualitative study using narrative interviewing (Free Association and Appreciative Inquiry) methods with men attending BBR and practitioners.

Findings

In the era of 'Transforming Rehabilitation', private sector staff have been required to deliver only a 'bronze standard' service. The study found staff morale to be low. New facilitators were given little time to develop the skills needed to navigate the programme's manual while experienced staff were disincentivised from staying. Demanding workloads meant there was little time to make sessions responsive to men's individual needs. Programme integrity was also compromised due to the lack of monitoring equipment. Most staff never had their practice observed. Ultimately, only 3 out of 19 men completed the programme cohort due to various logistical and individual issues.

Conclusion/Recommendations

Quantity of enrolments had taken priority over quality of intervention, presenting risks to victim safety. There is much to be done in relation to developing BBR and its delivery before considering the incrementation of referrals.
Rejecting and Retaining Aspects of Self: Constructing Desistance from Abuse as a 'Masculine' Endeavour

David Morran

University of Stirling, United Kingdom

SY-20 Domestic Abuse Perpetrators (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 3, 2019, 14:30 - 16:00

Author: David Morran

Aim
The research discussed in this paper is aimed at exploring further the question of what it means for violence perpetrators to desist from domestic abuse and how in doing so the processes entailed involve the rejection of specific aspects of 'masculine' behaviour and identity.

Background
Drawing on a series of interviews with 12 men who have completed a perpetrators' programme and revisiting data which examined the various processes and practices associated with desisting from violent and abusive behaviour, I will explore how these processes also involve the rejection of specific aspects of 'masculine' behaviour and identity.

Methods
The research study discussed adopted a qualitative methodology drawing on the narratives of men who had been defined by a number of sources, including partners and programme practitioners, as having been involved in substantial periods of desistance from domestic abuse and violence.

Findings
The findings arising from this study suggest that while men reject specific aspects of 'masculine' behaviour which they have come to associate with their use of previous violence and abuse, other aspects of these identities—such as overcoming addiction, being better fathers than their own—are however retained. Indeed the processes and qualities involved in desistance, which frequently incorporate addressing and overcoming these numerous personal challenges and difficulties are often constructed as a heroic masculine endeavour.

Conclusions / Recommendations
Findings such as these raise important theoretical questions and practical considerations with regard to the identity 're-formation' of formerly abusive men.
Technology-facilitated coercive control: Insights from survivors in Australia

Molly Dragiewicz¹, Bridget Harris¹, Delanie Woodlock²

¹Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia, ²University of New England, Armidale, Australia

SY-21 Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Molly Dragiewicz, Bridget Harris, Delanie Woodlock

Symposium title: Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence

Introduction
This study explored domestic violence survivors’ experiences of technology-facilitated abuse in Australia. Technology plays a growing role in domestic violence but little Australian research has investigated survivors’ experiences. Most research to date has been conducted with practitioners. This study systematically documented survivors’ experiences with technology and domestic violence, including the nature and dynamics of the abuse, its impact, and strategies for addressing technology-facilitated abuse.

Methods
Interviews in two Australian States, Queensland and New South Wales, gathered survivor perspectives on technology-facilitated abuse, its impact, and responses to it. In focus groups on the preliminary findings, key stakeholders codesigned solutions to these issues.

Results
Survivors reported a range of abusive uses of technology in the context of their abusive relationships. Abusers used overt and covert monitoring, often beginning digital surveillance and control before the women realised they were in an abusive relationship. Post-separation parenting was a key pressure point for survivors of technology-facilitated abuse. Immigrant women experienced unique pressures related to technology and abuse.

Conclusions
Digital technologies can extend and exacerbate coercive and controlling abuse in the context of domestic violence. Systems and service providers are not keeping up with the changing landscape of abuse. However, including survivors in discussions about the problem and solutions can help identify immediate and long term goals for mitigating this type of abuse.
Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence

Molly Dragiewicz¹

¹Queensland University Of Technology, Australia

SY-21 Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Molly Dragiewicz

Symposium Title

Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence

Symposium Abstract

Introduction
This symposium presents cutting-edge research on the intersection of technology and domestic violence. Digital technologies are changing the dynamics of domestic violence. Abusers are using everyday tech such as mobile phones, tablets, wearable technologies, and smart home devices to exert and extend control and abuse of their partners.

Methods
The papers in this Symposium use a mix qualitative and quantitative research methods with survivors and advocates.

Results
Emerging digital technologies have both positive and negative implications for survivors of domestic violence and those who work with them. Applications and devices designed for other uses are just as important as purpose-built spyware. Survivors and advocates already know a lot about what needs to be done to address the problem.

Conclusions
Researchers, anti-violence advocates, practitioners, and others who come into contact with survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence need to be aware of the ways everyday technologies can be deployed by abusers. The voices of survivors and those who support them should be central when designing consumer digital technologies and policy.
Dilemmas in responding to the use of technology as a weapon in domestic violence

Delanie Woodlock¹, Deborah Western²
¹University of New England, Armidale, Australia, ²Monash University, Melbourne, Australia

SY-21 Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Delanie Woodlock, Deborah Western

Symposium title: Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence

Oral Presentation Abstract

Introduction
This research examined domestic violence practitioners’ understanding and responses to the abusive use of technology in domestic violence. Technology-facilitated domestic violence is an emerging issue for social workers and other service providers. While domestic violence practitioners have become more adept at working with women experiencing technology abuse, there is still little known about its dynamics and whether this violence requires a change in current service responses.

Methods
Findings will be presented from survey research conducted with 546 Australian domestic violence practitioners about the ways perpetrators use technology as part of their abuse tactics.

Results
The findings demonstrate that domestic violence practitioners believe perpetrator use of technology is extensive and has significant impacts on the safety of clients. A major dilemma faced by practitioners is how to promote and facilitate client safety from technology abuse while still enabling safe use of technology so clients can remain connected to family, friends and community.

Conclusions
Safety planning with women and children around the use of technology needs to be led by women, with women and practitioners together assessing the particular benefits and risks for each woman. The development of a practice framework for responding to the use of technology by perpetrators may assist practitioners to highlight the risks posed by this abuse, while still enabling women and children the freedom to participate in the digital realm.
Domestic Violence and Spacelessness: Technology-facilitated Violence Across Landscapes

Bridget Harris
Queensland University Of Technology, Australia

SY-21 Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Bridget Harris
Symposium title: Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence
Oral Presentation Abstract

Introduction:
This research sought to explore how experiences of and responses to technology-facilitated abuse and stalking differ across landscapes in Australia. Technology is increasingly used by perpetrators of domestic violence to enact coercive and controlling behaviours. Scholarship in this area is growing, but there has been little consideration as to how place and space – the location and community of a victim/survivor and criminal justice agency – will shape experiences of and responses to ‘spaceless’ violence.

Methods:
A qualitative methodology was adopted, featuring interviews and focus groups (with women who have experienced technology-facilitated violence, support workers and criminal justice agents) and police and court data and discourse.

Results:
In regional, rural and remote places, technology-facilitated violence can extend the impacts of technology-facilitated violence and risks facing victim-survivors. ‘Postcode [or zipcode] justice’ (spatial variances in justice system operations and outcomes) is another barrier which warrants attention.

Conclusions:
In the interest of protecting and empowering victim/survivors; preventing harm and homicide; and enhancing access to justice, future studies, policy and practice must consider how place and space impact spaceless violence and justice systems in non-urban locations.
Intimate partner abuse facilitated by wearables and smart home devices: survivors and support workers’ concerns, requirements, and understanding of smart device privacy and security

Roxanne Leitão

1University of the Arts London, London, United Kingdom

SY-21 Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Balder, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Roxanne Leitão

Symposium title: Digital Technologies and Domestic Violence

Introduction:

This research investigates survivors of intimate partner abuse (IPA) and professional support workers’ concerns, requirements, and understanding of abuse facilitated by wearable technologies and smart home devices. A growing amount of research investigates technology-facilitated abuse. However, given the relatively low adoption rates of wearables (e.g., fitness trackers) and smart home devices (e.g., smart home hubs, thermostats, and indoor cameras), most research has focussed on technologies such as smartphones and social media. Adoption rates for smart devices are expected to increase significantly by 2020 even though current security and privacy design practices have been found to be largely lacking, leaving them vulnerable to misuse.

Methods:

We used an explorative participatory design methodology alongside survivors and support workers, investigating their needs, requirements, and understanding of smart device privacy and security management. Findings from 4 workshops with 35 support workers and 2 workshops with 15 survivors are reported on.

Results:

Based on their lived experiences of IPA, participants identified a series of ways in which perpetrators are likely to exploit smart devices for the purposes of surveillance and gaslighting. The findings also show that survivors and support workers lack the knowledge necessary to effectively manage smart device and cloud-related privacy and security. This feeling leads to expressions of unwillingness to adopt such devices, where non-adoption is seen as the only form of protection.

Conclusion:

Technology-facilitated abuse is on the rise and frontline support provision needs to be equipped to deal with the complex near-future challenges posed by wearables and smart devices. Documenting and understanding the vulnerabilities of such devices, within the context of victims and support workers’ understanding of digital privacy and security, will allow support workers to better identify abuse and create safety plans alongside victims.
Fluid Positions and Changing Strategies: A Narrative Analysis of How Parents Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence Talk about Their Contact with Social Services

Karin Jarnkvist
Mid Sweden University, Sweden

Web-based prevention, guidance and help-lines (Stream 3), Hall A, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Karin Jarnkvist

Many parents exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV) encounter the childcare unit at Personal Social Services (PSS) in Sweden. This paper explores how different ways of positioning in relation to the childcare unit, on one hand, and the other parent, on the other, may influence how parents exposed to IPV respond to interventions from the PSS organisation. The article draws on findings from qualitative interviews with 16 PSS clients who are or have been exposed to IPV and who have children with the abusive partner. Positioning Theory is used for the narrative analysis of the material. The narrative of one person is presented as an example of how narratives of IPV victims can be told. The study reveals that clients' responses to different interventions might be the result of strategies for handling both the other parent and social services. Furthermore, over time, clients may change strategies in their contact with social services as a result of new ways of positioning in relation to social services and primary relations. An understanding of how primary relations, such as the relation to the other parent, may influence clients' contacts with PSS and vice versa may improve the understanding of why clients act a certain way in relation to the organisation or why they suddenly seem to change their approach to interventions.
SAFE: a self-support eHealth intervention to support women exposed to intimate partner violence.

Nicole Van Gelder¹

¹Radboudumc, Nijmegen, Netherlands

Web-based prevention, guidance and help-lines (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Author: Nicole van Gelder

Description of service/practice development.

The SAFE research project started in 2018 at the Radboudumc, Gender in Primary and Transmural Care. During this project the SAFE website is developed to help women who are exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV). The aim is to provide more easily accessible help and to lead women to regular (offline) help faster. Our hypotheses is that using SAFE will lead in victims to an increased awareness of being in an unhealthy situation with possibilities to change, an increase of self-efficacy and perceived support, a decrease of (mental) health symptoms such as depression and anxiety and lastly to person-tailored changes in their violent living situation. The study consists of an interview study (including developing the SAFE website), an RCT (starts in 2019), and a process evaluation (starts in 2020).

This presentation focuses on the development of the SAFE website. It entails 4 modules:

- Information on IPV and relationships.
- Information on help (including a helpdatabase).
- Social environment.
- Physical and mental health.

Within the modules there are: vlogs and stories from women who experienced IPV, short videos with professionals, a chat and forum, a diary, and exercises.

Developing this website asked a lot of expertise on IPV and eHealth and also brought challenges regarding safety and privacy. We interviewed women who experienced IPV and experts who work with these women and they participated in focusgroups as well. The primary objective of this part was to identify wishes and needs for eHealth, as well as key elements for SAFE.

Anticipated key learning

The key learning from developing SAFE focuses on:

- What do women who experience IPV need and want?
- How can eHealth contribute to this?
- What should be taken into account when developing such an eHealth intervention?

(Sponsor: ZonMw Gender & Health)
Exploring the factors that influence the implementation and management of routine enquiry for intimate partner violence in antenatal care in Ireland: A Case Study

Collette Kirwan¹, Kathy Murphy, Pauline Meskell, Linda Biesty, Maura Dowling
¹National University Of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

Web-based prevention, guidance and help-lines (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Collette Kirwan, Kathy Murphy, Pauline Meskell, Linda Biesty, Maura Dowling

Aim
This research sought to explore the factors that influence the implementation and management of routine enquiry for intimate partner violence in antenatal care in Ireland: A Case Study

Introduction
Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major international public health problem for pregnant women, with 0.9-30% women reporting physical violence while pregnant. Incidence of new cases and severity of pre-existing abuse has been found to increase up to 30% during pregnancy. Furthermore, IPV increases the risk of miscarriage, premature birth, low birth weight, foetal injury and death. IPV routine enquiry enables disclosure, but reports of lack of effectiveness and persistent barriers are universally debated. Although a national directive since 2010, there is limited research on IPV routine enquiry in antenatal care in Ireland. Therefore, this study explores the factors that influence the implementation and management of IPV routine enquiry in antenatal care in Ireland within the international context.

Methods
The research involved two phases: Phase 1 an overview of systematic reviews and phase 2: a qualitative case study. The Social Ecological Model (SEM) underpinned the study.

Findings
The study found that participants expected more from IPV routine enquiry that just disclosure. Specific characteristics of an institutional IPV routine enquiry protocol, enabling relationships in addition to the benefits of technology were highlighted. The most critical challenges included unsuitable screening environment, lack of discussion on IPV within families and healthcare interactions, resourcing IPV screening, missed opportunities with public and healthcare professional’s education on IPV and IPV enquiry.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The study concluded with a SEM of the factors that influence IPV routine enquiry in antenatal care, supported by a detailed guide for policy and practitioners. The study recommends that healthcare professional and healthcare system preparedness using a systems based approach is mandated when implementing and managing IPV routine enquiry in antenatal care.
Social Ecological Model of the Factors that Influence IPV Routine Enquiry in Antenatal Care and Flow Diagram Guide for Policy and Practitioners

Collette Kirwan¹, Kathy Murphy, Pauline Meskell, Linda Biesty, Maura Dowling

¹National University Of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

Web-based prevention, guidance and help-lines (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Collette Kirwan, Kathy Murphy, Pauline Meskell, Linda Biesty, Maura Dowling

Description of service/practice development

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a major international public health problem for pregnant women, with 0.9-30% women reporting physical violence while pregnant. Incidence of new cases and severity of pre-existing abuse has been found to increase up to 30% during pregnancy. IPV routine enquiry enables disclosure and is used as national healthcare directives in responding to IPV as part of antenatal care. Using descriptions provided by Taft et al. (2013) and O’Doherty et al. (2015) IPV routine enquiry, involves asking all women presenting for care but the mode of enquiry and questions can be customised to the healthcare professional, the woman or setting.

A significant and frequently reported barrier to the implementation and management of IPV routine enquiry was the lack of guidance and a protocol to direct healthcare professionals in delivering IPV routine enquiry. This research sought to explore the factors that influence the implementation and management of routine enquiry for intimate partner violence in antenatal care, to inform policy and practitioners. The research involved two phases: Phase 1 an overview of systematic reviews and phase 2: a qualitative case study. The Social Ecological Model (SEM) underpinned the study.

Anticipated key learning

The key conclusion from this study is the collation and mapping of the factors identified from the perspectives of those most affected by IPV routine enquiry – women accessing and healthcare providers providing routine enquiry, in addition to document review and context description using the social ecological model. This informed the development of a Social Ecological Model of the Factors that Influence the Implementation and Management of IPV routine enquiry and supporting flow diagram to guide policy and practitioners in the implementation and management of IPV routine enquiry.
Educational Storytelling - an online teaching tool about sexual abuse for school teachers and nursery school teachers

**Tone Grøttjord-Glenne¹, Runi Børresen²**  
¹Sant & Usant, Oslo, Norway, ²University of south-east Norway, Drammen, Norway

Web-based prevention, guidance and help-lines (Stream 3), Hall A, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Tone Grøttjord-Glenne, Runi Børresen

Description of Service/Practice Development:
In 2018, Sant & Usant, a documentary film production company, worked together with the University of South-East Norway, Unicef and Statens Barnehus, to develop a unique online educational tool to provide teachers with insight and skills to address violence and sexual abuse. The tool, «Educational Storytelling», combines powerful storytelling with the latest research, connecting theory and practice to better prepare teachers for real-life situations. The course is based on Emilie’s story, a young sexual abuse survivor, who is also the subject of a feature documentary film. Educational Storytelling weaves her experience together with expert interviews and academic articles to anchoring intellect with emotion. In the fall of 2018, approximately 100 student-teachers at the University of South East Norway tested Educational Storytelling. The documentary film will be screened in cinemas across Norway from November 2019.

Anticipated key learning:
The key learning from this project has been on how collaboration between filmmaking and academia can create an innovative, powerful tool to educate, train and empower teachers to recognize sexual abuse and take constructive action.
Towards Evidence-Based Practice: Australia’s First National Minimum Data Set for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence

Amy Pracilio¹, Reinie Cordier²
¹Curtin University, Perth, Australia; ²University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

WS-6 Towards Evidence-Based Practice (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, September 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Amy Pracilio, Reinie Cordier

Aim
To explore the learnings and challenges from the development and piloting of the first national minimum data set (MDS) for perpetrator interventions in Australia, and critique avenues for international translation and adaptation.

Workshop description

This highly interactive workshop will cover:

• How systematic data collection can improve systems of accountability, visibility, and program evaluation for perpetrator interventions internationally.
• Key variables to include in an MDS for perpetrator interventions, such as: demographics, relationships, partner contact, criminal history, psychosocial adjustment, attrition, completion and recidivism.
• The systemic issues and barriers for cross-jurisdictional implementation of MDS for perpetrator interventions.

Method(s) of participant involvement:

Participants will be involved through several exercises that explore:
• Critiquing the variables included in the Australian MDS, and identifying barriers and avenues for international adaptation.
• Identifying the similarities and differences for collecting data on perpetrators in their given countries.
• Analysing enablers and barriers to reaching uniform data collection on perpetrators internationally.
• Highlighting key variables participants believe are crucial to include in an international MDS for perpetrator interventions.
• Identifying variables that are most difficult to reach definitional consensus on internationally, and why.

Anticipated key learnings:

While gaining understanding of the Australian experience of developing an MDS for perpetrator intervention, participants should have a clearer understanding of:

• The various ways data collection frameworks can improve the system of accountability and visibility for perpetrators of domestic violence internationally, especially in the areas of attrition and recidivism.
• Key variables to consider for inclusion in international versions of MDS for perpetrators interventions.
• Several systemic barriers to the effective implementation of a MDS, as identified by the research team and program practitioners in the Australian context.
• How data frameworks can be utilised for international comparative studies and evaluations of perpetrator interventions.
A restorative justice approach for intimate partner violence: A workshop on the restorative justice model used by the Winnipeg Police Service (Winnipeg, Canada)

Susan Desjardine¹, David C J Delay², Judith Hughes²
¹Winnipeg Police Service, Winnipeg, Canada, ²University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

WS-5 Restorative justice and IPV (Stream 1), Meeting room 1, september 3, 2019, 14.30 - 16.00

Authors: Susan Desjardine, David C J Delay, Judith Hughes

Aim of the Workshop
The aim of this workshop is to describe and examine a new response to intimate partner violence (IPV) involving the pre-charge diversion of individuals accused of IPV-related offenses into a restorative justice program as an alternative to coordinated prosecution via the criminal justice court system in Winnipeg, Canada.

Workshop Description
Although restorative justice approaches have been a component of the Canadian justice system for 40 years, their use in the resolution of IPV matters remains contested primarily due to perceptions of non-suitability as a remedy for criminal behavior within intimate relationships, wherein imbalances of power often reside that replicate disadvantaging social-relational dynamics at the societal level. In this workshop, we will identify the collaborating agencies required for the implementation of this program, examine the inclusion and exclusion criteria of the program and related liability concerns for police, and review the roles and responsibilities for program delivery. In addition, we will facilitate a participant discussion of the competing and contesting discourses most likely to influence perceptions of the program’s success.

Methods of Participant Involvement
Participants will be involved in the workshop through the following:
1) identifying the sometimes obscured philosophical, political, and economic perspectives behind such initiatives,
2) sharing perceived barriers to implementing such a program,
3) examining case scenarios drawn from data collected in an ongoing community-university research collaboration and applying program criteria to determine the likelihood of program inclusion or exclusion of the circumstance described in the scenario.

Anticipated Key Learning
Participants will develop an understanding of the key components of a restorative justice model suited to addressing IPV matters, its benefits and limitations. Participants will learn how restorative justice models may serve as an alternative remedy to address satisfactorily the harms experienced and the accountability required for IPV offenses characterized as criminal.
Women migrants and refugees are vulnerable to violence at all stages of their journey, from the country of origin to the country of destination. This vulnerability should not be attributed to any essential gendered characteristics, but is rather the result of a series of structural and systemic factors including migration and refugee policies, structures of economic inequality etc. This presentation will analyse the causes of these women’s vulnerabilities to violence and will propose solutions for violence prevention and support for victims.
“He said ‘No, you will not go out with so and so’, ‘No you won’t wear that dress’...I felt that I am 16 and I felt married!” (Smaragda, female, 17, Cyprus)

International research on violence and abuse in young people’s relationships has shown that domestic violence is not restricted to adult relationships. The significance and impact of this form of abuse should not be underestimated. In England, Kayleigh Ann Palmer aged 16, and her unborn baby, were murdered by her abusive boyfriend as she attempted to leave the relationship. In Germany ‘Mia V’ aged 15 died when her abusive boyfriend stabbed her to death in a shop. Recent US research found that between 2003 and 2016, 150 adolescents aged 18 or under were murdered by their intimate partners: 90% were female.

Nevertheless, US and more recently European research has frequently depicted this form of domestic violence as a gender-neutral issue, claiming that young men are as likely to be victimised as young woman. However, I will argue that when frequency, severity, intimate sexual violence and impact are included in the analysis, a rather different picture emerges. Drawing on my own European research, I will explore the prevalence of different forms of intimate violence and abuse, including abuse through digital technologies, and question the analysis and assumptions held within wider studies. Young people’s own narratives will be used throughout. In conclusion, I will outline some of the challenges in seeking to prevent and respond to this form of domestic violence.
Wednesday
September 4
Good Men and Mad/Bad Women: Men's accounts of experiencing Intimate Partner Abuse from a female partner

Barry Kestell¹, Melissa Corbally¹
¹Dublin City University, Ireland

Experiences and attitudes I (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Barry Kestell, Melissa Corbally

Aim
This study examined both the verbal and written accounts of male victims of intimate partner abuse (IPA) to identify how they account for the abuse that they have experienced, in a context in which common sense understanding suggests that it is unlikely that men experience IPA.

Background
Men’s experience of IPA is increasingly accepted but men often report that their accounts of abuse are met with disbelief. There is a paucity of research examining the accounts of men who have experienced IPA. This study should help to fill this gap in the literature.

Methods
A theoretical perspective informed by the work of Judith Butler (1993) was adopted and Riessman’s (2008) dialogic narrative analytic technique was deployed to analyse 9 narrative interviews and 64 written accounts of male self-identified victims of intimate partner abuse.

Findings
It was found that there are a variety of lives lived, and stories told, by men experiencing IPA, the participants were performatively produced as male victims of IPA, there was limited language available to the men to talk about abuse, and the men experienced a variety of forms of IPA.

Conclusion/Recommendations
These cases illustrated the impact of the constitution of IPA against men as ‘unbelievable’ and ‘unmanly’, leading to a situation wherein there are limited narrative resources available to the men to speak about experiencing IPA. Identifying these narrative resources may facilitate discussion with men about experiencing IPA, but the nature of these narrative resources comes with the danger of the perpetuation of gendered norms which deny women’s agency. This study will hopefully prompt further consideration of men’s ways of accounting for IPA.

References
Stalking and Domestic Abuse - A Feminist Perspective

Katy Proctor

Glasgow Caledonian University,

Experiences and attitudes I (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Katy Proctor

Introduction
This paper explores the issues surrounding stalking in Scotland and its intersection with domestic abuse. As an expression of power and control stalking behaviours are carefully planned by the perpetrator to appear innocuous and even invisible to everyone other than the person being targeted. In this way, a perpetrators reach and control can extend, beyond the confines of the home, adding to the oppression of an already abusive relationship. The majority of stalking research uses traditionally patriarchal positivist techniques to gather data. This paper will argue that working within these fixed and potentially inflexible principles minimises discovery of the true experience of victims of stalking within the context of domestic abuse.

Methods
Using data gathered from a mixed methods approach of in-depth, unstructured interviews and an anonymous online survey, this research looks at the victim impact of stalking, and includes analysis regarding the stalker/victim relationship, tactics used by the stalker, 'secondary assailants' and victim resistance. Recruitment techniques which allowed participants to self-identify as victims of stalking enabled the inclusion of a range of stalking experiences and the analysis of the impact of stalking on victims targeted by a number of stalker types in a variety of settings.

Results
Drawing on theory used to understand domestic abuse and sexual violence this paper will discuss the dynamics of power and control within a stalking situation and consequently present a new model to help us rethink our understanding of stalking, its impact on victims and how our services can be improved to help those victimised. The paper also develops and broadens the concepts and importance of third party stalking and 'stalking by proxy'.

Conclusion
In conclusion the paper will present a new framework in which to define stalking as a distinct tactic within an abusive relationship.
The attitudes of South Asian men in the UK toward women and their understanding and justification of domestic violence

Harjinder Kaur

Experiences and attitudes I (Stream 6), Hall D, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Harjinder Kaur

Aim
The research sought to examine the attitudes of South Asian men in the UK toward women and their understanding and justification of domestic violence. More specifically, a range of cultural and religious actions and behaviours in relation to women and domestic violence were explored.

Background
To date very little is known about the attitudes of South Asian men in the UK toward women and domestic violence. Issues related to South Asian men and communities have remained largely under the surface due to religious and cultural sensitivity. This noticeable absence: and the limited exploration of South Asian men's perspectives creates a vacuum for discussions of the most promising potential approaches for prevention work and engaging men and boys for gender equality.

Methods
The research applies an intersectional gender perspective as the key analytical concept to undertake the multi-methodological study. The first stage consisted of piloting and constructing a new survey instrument; the South Asian Attitudes Toward Women and Domestic Violence Scale (SAATWDVS). The second stage comprised of in-depth face-to-face interviews.

Findings
The findings show that whilst the majority of men held liberal attitudes, they were still setting the parameters of appropriate female behaviour. No one attitude toward women and domestic violence was clearly acceptable or unacceptable, and there were many parameters or 'safety zones'. There appeared to be a difference, albeit small, between the public and private sphere. Where behaviour was deemed to be unacceptable this was often framed within concerns for the protection and well-being of women.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The findings offer an empirical grounding for efforts, which seek to tackle violence and control in South Asian women's lives, creating a space for discussions on approaches for preventive work in communities and providing a baseline to enable policy and practice to tailor interventions to better assist South Asian women.
The different roles of the social network as experienced by women subjected to domestic violence

Eirin Mo Danielsen, Anja Bredal, Kari Stefansen

1NOVA, Oslo Metropolitan University, Oslo, Norway

Experiences and attitudes I (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Eirin Mo Danielsen, Anja Bredal, Kari Stefansen

Aim
The aim of this paper is to explore various roles that the social network of a couple may play, as experienced by women subjected to violence by their male partners.

Background
Most studies of domestic violence have mainly been focusing on the couple itself, and their actions. Some studies have explored the process of disclosing to others in one’s social network like family, family in law, friends or colleagues. However, little is known about what people in the couple’s social network actually do and don’t do. What kind of roles can they play, as experienced by the women?

Methods
90 women were interviewed, either face-to-face or by telephone. 70 women had an ethnic majority background, and 20 had an ethnic minority background. We encouraged the women to tell their story about the violent relationship(s), chronologically and in their own words. The interviews were analyzed with a thematic approach.

Findings
The interviews showed that the couple’s social network could play a wide range of different roles, that often had a significant impact on their lives. Types of involvement could range from not knowing about the violence at all, sometimes experienced as “looking the other way” by the women – to one or more family members or friends of the perpetrator actively participating. Some were helping to keep the violence hidden from others, and discouraging the women from contacting the support system. We also saw examples of in law-family members being the ones the women feared the most. Others were experienced as supporting in different ways, and some were described as playing a crucial part in helping the woman end the relationship.

Conclusion
The findings in this study suggests that to get a better understanding of domestic violence, the couple’s social network and their actions cannot be overlooked.
Men subjected to intimate partner violence. Does their experiences fit into a feminist conceptual framework?

Marianne Inéz Lien

University Of Oslo, OSLO, Norway

Experiences and attitudes I (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Marianne Inéz Lien

Aim
The study seek to contribute to the international debate on IPV with in depth knowledge about the impact of partner violence against men—what it comprises and how it is experienced. It draws interviews with 18 men who sustain intimate partner violence from female and male partners in Norway, to contribute to the research on IPV. How do men describe the violence to which they are exposed? And how are their lives affected by such violence and conflict?

Background
Feminist-oriented scholars have had a vast influence over the research about family violence and have contributed to highlighting women’s and children’s experiences of severe IPV. Partner violence as a phenomenon was originally based on the experiences of abused women with violent men. Violence towards men in intimate relationships is a relatively unexplored field in the Nordic context. In particular, research is severely lacking on the experiences of men who are the victims of violence in intimate relationships, and the help they might need.

Methods
Individual semi-structured life-world interviews with 18 men who have experienced partner violence.

Findings
The majority of the men have lived with IPV for a significant period of their adult lives. This had resulted in major negative impacts on their mental and physical health, and relationships with family and friends.

Conclusion/Recommendations
I argue that feminist perspectives on domestic violence need to be developed further to throw light on serious and systematic psychological and physical partner violence perpetrated against men. The research field on domestic violence must be able to look at men’s experiences without comparing men and women. It is important to raise awareness about men and victimization among professionals and services. Partner violence can be committed by both men and women and severe violence can be exercised without the partner having physical superiority.
Children and Domestic Homicide Reviews

Khatidja Chantler¹, Rachel Robbins¹, Nicky Stanley¹
¹University of Central Lancashire, United Kingdom

Legal issues concerning children (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Nicky Stanley, Khatidja Chantler, Rachel Robbins

Background
In England and Wales, Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs) completed following domestic homicides. provide multi-agency accounts of families living with domestic violence and abuse (DVA) and their interactions with services. This study analysed 55 DHRs to examine children's involvement in domestic homicide. The findings can inform practice with families experiencing DVA and offer lessons for those jurisdictions developing and refining systems for reviewing domestic homicide.

Methods We analysed all DHRs published online 2011-2016 where there were children under 18. This yielded a sub-sample of 55 DHRs from a total of 142 reports. Quantitative data was captured on over 100 variables and fed into SPSS for analysis. Close reading of DHRs captured narrative extracts utilising key themes identified from the literature and from the reports themselves.

Results
The extent of children's exposure to homicide varied with some directly witnessing the homicide, viewing the aftermath or calling for help. DHRs provided limited information on children's needs or their future care and children were only rarely involved in the review process itself. Nearly a third of reports identified that children had previous experience of DVA and contact emerged as a means of sustaining control and intimidation. There was evidence of blinkered vision among professionals who missed indicators of DVA and failed to engage with perpetrators or listen to children.

Conclusion
Practitioners need training and assessment tools that direct attention onto children and knowledge of resources that enables identification of need and appropriate referrals. Law and practice should address the risks embedded in child contact. DHRs should be designed to ensure that the experiences and views of children are included. DHRs can make recommendations for future care of survivors and they enshrine an authoritative narrative of a homicide so offering opportunities to contribute to children's recovery.
State intervention to eliminate child corporal punishment within the family: is criminalization the way to follow?

Elisabete Ferreira¹,²
¹Oporto Law School - Portuguese Catholic University, Oporto, Portugal, ²Catolica Research Centre for the Future of Law, Oporto, Portugal

Legal issues concerning children (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Elisabete Ferreria

AIM
Contribute to the understanding of child corporal punishment within the family as a form of domestic violence. Discuss the effectiveness of criminal persecution of parents to eliminate child corporal punishment: should it constitute a criminal offence or should the deterrence of corporal punishment follow the solution of the Swedish law by amending family law in what respects parental rights? Is criminal persecution desirable in situations of light corporal punishment or should there be alternative measures regarding aggressive parents, such as parental guidance and State supervision?

BACKGROUND
Today child corporal punishment within the family is still a widespread social practice, constituting a violation to the rights of the child. Sweden was the first State to abolish child corporal punishment by introducing a provision in the Parents and Children's Code long before the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. In 1998, in Case A. v. U.K., the ECHR considered that the legal admission of moderate corporal punishment constituted a violation of article 3 of the ECHR. In Portugal, child corporal punishment is specifically prohibited since 2007, in article 152 of the Portuguese Criminal Code, stating that physical and phycological mistreatment, including corporal punishment, is forbidden.

METHODS AND FINDINGS
Hands up was a EU financed project focusing on the elimination of corporal punishment against children. This project involved NGOs and partners from four EU Member-States: Portugal, Spain, Bulgaria and Germany. The research was based on the analysis of law, literature, jurisprudence and data. It found that preventive and family support measures are more effective for abolishing corporal punishment practices than punitive measures.

CONCLUSIONS
Corporal punishment should constitute a criminal offence, but criminal persecution of parents is not desirable in situations of light corporal punishment. It is preferable the use of preventive measures, such as parental guidance and family Support.
Children as witnesses of domestic violence in a Barnahus context

Anna Kaldal¹, Hrefna Fridriksdottir², Susanna Johansson³, Kari Stefansen⁴, Elisiv Bakkestig⁴, Julia Korkman⁵

¹Law Faculty Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sverige, ²Law Faculty Iceland University, Reykjavik, Iceland, ³Institution of Social work, Lund University, Lund, Sverige, ⁴Oslo Met University, Oslo, Norway, ⁵Åbo Academy, Åbo, Finland

Legal issues concerning children (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Anna Kaldal, Hrefna Fridriksdottir, Susanna Johansson, Kari Stefansen, Elisiv Bakkestig, Julia Korkman

The Nordic Barnahus model is being implemented in several European countries outside the Nordic countries. Several of these countries have different child welfare systems and a different view on child abuse. Since the Barnahus model is closely linked to the criminal investigation, what is considered a crime against a child affects what children come to Barnahus. The last decade exposing a child to domestic violence has been criminalized in several Nordic countries. The criminalization has been criticized, but is probably the reason that a larger group of children get the service of barnahus. In Sweden where exposing children to domestic violence is not a crime against the child these children are rarely seen in Barnahus. Children that are victims of corporal punishment (which is not criminalized per se but considered a crime against the child in all Nordic countries) are on the other hand a rather large group in the Nordic Barnahus. We want to discuss the consequence of criminalizing exposing children to domestic violence in relation to the childs access to Barnahus. This question will be analyzed in the light of the Nordic experience of the consequence of banning corporal punishment and the potential consequences of exporting the Nordic Barnahus model to a country where corporal punishment is allowed (or even expected) as a method of disciplining children.
Introduction
Domestic violence forces many children, frequently with their mothers, from their homes and into confidential housing. Some children move among multiple refuges for abused women, or live with friends or in other temporary confidential housing arranged by the police or child services. Inevitably, these children experience repeated disruption to their schooling. This article focuses on children’s experiences of schooling, life at confidential addresses, and how their legal right to education in the face of domestic violence is safeguarded in practice.

Method
Two kinds of data were collected. First, interviews were done with 20 children aged 6–16 who had stayed multiple times at refuges for abused women in Norway. The interviews were coded using the constructive approach to grounded theory, generating the codes “relocated safety” and “displaced education” and leading to the choice of Antonovsky’s theory of sense of coherence. Second, Norwegian law articles were reviewed that dealt with the legal rights of children, including the right to education, versus the legal rights of their abusers. This material was analysed with a child-centred approach in mind and using legal methodology.

Results:
he findings show that schools importantly shape children’s abilities to persevere in difficult life circumstances. Their life experiences, however, constitute a rights breach, as their rights to education and a life without violence are sacrificed in favour of securing the legal rights of their abusers.

Conclusion
New solutions are needed to ensure education rights for Norwegian children living at confidential addresses. New laws should be developed that effectively give children immediate protection and shift the burden and challenges of forced displacement to abusers. This article suggests concrete proposals for effective protective measures that safeguard children’s rights and call for policymakers and support agencies to rethink policies and practice. Further research is needed to expand the literature on this group of children.
Ex-partner stalking as a form of domestic violence: A look at the recent criminalization of stalking in Finland from children's viewpoint

Sanna Koulu¹, Merja Laitinen¹, Mirva Lohiniva-Kerkelä¹, Anna Nikupeteri¹

¹University of Lapland, Finland

Legal issues concerning children (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Sanna Koulu, Merja Laitinen, Mirva Lohiniva-Kerkelä, Anna Nikupeteri

Introduction
This presentation will focus on children's agency and experiences of parental stalking, based on a data set from a larger research project. The Criminal Code was updated in 2014 in Finland to include the criminalization of stalking, and the data set we examined consists of all district court judgements based on that provision between 2014–2017 (n= 434). Stalking as a form of domestic violence can persist for years after separation, but it is not always easy to address in legal terms. The data offers official narratives and procedural knowledge on how children's status as actors and victims is viewed in legal processes.

Methods
The court judgments were first categorized based on whether children were mentioned or involved and whether the stalking had begun after a romantic relationship, and then categorized from the children's perspective by applying earlier research on types of stalker–victim relationships. After that, the subset of cases was analysed from the children's perspective based on socio-legal and narrative, hermeneutically orientated interpretative analysis. Drawing on relational approaches to law, we examined how children are perceived as contextual and relational subjects in legal proceedings.

Results
In this presentation, we will introduce the case law and categorize the different types of court decisions on stalking, and we will provide an in-depth look at the cases in which children were involved, tracing how children and their experiences were recognized and what kind of positions they received in the legal reasoning. We will conclude with insights concerning how children's agency is addressed in case law.

Conclusion
Case law offers an important look at how the recent criminalization has been applied in practice, but it also shows the challenges in accounting for children's agency in a legal framework and, in broader sense, in recognizing children's rights in the processes.
A Gendered Approach to Defining Domestic Violence: Lithuania as a Case Study in the Context of the Istanbul Convention and international law

Jurgita Bukauskaite

1National University Of Ireland Galway, Galway, Ireland

Politics, policy-making and activism II (Stream 12), Torghjørnet, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Jurgita Bukauskaite

Aim
The overall aim is to explore and compare the gendered dimension in the crime of domestic violence contained in the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) and its impact on States ratifying its adoption. I will investigate and explicate this phenomenon by conducting a detailed evaluation of the relationship between international human rights instruments and the Istanbul Convention.

Background
The introduction of “gender” in the Istanbul Convention has polarised its ratification. A quick perusal of recent news reports suggests that the more socially conservatives (Eastern European) states are refusing to ratify it on the basis that it imposes gender-ideology that is contrary to their respective religious and/or cultural values. Lithuania along with such countries as Bulgaria, Slovak Republic, Hungary, and Latvia has joined the so-called anti-ratification movement against the Convention.

Methods
Doctrinal analysis will be utilised to examine international and regional human rights instruments that deal with the issue of domestic violence. Moreover, the normative issues raised by the Istanbul Convention, its labelling of domestic violence as a separate norm and its gendered approach to domestic violence, will be identified. Specific case of Lithuania will be examined, which has signed the Istanbul Convention in 2013.

Findings
In spite of the absence of gender dimension in Lithuania’s domestic violence legislation, this legislative framework is, nevertheless, understood as compatible with the Istanbul Convention. This shows that domestic violence can be understood as a de-gendered phenomenon within the doctrinal interpretation of the Istanbul Convention.

Conclusion/Recommendations
I will argue that the gender is central to the elimination of domestic violence, the approach adopted by the international human rights law and that such approach should be promoted and harmonised within the Council of Europe if elimination of domestic violence is taken seriously.
Threatening women´s life by unsystematic and unsustainable funding of specialised support services for violence survivors in Slovakia.

Barbora Holubová¹, Dušana Karlovská², Lýdia Koňaková³, Silvia Bartošová², Sylvia Kralová³, Jana Oleářniková²

¹ Independent Researcher - Analyst, Bratislava,, , ²FENESTRA, Women’s Counselling Centre, Košice,, , ³HANA, Women’s Counselling Centre, Spišská Nová Ves,,

Politics, policy-making and activism II (Stream 12), Torghjørnet, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Barbora Holubová, Dušana Karlovská, Lýdia Koňaková, Silvia Bartošová, Sylvia Kralová, Jana Oleářniková

Aim
To provide an in-depth analysis of the funding of the specialised support services for women´s survivors of violence with the aim to initiate the discussion at the national level.

Background
For twenty years, the Slovakian government has been failing to set up systemic, adequate and sustainable funding of specialised support services for women’s survivors of violence.

Methods
Desk-research, focus-group, semi-structured interviews and an online survey were used to analyse twelve financial mechanisms, the structure of cost and funding of ten specialised organisations in 2015 – 2018 period.

Findings
None of the analysed funding mechanisms was eligible and guaranteeing the sum of finances requested. Half of the funding mechanisms have been conditioned by co-financing of NGOs in the range of five to twenty per cent of the sum required. Most mechanisms were short-term or one-off, not allowing proper planning of services. More than fifty-four per cent of the funding consists of foreign resources confirming the strong dependency of Slovakia on European and Norway funds. The structure and amount of the eligible expenditure did not meet the whole range of costs needed. In average one organisation drew expenditures from four different recourses per year disclosing thus the fragmentation and inadequacy of the funding.

Conclusions
Due to project-lead and discontinuous funding and incompetent programme settings, not all women’s survivors of violence are provided with specialised support services.
The role of the Istanbul convention in Norway

Lone Alice Johansen

1The Secretariet Of The Shelter Movement, Norway

Politics, policy-making and activism II (Stream 12), Torghjørnet, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Lone Alice Johansen

Stalking, sexual harassment, sexual violence (including rape), physical, and psychological abuse at the hands of intimate partners, forced marriage, and forced sterilisation are deeply traumatising acts of violence. The overwhelming majority of victims are women. If we consider the fact that most violence is carried out by men, it is just a small step to understanding that violence against women is structural violence – violence that is used to sustain male power and control. This is even more obvious if we consider at the patchy attempts of the police, courts and social services to help women victims which is seen in many countries across the world. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence is based on the understanding that violence against women is a form of gender-based violence that is committed against women because they are women. It is the obligation of the state to address it fully in all its forms and to take measures to prevent violence against women, protect its victims and prosecute the perpetrators. Failure to do so would make it the responsibility of the state. The convention leaves no doubt: there can be no real equality between women and men if women experience gender-based violence on a large-scale and state agencies and institutions turn a blind eye.

The purpose of this symposium is to increase the knowledge of the convention in the Norwegian context and what role it has for the civil society in Norway and what role the civil society has for the convention.
The impact of anti-gender movement on violence against women policies

Zuzana Ocenasova¹

¹Institute For Labour And Family Affairs, Bratislava, Slovakia

Politics, policy-making and activism II (Stream 12), Torghjørnet, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Zuzana Ocenasova

In the last decade, a new transnational social movement has appeared that managed to mobilize people against so-called “gender ideology”. It presents gender equality and minority rights as an ideological matrix that endangers social order and mankind. The mobilization against gender has proved to have consequences on gender equality and minority rights policies in several states across Europe. The anti-gender movement has targeted mainly areas traditionally opposed by conservatives such as reproductive health, LGBT rights and sexual education. Nevertheless, in past years it has broadened its scope by including violence against women, namely the Istanbul Convention as it is perceived as “a Trojan horse of gender ideology”. The opponents do not contest victims of violence against women as such but refused the notion of violence being gender based. The proposed paper analyses discursive and mobilization strategies of anti-gender movement in Slovakia leading to indefinite postponement of the ratification of the Istanbul Convention. It demonstrates the interlinkage of the Catholic Church, civil society activists and populist political parties in mobilization against the ratification. The opponents of the Istanbul Convention have focused on the term gender and presented it as a foreign import despite the fact that gender-based violence approach is in the centre of national anti-violence policies. It allowed them to frame the discussion in wider pre-existing “gender ideology” discourse and portray the Convention as yet another neo-colonialist tool of the international organizations aiming at attacking national sovereignty and culture. The paper argues that anti-gender movement uses populist discursive strategies invoking politics of fear, instrumentalizing gender equality as the dangerous Other, as a perpetrator destroying social order and family and as breaching human rights of parents, children and religious citizens. As a result, not just ratification, but the overall development of national gender based violence policies is jeopardized.
Disclosing child marriage and strengthening the rights of former child brides

**Lina Aarseth Bakke, Anne Marte Stifjeld**

1Oslo Red Cross, Oslo, Norway

Prevention and responses (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Lina Aarseth Bakke, Anne Marte Stifjeld

The Red Cross Helpline about Forced Marriages and Female Genital Mutilation was established in year 2000 and are fully funded by the Norwegian Directorate for Children, Youth and Family Affairs.

Background
The Helpline assists several young girls subjected to forced marriage as a child. Following are primarily two challenges we experience in cases concerning child marriage:

- Girls as young as ten years old are given false identities and a much higher age in order to get family reunification in Norway. The fear of losing their permit is one of the main reasons as to why they don’t reveal their stories to the authorities.

- To circumvent Norwegian law, some families send their children abroad for a religious marriage, and then wait until the child has reached 18 before officially registering the marriage in Norway.

The victims of these crimes are subjected to domestic violence and sexual abuse.

Key learnings
The Red Cross Helpline has disclosed that the laws and regulations in Norway are not adjusted to this type of criminal behavior. For several years we have been working strategically to raise awareness amongst politicians, law-makers and the media to strengthen these girls’ rights.

Because our helpline offers long-lasting support and assists these girls by coordinating the help-system, they feel safe to share their story and motivated to fight for their rights. Consequently, we are able to unfold certain cases of severe criminal offence.
"The tree good helpers" The use of film as a tool in therapy with traumatized children. In this workshop I would like to present material developed for use in therapy with traumatized children and adolescent. The material is based on the theory and knowledge on developmental trauma

Mari Bræin

RVTS EAST, Norway

Prevention and responses (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Mari Bræin

Based on the tribune brain model of the stressresponsesystem, RVTS east developed the concept "The three good helpers". Anton Alarm representing the Survival Brain; Sara Searching, representing the "Feeling Brain"; and Tore Thinking representing the "Thinking Brain". In the movies we meet two young adolescents in survival mode who have experienced relational trauma. From an "inside out" perspective we learn how Anton, Sara and Tore help the two young people to survive, but over time the helpers get sensitized to stress in a way that makes them give false alarm and misunderstand situations. The goal is to find a way to touch difficult themes as violence and trauma, and to help children understand more about stress and trauma-related symptoms. In the workshop we will demonstrate the movies and how they can be used in therapy. We will also introduce a toolkit with small figures of Anton, Sara and Tore, cards with different regulating activities, stress-cubes with questions, and a version of the window of tolerance (my motor) created for children. The material can be used by therapists and others who work with traumatized children. The material is now in use in several psychiatric clinics, institutions, and different parts of the child protective services in Norway. We will make a workshop that is engaging, practical, emotional, and that can inspire professionals to new ways of working with traumatized children. More information: Website with movies and material: https://www.traumesensitivt.no (password: sensitivt) http://kurs.rvts.no/event/ttolplaering-i-verktøykassen-de-tre-gode-hjelperne-12-april-2019/ https://rvtsost.no/malgrupper/spesialhelsetjenesten/ny-digital-programside-og-verktøykasse-skal-styrke-traume-arbeidet/ https://rvtsost.no/aktuelt/hapets-dukker/
Using administrative data to map and analyse domestic violence help-seeking

Janet Bowstead1
1Royal Holloway, University Of London, United Kingdom

Prevention and responses (Stream 3), Hall A, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Janet Bowstead

Introduction
Domestic violence against women is a significant social issue within the United Kingdom, across Europe and globally. However, it is often difficult to research given the hidden nature of the violence, and the need for many women to continue to keep their experiences secret. Administrative data, routinely collected by services, are an under-used resource to understand more about domestic violence help-seeking. This presentation is on the potential, pitfalls and practicalities of using such administrative data from services and authorities in research.

Methods
This research on women’s domestic violence journeys uses administrative data from a funding programme which required England-wide monitoring from 2003-2011 on housing-related support services. These are an example of non-statutory administrative data which are often required by funders and service commissioners, in many contexts and countries, but are generally under-used as a resource for research. The presentation will make the case for such dual-use of service monitoring data, and outline open-source data and software for such analysis.

Results
Using variables within the data, and deriving additional variables on characteristics of individuals and locations, enabled the analysis of patterns and processes of help-seeking on over 140,000 journeys to access services. Substantive findings on domestic violence journeys in terms of distances and maps will be presented, whilst also highlighting the methodological challenges and opportunities of data access, processing, analysis and mapping. Ongoing support and networking will be available from the presenter in relation to women’s relocation due to domestic violence, as part of the project “Women on the move: the journeyscapes of domestic violence” (http://www.womensjourneyscapes.net).

Conclusion/Recommendations
Administrative data from services could and should be de-identified and used as a safe way to research domestic violence help-seeking, highlighting patterns and processes that are often under-recognised; and enabling services and authorities to make better decisions on meeting support needs. Identifying relevant data sets in different countries will enable cross-country collaborations to increase understanding of women’s domestic violence help-seeking.
Human factors shaping institutional responses to domestic violence

Catharina Vogt1, Joachim Kersten1
1Deutsche Hochschule Der Polizei, Münster, Germany

Authors: Catharina Vogt, Joachim Kersten

Aim:
This research sought to investigate human factors that influence frontline responses to domestic violence.

Background:
Victims of domestic violence often desist from seeking help from the police, for example. One of the reasons for this is the perceived or actual inadequacy of police response. Police officers are accused of being insensitive to victims’ concerns. However, victim support agencies have managed to provide low threshold access to victims of domestic violence. The research project IMPRODOVA thus seeks to explore, what human factors are relevant for encouraging victims’ reporting on domestic violence. The focus will be on how these human factors shape police response and inter-agency cooperation, how e.g. police cooperate with women’s shelters, community organisations, medical experts and others, making up the local ecosystems of response.

Methods:
We conducted a location case study in a larger German city by investigating police and medical practitioners as well as social workers who are frontline responders in cases of domestic violence.

Findings:
The study results indicate that frontline responders’ interpretations of and reactions to domestic violence are shaped by cultural and professional frames. Moreover, resources and management depict relevant human factors influencing the frontline response.

Conclusion / Recommendations:
The research and analysis of frontline responder ecosystems highlights this gap between the ideal and the real responses to domestic violence. Possible solutions adapting existing recommendations and offering new ideas for a better cooperation are discussed to inspire an effective, low-threshold, multi-agency response to domestic violence.
Services for victims of violence and abuse – how accessible and relevant are they?

Helene Langsether¹
NKVTS, Oslo, Norge

Prevention and responses (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Helene Langsether

People live diverse lives and many are exposed to varied forms of violence, whether now or in the past. It varies how soon after the violence victims tell anyone about it or seek help, if at all. What kind of help is needed, and what services are relevant depends on several things, like the age of the victim or what kind of violence that has occurred.

Dinutvei.no is a digital national guide for violence and abuse in Norway. Our experience from working with dinutvei.no shows that the path to find help can be long and full of obstacles for many victims of violence and abuse, both geographically and temporally.

Obstacles exist both in the system or structure of the services, in the helper and/or in victims themselves.

In this presentation, the author will present some examples of obstacles and reflect on how these obstacles can be decreased so that victims of violence can receive the help they need when they need it.
The role of survivor researchers: avoiding symbolic violence in the research encounter.

Alice Malpass

Centre for Academic Primary Care, Bristol Medical School, University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-22  Power, ethics, and reflexivity in DV research (Stream 3), Hall B, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Alice Malpass

Introduction
We discuss the challenges arising from a domestic violence and abuse (DVA) survivor taking on the role of interviewer in a qualitative study nested within a UK primary care-based trial. Our decision to work collaboratively with a survivor was informed by Bourdieu’s theory of practice for a reflexive sociology. The idea of ‘survivor as researcher’ is explored in relation to ideas of symbolic violence being an inherent part of the standard research encounter. Use of the term symbolic violence is not associated in the same way with acts of physical violence but with a sociology of power between the researcher and the researched.

Methods
KS, a survivor of DVA, conducted interviews with 12 women who had been referred to a domestic violence agency by primary care clinicians taking part in the IRIS trial in two UK cities (Bristol and east London). Fieldnotes were kept during all the research meetings with KS and these were included in analysis. Our analysis maps the research pathway of ‘non-violent communication’ and discusses the role of social symmetry and proximity in the research encounter.

Results
Our findings show that while a welcoming disposition, empathy and active listening are all generic skills to qualitative research, if a researcher can enter fieldwork with a claim of social proximity and symmetry, their use of these generic skills is enhanced through a process of shared objectification and empowerment talk.

Conclusions
We explore the limitations of social proximity and its relationship to feminist and anthropological theories of ‘insider’ research. We conclude that by empowering survivor researchers, we can address the power relationship inherent in the research encounter.
Addressing ethical challenges for international collaborations: working example of the Global Health Group on health system responses to violence against women.

Gene Feder¹, Claire Hawcroft¹, Natalia Lewis¹, Loraine Bacchus², Ana Flávia ³ Oliveira³
¹Centre for Academic Primary Care, Bristol Medical School, University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom, ²Faculty of Public Health and Policy, Department of Global Health & Development, Gender Violence and Health Centre, London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, London, United Kingdom, ³Faculty of Medicine, University of São Paulo, São Paulo, United Kingdom

Introduction
HERA (HEalthcare Responding to violence and Abuse) is a Global Health Group funded by the National Institute for Health Research and led by the University of Bristol and the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine with collaborators in Nepal, Sri Lanka, the Occupied Palestinian Territories and Brazil. HERA aims to develop sexual and reproductive healthcare system responses to violence against women (VAW) in low- and middle-income countries (LMICs). The provision of funding and scientific capacity from the high-income country (HIC) to LMICs can generate power-imbalances within research collaborations. Research on VAW requires consideration of additional ethical principles and involves country-specific adaptations, depending on the sociocultural and economic context and the structure of research and health-care systems.

Methods
We applied the framework of ethical principles for multinational clinical research and followed examples of successful international research collaborations on VAW and health.

Results
To address potential power-imbalances, the group identified our shared values: respect, fair opportunity, mutual learning, clear boundaries, honesty and transparency. Areas of methodological expertise within countries were mapped and opportunities for mentoring and mutual learning were identified. For example, the Brazilian team were involved in developing ethical principles for the WHO Multi-Country Study on Domestic Violence and Health. That team delivered ethics training for the whole group. It was necessary to obtain research ethics committee approval from the UK Higher Education Institutions as well as those of the LMICs collaborators. LMIC teams led on developing culturally-sensitive interventions and study design.

Conclusion
Research collaborations between HIC and LMICs bring additional ethical challenges in DVA research. These can be addressed through early discussion of the potential for power imbalances between collaborators, as well as processes regarding local ethics procedures. Facilitating shared ownership of the ethical agenda enables the production of ethical VAW research in LMICs.
Researching morally reprehensible behaviour: tensions and role conflict in perpetrator research

Sandi Dheensa¹, Gemma Halliwell¹, Helen Cramer¹, Karen Morgan¹, Lis Bates¹

¹Centre for Academic Primary Care, Bristol Medical School, University Of Bristol, , United Kingdom

SY-22  Power, ethics, and reflexivity in DV research (Stream 3), Hall B, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Sandi Dheensa, Gemma Halliwell, Helen Cramer, Karen Morgan, Lis Bates

Introduction
Feminist methodologists argue that we should democratise research relationships and use qualitative interviews as an opportunity for ‘empathic engagement.’ But when participants are interviewed by virtue of their morally reprehensible behaviours, and when there is a gendered element to their transgressions, what is the ‘right’ way to approach an interview? As a first step in answering this normative question, we describe challenges that emerge when conducting research with DVA perpetrators.

Methods
We draw on two pilot randomised controlled trials of perpetrator programs. Both included qualitative components. We present analysis of field notes; discourse analysis of qualitative interviews; and overall reflections.

Results
Researchers juggled various roles and faced multiple dilemmas and tensions, including:

(1)-striking a balance between applying good interview skills, such as rapport-building, empathy, and encouragement, and not colluding with men’s abusive behaviour or justifications thereof.

(2)-choosing whether to mirror men’s own language in discussions of abuse to avoid stigmatising or alienating them, or to call abuse by its name

(3)-deciding whether to challenge men’s accounts of abusive behaviours—potentially introducing a mini-intervention—or to let men’s narratives unfold naturally

(4)-feeling obliged to breach the researcher-participant boundary by advocating for vulnerable men, e.g. signposting to services for those who disclose childhood sexual abuse or suicide ideation.

All the while, researchers strived to remain empathically engaged with (absent) victims.

Conclusion
Perpetrator interviews are sites of complex interaction. Implications to research range from the micro-level, such as researchers feeling emotionally overburdened and conflicted, to the macro-level, such as the effect on data—and in turn evidence—if team members challenge men’s accounts of problematic behaviour to varying degrees. Several of these points also apply to the practice of running perpetrator programs. We emphasise the importance of reflexivity and the need to identify and respond to these issues, especially when working on RCTs with DVA perpetrators.
Power, ethics, and reflexivity in DV research

Sandi Dheensa¹

¹Centre for Academic Primary Care, Bristol Medical School, University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-22 Power, ethics, and reflexivity in DV research (Stream 3), Hall B, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Sandi Dheensa

Multiple power dynamics manifest between researchers and participants in domestic violence and abuse (DVA) research, such as when the participant is a survivor, when the researcher is also a clinician, or when the research is cross-gender (women interviewing men and vice versa). At a more structural level, power imbalances manifest when the research partners high-income ('western') countries with low-middle income countries, with the former holding and apportioning funds.

A related issue is role-conflict. As researchers, our roles and responsibilities are defined by research ethics committees, as well as the philosophies and conventions of our methodologies. The qualitative researcher role itself is manifold. Clinicians are simultaneously bound by medical councils and have a duty of care for patients that researchers do not have for participants. As survivors and activists, we are driven by our own moral compasses and desires for social justice. How should we balance these roles? How can we reduce power-imbalances? And how do these roles and power dynamics manifest and shift as we work with different actors, such as perpetrators, survivors/victims, and professionals?

This symposium examines these questions and aims to highlight the importance of ethical reflection and reflexivity—that is, the effect of the ‘whole-person-researcher’ on research and the effect of the research on researchers and participants.

Each of the four papers draws on intervention research and considers challenges, power dynamics, and ethical dilemmas arising from the different roles that researchers choose to, or feel obliged to, fulfil. The papers explore the impact of these issues all the way from the inception of the research, to the minutiae of interviewing participants, to producing data and, in turn, the evidence-base for policy.

Reflexivity and ethical reflection is important and fruitful work, yet often happens in the shadows. This symposium is a call to bring it into the spotlight.
Listening without intervening: stepping from the role of practitioner to interviewer in qualitative research with DVA survivors.

Alison Gregory¹, Gemma Halliwell¹, Claire Hawcroft¹
¹University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-22  Power, ethics, and reflexivity in DV research (Stream 3), Hall B, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Alison Gregory, Gemma Halliwell, Claire Hawcroft

Introduction
Qualitative interviewing in domestic violence and abuse (DVA) research requires skilled facilitation to create a non-judgmental and respectful atmosphere in which the survivor feels able to share her experience or opinions. Interviewers should be empathic but non-directive in responding to what is told and adopt the role of ‘curious listener’ rather than ‘expert’. By contrast, practitioners from a clinical, psychology, or advocacy background are trained to listen to service-users with an intention to respond, advise, or treat. When conducting qualitative interviews, practitioners can draw upon their professional training when hearing about survivors’ experience of trauma and ongoing mental health symptoms but might face challenges in resisting the tendency to intervene.

Methods
Practitioners from three different professional backgrounds share their experiences of stepping into the role of researcher. As a family medicine doctor, sexual violence advisor and person-centred counsellor, we identify how our professional skills and experience can enhance our abilities as qualitative researchers. We also discuss the role-conflict that can arise between practitioner and researcher and some of the practical, emotional and ethical challenges that might be encountered when interviewing survivors of DVA.

Results
Practitioners identified many professional skills which can be applied to the qualitative interview. These include empathy, active listening, non-judgmental questioning and navigating the conversation. When hearing accounts of trauma and persistent mental health symptoms, it was challenging to listen without enacting our professional responsibilities. Challenges included resisting diagnostic questioning, avoiding therapeutic discussions or advice, conducting risk assessment and safety planning with appropriate detail, wanting to advise about options for support or referral and the inability to offer follow up.

Conclusions
Many DVA research teams are enhanced by practitioners from a variety of professional backgrounds. We demonstrate reflexivity in discussing some of the challenges that result from role-conflict within DVA research.
Partnerships to end negative social control

Camilla Kronborg¹
¹The Danish Agency Of International Recruitment And Integration, Denmark

SY-23 Preventing honour based control and abuse (Stream 8), Meeting room 1, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Camilla Kronborg

Acknowledging the fact, that honour based conflicts and negative social control is by definition a phenomenon based on collectivist notions for framing organizing social interaction a new initiative was launched in 2019 in a number of Danish municipalities. The initiative entails the establishment of formal partnerships between municipalities and key actors from civil society. The partnerships will work to prevent the emergence of negative social control in local housing areas through a combination of group oriented dialogue based efforts, trainings of local professionals and mobilization of inhabitants.
Preventing honour based control and abuse

Karin Ingemann, Camilla Kronborg, Bente Tran, Julie Flotin, Sigrid Bacher

1The Danish Agency Of International Recruitment And Integration, Denmark

SY-23 Preventing honour based control and abuse (Stream 8), Meeting room 1, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Karin Ingemann, Camilla Kronborg, Bente Tran, Julie Flotin, Sigrid Bacher

In Denmark the theme of honourbased violence was catapulted into political and public awareness in the wake of two honour killings – namely those of Sonay Mohamed in 2002 and Ghazala Khan in 2005. As a consequence of these and the ensuing debate the first policies aimed at preventing honourbased violence and forced marriages were implemented. The common denominator for the past strategies of the field has been to improve the legal framework for handling the cases and to build up specialist competences within civil society. However, the initiatives have not until recent years been carried out within the framework of a coordinated national strategy. The latest National Action Plan against honour related conflicts and negative social control (2016) represents a break with earlier years strategies, as The Action Plan entails a strategic aim of lifting the prevention efforts into the ordinary social service provision within the municipal system. Implicit within this approach is the understanding, that honourbased abuse, while its defining logics may differ from other forms of abuse, is still an issue of control and violence, and thus encompassed by the Danish penal code and Act on Social Service administered by the municipalities. This symposium, consisting of four papers, initiates by introducing the organization of the Danish prevention efforts with point of departure in the so-called prevention triangle. The ensuing presentations focus on three key initiatives undertaken by The Danish Agency for International Recruitment and Integration. Across the abstracts is the shared notion that an effective prevention effort is reliant on a timely effort from the social services, the establishment of concrete legal structures and implementation of professional guidelines to ensure that the victims have both adequate knowledge, and real opportunities to break with the control and oppression that they are subjected to.
A holistic approach to prevention of honour based abuse and negative social control

Karin Ingemann

The Danish Agency Of International Recruitment And Integration, Denmark

SY-23 Preventing honour based control and abuse (Stream 8), Meeting room 1, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Karin Ingemann

The Danish prevention efforts rely on a holistic approach including a broad variety of sectors and professionals on different levels of the welfare system and civil society. The presentation will discuss how the Danish prevention model is organized against the backdrop of the so-called “prevention triangle” and reflect on the implications this has on the overall prevention efforts. The presentation thus sets the scene for the following three presentations exemplifying concrete initiatives undertaken as part of the prevention strategy.
Travelling taskforce

Bente Tran¹
¹The Danish Agency Of International Recruitment And Integration, , Denmark

SY-23 Preventing honour based control and abuse (Stream 8), Meeting room 1, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Bente Tran

As part of the Danish National Action Plan against honour related conflicts a team of consultants, a so-called travelling taskforce was established in august 2017. The teams’ primary task, is to motivate and support the local municipalities in developing local Action plans for preventing and handling honour related conflicts. The presentation recounts the experiences of its first two years, presents the template used for developing local action plans and asks the question: what are the key competences needed in an effective local prevention team?
Safety consultants

Julie Flotin

1The Danish Agency Of International Recruitment And Integration, Denmark

SY-23 Preventing honour based control and abuse (Stream 8), Meeting room 1, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Julie Flotin

As part of the Danish National Action Plan against honour related conflicts a national team of locally based safety consultants was established in May 2018. The teams’ primary task is to conduct risk assessments and ensure that adequate and timely safety measures are implemented in cases of honour related conflicts. The team works with local service providers to make sure that the cases are coordinated between relevant authorities and other stakeholders and to ensure, that safety concerns are considered in all steps of the case. The presentation takes point of departure in a case review and key points for safety concerns and measures are discussed.
Bringing Sociological Theory Back into the Study of Woman Abuse

Walter DeKeseredy¹

¹West Virginia University, United States

SY-24 Critical Theoretical Perspectives on Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Odin, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Walter DeKeseredy

Introduction
The main objective of this paper is to demonstrate the need to develop new sociological theories of various types of woman abuse in intimate relationships. Regardless of their contributions to some of the most important scientific advances in the field, sociological theories of sexual assault and other forms of woman abuse have leveled off or declined in the last 12 years, especially in North America.

Methods
This paper includes recent qualitative and quantitative data supporting the call for new sociological theories. A recent bibliometric analysis of the most cited violence against women authors shows that they are largely based in psychology, psychiatry, nursing, and medicine.

Findings
This paper offers a critique of the growing amount of abstracted empiricist work on woman abuse. As well, based on a review of the extant literature, suggestions for new ways of thinking sociologically about woman abuse are offered.

Conclusions/Recommendations
Sociological theory needs to be granted equal status in the study of woman abuse.
The Utility of Structural Intersectionality to Analyze Domestic Violence Law and Policy in Europe and the United States

Alesha Durfee

1Arizona State University, , United States

SY-24 Critical Theoretical Perspectives on Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Odin, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Alesha Durfee

Introduction
This paper extends the theoretical framework of structural intersectionality (Crenshaw, 1991) to understanding the unintended consequences of current domestic violence law and policy. Historically, analyses of domestic violence law and policy often rely on individual-level or macro-level explanations of domestic violence resource provision and utilization. However, it is critical that we also examine meso-level factors as well. Seemingly neutral policies and practices often replicate broader inequalities through a series of assumptions about the motivations, resources, and goals of domestic violence survivors. I use structural intersectionality as a theoretical framework to analyze domestic violence civil protection orders and mandatory arrest policies in the United States, and argue that it should be used to examine domestic violence law and policy in Europe and elsewhere.

Methods
I use mixed-methods (qualitative and quantitative) to analyze 1,388 domestic violence protection order case files and 80 interviews with judges, court staff, police officers, domestic violence advocates, and domestic violence survivors.

Results
Meso-level formal and informal practices (such as the location of domestic violence advocates in prosecutors' offices and police departments) shape survivor decision-making and case outcomes, even after controlling for individual, relationship, and case characteristics.

Conclusion/Recommendations
A meso-level, intersectional approach examining the assumptions about survivors' motivations, resources, and goals is necessary to develop new and refine current domestic violence services, law, and policy to more effectively combat domestic violence and help survivors achieve safety and stability. Analyses of policies and laws in the United States context can help inform research on similar practices and programs in Europe and elsewhere.
Secret Dramas of Masculinity: Intimate Violence Against Women and Social Class

James Ptacek

1Suffolk University, Boston, United States

SY-24 Critical Theoretical Perspectives on Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Odin, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: James Ptacek

Introduction
While intimate violence against women occurs in all social classes, few studies have addressed this violence in comparative class contexts. This research investigates the experiences of women from all social classes who were abused by intimate male partners. One key issue in this study concerns masculinities. How are violence and abuse related to the kind of masculinities these men present? How do these abusive partners view themselves as men? How do their abused partners see them? What similarities and differences do women report across social classes?

Methods
In-depth semi-structured interviews were conducted with 60 abused women. The women are wealthy, professional, working-class, and poor. While studies of violence and masculinity generally draw upon interviews with men, women who have been abused by men can offer important perspectives on the motives their abusive partners.

Results
Women report that their abusive partners presented not just one but multiple and seemingly contradictory faces of masculinity. The kinds of masculinities they present in public and among friends are significantly different from the secret masculinities they present in private with their intimate partners. There are further differences across social classes. These different faces of masculinity and the secrecy they involve help to conceal the abuse, undermine women's ability to seek help, and cause women to feel trapped in abusive relationships.

Conclusions
Theories of masculinity and crime suggest that violence is a resource for accomplishing masculinity when other social resources are lacking, such as among men who are working-class or poor. This study complicates this by examining the multiple faces of masculinity that men present, and by addressing how class privilege facilitates intimate violence among men who already possess extensive economic and social resources.
Critical Theoretical Perspectives on Domestic Violence

James Ptacek¹
¹Suffolk University Boston, , United States

SY-24 Critical Theoretical Perspectives on Domestic Violence (Stream 6), Odin, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: James Ptacek

At a time when attention to intimate violence against women and other forms of gender-based violence is increasing internationally, it is important that the study of and responses to these crimes be informed by critical social theory. All too often, attention to a broader social context for understanding this violence is lacking. There is a need for new critical thinking about the causes of this violence and abuse, and for the deepening of theoretical frameworks that address violence in the context of multiple social inequalities. Theory guides our understanding of violence and abuse and highlights the directions for interventions, community responses, and public policy. This symposium consists of presentations from four North American scholars, all of whom have extensive backgrounds on issues of gender-based violence. Collectively the presenters have studied these forms of violence in relation to criminal law, the courts, policing, health care, poverty, rural communities, communities of color, immigration, college campuses, restorative justice, and advocacy for survivors. The theoretical perspectives they utilize include feminist theory, intersectionality, critical criminology, male peer support theory, the sociology of emotions, and theories of masculinity and crime. What unites these scholars across their different areas of study is the need to develop new critical insights about the causes of and responses to these forms of gender-based violence. Without making clear how violence arises from multiple social inequalities, our communities will be unable to see the origins and the possible solutions to such ongoing harms.
Restorative Public Health Responses to Campus Sexual Assault

Donna Coker

University of Miami, United States

Author: Donna Coker

Introduction
I argue for the development of responses to campus sexual assault that employ restorative justice (RJ) and public health measures informed by an intersectional analysis. Efforts to change campus culture(s) that produce sexual harm must address the importance of the intersections of youth and gender; male peer networks to the social construction of masculinities; and the relationship of alcohol use to commission and victimization. Further, an intersectional response is required that addresses differential risks for sexual harm as well as risks that bias, including race, gender identity, sexual orientation, sex, and class bias, will shape administration practices.

Methods
Research demonstrates the benefits and limitations of various approaches to campus sexual assault. A critical examination of the research demonstrates that the common conception of young assailters as "predators" is unfounded and results in practices that increase risks for bias in administration. Most victims do not report assault to campus authorities, including those who do not wish to see the person punished. Marginalized students may fear biased treatment.

Results
Public health responses that control access to alcohol and that intervene in the construction of hostile masculinities, particularly in high-risk male organizations, have proven to be effective prevention. RJ prevention provides opportunities to disrupt key social determinants of sexual harm. RJ responses to instances of sexual harm allow victims to describe the harm and requires that the person who caused harm take responsibility and commit to steps to change, while avoiding a punishment focus.

Conclusions
Combining public health and RJ responses must incorporate an intersectional understanding of the ways in which the general campus climate for marginalized students affects both vulnerability to sexual harm as well as fair treatment.
Inform interventions with perpetrators of violence: What children and young people say about relationships with their Dads?

Stephanie Holt

1Trinity College Dublin, Dublin, Ireland

SY-25 Fathering and Domestic Violence (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Stephanie Holt

Introduction
The issue of engaging children in research, practice, policy and legal contexts, reflects an awareness that this involvement is not only a right, but also that such participation can inform decision-making and promote children’s safety and welfare. Less evident however, is how children and young people’s experience of fathering in the context of domestic violence has or can inform interventions with fathers in perpetrator programs. This paper reports and reflects on research conducted with children in the Republic of Ireland, exploring their views on relationships with their fathers, arguing how this data can be used to improve the quality and effectiveness of work with perpetrators of domestic violence.

METHODS:
24 children and young people aged between four and twenty four years of age who engaged in three separate qualitative research projects in Ireland between 2009 and 2015, participated in semi-structured individual, sibling and focused group interviews. All interviews relied on age-appropriate activity-based techniques, including vignettes, letters to an agony aunt that they were invited to respond to and art-based exercises.

Results
The findings from this research highlight tokenistic efforts to engage meaningfully with children and young people about their experiences of living with domestic violence. Assumptions about children’s capacity and maturity to contribute to that conversation, can be challenged by the weight of evidence from the narratives and testimonies of the children and young people who participated in this research.

Conclusions: This paper concludes by raising the key question of how the child’s best interests can be served if the child’s views are not sought, heard or considered, in a variety of arenas including work with perpetrators. It further asserts that meaningful progress towards ending gender based violence is not possible if we fail to engage with and respect the views and experiences of all key actors in that debate.
Co-parenting in separated fathers with and without a history of perpetrating domestic violence and its implications for children

Katreena Scott¹, Catherine Thompson-Walsh¹, Aadhiya Vasudeva¹

¹University of Toronto, Canada

SY-25 Fathering and Domestic Violence (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Katreena Scott, Catherine Thompson-Walsh, Aadhiya Vasudeva

Introduction

Domestic violence (DV) research lacks a thorough understanding of how fathers impact children's development, despite calls from researchers and professionals to include fathers' perspectives as a means to broadening our understanding of how best to assess and intervene to support child development. This presentation explores co-parenting as a critical mechanism through which DV may negatively impact children. We first summarize features of post-separation co-parenting in men with and without a history of DV derived from qualitative analyses of men's narratives. Using thematic analysis, we identified themes of valuing ex-partners' involvement, working together, and appreciating the impact of co-parenting on children in narratives of separated fathers without a history of DV. DV-fathers' narratives, in contrast, were characterized by themes that disparaged their ex-partner as a mother and held her responsible for difficulties in co-parenting. From these results, we created a quantitative coding scheme designed to capture features of DV fathers' co-parenting difficulties. We also examined whether domestically violent fathers' co-parenting difficulties mediated the relationship between father-perpetrated DV and children's social-emotional development.

Methods and results

Participants were 125 men drawn from Fathers & Kids, a larger longitudinal study conducted in Toronto, Canada examining how domestically violent fathers impact children's development. The qualitative results formed the foundation of a quantitative coding scheme that we applied to co-parenting interview data. Cluster analyses confirmed that a subgroup of fathers, almost exclusive to the DV group, demonstrated problematic patterns of co-parenting blame, disparagement, and eschewing of accountability. In mediational analysis of the importance of co-parenting we found that fathers' self-reported co-parenting difficulties mediated the relationship between father-perpetrated DV and subsequent child social-emotional difficulties.

Conclusions

Results from this program of research emphasize that in order to promote healthy child social-emotional development, it is critical to assess and address co-parenting of fathers with a history of DV.
Fathering and Domestic Violence

Kristin Diemer¹, Susan Heward-Belle⁵, Stephanie Holt², Cathy Humphreys¹, Katie Lamb³, Catherine Thompson-Walsh⁴

¹University of Melbourne, , Australia, ²Trinity College, , Ireland, ³Consultant, , Australia, ⁴Toronto University, , Canada, ⁵Sydney University, , Australia

SY-25 Fathering and Domestic Violence (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Kristin Diemer, Susan Heward-Belle, Stephanie Holt, Cathy Humphreys, Katie Lamb, Catherine Thompson-Walsh

Recognition that children’s lives are profoundly impacted by living with domestic violence (DV) is widely accepted. Furthermore, the gendered dynamics of DV suggest men are primarily the perpetrators of abuse. In spite of the confluence of men’s perpetration of DV and recognition of the harm to children, there has been comparatively little attention to men who use violence and their fathering. In fact, this area is as replete with myths as elsewhere in the DV arena. The primary myth being that men who use violence magically become good fathers on separation. This myth ensures that most fathers who use violence have substantial time with their children upon separation, and policy and practice is poorly developed. This symposium seeks to address this issue through presentation of five interrelated papers drawn from research projects in Australia, Canada and Ireland. The Symposium will begin with an overview drawing from the research program: Fathering Challenges: Responsible, Reparative, Responsive Fathering where there has been domestic violence structured by the question: How and under what circumstances are fathers who use violence parenting? Children’s perspectives will be provided through papers by Stephanie Holt (Ireland) and Katie Lamb (Australia). Both researchers interviewed children with experiences of living with domestic violence about fathers and fathering. In the Australian research, digital stories were created by young people to highlight issues about fathering in the context of DV. Three presentations by Kristin Diemer (Australia), Susan Heward-Belle (Australia), Catherine Thompson-Walsh and Katreena Scott (Canada) draw out different aspects of fathering and DV. Results from the Australian Caring Dads evaluation will be presented; contrasting perspectives on co-parenting from fathers who use violence and separated fathers with no history of violence explored; and a critical feminist perspective on fathering derived from 22 men with a history of DV will complete the symposium.
Seen and Heard: Embedding the voices of children who have experienced domestic violence in programs for fathers

Cathy Humphreys\textsuperscript{2}, Katie Lamb\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Counterpoint Advisory, Melbourne, Australia, \textsuperscript{2}University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Authors: Cathy Humphreys, Katie Lamb

Aim
This Australian research sought to explore the key messages children and young people who have experienced domestic violence have for fathers who attend a behavioural change program.

Background
The perspectives of children and young people who have experienced domestic violence have only recently been considered important and the subject of research attention. Within programs for fathers who use violence, children and young people’s perspectives are seldom heard. The literature is limited but indicates that many children do not know that their father is attending a program. For the small number of children who are informed about their father’s attendance, most have no further involvement. Although there is some evidence that children can act as an effective motivator for change, recent work suggests that programs for fathers who use violence are variable in how they include children’s perspectives.

Methods
This qualitative research combined the use of traditional research methods (focus groups and interviews) with newer technologies such as digital storytelling. These methods have allowed the researchers to work alongside non-government organisations to support children and young people who have experienced family violence safely deliver their key messages to fathers.

Findings
The research found that children and young people embrace opportunities to share their perspectives on domestic violence. Children and young people had strong ideas about what constitutes ‘a good father’ and how their fathers compared. A key message to emerge was the importance of reparation after domestic violence, both for children and young people who wished to have no further contact with their fathers as well as those who did.

Conclusion
It is important that greater efforts are made to ensure children’s perspectives are heard within programs for fathers who use violence. Digital storytelling provides one potentially effective way of embedding children’s perspectives in a safe and impactful way.
Evaluation of the implementation of the Caring Dads program in Australia: Beyond groupwork, recognising the importance of a system response when working with fathers who perpetrate domestic violence

Kristin Diemer¹, Cathy Humphreys¹, David Gallant¹
¹University Of Melbourne, Carlton, Australia

SY-25 Fathering and Domestic Violence (Stream 5), Meeting room 4, September 4, 2019, 09.00-10.30

Authors: Kristin Diemer, Cathy Humphreys, David Gallant

Symposium: Fathering and Domestic Violence: perspectives, programs and possibilities
Introduction: Most work with Domestic Violence (DV) perpetrators is through group work focused on recognising abusive behaviour and increasing accountability. Few programs address the impact of the abuse on children. The Caring Dads program is one group-work program specifically designed for men who are both abusive and are fathers. Developed in Canada (2001) by the University of Toronto and Canadian agency Changing Ways, this program is undergoing a three-year pilot in the Australian state of Victoria. As evaluators, we are using a participatory action research method working closely with the implementing NGO Kids First, and program developers. The evaluation model includes measuring both program impact and implementation.

Methods: A three-year, mixed-method design collecting data at three time points from program participants, their children’s mothers, program staff, and referring practitioners. Pre- and post-program questionnaires collect data in multiple parenting scales; interviews are being conducted with both fathers and mothers, program staff and referrers; and focus groups are being held with program staff. This presentation will explore the mid-way evaluation findings of this three-year program evaluation.

Results: 139 fathers and 35 mothers of their children are included. Quantitative self-reports by fathers indicate significant change in thinking about their actions, ability to calm themselves when angry and greater appreciation for the parenting role. Data from mothers and program staff corroborate evidence of change to a limited degree. The qualitative results provide insight about limitations of change through a group-work program and highlight important systemic changes required to appropriately monitor and evaluate change over time.

Conclusions: To improve the lives of children living with fathers who perpetrate DV it is critical to expand the current programmatic response to a systematic model including on-going monitoring of men’s change over long periods of time.
Training professionals for working with DV

Helena Ewalds

National Institute For Health And Welfare (Finland), Helsinki, Finland

SY-26 Training professionals for working with DV (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Helena Ewalds

This symposium, consisting of four interrelated papers, concentrates on relevant professional’s competence in dealing with the cases of domestic violence and violence against women but also on training and multi-agency co-operation on preventing and encountering domestic violence.

Research shows the need to educate our professionals. In the EU funded ‘Enhancing Professional Skills and Raising Awareness on Domestic Violence, Violence against Women and Shelter Services (EPRAS)’ project research results indicate that successful interprofessional cooperation in violence interventions requires adequate knowledge of the phenomenon and the effects of DV awareness of various professional practices in violence interventions, and also tolerance and flexibility in the joint efforts.

Istanbul Convention requires parties to provide or strengthen appropriate training for the relevant professionals (Article 15) on domestic violence and violence against women. In the Convention it is also said that the training should include multi-agency co-operation training to ensure comprehensive handling in cases of violence.

E-learning is an effective tool when training a large amount of professionals. In Sweden, the e-learning online training Mäns våld mot kvinnor och våld I nära relationer was launched in September 2016 and since then 35 000 professionals from both social and health care sectors have been trained by it. In Finland our online training Luo luottamusta – Puutu väkivaltaan (Create trust – Stop the violence) is also for the police and it will be published in the February 2019.

Name of the symposium: Training professionals for working with domestic violence: e-learning and research on interprofessional collaboration
Tool for Multi-Agency Professionals for mutual learning to encounter Domestic Violence

Helena Ewalds¹, Joonas Peltonen¹, Elisa Niklander¹

¹National Institute For Health And Welfare (Finland), Helsinki, Finland

SY-26 Training professionals for working with DV (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Helena Ewalds, Joonas Peltonen, Elisa Niklander

Description of practice development

Domestic violence (DV) is a serious social and health problem in Finland. The social and health care workers and police are often the first professionals to encounter the victims of DV and in a key position to identify and intervene violence. Many studies indicate that the professionals need more training concerning encountering DV. In Finland most of the degree programmes don't include DV topics in the curriculums.

In EU funded project EPRAS we have developed a web-based programme for multi-agency professionals to intervene DV and to increase general understanding of the phenomenon. Training programme is developed to increase professionals’ competence in dealing with DV. It also aims to increase understanding on why encountering DV related issues needs cooperation between different professionals.

When developing the training programme, we benchmarked the Swedish online training Mäns våld mot kvinnor och våld i nära relationer concerning DV. The Finnish training programme was piloted by 500 professionals and further developed based on the collected feedback. The training (“Luo luottamusta – Puutu väkivaltaan” = Create trust – Stop the violence) will be published 02/2019.

Anticipated key learning

By online training the same information and knowledge can be reached by a large number of professionals. The training programme is designed to be used primarily when training groups, for example multi-agency training sessions, making mutual learning possible.

The key learning has been on how important it is for professionals to have a possibility for a mutual learning on DV. It can increase the professionals understanding of the complexity of DV related issues and it can enhance the ways of offering the best possible help for the victims in their traumatic and dangerous situations.

Symposium name: Training professionals for working with domestic violence: e-learning and research on interprofessional collaboration
How well frontline officers are prepared to prevent violence in close relationships? Lessons from the EPRAS survey among police officers, social workers, and health care practitioners

Jarmo Houtsonen¹, Marianne Mela¹, Monica Fagerlund¹

¹The Police University College, Tampere, Finland

SY-26 Training professionals for working with DV (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Jarmo Houtsonen, Marianne Mela, Monica Fagerlund

Abstract
Effective detection, prevention and intervention of violence in close relationships require highly competent frontline professionals. In order to plan an online in-service training program in an EU funded project EPRAS (Enhancing Professional Skills and Raising Awareness on Domestic Violence, Violence against Women and Shelter Services), we conduct two waves of surveys among police officers, social workers and health care practitioners. The survey questionnaires explored among other things frontline officers' educational experiences and needs, professional practices and sentiments in the area of violence in close relationships.

Our presentation will describe and compare frontline officers' experiences of education, professional practices and cooperation in detecting, preventing and intervening violence in close relationship. In addition, we will discuss police officers', social workers' and health care practitioners' self-assessment of competencies and attitudes towards certain aspects of violence in close relationships. Finally, we will also assess how well frontline officers feel they are prepared in preventing violence in close relationships and how to they perceive the utility of EPRAS online training.

Symposium name: Training professionals for working with domestic violence: e-learning and research on interprofessional collaboration
Institutional and affective practices of violence interventions: interprofessional collaboration among social and health care professionals and the police

Marianne Notko¹, Marita Husso¹, Jarmo Houtsonen², Monica Fagerlund³
¹University of Jyväskylä, Jyväskylä, Finland, ²Police University College, Tampere, Helsinki

Authors: Marianne Notko, Marita Husso, Jarmo Houtsonen, Monica Fagerlund

Aim
Exploring institutional and affective practices of violence interventions and interprofessional collaboration among social and health care professionals and the police

Background: The research project investigates institutional and affective practices of violence interventions and multiagency cooperation among social and health care professionals and the police. The study focuses on professionals’ conceptions, attitudes, agency and experiences related to domestic violence in these fields of occupation. The research is part of the Enhancing Professional Skills and Raising Awareness on Domestic Violence, Violence against Women and Shelter Services (EPRAS) project funded by the EU.

Methods
The data contains 10 focus group interviews with social and health care professionals and 6 with police officers. Each group had 2–7 participants and was led by 1-3 researchers. In analyzing this data the project utilizes frame analysis and thematic analysis.

Findings
Our results indicate that successful interprofessional cooperation in violence interventions requires adequate knowledge of the phenomenon and the effects of DV, awareness of various professional practices in violence interventions, and also tolerance and flexibility in the joint efforts. Building mutual understanding and respect among the professionals are key requirements for successful detection, intervention and prevention. However, the organizational barriers and differing professional cultures and practices may impede good intentions to materialize into concrete outcomes. Hence, the critical point lies in the lack of proper training and insufficient knowledge of DV related issues.

Conclusion/recommendations
The findings challenge all organizations and professionals involved reconsider their training, institutional and affective practices and organizational arrangements in order to achieve effective results in combatting domestic violence. Including interprofessional perspectives in training can enhance mutual understanding among different agencies.

Symposium name
Training professionals for working with domestic violence: e-learning and research on interprofessional collaboration.
Two years of running an online course about men’s violence against women and domestic violence: An example from Sweden

Annika Engström¹

¹The National Centre for Knowledge on Men’s Violence Against Women (NCK), Uppsala, Sweden

SY-26 Training professionals for working with DV (Stream 9), Blå Salong, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Annika Engström

Description of practice development and key learnings

Knowledge about violence is crucial for providing high quality care and support for the victims of violence. The National Centre for Knowledge on Men’s Violence Against Women (NCK) have noticed an increasing demand for education about men’s violence against women, which is also required by the Istanbul Convention. NCK decided to develop an online course since e-learning and web-based resources enable more people to access knowledge.

NCK’s online course on men’s violence against women and domestic violence was launched in 2016, and it has had 35 000 users since. Produced in collaboration with the National Board of Health and Welfare and national county administrative boards, the online course is based on over 20 years of experience of the subject. It’s cross-disciplinary and aims to increase the competence among professionals who meet women and children subjected to violence or perpetrators. 50% of the users work in social services, but the course is also used by other authorities and by people working in healthcare or law. The course is free of charge and open to all. It teaches the basics about the extent of violence, its nature and consequences, the normalisation and break-up processes and society’s responsibility.

NCK and the national county administrative boards actively promote and distribute the online course among target authorities and organisations across Sweden. It is continuously updated.

The online course has been evaluated by reference groups during its development as well as by users one year after the launch. Education efforts initiated by the national county administrative boards have also been evaluated.

NCK is based at Uppsala University and has been commissioned by the Swedish government to increase the knowledge of men’s violence against women.

Symposium name: Training professionals for working with domestic violence: e-learning and research on interprofessional collaboration
Counselling 'victims' of domestic violence, empowering survivors to make choices

Sophia Balamoutsou1, Nicholas Spetsidis1
1Union of Women Association of Heraklion, , Greece

Well-being, empowerment and education (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Sophia Balamoutsou, Nicholas Spetsidis

Description of service/ practice development
The Non Governmental Organisation, Union of Women Association of Heraklion (UWAH), was established in 2000 at Heraklion Crete, Greece, and operates at Crete region providing a number of services to women and children victims of domestic violence. The counselling service answers a need where there is no structured procedure for dealing with domestic violence by the relevant stakeholders at local level, and significant underreporting prevails. The service has been certified under the ISO 9001:2008 (2016) safeguarding quality and robustness in the counselling women receive. The core value of UWAH is to 'support service users respecting their needs and the context'. The pluralistic counselling framework (Cooper & McLeod, 2011) aims to empower women to make choices for their life. Another aim of the counselling service was to initiate and maintain sustainable collaboration with local stakeholders engaged with GBV (health care settings, police, social services, judicial system); not only during the violent incident (crisis) but afterwards as well. Since 2000 UWAH has been very active and "entrepreneurial" at responding to the peculiarities of the local social context the so called as "Cretan Society", a "man prevalent society" with strong social and culture values, which in cases highlight "gender inequality" or "culture differences"; elements which in cases are determinants of GBV incidents.

Anticipated key learning: The key learning from this process has been the sustainable development of GBV counseling service that can a) have a client based counselling agenda (goals). b) be effective on introducing, contact and involve other supportive mechanisms (police, health care settings, social care, judicial system) to allow a woman to make the changes she wants. Ultimately, the emphasis is on choices and support, so that the woman is not treated as a 'victim' but as an agent and a survivor capable to change her life-story.
The impact of intimate partner violence against women on their education

Maria Pentaraki

Queen’s University Belfast, United Kingdom

Well-being, empowerment and education (Stream 7), Auditorium, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Maria Pentaraki

Introduction
Despite half a century of scholarly work on intimate partner violence (IPV), the impact of intimate partner violence on the educational experiences of women university students remains a relatively new line of inquiry. This presentation aims to raise our understanding and knowledge on IPV experiences of victimization that undermine women’s education.

Methods
This presentation presents data drawn from a quantitative study of women university students exploring their online IPV help seeking behaviour. It was conducted in a university in Northern Ireland in 2018. Respondents self-completed an online questionnaire. The presentation is based on a subset of respondents that answered yes to the question has intimate partner violence affected their education? They were asked to provide an example of its effect on their education. These written responses were then analysed thematically.

Preliminary Findings
A preliminary analysis of their responses reflects negative effects on the respondents' educational experiences. These stem from direct and indirect tactics of educational sabotage used by perpetrators of abuse. Direct tactics include disrupting and limiting attendance, and disrupting studying. Indirect tactics include controlling/limiting access to finances, and inflicting injuries. All of which end up undermining women's educational performance.

Conclusion/Recommendations
These preliminary findings suggest that university women students' educational performance is affected negatively by IPV. These findings strengthen the argument for prevention by universities as women's life trajectories may be altered by undermined educational experiences. Implications for future research, practice and policy will be presented.
Relationships between women and their children following domestic violence: Reasons to be hopeful

Fiona Buchanan

1University of South Australia, , Australia

Well-being, empowerment and education (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Fiona Buchanan

Introduction
This research explores mother/child relationships in the context of domestic violence to uncover the complexities of protectiveness and inform practice with adult and child survivors. Following previous research by the author which identified that when domestic violence is endured relationships between women and children may be based on protectiveness, the research which informs this presentation contributes to understanding maternal protectiveness from the perspectives of mothers and former children. The findings have practical implications for practice development with women, children and those who have grown up with domestic abuse.

Methods
The qualitative research involved in-depth, semi-structured interviews with 14 mothers and 23 former children who had endured domestic violence. By comparing and contrasting mothers' and former children's understandings and experiences of maternal protectiveness, the study places the voices of survivors of abuse at the centre of analysis with particular attention to thoughts, feelings and actions to protect.

Results
Thematic analysis reveals complexities between former children's perceptions of their own needs and their mothers' vulnerabilities in the context of violence. Exploring similarities and differences in experiences of protection from the viewpoints of former children and mothers increases our understanding of children's and women's support needs in the context of domestic violence.

Conclusions
While situating participants recollections within expectations of 'intensive mothering', analysis of participant interviews indicates a need for practitioners to raise the issue of protectiveness and unpack complex feelings that result from the dynamics of domestic violence. Recognition and acknowledgment of maternal protectiveness may offer a different frame for women's and children's experiences of relating to each other and help adults who grow up with domestic violence to reassess their relationships with their mothers.
The impact of intimate partner violence on young people's education: A systematic literature review

Lucia Klencakova, Dr. Cathal McManus

Queen's University Belfast, Belfast, United Kingdom

Authors: Lucia Klencakova, Dr. Cathal McManus

Introduction
It has been widely documented that intimate partner violence (IPV) is prevalent among adolescents worldwide. Much of the research focus has been in establishing IPV prevalence, risk factors and consequences on youth's wellbeing. However, limited research has explored the impact of IPV on education. The presentation aims to increase understanding of this largely unexplored area and explain how IPV creates obstacles to educational success for young people.

Methods
A systematic review and analysis of the literature was conducted in November 2018, utilizing relevant inclusion and exclusion criteria. The aim of the review was to locate, synthesise and summarise literature available on the issue. The period 1981 to 2018 was searched in the databases EBSCO, PsycINFO, Scopus, ProQuest, and CINAHL and hand-searched in reference lists and archives.

Results
While the initial search yielded over 6,000 articles, to date, only 8 articles meeting the criteria exist on the subject of IPV among young people and how it impacts their educational attainment. Preliminary analysis of these articles shows that IPV adversely affects educational experiences of young people, and outcomes appear to be gender-specific. Some of the consequences reported were decrease in grades and/or school attachment, and higher dropout rates often mediated through psychological distress, mostly for females, and behavioural problems for males.

Conclusion
The presentation will provide insights into the methods, particularly definitions, study designs, and IPV and education measurement. It will also provide an overview of direct and indirect educational and other relevant outcomes. This is a new line of inquiry, and therefore, the presentation will also introduce a new exploratory study within this research area, which was informed by the systematic review. Suggestions for future research will be briefly discussed, as well as implications for prevention programs and service delivery.
The role of employment in recovery from intimate partner violence

Kjersti Alsaker¹,², Gaby Ortiz- Barreda², Gunhild Austheim¹, Elena Tulupova⁴

¹Western Norway University Of Applied Sciences, Campus Bergen, Bergen, Norway, ²Norce, National Centre for Emergency Primary Health Care, Bergen, Norway, ³Charles University, Praha1st Faculty of Medicine, Charles University, Prague, czechoslovakia, ⁴Department of Health Promotion and Development. University of Bergen, Bergen, Norge

Well-being, empowerment and education (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Kjersti Alsaker, Gaby Ortiz- Barreda, Gunhild Austheim, Elena Tulupova

The role of employment in recovery from intimate partner violence

INTRODUCTION
Employment may represent survival and recovery through freedom from violence and contact with others who care for them, and is important for the maintenance of self-esteem, self-confidence and independence for abused women and for breaking out of violent relationship.

AIM
To gain an understanding about the role employment play in long time recovery among women who have left their abusive partners.

METHODS
We carried out a literature review, and started with a systematic search in the databases Medline, SocIndex, Embase, PsycINFO and Web of Science. Various keywords describing intimate partner violence and employment were used in the search.

Qualitative and quantitative studies about intimate partner abuse and employment and recovery were included. The inclusion criteria for this review were (i) Original Papers in which the variable employment shows association/explain an effect with/in the variables related to long-term recovery; (ii) Original Papers conducted at the workplace that provide women survivors with some measures that helps them to improve their experiences at work, improve and maintain their work.

RESULTS
A total of 3601 articles were screened by title and abstract; each was read independently by two reviewers. 44 studies were included for full text screening. Variation in quality and methods, and that few studies answered the research question, made it difficult to perform a quantitative synthesis. We will continue with a qualitative synthesis of the included studies, and analyze and discuss the central findings in the light of crisis theory and post-traumatic growth theory.

CONCLUSIONS
Employment combined with safety-plans, openness, social support, flexibility, recognition, education, may be a key factor in enable to recover from intimate partner violence.

Key words: Intimate Partner Violence, Employment, recovery, review
ENGAGE - Roadmap for Frontline professionals interacting with male perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse to ensure a coordinated multiagency response to perpetrators

Alessandra Pauncz¹, Heinrich Geldschläger²

¹European Network Of The Work With Perpetrators WWP EN GERMANY, , Germany, ²Connexus , , Spain

WS-9 Multiagency response to perpetration (Stream 5), Meeting room 2, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Alessandra Pauncz, Heinrich Geldschläger

Aim of workshop:
Referral rates of perpetrators mandated to programs are sometimes limited by inefficient application of the law or countries that do not have such legal provision. In this context, it is important to support professionals that may be able to refer perpetrators as a preventive measure to interrupting initial phases of escalating violence. The aim of the workshop is to help participants recognize the importance of training front line professionals (social workers, police officers, health care professionals) that come into contact with male service users who are violent or abusive to their female partners on recognizing, talking to the men and referring them to perpetrator programs. The workshop will provide tools and resources to support this effort. Workshop description The project was developed within the frame of the European project REV-VAW-2016 by 6 European organizations and institutions (WWP EN, Connexus, CAM, Terres des Hommes, Psytel and the City Council of Florence) to develop a training package and a roadmap for front line professionals to recognize and refer perpetrators to programs. The workshop will share the tools and experiences of the development of the project. Participants will be guided through the theoretical background and the practical tools that were developed in the course of the project.

Method(s) of participant involvement Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
* Discussing with participants the background to targeting front line professionals
* Guiding the participants throught the training program and road map
* Sharing ideas for future development and dissemination of the project

Anticipated key learning Participants should have a clearer understanding of the role and value of training front line professionals for recognizing and sending perpetrators to programs, they will also develop tools and skills to develop such trainings.
Restorative justice in domestic violence cases, how to work with minimum standards and learn from current practices in Finland and The Netherlands

Annemieke Wolthuis¹, Katinka Lünnemann², Saija Sambou³, Pia Slogs⁴
¹Independent, Utrecht, Netherlands, ²Verwey-Jonker Institute, Utrecht, Netherlands, ³Ministry of Justice, Helsinki, Finland, ⁴Law firm, Helsinki, Finland

WS-10 Restorative justice and minimum standards (Stream 1), Balder, September 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Authors: Annemieke Wolthuis, Katinka Lünnemann, Saija Sambou, Pia Slogs

Aim of workshop:
To look at the opportunities and possible problems of mediation and other restorative justice forms in domestic violence cases. To learn about international standards, European research and local experiences in the Netherlands and Finland and to see what is possible in your own local context.

Workshop description:
In this workshop restorative justice knowledge and expertise on the different forms of domestic violence (such as coercive control and situational violence), victim rights & needs, offender responsibility, tools like risk assessment, safety aspects and legal & policy aspects will be explained and discussed. The training will be given by two Dutch and two Finnish trainers and lawyers who were leading a large European research and pilot project on restorative justice in domestic violence in 2015. Roles of the different criminal justice actors will also get attention. Participants will have the opportunity to share their own country experience and learn from a European Guide with minimum standards which was developed on the basis of the research results (EU JUST/2013/JPEN/AG/4587). Dutch experiences with mediation in penal domestic violence cases and a training programme that is being developed will be shared and discussed. Relevant aspects of the just released Finnish report on Mediation of domestic violence crimes – Current situation and development proposals will also be shared.

Method(s) of participant involvement:
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

• Working with the European Guide
• Sharing their own examples
• Asking questions and discussing problems and opportunities of the use of restorative justice in domestic violence cases
• Different interactive working methods

Anticipated key learning:
Participants should have a clearer understanding of restorative justice & domestic violence and bring back ideas for a solid and safe implementation in their own countries.
Becoming an Effective Bystander in Gender-Based Violence

Anke Kossurok¹, Melanie McCarry¹, Maria Zuffova¹, Anni Donaldson¹

¹University Of Strathclyde, Glasgow, United Kingdom

Authors: Anke Kossurok, Melanie McCarry, Maria Zuffova, Anni Donaldson

Aim of workshop:
To consider what an effective proactive bystander is in relation to domestic abuse and wider forms of gender-based violence and to offer techniques and skills to enable safe intervention.

Workshop description:
This workshop explains the role of bystanders in maintaining, exacerbating or reducing domestic abuse and wider forms of gender-based violence. The session gives an example of an effective bystander training, the Intervention Initiative, that is being implemented at various UK universities. The team have adapted this training and developed a ‘Training for Trainers’ component to ensure sustainability in the model. The team are currently delivering this in their own institution and HEs across Scotland. The Intervention Initiative equips participants to identify gender-based violence, including domestic abuse experienced by colleagues/peers, and to intervene safely and provide basic victim support. It applies social norms theory in a community setting. Participants in the workshop are invited to take part in activities embedded in the bystander training and to consider the adaptation of this training for other workplace or social settings and in relation to domestic abuse, gender-based violence and other hate crimes such as homophobia or disablism.

Method(s) of participant involvement:
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
• Sharing their own experiences of being a bystander
• Taking part in an empathy exercise, video discussions, and role plays
• Sharing ideas for the adaptation of the Intervention Initiative to other settings and discussing similar initiatives

Anticipated key learning:
Participants gain an understanding of the role of the bystander and available bystander training, such as the Intervention Initiative, as well as of techniques in intervening effectively, and promoting bystander interventions in other community settings in order to address domestic abuse and gender-based violence.
Construction of a new shelter for the victims of domestic violence

Tove Smaadahl

1The Secretariat Of The Shelter Movement, Oslo, Norway

WS-8 Construction of a new shelter (Stream 9), Forum, september 4, 2019, 09.00 - 10.30

Author: Tove Smaadahl

Aim of workshop
Participants should have a clearer understanding of the bilateral work on domestic violence through the project in building a shelter in the divided island of Cyprus

Workshop description
The construction of the first purpose-built shelter in Cyprus for victims of Domestic Violence aimed at the reduction of Gender-Based and Domestic Violence. The shelter offers increased and improved standards of accommodation, security and other supporting services to women with their children, who experience physical and psychological abuse and who are in danger from their immediate family environment.

Bilateral cooperation
Organization of seminars and workshops in cooperation with the Project Partner at the premises of the Shelter, after its completion, during which the Partner will share experiences and best practice examples with the participants. -Training of staff regarding cultural differences and mediation by court expert Judith Van Der Weele. -Seminar for Lawyers and Judges on approached towards victims of domestic violence and court system. -Training of staff on handling crisis/violence cases. -Study visit to Oslo, which a representative group of SPAVO visited various shelters in Norway. -Study visit to Oslo by 2 staff members, regarding the sensory room for victims.

Method(s) of participant involvement
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
Sharing “best practices”

Anticipated key learning
Participants should have a clearer understanding of the project in building a shelter in the divided island of Cyprus
Circumstances of Elder Abuse and Neglect Committed by Family Caregivers of Persons with Dementia

Christopher Maxwell², Maria Yefimova³

¹University Of Texas Health Science Center San Antonio School Of Nursing, San Antonio, United States of America, ²Michigan State University School of Criminal Justice, East Lansing, United States of America, ³VA Palo Alto Health Care System, Menlo Park, United States of America

Elder abuse I (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Christopher Maxwell, Maria Yefimova

AIM
This micro-longitudinal study sought to describe what occurs during individual events of elder abuse and neglect (EAN) committed by family caregivers of persons with dementia.

BACKGROUND
Though half of family caregivers self-report committing EAN against the person with dementia they care for, what happens during these EAN events such as tactics used or situational risk factors are unknown. As a result of this lack of knowledge on the circumstances of EAN events there are no evidence-based prevention strategies for EAN within dementia family caregiving.

METHODS
A 21-day micro-longitudinal design was used to collect electronic diary surveys from caregivers (N=50) recruited through social media. Diary surveys representing n=831 days included items on EAN from the Conflict Tactics Scale Revised and 3-items on neglect, as well as items on possible situational risk factors suggested by the Caregiver Stress Theory. Descriptive statistics were used to illustrate daily patterns of EAN events, and multi-level models were used to examine relationships between hypothesized factors and EAN.

RESULTS
Though the majority of caregivers reported engaging in multiple EAN tactics, on a given day is EAN was used it was most likely to consist of one tactic. Findings show that the risk of EAN varies from day-to-day in the presence and absence of situational factors. For example, for every point a caregiver scored their perceived stress above their typical stress rating on a given day, the odds of elder abuse increased by 1.9 (CI 1.37-2.55, p < 0.001), though the odds of neglect did not.

CONCLUSIONS
Findings show the majority of the variance in the daily odds of EAN is explained by situational factors, rather than person-level characteristics. Micro-longitudinal methods are a safe and feasible way to assess circumstances of EAN which can assess for ecologically-valid risk factors that can be targeted in future interventions.
Nursing home leaders perception on elder abuse and neglect. - A qualitative study

Janne Myhre
Norwegian University of Science and Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway

Aim
The aim of this research is to explore how nursing home leaders perceive and follow up on elder abuse and neglect.

Background
Nursing homes are identified as one context where elder abuse and neglect take place, and WHO has pointed out that there is a need for more research on this topic. Studies has shown that detecting abuse in nursing homes can be problematic because it is hidden or ignored. Leadership is a key role for safety improvements. However, few studies have focused on this specific group in research on elder abuse in nursing homes. Leaders perception towards elder abuse affects how and what they follow up, and also what they signal to the staff as important to report.

Methods
This research have a qualitative explorative design with data triangulation, including both focus group interviews and individual interviews. The sampling consists of two levels of nursing home leaders, N= 45 from seven municipalities in Norway. The focus group interviews consist of 28 registered nurse ward leaders. The sampling for the individual interviews consists of 17 registered nurses, who are the top managers for at least one nursing home.

Findings
Leaders perceive elder abuse differently depending on the perpetrators: staff, co- residents, and relatives. This, in turn, affects how they follow up and what they signal to the staff as important to report.

Conclusion/Recommendations
It is important to increase nursing home leaders competence in identifying abuse and known risk factors. It is also important that leaders work toward a culture that recognizes the necessity of looking critically at their own practices, as well as engendering an openness where you can discuss ethical dilemmas.
Relative-to-resident abuse in Norwegian nursing homes: preliminary results of a cross-sectional study.

Anja Botngård¹, Arne Henning Eide¹,², Wenche Malmedal¹

¹Department of Public Health and Nursing, Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Trondheim, Norway,
²SINTEF Digital, Health Research, Oslo, Norway

Authors: Anja Botngård, Arne Henning Eide, Wenche Malmedal

Aim
To measure the prevalence of relative-to-resident abuse in Norwegian nursing homes.

Background
Elder abuse is a pervasive and growing public health problem, and the mistreatment is associated with a range of serious health consequences, including increased risk of morbidity, institutionalization and premature death. In nursing homes, residents are particularly vulnerable due to poor physical and mental health, and previous research has found that both staff and co-residents are potential abusers. However, while relatives might also commit acts of abuse towards family members in institutional care, this has not been addressed in many international studies, and it has never been examined in Norwegian nursing homes.

Methods
A cross-sectional pen and paper survey of nursing staff (n=3693, response rate 60.1%) in 100 Norwegian nursing homes was carried out in October 2018 to January 2019. Nursing staff were asked to quantify how often they had observed relatives conduct acts of psychological, physical, financial and sexual abuse towards residents the past year.

Findings
Preliminary findings of the extent and nature of relative-to-resident abuse in Norwegian nursing homes will be presented.

Conclusion/Recommendations
This is the first national study that explores the magnitude of relative-to-resident abuse in Norwegian nursing homes, as reported by nursing staff.
Bank staff's experiences of financial abuse of older people: a mixed method study

Sandra McCarthy¹, Deirdre O Donnell¹, Amanda Phelan¹
¹University College Dublin, Ireland

Elder abuse I (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Amanda Phelan, Sandra McCarthy, Deirdre O Donnell

Aim
To examine bank staffs' experiences of and responses to financial abuse of vulnerable adults

Background
Financial abuse (FA) is a significant issue for older populations and was identified as that most common form of maltreatment in a 2010 Irish prevalence study (Naughton et al. 2010). Yet, this area is under researched, under-recognised and under-prosecuted. This study examined how abuse was recognized, experienced and responded to by staff in five Irish banks.

Methods
A mixed method approach was used. Data were gathered via an online survey (n=898) and through interviews with bank staff and the National Safeguarding Committee (n=25). The survey were analysed using SPSS and the interviews via thematic content analysis.

Findings
Findings from the survey data demonstrate that more than half of the respondents (66.5%) had previously suspected a customer to be experiencing some form of FA. Findings from case scenarios demonstrated a good response to suspicions of abuse and that staff would initiate appropriate action. Qualitative findings identified five themes: defining a vulnerable adult, case types of FA, Responses to FA, contextual issues and ways forward.

Conclusions
Financial abuse of vulnerable adults is a frequent experience in banking institutions. While staff have a good understanding of what financial abuse is and the need to initiate responsive action, improvements in broadening knowledge bases and system level supports would enhance the safeguarding of vulnerable adults.
Elder abuse and neglect of nursing home residents
Relative’s experiences and perspective

**Astrid Sandmoe¹, Maria Helen Iversen¹**
¹NKVTS, Oslo, Norway

**Elder abuse I (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30**

**Authors:** Astrid Sandmoe, Maria Helen Iversen

Elder abuse and neglect of nursing home residents
Relative’s experiences and perspective

Maria Helen Iversen (RN/PhD candidate) and Astrid Sandmoe (RN/PhD) Norwegian centre for violence and traumatic stress studies

**Aim**
The aim of this study is to reveal how next of kin of older residents in nursing homes experience and understand elder abuse and neglect. We want to investigate what relatives perceive as abuse, how incidents of suspected abuse are experienced, and how incidents of suspected abuse are communicated to the staff. In addition, which role relatives has as contributors to promote a caring culture free from abuse and neglect.

**Background**
Abuse of older persons occurs in all societies. Elder abuse is now recognized globally as a pervasive and growing problem meriting the attention of professionals as well as the general public. Increased attention is now given on violence, abuse and neglect of older patients in nursing homes.

**Methods**
The studies design is qualitative and the approach is hermeneutic and phenomenological. Data will be gathered through focus group discussions with relatives.

**Results**
Due to the fact that the project is in the start-up phase, there are no results yet. However, we examined the role and experiences of relative’s involvement in complex care issues in nursing homes by conducting a scoping review. The literature indicate that relatives are essential for promoting the older patient’s voice, as well as important contributors for the collaboration between patients, relatives and staff. Results show that the welfare of the older patient was vital for relatives own well-being. The older patient was dependent on relatives that were able and willing to speak for them.

**Conclusions**
The conclusion from the scoping review show that the significance of relatives’ involvement depended on whether they managed to act as guardians for the older patient and their ability to maneuver into a constructive dialogue with staff.
Family doctors’ response to third party identifications of domestic violence and abuse

Kate Pitt¹, Sandi Dheensa¹, Emma Johnson¹
¹University Of Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-27 Reaching everyone in general practice (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Kate Pitt, Sandi Dheensa, Emma Johnson

Introduction
The response to domestic violence and abuse (DVA) involves multiple agencies. Reports following UK domestic homicide reviews have consistently advocated improved information sharing between agencies, including health, social services, and the police. General practitioners (GP) receive information about the health and social welfare of their patients from other agencies, including notification about DVA.

Methods
This paper will report on quantitative data about identification and referral of patients affected by domestic abuse, and qualitative data from interviews with general practitioners and the police.

Results
Most identifications of domestic abuse in the medical record were from third party reports. Examples of third-party reports included police incident reports and multi-agency risk assessment conferences (MARAC) letters. Most patients named in these reports subsequently consulted a general practitioner, but there were few documented discussions about domestic abuse during the study period. Interviews with GPs and the police indicated variation in information-sharing practices across the UK. Thematic analysis highlighted both the benefits and challenges associated with information-sharing. Benefits for GPs included contextualising patients’ presentations and addressing health consequences of DVA. Challenges for GPs included patient attitudes to information-sharing; worries about breaching confidentiality, and the system constraints restraining professional practice. Benefits for police staff included using GPs to engage with victims. Police echoed the challenges GPs raised. Moreover, they pointed out that GPs would have no protocol for what to do with the information; that information-sharing could overburden GPs; that it posed risks to information security.

Conclusion
IRIS+ findings indicate that third-party reports about DVA may be an important source of identification in primary care. However, uncertainty surrounds the consequences of this for patient care. Improved inter-agency information sharing may enable timelier and better coordinated support. However, the best way to achieve this remains uncertain.
The invisibility of men DVA survivors and perpetrators in general practice

Emma Johnson¹, Emma Williamson¹
¹University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-27 Reaching everyone in general practice (Stream 7), Auditorium, September 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Emma Johnson, Emma Williamson

Introduction
The paper will present the findings of the feasibility study in relation to men and will discuss why the IRIS+ model has been ineffective in identifying male victim/survivors or perpetrators.

Method
The IRIS+ model builds on the original IRIS intervention delivered to GP practices in the UK, which proved that the IRIS intervention was successful in increasing the number of female patients being identified as victim/survivors of abuse and signposted to appropriate support (Feder et al, 2008). The IRIS+ followed the HERMES pilot (Williamson et al, 2014), and sought to replicate the IRIS approach with male patients, as both victim/survivors and perpetrators.

Findings
The number of male victim/survivors and male perpetrators identified by practitioners during the pilot was low. Despite there being third party referral information indicating that male patients were both experiencing and perpetrating DVA.

Discussion
This therefore raises a number of questions which we will discuss in this paper:
1) Why has the IRIS+ model been unsuccessful in identifying male victim/survivors or perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse?
2) How can we adapt the IRIS+ intervention to better respond to male victim/survivors or perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse?
3) How can we develop support and intervention services which meet everyone's needs, while recognizing the gender asymmetry in domestic violence and abuse?

The paper will be structured around the questions posed above. Data will be presented from the IRIS+ and HERMES pilot studies, along with other literature about barriers to male victims help-seeking. Proposed changes to IRIS+ to address failures will be presented, and we will discuss how we can measure the effectiveness of interventions for male victim/survivors when the numbers of potential participants is so low.
Reaching everyone in general practice: challenges and opportunities

Eszter Szilassy

University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-27  Reaching everyone in general practice (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Introduction
While knowledge of the impact of DVA on health is increasing, there is considerable scope to address system barriers to DVA identification within the primary health care setting and enhance clinicians’ ability to respond appropriately to affected families. This paper describes how we integrated heterogeneous evidence sources into the development of a training and referral intervention and presents some of the key findings of the feasibility study.

Methods
IRIS+ provides an example of an evidence-based multi-component intervention that has been developed with multi-professional input and has been evaluated for feasibility using mixed methods: secondary data extraction, semi-structured interviews, questionnaires.

Results
Our process evaluation led to an understanding of practice level and contextual factors enhancing and blocking the implementation of the IRIS+ intervention, also revealing potential new mechanisms for strengthening direct identification and referral of children exposed to DVA and men experiencing or perpetrating DVA, particularly extensive 3rd party reports of DVA in the medical record.

Conclusion
The pilot of IRIS+ found that delivery of the intervention was feasible and proved acceptable to general practices and to those patients who were identified as experiencing DVA and referred to the IRIS+ hub. Moreover, it was feasible to measure outcomes in this vulnerable population in the IRIS+ hub setting. Identification and referral of children exposed to DVA is a breakthrough in the general practice setting. We did not demonstrate was the feasibility of identifying and referring men exposed to or perpetrating DVA. Implications of these findings for the next phase of research and for wider implementation will be discussed.
Reaching everyone in general practice

Eszter Szilassy1, Jessica Roy1, Emma Williamson1, Emma Johnson1, Kate Pitt1, Sandi Dheensa1, Gene Feder1
1University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-27 Reaching everyone in general practice (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Eszter Szilassy, Jessica Roy, Emma Williamson, Emma Johnson, Kate Pitt, Sandi Dheensa, Gene Feder

[Frame abstract]

Family doctors and nurses often struggle to respond effectively to the needs of patients experiencing or perpetrating domestic violence and abuse (DVA) and to their children. IRIS+ aimed to increase the safety and wellbeing of victims of DVA by improving that response.

The IRIS+ feasibility study builds on the successful IRIS model and is part of the REPROVIDE programme of research on healthcare responses to DVA. The original IRIS model was focused on the needs of women survivors of DVA. Tested in a randomised controlled trial, IRIS has been implemented nationally in the UK in 35 areas. The objective of the IRIS+ intervention was to improve the identification and management of DVA in general practice by facilitating disclosure, referral, documentation and follow-up care of female and male patients who may have experienced DVA as victims or perpetrators and their children. The aim of the IRIS+ study was to develop and deliver the intervention (training and referral to specialist DVA advocacy support programme) and evaluate its feasibility, acceptability and utility with a mixed method design. Like the original IRIS model, IRIS+ was based on a close partnership with a specialist DVA agency.

The first paper in this symposium will present how different streams of research evidence informed the development of the training intervention (paper 1). Papers 2, 3 and 4 will present key findings relating to children, men and third party reports of DVA respectively. All four papers will explore clinician and patient engagement, issues around feasibility, acceptability, implementation, as well as future research directions. The symposium will engage participants in discussion about the applicability of our findings to their national context.
“It felt like there was always someone there for us”. Identifying and supporting children experiencing domestic violence and abuse in family practice

Jessica Roy¹
¹University Of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

SY-27 Reaching everyone in general practice (Stream 7), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Jessica Roy

[Linked to Symposium 'Reaching everyone in general practice: IRIS+ domestic violence training and support for family doctors']

Introduction
One in five children in the UK experience domestic violence and abuse (DVA). However, family doctors struggle to effectively identify and support children and young people (CYP) who are exposed to DVA. The IRIS+ intervention aimed to improve how family doctors and nurses respond to those CYP.

Methods
IRIS+ training was delivered to four general practices in Bristol (UK). This paper will report on the findings of the mixed method study which evaluated the feasibility and acceptability of the IRIS+ model, particularly with regards to CYP. Qualitative data were collected from patients, including CYP, clinicians and advocacy service providers about the IRIS+ intervention. Data about the number of referrals of CYP exposed to DVA were collected from electronic patient and advocacy service records.

Results
Twenty-one children were identified by family doctors and referred to the specialist IRIS+ advocacy service. A further 45 children were identified as experiencing DVA through electronic searches of patient records. In all 45 of these cases, information about DVA was shared by third parties (such as the police or social work services) with the family doctors. However, this third-party information was not acted upon by family doctors, even in cases where children presented with medical symptoms associated with experiencing DVA.

Conclusion
The study’s findings suggest that there is a gap in healthcare responses to children experiencing DVA. In particular, the findings indicate a significant issue regarding the response of family doctors to third-party information shared with them. This paper will discuss the implications of the findings for the development of the IRIS+ training and intervention.
Children with Experience of Intimate Partner Violence describe their Abused Parent

Kjerstin Almqvist\(^2\), Karin Pernebo\(^1\)

\( ^1 \)Linnaeus University, Sweden, \( ^2 \)Karlstad University, Sweden

SY-28 Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence (Stream 11), Forum, September 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Kjerstin Almqvist, Karin Pernebo

Introduction

It has been shown that negative impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) on the child begins early in the realm of the relationship between child and caregiver. Understanding how children experience and relate to an abused parent is essential for theory and to optimize interventions. The aim of this study was to elucidate how children describe their abused parent in the aftermath of IPV.

Method

Face-to-face interviews were conducted with 17 children with experience of IPV, aged 4 to 12 years. The interviews were analyzed using thematic analysis.

Results

Three main themes were identified: Coherent telling about parent; Deficient telling about parent, and Parent as trauma trigger. The results indicate that children may carry integrated as well as deficient or blocked inner representations of the abused parent.

Discussion

The finding that for some of the children talking about the abused parent seemed to serve as a trigger for trauma reactions carry theoretical as well as clinical implications. One challenge in clinical work is to help turn a relationship that at times is associated with danger into a calm and secure source of new experiences of trust, nurturance and protection. In this work it will be necessary to pay attention to and recognize signs of trauma reactions within the relationship and to address this in treatment.
Description of how Child-Parent Psychotherapy was implemented in Sweden and Norway through a Clinical and Academic Training Collaborative, Research and the Formation of a Nordic Network

Kjerstin Almqvist², Karin Pernebo¹
¹Linnaeus University, Sweden, ²Karlstad University, Sweden

SY-28 Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence (Stream 11), Forum, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Kjerstin Almqvist, Karin Pernebo

Introduction
Effective and evidenced based treatments targeting young children exposed to domestic violence are scarce in Sweden and Norway. Child-Parent Psychotherapy (CPP) is a treatment model validated for work with young children and their caregiver(s) suffering from the consequences of domestic violence. CPP was introduced in Sweden as part of a research project concerning treatment methods for children exposed to violence, financed by the Swedish Board of Health and Welfare. CPP was not previously practiced in Sweden.

Method
The implementation process of CPP in Sweden and Norway has included training of therapists, training of trainers and research. During 2013 -- 2015 the first training of therapists in was realized in cooperation with the Child Trauma Research Program, University of California, San Francisco. A feasibility study, conducted in conjunction with the training, indicated that the dissemination of CPP was appropriate without particular adjustments to the Swedish cultural context, and that the method was appreciated by clinicians and families. The observed effects from the feasibility study indicated that the positive results from international (US) studies may be replicated in a Swedish context. The results from this study contributed to the decision in 2016 from the Swedish National Board of Health and Welfare to support the implementation of CPP in Sweden.

Results
To date three cohorts of clinicians have been trained in Sweden and training of Swedish trainers has been completed. The second cohort included participants from Norway, and subsequently a first training of clinicians has been completed in Norway. An effectiveness study is ongoing. Additionally a Nordic network has been established to scaffold training, implementation and sustainability of CPP in the Nordic countries.

Discussion
It was evident that CPP fills a gap in child and adolescent psychiatry in Sweden and Norway. Challenges and facilitators in the process of implementation will be discussed.
“Let’s play when daddy hit mummy!”

A presentation of Child - Parent Psychotherapy (CPP) - an evidence based method for treatment of traumatized children aged 0-6 and the role of play in healing

Anna Norlén², Kjerstin Almqvist¹
¹Department of Psychology, Karlstad University, Karlstad, Sweden, ²Ericastiftelsen, Stockholm, Sweden

SY-28 Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence (Stream 11), Forum, September 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Kjerstin Almqvist, Anna Norlén

Aim
The overall aim is to present the cornerstones of Child – Parent Psychotherapy (CPP), an evidence based method for treatment of traumatized children (aged 0 – 6) and their primary caregivers, as used with families affected by domestic violence.

Background
Exposure to traumatic events in early childhood, such as domestic violence, can have negative impact on multiple areas of development of children including relationships and the ability to play. Being able to play and interact with others in playfulness is a crucial component in healthy development and mental well-being of children. Findings from developmental and neurobiological research shows that play can be described as a fundamental part of trauma therapy and the main road to healing. Still, there is a lack of evidence based methods for treatment of young children. CPP is an attachment based method integrating knowledge from trauma theory with neurobiology and developmental psychology. The method is dyadic and therapeutic techniques stems from psychodynamic play therapy and CBT.

Method
The objectives and outlines of CPP will be presented. Examples of how play is used as the main therapeutic tool in the method will be shown.

Results
CPP- specific components such as creating a shared narrative and building skills to enhance dyadic regulation through play will be described. In CPP play is both used as a tool for communication on traumatic events and as a technique to create regulation.

Discussion
By using play as a tool for communication and healing therapy for young children might be more effective and increase involvement and participation of children.
Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence

Henning Mohaupt

1Alternativ til Vold, Stavanger, Norway

SY-28 Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence (Stream 11), Forum, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Author: Henning Mohaupt

Child-parent psychotherapy (CPP; Lieberman, Ippen, & Van Horn, 2015) is a validated method for work with young children and their caregiver(s) who have experienced trauma. Living with family violence has a detrimental effect on child development directly through traumatization (e.g., witnessing violence or being physically abused) and indirectly via the loss of a protective attachment relationship. The method is aimed at strengthening the attachment relationship between parent and child. It gives the child an opportunity to express the experience of trauma through play, thus raising the parents' awareness of the child's meaning making processes related to the violence. The parent is guided by the therapist to respond to and help the child make meaning of the trauma, thus re-establishing a sense of safety through being acknowledged by the caregiver. There exists a specific domestic-violence module for CPP, which also includes guidelines for how to create safety and involve social welfare and protective systems prior to intervention with parent and child. This symposium consists of five interrelated presentations. First, it will present a research study on how young children experience their violence-exposed parent. Second, we will present CPP as a method for working with dyads affected by family violence, with a special emphasis on play as a means of healing. Third, we will describe how CPP is applied with mother-child dyads who have been affected by trauma. A fourth contribution will present possibilities to use the model in clinical work with partner-abusive men and their children. Finally, we describe how CPP in Sweden and Norway was implemented through a clinical and academic training collaborative. Lieberman, A.F., Ippen, C.G., & Van Horn, P. (2015): Don't hit my Mommy! A Manual for Child-Parent Psychotherapy with Young Witnesses of Family Violence. Washington D.C.: Zero to Three.
CPP in clinical work with mother-child dyads affected by family violence.

Henning Mohaupt

1Alternativ Til Vold, Stavanger, Norway

SY-28 Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence (Stream 11), Forum, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Author: Henning Mohaupt

Part of symposium “Child-parent psychotherapy in the context of family violence: Implementation and clinical application of a dyadic method for traumatized children 0-6 and their abused or abusive caregivers”

CPP in clinical work with mother-child dyads affected by family violence.

Aim
This contribution presents the clinical application of child-parent psychotherapy (CPP) with violence-exposed dyads of mothers and their children aged 0-6 in a Norwegian context.

Background
There has been a lack of methods tailored for very young children (0-6) who are affected by the impact of domestic violence. Preschool children have a high exposure for family violence and are particular vulnerable for the consequences of experiencing family violence. CPP has been systematically been used in Norwegian family-violence treatment since 2016.

Method
We will describe the three main parts of a typical CPP-intervention: a) the foundational phase, which includes establishing safety through collaboration with other systems (police, shelters, social services and child protection services), b) intervention with the dyad, and c) termination of treatment.

Findings
Each phase has its challenges. In work with mother-child dyads the following themes are of particular importance for re-establishing the mother as a source of protection: a) creating safety, b) connecting the caregiver’s trauma history to present parental functioning as a factor intertwined with recent victimization, c) the child’s and the mother’s different perception of the child’s father.

The presentation will include fictional vignettes based on clinical experience with this work.

Discussion
The implications of including very young children into family-violence treatment will be discussed.
Clinical work with young children and their partner-abusive fathers.

Henning Mohaupt

1Alternativ Til Vold, Stavanger, Norway

SY-28 Child-parent psychotherapy and family violence (Stream 11), Forum, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Author: Henning Mohaupt

Part of symposium “Child-parent psychotherapy in the context of family violence: Implementation and clinical application of a dyadic method for traumatized children 0-6 and their abused or abusive caregivers”

Clinical work with young children and their partner-abusive fathers.

Aim
This presentation gives examples of clinical interventions with men who have used violence against their female partner, and their children aged 0-6 in a Norwegian context.

Background
Most men who are in treatment for intimate-partner violence are fathers and have regular contact with their children. Enhancing partner-abusive fathers’ capacity to share and acknowledge their children’s experience of the violence is important for children’s development.

Method
We will describe instances where intervention with partner-abusive fathers and their children can be considered safe and beneficial for the child and will cover the following issues: a) preparatory work with the father, the mother, the child, and social services; b) intervention with father and child, c) separate follow-up work with the father, and the mother-child dyad.

In work with father and child the following themes are of particular importance: a) the father’s support of the mother as primary caregiver; b) the father’s acknowledgement of having been violent and unsafe; c) the father’s acknowledgement of the child’s present fears and worries; d) the father’s presentation of a plan for how to be a safe person for the child in the imminent future.

The presentation will include fictional vignettes based on clinical experience with this work.

Discussion
The potential benefits and pitfalls from inviting partner-abusive fathers into family-violence treatment with their children will be discussed.
Safe pregnancy - promoting safety behaviors in antenatal care among Norwegian, Pakistani and Somali pregnant women. A randomized controlled trial

Jeanette Angelshaug¹, Eva Marie Flaaten¹, Lisa Garnweidner-Holme¹, Lena Henriksen¹, Mirjam Lukasse¹, Josef Noll³, Berit Schei², Milada Småstuen¹, Angela Taft⁴

¹Oslo Metropolitan University, Norway, ²NTNU, Norway, ³University of Oslo, Norway, ⁴La trobe University, Australia

Introduction
Intimate partner violence (IPV) around the time of pregnancy is a recognized global health problem with several negative consequences. Despite this, little is known about the effect of violence assessment and intervention during pregnancy. We hypothesise that routine enquiry about IPV during pregnancy, in combination with information about safety behaviours, has the potential of increasing help-seeking behaviour and interrupt IPV.

Methods
Safe Pregnancy is a randomised controlled trial (RCT) to test the effectiveness of a tablet-based intervention that promotes safety behaviours. It includes four work-packages: 1) Develop the questionnaire and safety-promoting video (intervention) 2) Professional development for attending midwives 3) Perform the RCT within antenatal care 4) Process evaluation Midwives include women who attend regular antenatal check-ups. The intervention consists of a screening tool for violence and information about violence and safety behaviours on a tablet. The material is in different languages to ensure participation of Norwegian, Urdu, Somali and English-speaking women. Eligible women answer baseline questions on the tablet including Abuse Assessment Screen (AAS). Women who screen positive on the AAS are randomized to an intervention video that contains information about violence and safety behaviours and women in the control group to a video with general information about a safe pregnancy. All women get information about referral resources. Follow up are at three months post-partum, when the woman attends the public health office for vaccination of the baby. Outcome measures are: Adoption of safety behaviours and quality of life (main), prevalence of violence, mental health measures and different birth outcome (secondary).

Results
In total, 18 public health stations have participated. Currently, we are recruiting and approximately 1350 women have answered the baseline questionnaire. We will present work done in the development of the intervention and baseline data at the conference.
Routine antenatal enquiry for intimate partner violence in Norway --
midwives' and women's experiences and opinions

Lisa Garnweidner-Holme¹, Lena Henriksen¹, Mirjam Lukasse¹, Miriam Solheim¹, Kine Thorsteinsen¹
²Oslo Metropolitan University, , Norway

Authors: Lisa Garnweidner-Holme, Lena Henriksen, Mirjam Lukasse, Miriam Solheim, Kine Thorsteinsen

Introduction
In 2014 the Norwegian Directorate of Health issued new guidelines recommending that health professionals
routinely ask all women in antenatal care about their exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV). We
investigated midwives’ experiences with routine enquiry and explored how women from different ethnic
backgrounds and with IPV experience recommended midwives should communicate about IPV in antenatal
care.

Methods
Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted with 8 midwives providing antenatal care at 8 Mother
and Child Health Centres and eight women who had experienced IPV during pregnancy. The women were
recruited from three crisis shelters in South-East Norway. We performed content analysis of the midwives
interviews and thematic analysis of the women’s interviews.

Results
Midwives found routine enquiry for IPV a challenge. They reported asking about violence, but not routinely.
Midwives’ personal interest in the topic was an important factor to stimulate routine enquiry. Insufficient
time, not knowing how to deal with a positive answer, lack of organisational support were barriers to
routine enquiry. Women felt it important that midwives discussed IPV and had different suggestions on how
and when this should be done. Facilitators for talking about IPV were a trusting relationship with the
midwife, knowing or believing the midwife could help and information about the negative health outcomes
owing to IPV. Barriers to discussion and disclosure where the presence of a partner or other relative, fear of
Child Welfare Service and cultural acceptance of violence. Non-native Norwegian speakers mentioned
limited language skills as a barrier.

Conclusions
While midwives and women agree that antenatal care offers a window of opportunity to discuss IPV,
structural, educational and cultural barriers need to be overcome for women to disclose IPV and receive
help. Extra time for midwife-woman contact, added education for qualified midwives, organisational
support and use of translators can improve routine enquiry.
Do we need to focus on intersections of care for pregnant women experiencing (domestic) violence to close the gap in referral systems? A qualitative study conducted in Austria

Margarethe Hochleitner¹, Martina König-Bachmann², Susanne Perkhofer², Manuel Pittl², Heidi Siller¹, Christoph Zenzmaier²

¹Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria, ²Health University of Applied Sciences Tyrol, Austria

Authors: Margarethe Hochleitner, Martina König-Bachmann, Susanne Perkhofer, Manuel Pittl, Heidi Siller, Christoph Zenzmaier

Introduction

A previous study on domestic violence (DV) and pregnancy with midwives and midwives in training highlighted intersections of the professional role of midwives, doubting interlocking referral systems and fearing discontinuity of care with asking about violence. To establish trust in continuity of care for pregnant women exposed to DV institutions for violence preventions and midwives need to be connected to each other; thereby collaboration and trusting networks will be improved.

Methods

In this qualitative study representatives (n= 11) of institutions focusing on violence prevention were invited to participate in two focus groups. In these groups, information was gathered on hindering and facilitating aspects in the care of pregnant women exposed to violence, networking opportunities between midwives and services offered by these institutions, and experience in the care of pregnant women. Data were analysed with qualitative content analysis by Mayring and discussed using an intersectional lens.

Results

Findings show that there is hardly any contact with these institutions when women are pregnant. In the context of violence prevention and motherhood, the focus of these institutions was set on establishing contact on a voluntary basis without pressuring women into conforming to expectations, dissolving myths regarding founding a family, motherhood and being pregnant. However, in general participants lacked (in-depth) experience with pregnant women exposed to DV.

Conclusions

There is still a gap in collaboration between different actors focusing on violence prevention. Women experiencing violence are those affected the most by this gap. As also found in the study, myths on motherhood, pregnancy and family intersect with violence prevention and caring for pregnant women, possibly hindering closing the gap in timely identification, referral and creating continuity of care. A next step in this project focuses on connecting midwives and relevant institutions via so-called Meet & Greet to narrow the gap in referral.
Supporting women experiencing domestic violence during pregnancy: research, interventions and engaging key professionals

Lena Henriksen³, Mirjam Lukasse³, Siobán O'Brien Green², Heidi Siller¹
¹Medical University of Innsbruck, Austria, ²Trinity College Dublin, Ireland, ³Oslo Met University, Norway

SY-29 Supporting women experiencing domestic violence during pregnancy (Stream 11), Meeting room 3, September 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Lena Henriksen, Mirjam Lukasse, Siobán O’Brien Green, Heidi Siller

Violence perpetrated by an intimate partner can begin, escalate and/or intensify during pregnancy and the post-natal period. The outcomes of domestic violence (DV) during pregnancy for both mother and/or foetus can lead to multiple poor morbidities and long-term consequences. International research indicates that DV during pregnancy may lead to death, miscarriage, low birth weight, pre-term labour, anxiety, depression as well as severe physical injuries and high-risk pregnancies. Supporting and identifying women when pregnant and experiencing DV is a crucial step to reduce violence against women and to increase the individual woman’s wellbeing, health, safety options and self-efficacy. Pregnancy can be considered as turning point to leave the abuser and to protect the foetus and woman from ongoing or escalating DV. Additionally, memories about any form of interpersonal violence a woman has experienced in her past may re-surface when being pregnant. As a result, psychosocial, medical and health care workers encountering pregnant women with current experience, or history of, DV need to be sensitised to a woman’s needs and must be aware of supports, referral routes and care options for these women. Initiatives to reduce DV against women during pregnancy and to provide support for women should be discussed using an intersectional lens. This refers to analysing intersecting strands of facilitating and hindering aspects in providing services and implementing initiatives and to considering power relations in DV and societal context. This symposium consists of 4 presentations highlighting research on DV during pregnancy and service provision in different European countries. Thereby perspectives of various actors (midwives, representatives of institutions for violence prevention, women affected by violence) and findings of current initiatives are analysed and discussed. Intersections of relevant, cross-country and country-specific mechanisms for (successful) initiatives in violence prevention for pregnant women will be illustrated.
EMDR Interventions Integrated in Intimate Partner Violence Treatment

Cecilie Guldvog¹, Per Stjernelund¹, Bente Lømo¹
¹Alternative To Violence, Norway

WS- 12 Perpetrators and EMDR (Stream 5), Hall C, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Cecilie Guldvog, Per Stjernelund, Bente Lømo

Aim
The aim of the workshop is to explore the way in which EMDR can be integrated in IPV therapy in an effective manner. Delegates will learn about markers for applying EMDR and how EMDR might help clients expand their capacity to tolerate emotions that often leads to violent acts.

We know that the majority of men who use violence, report traumatic experiences in childhood and adolescence. During treatment, we have been concerned that these experiences will be used as an explanation for the use of violence, and as such be used to avoid taking responsibility for violent actions. At the same time, it becomes apparent that the perception of the partner creates emotions that is dealt with through violence. His perception/mentalizing is often closely linked to his own traumatic experiences. It is therefore important to work with trauma responses that leads to violence, so that the client can become conscious of and develop a better capacity to tolerate difficult emotions. This will increase the client’s capacity to develop alternative strategies to violence. EMDR has been shown to be an effective method during this work.

Many perpetrators report experiencing high levels of anger and a loss of control during and after a situation of powerlessness. Violence against a partner is often perpetrated after this type of event. EMDR is used in order to support perpetrators increase their experience of control during experiences of powerlessness. When working with perpetrators of interpersonal violence (IPV), EMDR is used in order to support the perpetrator regain a feeling of control during situations of powerlessness. The assumption is that the experience of powerlessness functions as a trigger of previous trauma (target). The assumption is that EMDR can contribute to reduced activation of affect associated with the trigger situation.

We will use a specific course of therapy to highlight the challenges and possibilities within an integrated approach to violence and trauma treatment. The therapists have made video recordings of the EMDR treatment and the researchers have made a qualitative analysis of the therapy transcripts.
Unmasking the Abuser: New Insights into Domestic Violence Prevention

Dina McMillan¹

¹McMillan Consulting Group, Melbourne, Australia

WS-11 Domestic Violence Prevention (Stream 3), Hall C, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Author: Dina McMillan

Aim of workshop
To provide new insights on the tactics used by abusers to lure in and trap targeted victims.

Workshop description
Prevention and early intervention are the most underdeveloped areas in domestic violence work. Two issues have been an inability to identify relationships that will become abusive, and failure of widespread campaigns to reduce risk.

With recent advances in social science and improved understanding of cognition and the brain, we can now identify potentially abusive relationships in their earliest phases. We can also utilise this improved understanding to explain how victims become ensnared, how warnings must be communicated in order to alter choices, and how these insights can be used to create effective prevention and intervention programs.

In this workshop the exact tactics used by abusers on their targets will be demonstrated, as well as an overview of the brain processes receptive to influence and responsible for choice-making. Discussions will examine why these learnings are easily shared on a range of levels – beginner to advanced – and critical to the development of new frameworks.

Method(s) of participant involvement
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

- Sharing their views on why current prevention efforts have not reduced abuse prevalence
- Discussing the core factors necessary for this knowledge to be widely adopted
- Sharing ways these new learnings can be customised, including how to adapt the approach for different cultural norms and values

Anticipated key learnings
All participants should gain new, specific knowledge on the strategies used successfully by abusers including grooming, maintenance behaviours and ploys used to entice victims back if the relationship is exited. In addition, discussion on the workings of the brain will demonstrate key factors that should be considered.
The "Pedagogy of the Safe Space" – an organizational and intersubjective trauma educational concept

Martin Kühn¹, Heidrun Schulze²
¹traumapädagogisches institut norddeutschland, Worpswede, Deutschland, ²Hochschule RheinMain Wiesbaden, Wiesbaden, Deutschland

Authors: Martin Kühn, Heidrun Schulze

Goal of the workshop
Introduction to the theory and practice of "Pedagogy of the Safe Space" - an example of a traumapedagogical concept which is inspired by narrative practice.

Workshop Description
This workshop will explain the concept of "Pedagogy of the Safe Space" and describe methodological examples of pedagogical practice with victims of domestic violence. We will show how to involve children as actors with their perspectives and knowledge and introduces how to work with narrative practice in the field of domestic violence. Narrative Practice emphasizes to take young people as actors, and support them to languaging their all day experiences. We invite the participants to practice how to speak, listen, act, and create a healing space avoiding re-traumatisation. However, focussing on children’s responses after exposed to domestic violence can aid in conversations that contribute to “rich second story development” which means stories of agency, without re-traumatising children or young people. These kinds of enquiry focus on children’s acts of resistance, places of safety, their values to which they stand for and other skills of living.” The participants have the opportunity to contribute their own experiences in pedagogical work with traumatized people and to discuss the effectiveness of such approaches.

Method(s) of Participation
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
• Share own practice examples from working with traumatized people
• Discussion on best practice offers in educational fields
• Exchange ideas for their own professional practice

Anticipated key learning
The participants will learn the practical potential of the conceptual thoughts of "Pedagogy of the Safe Space" to get to know the effectiveness of everyday-oriented offers on trauma and pedagogy and reflect on their own communicate practice.
Giving children knowledge that protects! A workshop about the animation series "My body belongs to me", which aims to inform children about what sexual abuse is and how to seek help

Silje Vold

Save the Children Norway, Norway

Authors: Silje Vold

The aim of the workshop is to explore how the animation series "My body belongs to me" has been developed and used as an effective tool to prevent, expose and stop sexual abuse against children.

Background:

In 2017, Save the Children Norway cooperated with the production company Bivrost Film and NRK Super, the Norwegian public broadcaster's channel for children, in making animation series to inform children about bodies, boundaries and sexual abuse. The series was shown on children’s TV, made available on digital platforms and widely used in primary schools. Save the Children Norway developed a guidance booklet with an education programme for teachers on how to use the films in schools.

The series has been praised for communicating a serious topic in a clear, engaging and non-frightening way to children, and has been nominated to and won several awards. There have also been several cases of children speaking up about abuse and seeking help after having seen the series.

During the workshop, the participants will be taken through the process of developing the animation films, their use in schools and how they have been perceived by children. There will be interactive discussion on:
* Why do many children not get information about sexual abuse, what it is and how to get help?
* Why do so many adults, including professionals who work with children, find it challenging and uncomfortable to speak with children about sexual abuse?
* What distinguishes sexual abuse from other types of violence, and what are the implications for how we talk to children about sexual abuse?
* How best prepare school staff on what to do if children speak up about sexual abuse?
* How do we know if it works -- and how do we involve children in order to find out?
Can the use of new digital technology and gamification be an effective measure combatting violence against children?

Tove Bruusgaard¹, Ane Heiberg Simonsen²

¹Directorate of children, youth and family affairs, Oslo, Norway, ²Regional Resource center on violence and traumatic stress (RVTS Øst), Oslo, Norway

WS-14 Using digital technology to combat violence & Sexual abuse, children and information (Stream 11), Forum, september 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Tove Bruusgaard, Ane Heiberg Simonsen

Aim of workshop:
To present the new digital tools “Jeg Vet” (I know) and SNAKKE (Talk), which aim to prevent violence and abuse against children and youth. The aim is to share experiences concerning universal measures to prevent violence and abuse against children. The focus is development of good practice and research on the effect of such measures.

Workshop description:
Children need knowledge on what violence and abuse is, what their rights are, and how they can get help. Children do not disclose exposure to domestic violence and abuse unless they have knowledge about violence, are asked directly, or are given the opportunity to speak out. In this workshop we will address how we can make sure that adults who work with children are comfortable educating children on violence and to ask when they suspect that something is wrong, using the digital tools “Jeg Vet” (I know) and “SNAKKE” (Talk). The tools are developed by The Norwegian directorate of children, youth and family affairs (Bufdir) and Regional resource centers on violence and traumatic stress (RVTS). It is our aim that the implementation of these new, nationally recommended, tools will prevent violence against children and youth and contribute to earlier disclosure. The tools are implemented in Norwegian municipalities from 2018.

Method(s) of participant involvement Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

* Sharing their own examples of universal measures (digital platforms) on preventing violence against children

* Discussing ‘what works’ in development and implementation of universal measures to prevent violence

* Sharing ideas for future research studies about the effect of such measures

Anticipated key learning:
Participants will see the layout and functionality of the tools “I know” and “Talk”, and discuss how such universal measures can support Development of practice and prevent violence and abuse against children.
Domestic Homicide Reviews (DHRs). Debating the status of the victim and widening the scope test

Sarah Dangar¹, Frank Mullane¹

¹AAFDA - Advocacy After Fatal Domestic Abuse, United Kingdom

Introduction and aim of workshop: To explore the status of victims in Domestic Homicide Reviews and to understand how raising their status can significantly enhance domestic homicide prevention strategies.

Workshop description: In this workshop there will be a short introduction to the model for reviewing domestic homicides in England and Wales, with further exploration around the reviews of suicides and other explained deaths where there is a history of domestic abuse. Participants will have the opportunity to hear a case study from a Mother whose daughter's death is labelled as 'unexplained' (on film or exploring the opportunity of mother appearing in person) despite a history of domestic abuse.

Method(s) of participant involvement: Participants will be involved in the workshop through: * Discussion of how the status of the victim and the narrative of their life can be enhanced in the process of the review and how this can transform how the homicide/death is perceived. This shift can ensure enhanced recommendations for future domestic homicide prevention. * Delegates to consider what we mean by status, how does this relate to Nils Christie's work on models of victimhood, what demographics affect status and how can we tackle the barriers to status? * Delegates to consider the impact of suicide (as a result of domestic abuse) and unexplained deaths in relation to a victim's status. Delegates also to consider the real number of deaths that are a result of domestic abuse.

Results -- anticipated key learning: Participants should have a clearer understanding on how the status of victim's can enhance reviews after domestic homicide as well as stimulate their thinking around suicides and unexplained deaths linked to domestic abuse.
Multiple Pathways to Harm: "What's the impact on children if they weren't in the home during the incident?"

Heidi Rankin

Safe & Together Institute, United States

Author: Heidi Rankin

The Multiple Pathways to Harm (MPH) framework is a key tool to change the course of any domestic violence case toward directly identifying and addressing the impact on children. One of the hallmarks of a domestic violence-informed system is the ability to keep children at the center of a comprehensive assessment and the MPH framework helps make that possible. Not only does the MPH framework help with assessment, but it reinforces high standards for men as parents, can be a powerful tool for supervision, guiding conversations and influencing others' practice. Attendees of this workshop will: + Practice using the Multiple Pathways to Harm framework + Learn how to document the impact of domestic violence at different stages of child development + Discuss strategies to provide for a child's safety and wellbeing based on the Multiple Pathways to Harm
Preventing child to parent violence: Evaluating the ‘Who’s in Charge?’ intervention for parents within the UK.

Nicola McConnell¹, Carole Baker²

¹NSPCC, London, United Kingdom, ²Who's In Charge?, United Kingdom

WS-17 Preventing child to parent violence (Stream 11), Balder, September 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Nicola McConnell, Carole Baker

Aim of workshop:
To gain understanding of child to parent violence and using a specific intervention for parents that helps to prevent abuse.

Workshop description:
Participants will gain insight into the programme content and early analysis of the evaluation of the ‘Who’s in Charge?’ child to parent violence programme. They will also learn about the skills and abilities required to work with parents participating in the programme and can share their own experience of understanding or working with child to parent violence.

Method(s) of participant involvement:
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

• Sharing their own understanding or examples of working with child to parent violence abuse.
• Discussing what works with interventions for parents.
• Sharing ideas for future interventions or research in this area.

Anticipated key learning:

Participants will:
• Have an insight into key aspects of the Who’s in Charge? programme and how child to parent violence impacts families in the UK and why we should be responding more robustly to the issue.
• Consider the influence that parents have over their children and how often parents experiencing child to parent violence often feel stigmatised and socially isolated which means that this type of abuse remains hidden and unrecognised.
• Learn how the evaluation of WIC? has provided new insights for future service delivery and research in this area. Parents attending groups delivered between 2012 and 2016, completed pre- and post-intervention and follow up surveys that asked questions about their child, how frequently they had experienced CPV in the previous two months, and their feelings about their wellbeing and ability to cope.

Additional Information:
Who’s in Charge? (WIC?) is educational/therapeutic group programme for parents of a child age 8-18 who is acting abusively towards them, or appears out of parental control.
VIP (Very Important Person) - A program for preventing abuse towards people with intellectual disability

Åsa Johansson², Annette Solberg¹

¹Center of Equality, Norway, ²Municipality of Eskilstuna, Sweden

WS-18 Abuse and intellectual disability (Stream 10), Blå Salong, September 4, 2019, 11.00 - 12.30

Authors: Annette Solberg, Åsa Johansson

The aim of VIP (Very Important Person) is to teach people with intellectual disabilities how to manage their emotions, set boundaries and handle relationships, and also provide knowledge about domestic violence. The goal is to prevent and reduce domestic violence towards a very vulnerable group of people who are often forgotten. In this workshop we will demonstrate the methods we use, and present how the VIP programme works and how it may be implemented in the municipalities. In this workshop the participants will be able to take part in some of the exercises from the VIP programme and see how it works. Participants will have the opportunity to share how they experience the program and discuss how it may be a part of the municipal habilitation services. Participants will be involved in the workshop through: exercises from the program, sharing their experiences from the exercises and discussing future plans and the program as a habilitation programme. In the end participants should understand how the VIP programme works and what we do methodologically, as well as how the VIP programme may be the future of municipal habilitation to prevent and reduce domestic violence towards and amongst people with intellectual disabilities.
From home to the nursing home – some considerations about elder abuse in both domestic and institutional settings.

José Fernandes1

1Portuguese Catholic University - Oporto's Law School, Portugal

Elder abuse II (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Josè Fernandes

Introduction
With this endeavour we aim to shed a light on the prevalence of elder abuse either domestic or institutional in Portugal.

Background
Institutional elder abuse is a topic rarely addressed in Portuguese academic literature. In 2017, on average, three elderly people were victims of domestic violence every day in Portugal. A type of crime often hidden in the victim’s silence. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the truth is that abuse is not confined to the domestic environment, but spreads to nursing homes. Although institutional abuse practices are very similar to those presented in domestic abuse, they are distant in relation to their reasons and objectives.

Method
Case law analysis of a wide number of Portuguese Superior Courts’ decisions accompanied by doctrinal legal research analysis.

Findings
An investigation of Portuguese superior jurisprudence would lead us to believe that in Portugal, ill-treatment of the elderly is an extremely rare occurrence, whether in a domestic or institutional environment, or if they occur, such cases do not reach Portuguese Higher Courts as we can retrieve from a case law analysis.

Conclusions
Considering that the majority of crimes committed against the physical and moral integrity of an elderly person often lead to an aggravation of the basic crime, it is unlikely that these cases do not reach Portuguese Higher Courts. For these reasons we believe that this widespread crime favours blank statistics.
The silent victims of DV: supporting health and social care professionals to work with elderly women victims

Sophia Balamoutsou¹, Nicholas Spetsidis¹
¹UNION OF WOMEN ASSOCIATION OF HERAKLION, , Greece

Elder abuse II (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Nicholas Spetidis, Sophia Balamoutsou

Description of service/practice development Abuse of older people happens all over the world. Older women are three times more likely to become victims of DV as they have a number of power disadvantages as a group. Union of Women's Association of Heraklion, (Crete, Greece) funded by three years projects organized a multilevel capacity building approach aiming on healthcare professionals (primal target) and social care professionals (secondary target). The aim was to "learn" about the problem engage these professionals and to provide training on how to offer sustainable support to the victims (prevention, identification, and intervention), and society (awareness, open discussions). Economic Crisis in Greece contributed to the escalation of the phenomenon which, even today, remains at much under-reported. Anticipated key learning: The key learning from this process was 1) there is a huge under-reporting of DV incidents of elderly women. 2) How an NGO supported health care professionals and social workers in identifying elderly women victims of domestic violence, developing health care policy and delivering effective health care at regional level 3) A training material was made available to healthcare and social care professionals working with victims of violence. 4) A multi-agency collaboration scheme was offered as an effective tool of prevention, intervention and follow up when working with victims of violence.
Developing expertise in the work against elder abuse and neglect – Juuri-practice

Piia Tiilikallio

For a Safe Old Age - Suvanto ry, Helsinki, Finland

Author: Piia Tiilikallio

DESCRIPTION OF SERVICE/PRACTICE DEVELOPMENT
As the Finnish population ages older adults are going to emerge as clients in shelter homes. At the same time, there is a lack of knowledge of elder abuse in Finnish elderly services. Detecting elder abuse cases in client work and counselling elderly and their relatives in the issues related to domestic violence can be challenging since the lack of national code of conduct and professional education. Elderly care and work done with domestic violence are traditionally separated in Finland. The main goal of the Juuri-practice is to help elderly who have been subjected to abuse or neglect. Also new kind of expertise and methods for dealing with elder abuse and neglect in close relationships are developed by bringing together the existing expertise of elderly care as well as domestic and family violence. The main target groups are the older adults elderly subjected to abuse and professionals from different fields who work with the aged. The practice started as a project in 2013-2017 in co-operation with an elderly home The Oulu Region Mäntyktoti Association and The Oulu Mother and Child Home and Shelter Association in Northern Finland. Associations, municipal services and authorities working with elderly and/or abuse are essential partners involved in the Juuri-practice.

KEY LEARNINGS
New knowledge, expertise and working practices regarding work against elder abuse are developed. The systematic documentation of the implementation of new working methods benefit professionals and decision-makers. In addition, the awareness is increased among professionals, elderly people and the public. Older adults have become aware of their human rights. Juuri-practice will be applied in other major Finnish cities; the work has started in the City of Tampere in Central Finland in 2018.
Testing a Community Collaborative Response to Preventing Domestic Violence Victimization among Older Vulnerable Adults

Christopher Maxwell¹, Carolyn E Ziminski Pickering², Kourtnie Rogers¹
¹Michigan State University, United States, ²University of Texas Health Science Center at San Antonio, United States

Elder abuse II (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Christopher Maxwell, Carolyn E Ziminski Pickering, Kourtnie Rogers

AIM
This randomized control trial sought to evaluate the impact of a coordinated community response (CCR) in the prevention of victimization and related outcomes among at-risk older adults. BACKGROUND The central aim of the domestic violence reform movement across North America was to cause both ecological and individual change through coalition building and collaboration. Reformers believed that through these didactic processes both better and more consistent policy implementation would occur and fewer victims would be missed and poorly served by agencies charged with readdressing their abuse once it has taken place. While this CCR model is touted and implemented widely, there are few studies assessing whether it is reaching its end goal of reducing violence.

METHODS
This presentation will describe one such effort to develop and implement a CCR model in a mid-size American city. The CCR aimed to decrease the vulnerability of older adults by increasing their independence and capacity for self-care. To do this, the CCR followed a systematic process of multi-sector service coordination based upon an individualized goal-plan for each client led by a service concierge. The key evaluation outcomes measured include the number and nature of subsequent hospital visits, and the timing and frequency of victimization reported to the police and adult protective services bureau.

FINDINGS
Initial results showed that a centralized process of service coordination enabled multi-sector service providers to connect and reduce service "gaps", enhancing the ability of providers to address this highly vulnerable population. Forthcoming analysis will compare the two treatment groups across the key dependent measures to assess whether the CCR is achieving its goal.

CONCLUSIONS
While findings indicate the model was successful at impacting capacity of the community to respond, issues related to sustainability (e.g., staff burnout and turnover) emerged during implementation which need to be addressed prior to replication.
Result from the first national prevalence study on violence and abuse against elderly people in Norway -- the impact on health and wellbeing in old age

Astrid Sandmoe

1Norwegian Centre for violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, , Norway

Elder abuse II (Stream 4), Meeting room 4, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Astrid Sandmoe

Introduction
The study's aim was to gain knowledge of the prevalence of violence and abuse in the population above 65 years and the relationship they had with perpetrator. In addition, to map the association between exposure to violence, health and qualities of life. Research on elder abuse have so far been limited in Norway and more knowledge is needed to form the policy, supporting systems and prevention programmes.

Methods
The study is based on a survey answered by 2,463 people (as many women as men) in the age of 66 to 90 years and living in private household.

Results
The overall prevalence of violence and abuse after the age of 65, was at least 7%. The perpetrator was in close relationship to the victim in eight of ten cases. Nearly 13% of the respondents had experienced serious physical violence or/and sexual abuse before they turned 65. Victims had significant less trusted people they could talk to and scored significant lowest on life satisfaction compared to the other respondents. More victims, and particular exposed women, suffered from chronic conditions or had other health problems compared to respondents that did not report any incidents at all. There were no differences in the prevalence of abuse concerning gender. However, significant more exposed women than men had physical health problems, and reduced capacity for activities of daily living and social functioning, while exposed men and women had significant poorer mental health than the non-exposed. Participants who reported that they had been subjected to violence and abuse throughout their lives had the greatest health problems and reduced ability to carry out their daily tasks.

Conclusions
The study revealed that abuse and neglect are prevalent in Norway. There is a clear association between violence, reduced health, and physical and social functioning.
Women’s responses to Domestic Violence: An emerging framework

Caroline Forde¹, Nata Duvvury¹, Caitriona Gleeson², Shauna Markey²

¹National University of Ireland, Galway, Galway, Ireland, ²Safe Ireland, Westmeath, Ireland

Experiences and attitudes II (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Caroline Forde, Nata Duvvury, Caitriona Gleeson, Shauna Markey

Aim
This research sought to document women’s experiences of Domestic Violence (DV) in Ireland and their help-seeking pathways.

Background
Domestic Violence (DV) is a serious and complex problem worldwide, and Ireland is no exception. A vast body of research has documented the profound impact of DV, and several studies have explored women’s coping strategies and help-seeking behaviour. However, there is a dearth of knowledge on the complexities underlying women’s responses across three distinct phases: the abusive relationship; refuge and interim period; and relocation and recovery.

Methods
In-depth interviews were conducted with 50 women who had been accessing a DV service across the Republic of Ireland to explore their experiences of DV and their journeys of recovery. Interview data was rigorously analysed using qualitative thematic analysis, thus producing robust and meaningful findings related to the main concepts under investigation.

Findings
A framework to understand women’s responses to DV emerged from the study data. By drawing together the intersecting elements of the situation women find themselves in - trauma, awareness, adaptation - this approach captures the complexity of the difficulties they face. The framework focuses on women’s agency and is underpinned by the following core elements: compliance (obeying demands); seeking resolution; resistance (discrete acts, biding time, leaving); and constrained defiance/strategic compliance.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Despite the important progress made, victim-blaming continues to be deeply entrenched in our societies and general service providers often lack a deeper understanding of the complexity and fluidity of women’s responses to DV. This framework provides a succinct model to further raise awareness of the debilitating nature of coercive control. It can also facilitate services which address DV to better support women seeking help by outlining the various common responses relevant to specific points of service delivery.
Challenging Domestic Violence Myths: An Evaluation of Change

**Madeline Mc Aleer**, Lisa O'Rourke Scott

1Limerick Institute Of Technology - Department of Applied Social Sciences, Limerick, Ireland

Experiences and attitudes II (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Madeline Mc Aleer, Lisa O'Rourke Scott

**Aim**
The aim of the presentation is to outline the rationale for a proposed research degree which will evaluate the effectiveness of a training programme that is designed to challenge the acceptance of domestic violence myths.

**Background**
Cultural narratives, stereotypical attitudes and social beliefs about domestic violence that are generally false, but that are widely and persistently held, have been termed ‘domestic violence myths.’ Acceptance of ‘domestic violence myths’ amongst those engaged in social care work has been shown to negatively impact responses to victims. It has also been found that training can change these attitudes. Training interventions to change beliefs have been developed, however, the efficacy of such interventions can be difficult to quantify.

**Measure**
The research will measure and statistically analyse attitudinal change in the acceptance of domestic violence myths regarding male to female domestic violence.

**Method**
A 12-hour training programme will be developed following analysis of existing best practice and evaluated tools for changing behaviour in relation to domestic violence. Attitudinal change will be tracked and measured using the validated and reliable Domestic Violence Myth Acceptance Scale, (Peters, 2008). The programme will be delivered to social care students (30 participants). Data will be collected at three points; pre and post and three months post intervention.

**Findings**
It is expected that the statistical analysis of the data will demonstrate and evidence the effectiveness of the training intervention regarding changing the acceptance of domestic abuse myths.

**Conclusions**
The research will make recommendations about the training for social care givers responding to victims of domestic abuse.

**Reference**
Men's violence against women in a Norwegian gender equality context. Changes and challenges to gender violence during the last decades.

Linda Sjåfjell

Nord University, Norway

Experiences and attitudes II (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Linda Sjåfjell

Introduction:
This paper will examine discourses of violence against women, by relating to the development of gender equality and the Norwegian welfare state during the last three/four decades. The aim is to investigate how this development of understanding and responding to violence, has been beneficial to women in general, but I also question whether the situation has become worse for some women. This paper is based on my doctoral dissertation about gendered violence. Norway and the rest of Scandinavia are being portrayed – and are – among the most gender equal countries in the world. Though it seems like a paradox that we are still struggling with men’s violence against women, and at the same time presenting us as a gender equal society.

Methods:
The research involves two levels of analysis. Individual semi-structured interviews with women subjected to violence from their husband/co-habitant in their past, and an analysis of primarily policy documents concerning violence against women and domestic violence in general. The policy analyses illustrate the progress of how the Norwegian authorities understand and respond to violence against women as a problem.

Results:
A numerus amount of initiatives and measures has taken place to prevent and to stop violence against women. Violence as a phenomenon has evolved and are being understood in a much broader way than before. There is a political eagerness to see men and woman as gender equal, also when concerning intimate partner violence and rights.

Conclusion:
Gender equality can be a complicating factor when men’s violence against women are being emphasized as a distinctive problem. It may be argued that using a more diversity inclusive term like domestic violence, can obscure that gender equality is a complex phenomenon and that men and women subjected to violence can be understood as rather different problems.
Perception of Justification of Wife Beating among Youth in Southern Punjab, Pakistan

Kashif Siddique1, Mubashir Rasool2, Ra’ana Malik3

1Department of Gender Studies, Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, , Pakistan, 2Department of Sociology, Govt Degree College Makhdum Aali Lohran, , Pakistan, 3Department of Gender Studies, University of Punjab Lahore, , Pakistan

Experiences and attitudes II (Stream 6), Hall D, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Kashif Siddique, Mubashir Rasool, Ra’ana Malik

Introduction:
Wife beating is a common and more often practiced by husbands in Pakistan. It transfers vertically as children follow the gender norms of society. It affects women psychologically and socially. Women have constrained lives due to patriarchal culture. But recently gender roles are changing due to implementation of pro-women laws in Pakistan. The position of women in society is changing due to their participation in higher education and economic domains. Therefore, the aim of the study was to find the perception of youth about the Justification of wife beating who had ever seen it or not.

Method
The descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted from February to May 2018. Total 700 respondents were selected randomly from different public and private universities situated in Southern Punjab, Pakistan. Socio-demographic data and youth perception of wife beating were collected through self-generated questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and chi-square test were applied through SPSS 20.0 for data analysis.

Results
Of the 700 respondents, 400 (57.1%) were males and 300 (42.9%) were females. The results showed that wife beating was significantly associated with if she was not obeying her husband (P<0.001), if she left house without telling her husband (P<0.001), if she did not give food to her husband in time (P<0.001), and if she demanded more money from her husband (P<0.01).

Conclusion
The results concluded that youth patriarchal attitudes and the youth had seen violence against women were significantly associated with justification of wife beating. The study concluded that perception of wife beating among youth was due to patriarchal gender norms that prevailed in the society. Therefore, there was a need to introduce gender sensitive programs at college and university level to socialize the youth so that their attitude towards victimization might reduce and they might give respect to women.
The Role of Empowerment Self-Defense as a Method of Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention Among Children, Young People and Vulnerable Populations

Yehudit Zicklin-Sidikman

1El HaLev, ,

Informal prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Yehudit Zicklin-Sidikman

Description of service/practice development
Domestic violence is one of the leading causes of injury among women, according to the World Health Organization 1 in 3, or 35%, of women have experienced physical and/or sexual violence, most of which was by an intimate partner or close acquaintance. In addition, 1 in 5 children will be a victim of sexual violence, the WHO estimated that up to 1 billion children aged 2–17 years, have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect in the past year. While reaching over 70,000 participants throughout the country, El HaLev is an Israeli non-profit organization that is dedicated to the prevention of domestic and sexual violence among the most vulnerable of populations including children, teens at-risk and people with disabilities. El HaLev’s method of Empowerment Self-Defense (ESD) has been crafted over the past forty years by women with backgrounds in various academic fields, with culturally sensitive curricula that can meet the needs of any community.

Anticipated key learning
In a study commissioned by the European Parliament Policy Department for Citizens' Rights and Constitutional Affairs, the use of ESD (formerly known and feminist self-defense) was examined and named as an effective tool for violence prevention. The study concluded that ESD is a promising practice that should be more widely promoted on a national level and more space should be made for it in policy, financing and research. The time has come for an intervention that will not limit the freedoms of those at high-risk of domestic violence but rather expand them. Empowerment Self-Defense is now a global movement that teaches both physical and verbal skills to children and young people around the world; in just a few years ESD spread to over a dozen countries on almost every continent and continues to grow every day.
Factors affecting self-efficacy as a bystander in episodes of gender-based violence: a quantitative study with Italian adolescents.

Arianna Corbani¹, Elisa Guidi¹,², Andrea Guazzini¹,²,³, Martine Hébert⁴, Patrizia Meringolo¹,²

¹LabCom – Action and Reasearch for Psychosocial Wellbeing (Academic Spin-off University of Florence), Florence, Italy, ²School of Psychology, University of Florence, Florence, Italy, ³Department of Education, Languages, Intercultures, Literatures and Psychology, University of Florence, Florence, Italy, ⁴Département de sexologie, Department of sexology, UQAM, Montréal, Québec, Canada

In informal prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Arianna Corbani, Elisa Guidi, Andrea Guazzini, Martine Hébert, Patrizia Meringolo

Aim
This study sought to investigate the self-efficacy of Italian adolescents as a bystander in situations of gender-based violence (GBV) by analyzing the influence of several factors and considering gender differences and previous experiences as a witness to violence.

Background
GBV is a public concern and bystander intervention is an effective preventing approach as it promotes the engagement of community members in eradicating GBV. According to the Istanbul Convention, it is crucial to encourage a witness to report violent situations, and to change attitudes/stereotypes that make GBV acceptable. These actions are the core of the bystander approach which is broadly implemented in the United States, but it is less developed in Italy.

Methods
Participants were 533 high school students (Age: M=16.58, SD=1.89; Gender: F= 76%). To collect data, the Quebec Youths’ Romantic Relationship Survey, developed by Interpersonal Trauma Research Team at the Université du Québec à Montréal, was adapted to Italian context by Community Psychology Team of the University of Florence. As regards data analysis, correlation, factorial and regression analyses were carried out.

Findings
Differences were found in factorial clusters of variables that explain the variance/influence levels on self-efficacy to deal with GBV, according to bystanders’ gender and their previous experiences as witnesses. Factors such as inflicted violence, coping strategies, family and social support, and traumatic life events influenced, in both directions, the self-efficacy in not-witnesses. Instead, experiences of domestic violence, distress, avoidance, some risk factors of GBV affected, in both directions, the self-efficacy of youth witnesses. Within these variables, gender differences appeared.

Conclusion/Recommendation
This study suggests practical implications for bystander programs designed to contrast GBV. Professionals should implement multi-levels bystander interventions which focus on a set of individual, relationship and social factors which might affect the chance to be proactive bystanders.
Trauma informed, not trauma excused: Creating safe spaces for men to explore address and change their use of abusive behaviour in intimate relationships.

Kara Neustaedter¹, David Delay²
¹Klinic Community Health, Winnipeg, Canada, ²University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Informal prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Kara Neustaedter, David Delay

Introduction
Much of the discourse explaining men’s use of violence, especially sexual violence, centres on the notion of toxic masculinity. While attractive, a singular lens is inadequate to both understand and reduce domestic abuse. Research indicates adverse childhood events correlate with abuse in adulthood. Clinicians can ill afford to ignore the prominence of trauma and its relevance in the lives of men who use violence in their intimate relationships. Working in trauma-informed ways with women to address intimate partner violence is a long-standing practice tradition. Comparatively, its use with men is relatively new development, which faces serious criticism that such an approach offers men an excuse for their violence. This paper shares the presenter’s experience of incorporating trauma-informed practices while maintaining a focus on behavioural change and accountability into their group-based interventions for men at Klinic, a community health agency in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Methods
Life stories of men drawn from an ongoing community-university research collaboration are shared to illustrate the breadth and depth of traumatic experience typical among men who have attended this group program. Client feedback of their experience with group is reported.

Findings
In the life-stories shared men indicate frequent adverse childhood events which men identify has having direct influence on their perceived capacity to regulation emotion and problem solve. Client feedback indicates that practicing the capacity to tolerate emotional discomfort reduces incidents of abuse.

Conclusions
Trauma-Informed care fosters an environment where men are able to explore their own experiences of harm and their use of violence as an adult without triggering further dysregulation and abuse. By acknowledging the physiological and relational impacts of trauma, men are better able to understand their behaviour as well as the impact they are having on those for whom they care.
Empowering survivors of domestic violence through "Guiding Friends"

Ida Marie Hansen¹, Grete Herlofson¹
¹The Norwegian Women’s Health Association (NKS), Oslo, Norway

Informal prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Ida Marie Hansen, Grete Herlofson

Description of practice development:
In 2016, the Norwegian NGO N.K.S. (the Norwegian Women’s Health Association) started training volunteers to assist and empower survivors of domestic violence. The survivors, all women, had escaped their violent partners and stayed at Oslo Safe House for a while. When leaving a safe house, many survivors find themselves isolated and lonely, with no or little social network, and many of them return to their violent ex-partner. This may explain why as many as 1/4 of the survivors who have stayed at Oslo Safe House return to the safe house later on. In order to reduce these numbers, NKS and Oslo Safe House created a project called Ressursvenn (A Guiding Friend), where a trained volunteer would meet with the survivor once a week – to have a cup of coffee, to see a movie or just go for a walk. In Oslo, trained volunteers have assisted more than 80 survivors. Few survivors have returned to their violent ex-partners during the project time of 9-12 months. A researcher at Oslo Met is evaluating the pilot project, and the results are expected by September 2019. In the meanwhile, NKS is expanding the project to other parts of the country, in order for more survivors of domestic violence to have a Guiding Friend when leaving the safe house.

Anticipated key learning:
The learning from this project has been on how trained volunteers can empower survivors of domestic violence to establish a new life without any relations to the violent ex-partner.
Perspectives on domestic abuse prevention and early intervention using coalition building and ‘allyship’ approaches through a feminist lens

Jessica Wild

University Of Leeds, Leeds, United Kingdom

Informal prevention (Stream 3), Hall A, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Jessica Wild

Introduction:
This paper discusses a UK survivor-led study on domestic abuse prevention through coalition building between women and (non-perpetrating) men, and the sometimes-contested notion of ‘allyship’. Domestic abuse is constructed as a social problem for which there is a collective social responsibility, in which men are also attributed responsibility for preventing violence against women. With this in mind, women victim-survivors’ perspectives and opinions regarding men’s participation in anti-violence against women work are discussed. Furthermore, in acknowledging that men could have a role in the sector, the study seeks to understand how far the challenges of obfuscation and co-optation associated with their participation can be overcome, particularly when operating within a feminist framework. This entails a complex negotiation of privilege and power, further complicated by the backdrop of UK austerity and an already constrained and hostile funding environment.

Methods:
Qualitative study using feminist, participatory based methods, engaging three participant groups; (i) women survivors, (ii) women ‘frontline’ practitioners, and (iii) ‘engaged’ men in the DV/A sector. A combination of in-depth, unstructured narrative interviews and focus groups were conducted separately with the three groups.

Outcomes & Analysis:
The intersections as well as the tensions across the three groups are examined, using a feminist, narrative and discourse analysis. Analysis reveals the complex landscape of deeply embedded gender relationships which pervade the anti-violence against women sector as well as societal response more generally to domestic abuse.

Conclusions:
The possibilities for a more nuanced approach to improved policy level decision making, as well as opportunities for survivor-led prevention incorporating a coalitional approach, require that the perspectives and lived experiences of victim-survivors are routinely foregrounded, and that a robust feminist ethos and praxis is maintained. This entails a nuanced understanding of the underpinning gender relations, as approaches to anti-violence against women work are diversified to include men.

Deborah Sinclair

1University of Toronto, Canada

Politics, policy-making and activism III (Stream 12), Auditorium, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Deborah Sinclair

Aim
As a feminist social work activist, I have noted an absence of 'grassroots' voices in academic literature, thus reinforcing the idea that the critically important work of academics and activists is conducted in isolation from one another. My doctoral research explores this dynamic and the significance of social movements in shaping social work practice.

Background
The Violence Against Women (VAW) movement has changed the course of history in Ontario, Canada for countless women, their families and their communities. The study centers the voices of activists, positioning them as knowledge producers with expertise and wisdom gleaned during five decades of contribution to the movement.

Methods
Employing a case study methodology, the research captures the experience and perspectives of twenty-two activists. In particular, the study articulates and explores the progression and setbacks of the VAW movement in Ontario.

Findings
The findings of this dissertation research are intended to offer practical insight and useful applications that can enhance future strategies for social change, including a vision to eliminate violence against women. In addition, the study acknowledges the contribution of grassroots activism to enhancing the knowledge base of social work professionals.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The participants in this study have persisted and endured decades of activism, sustaining a progressive and critical social movement that has contributed to social change and influenced social work practice.
Psychological violence within the context of intimate relationships: Exploring the role that European legislation plays in protecting and supporting victims and survivors

Jennifer Daw\textsuperscript{2}, Gemma Halliwell\textsuperscript{1}, Susie Hay\textsuperscript{2}
\textsuperscript{1}University of Bristol, United Kingdom, \textsuperscript{2}SafeLives, United Kingdom

Politics, policy-making and activism III (Stream 12), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Gemma Halliwell, Jennifer Daw, Susie Hay

Aim
This research aimed to understand European legislation addressing psychological violence and explore if European law protects those experiencing it.

Introduction
The Istanbul Convention aims to combat all forms of violence against women and prosecute perpetrators. It requires state parties to pay due attention to the various forms of psychological violence, alongside physical and sexual violence. In England and Wales, Scotland and France specific laws criminalise the act of psychological violence in and of itself. They each use different terminology to encompass a range of acts that may constitute psychological violence, carrying a criminal charge resulting in a punitive sentence or civil order.

Methods
A literature review investigated existing legislation. Survey responses from over 500 professionals across Europe and 405 survivors allowed quantitative and qualitative analysis into the efficacy of legislation.

Findings
The evidence indicates victims experiencing psychological violence are not sufficiently protected. Most EU Members have legislation, but it is not necessarily gender-specific or reflective of the individual acts present in this form of abuse. Legislation continues to prioritise physical forms of violence and gender biased cultures normalise those behaviours used to psychologically abuse. Even where specific laws exist, lack of training in professionals' results in the legislation not being used effectively. Survivors stress this form of violence is incredibly difficult to prove, especially where there is no physical violence. They describe a severe shortcoming in the understanding of judicial organisations allowing abuse to continue, often through children. Some note how perpetrators manipulate professionals to avoid culpability.

Conclusion/Recommendations
There is a need to synchronise legal definitions across Europe with combined laws that criminalise physical and non-physical violence of intimate partners. This needs to be in co-ordination with mandatory training of police and judiciary, and broader training to a range of professionals on psychological violence.
Framing, Intersectionality and Policy Change: Domestic abuse policymaking in Scotland since 1998

Leah McCabe

University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom

Politics, policy-making and activism III (Stream 12), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Leah McCabe

Introduction
Since 2000, Scotland has embedded a gendered approach to addressing domestic abuse, but to what extent has an intersectional approach been employed in policy-making? How are black and minority ethnic women (BME) conceptualised and represented in domestic abuse policy-making? This paper explores these questions by tracing the framing, terminology, and definitions of domestic abuse policy and legislation from 1998, and the debates and discussions surrounding these decisions. The timeline encapsulates the first Scottish Partnership on Domestic Abuse (formerly 'Domestic Violence') in 1998 to the most recent national strategy that explicitly addresses intersectionality. This paper employs an intersectional approach to highlight the discursive struggles over the interpretation of the 'problem' of domestic abuse, the extent to which BME women have been conceptualised in policy and legislation, and whether this has changed over time.

Methods
This research employs a multi-method empirical approach, including documentary analysis of policy and legislation and interviews with key actors involved in policy-making past and present. The research employs Critical Frame Analysis to explore how the policy 'problem' has been conceptualised since 1998 and the extent to which BME women and intersectionality have been framed in domestic abuse policy.

Results
This paper reveals the fragility of the intersectional framing of domestic abuse policy in Scotland, with an emphasis on the limited understanding of intersectionality both in theory and praxis. It highlights the power dynamics in how the 'problem' is conceptualised and represented in domestic abuse policy.

Conclusions
This paper concludes that intersectionality must be embedded in the framing of the policy 'problem' to enable effective policy and solutions that prevent and eradicate all forms of violence against women (VAW) from society. This research contributes to VAW literature and research on the conceptualisation of the policy 'problem' and statutory agencies' responses to preventing and eradicating abuse.
An oral history of domestic abuse in Scotland 1945-1990

Anni Donaldson

1University of Strathclyde, , United Kingdom

Politics, policy-making and activism III (Stream 12), Auditorium, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Anni Donaldson

Introduction
This paper, based on doctoral research, examines women's experiences of domestic abuse and professionals' responses in the changing socio-economic and political context of post-war Scotland. Considered common yet widely under-reported, domestic abuse was traditionally concealed by patriarchal discourses and practices of family privacy inhibiting disclosure and constraining agency interventions. During the post-war period, the return to the provider/homemaker family model was being disrupted by the increasing numbers of married women entering paid employment and by legislation introduced in the 1970s addressing women's structural inequality. In the 1970s, the UK Women's Liberation and Women's Aid Movements contested traditional patriarchal discourses but by the 1980s, Government policy re-emphasised bourgeois 'family' values, individualism, self-help, home-ownership, consumerism and a rolling back of the state.

Methods
A feminist theoretical framework was used to analyse twenty-six newly collected oral history narratives describing personal experiences of domestic abuse and also criminal justice and social welfare agency practices during this period.

Results
Covering childhood; adulthood; impact and separation, and professional responses, fresh insights are provided about childhood gender socialisation, the patriarchal family, gender property relations, and their links to domestic abuse and women's reasons for non-disclosure. How these factors influenced individual and professional lives and decisions is also revealed. The paper notes the emergence of more subtle forms of psychological abuse in the 1980s and 1990s targeting wives/partners going out to work or engaging in social and public life.

Conclusion
The prolonged, negative impact of domestic abuse on the women's physical and mental health is highlighted as is the process of separation and the socio-structural contexts in which this occurred. This paper presents previously unexamined aspects of Scottish women's lives and contributes important new knowledge about domestic abuse and its role in sustaining public and private patriarchy in late twentieth-century Scotland.
Research reveals that allegations of domestic violence (DV) are made in a substantial number of family law matters. At the same time, research indicates that increasing numbers of litigants participate in family law proceedings without legal representation (self-represented litigants or SRLs) across multiple jurisdictions. Given the high likelihood of overlap, many victims of DV are either SRLs in family legal processes and/or the other party, the perpetrator of violence, is a SRL.

Victims of DV face multiple challenges in this context. Family law proceedings involving allegations about DV raise issues for the conduct of these legal processes because of the nature of the harm, the relationship between the parties, and the fact that these harms involve the exercise of power by one person over another. These factors impact on the extent to which victims are able to effectively represent themselves, negotiate the complexities of law and legal procedure, and resolve the matter safely. A matter for concern is victims’ ability to articulate their claim of DV through the presentation of sufficient and probative evidence. Also problematic is the potential for unsafe outcomes, especially through settlement and ‘consent orders’. Some perpetrators might also use proceedings to continue the violence by ‘legal systems abuse’ such as delays, frivolous claims, cross-examination, and inappropriate questioning. The impact of these legal experiences on children who are affected by the proceedings and outcomes is also a significant challenge for victims of DV.

This symposium aims to explore these issues through five related papers that examine findings from recent qualitative research studies across a range of common law jurisdictions: Australia, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Together, these papers examine victims’ experiences of family law proceedings that involve allegations of domestic violence and in particular, consider the adequacy of family law systems’ responses to these issues.
"Stop that crying right now!" Exploring the experiences of self-represented victims of domestic violence in Australian family law courtrooms

Tracey Booth¹, Jane Wangmann¹, Miranda Kaye¹
¹University Of Technology Sydney, Australia

SY-30 Family law proceedings and DV (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Tracey Booth, Jane Wangmann, Miranda Kaye

The challenges facing victims of domestic violence in family law proceedings where one or both parties do not have legal representation

We are currently conducting a research project funded by Australia’s National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS) that examines the impact and effect of self-representation by one or both parties in Australian family law proceedings involving allegations of family violence (FV) from the perspectives of: parties who are self-represented or face self-represented parties in proceedings (SRLs); and professionals who work with SRLs in this context including judges, legal practitioners, and support workers. The study is qualitative and aims to explore the experiences of those who are involved in these processes through two key components: a general interview sample of SRLs and professionals across all Australian jurisdictions; and an intensive case sample that will examine individual cases in six selected court sites. This sample will comprise observation of court proceedings, interviews with participants, and examination of related court files.

Our paper reports on key themes that have emerged from a preliminary analysis of data drawn from interviews with victims of domestic violence who have been self-represented or faced the perpetrator of violence who was self-represented. These themes include: the problem of fragmentation and multiple proceedings; challenges for victims being heard by the court; the problematic nature of consent in ‘consent orders’; and contrasting judicial approaches.
‘Litigants in person in family and domestic proceedings: The barriers and boundaries of legal participation’

John Mccord

Ulster University, Belfast, United Kingdom

SY-30 Family law proceedings and DV (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: John Mccord

Introduction
Building on empirical studies, research and justice policy reviews on Litigants in Person across multiple jurisdictions, the paper offers examination and scrutiny of the experiences of litigants in person in family and domestic proceedings, with an emphasis on the challenges and barriers in cases before the courts involving allegations of domestic abuse or requiring emergency protection where one or both parties are without legal representation. Through the lens of a human rights analysis, the research examines the barriers faced by litigants in person to their right to a fair trial and effective legal participation.

Methods
As part of a larger study, findings will be presented from the analysis of a subsection of qualitative and quantitative data, comprising of 88 interviews, 170 court observations, 70 questionnaires. In addition to this analysis, a selected case study method is employed to providing deeper insight and narratives.

Findings
The findings depict a situation where LIPs are at a disadvantage and face various barriers to effective participation. The findings offer valuable insights on the reality and efficacy of the family law system involving unrepresented litigants, including the adequacy of current proceedings rules, nomenclature, procedure and role of the court in ensuring meaningful participation of unrepresented litigants in cases where domestic abuse is alleged. Further, the findings identify issues and difficulties relating to case management, litigation conduct, the approach of the judiciary and the support needs of litigants.

Conclusions
LIPs face intellectual, practical and emotional barriers to participating in court proceedings. Such barriers are exacerbated in proceedings involving domestic abuse where cultural and administrative changes are required to court process and procedure to ensure meaningful participation and protect and support victims. Further, in dealing with such cases, there needs to be greater awareness of mental ill health, which is often not identified or debated.
The Problem with Vulnerability: Self-Representing as a Victim of Abuse in the Family Court in England and Wales

Jess Mant

Cardiff University, Cardiff, United Kingdom

SY-30 Family law proceedings and DV (Stream 1), Meeting room 3, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Jess Mant

For inclusion with symposium: 'The challenges facing victims of domestic violence in family law proceedings where one or both parties do not have legal representation'.

Introduction:
Along with other jurisdictions, England and Wales is currently contending with a shift towards self-representation in family proceedings. However, in this context, this can be attributed to the widespread removal of legal aid under the Legal Aid, Sentencing and Punishment of Offenders (LASPO) Act 2012. Along with wider austerity measures, this reform was justified on the basis that eligibility should be reserved for the ‘most vulnerable’. In practice, the ‘most vulnerable’ are those who can provide specific forms of evidence to substantiate experiences of domestic abuse. However, almost half of victims are unable to provide this due to the restrictiveness of this evidence criteria, as well as financial and practical barriers. As such, many of the 81% of family cases which now involve litigants in person, involve victims who have been excluded from advice and representation.

Methods:
This paper draws upon in-depth interviews with twelve victims who participated in my recently completed doctoral research, to highlight the range of problems and challenges faced by victims now navigating the family court process without assistance. In doing so, this paper will explore the different ways in which victims may experience and perceive court processes and interactions with perpetrators whilst self-representing.

Results/Conclusion:
By drawing on personal accounts of difficulties experienced when preparing for court and attempting to raise safety concerns during hearings without support, it demonstrates that this restrictive approach to legal aid has a disproportionate impact on victims. Additionally, it will reflect upon the significant failings of this politicised definition of ‘vulnerability’ for recognising and responding to the specific and various circumstances of victims attempting to access family justice.
Hearing from Separated Families Involved in Interpersonal Violence and Family Breakdown: Canada’s Only Integrated Domestic Violence Court

Canada’s Only Integrated Domestic Violence Court

Rachel Birnbaum

King’s University College, Western University, London, Canada

Authors: Rachel Birnbaum

Most families going through separation or divorce can arrive at post-separation arrangements with little to moderate involvement with court systems. However, when there has been family violence in the form of intimate partner violence, families may come into contact with many aspects of the justice system – primarily the criminal and family sectors. Each of these systems has distinct purposes, processes, legal standards and cultures, but involve the same family and consider many similar issues — children’s best interests. Where there is a lack of information sharing and coordination between or among proceedings in these different systems, there can be negative impacts on family members, particularly the victims who are more often women and children. This is more acute when the female victim does not have access to a lawyer in the criminal proceeding and is typically cross-examined either by the self-represented accused or an appointment for counsel for the discrete purpose of cross.

As part of a larger study, findings will be presented from interviews with 36 individuals (18 victims and 18 offenders) involved in the integrated domestic violence court. Thematic analyses include gender differences based on insight and self efficacy, importance of one court and one judge, and the impact of self-representation. In addition, a subsample of six separated mothers and father’s will also be explored to unpack both negative and positive experiences with the integrated court (i.e. criminal and family). Thematic analyses include the impact of self-representation, safety and accountability concerns for victims and children, the push and pull of court processes, parenting arrangements, and a need for greater support and understanding for victims of interpersonal violence post separation and divorce.
Male Bodies experiencing Violence and Abuse: Findings from a study of men’s verbal and written accounts

Barry Kestell1, Melissa Corbally1

1Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland

SY-31 Male domestic violence victimisation (Stream 6), Odin, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Barry Kestell, Melissa Corbally

Symposium title:
Men call help: Examining research and theory relating to male domestic violence victimisation

Aim
Male bodies and their capacities for violence figure into many considerations of intimate partner abuse implicitly or explicitly. This paper examines how men who have experienced intimate partner abuse talk about their bodies in the context of male victimisation.

Background
Interest in the study of embodiment has grown out of a dissatisfaction with the failure of the social sciences to consider the body and its role in social processes. While the role of the body has been examined in the context of violence, much of this research has focused on the male as the perpetrator rather than victim.

Methods
A theoretical perspective informed by the work of Judith Butler (1993) was adopted and Riessman’s (2008) dialogic narrative analytic technique was deployed to analyse 9 narrative interviews and 64 written accounts of male self-identified victims of intimate partner abuse.

Findings
Men talked about their violence and their bodies in a variety of ways, in relation to their ability to withstand it, but also in terms of their embodied response to the stress of the abuse experience. Embodiment was used in the construction of masculinity through reference to a dominant physicality. Bodily practices were subordinated or exalted in the course of their narratives of intimate partner abuse, with different implications for their masculine performances. The psychological impact of intimate partner abuse is suggested to have manifested in physical ways.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The findings from this study will increase knowledge regarding how men talk about their bodies in the context of experiencing intimate partner abuse. Although the social and physical aspects of embodiment are increasingly receiving attention in the social science literature, we recommend future studies of intimate partner abuse experiences of all genders consider its embodied experience.
The MENCALLHELP study: A Retrospective Analysis of Call Data Relating to a Domestic Abuse Helpline for Men in Ireland

Melissa Corbally¹, Barry Kestell¹, A Amen Support Services²

¹Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland, ²Amen Support Services, Navan, Ireland

SY-31 Male domestic violence victimisation (Stream 6), Odin, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Melissa Corbally, Barry Kestell, A Amen Support Services

Symposium name: Men call help: Examining research and theory relating to male domestic violence victimisation

Aim
This study sought to examine the nature of domestic abuse as it was articulated by callers to the support service in addition to examining call documentation and typical call characteristics.

Background
Support services and helplines play an important part in responding to the problem of domestic violence and abuse internationally. The limited amount of research available in this area identifies similarities in male and female victimisation patterns (Hines, Brown and Dunning 2007). However, no previous study has been undertaken in an Irish service.

Methods
This paper will present findings relating to a retrospective analysis of ten months of paper based call data collected from the Irish national helpline service for male victims of domestic abuse.

Findings
During the study period 3181 contacts were made with Amen Support Services which accounted for 1093 clients. 1623 (psychological), 1521 (verbal), 674 (physical), 301 (social), 240 (economic) and 27 (sexual) abuse accounts were identified. Frequency of calls and call duration were key important outcome measures in determining severity of DVA amongst this group. Callers who reported child abuse contacted the service more than those who didn’t. Missing data was also identified.

Conclusion/Recommendations
This study has identified that there is a clear need for careful and detailed collection of data to ensure that the context, nature, breadth and harm experienced by callers is captured effectively. Special attention to the frequency and duration of calls is also recommended for future service development. Greater attention to missing data (e.g. calls unanswered, anonymous callers, information not provided) is also recommended.

Reference
A narrative analysis of call conversations made to a men’s domestic abuse helpline in Ireland

Melissa Corbally¹, Barry Kestell¹, A Amen Support Services²
²Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland, ²Amen Support Services, Navan, Ireland

SY-31 Male domestic violence victimisation (Stream 6), Odin, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Melissa Corbally, Barry Kestell, A Amen Support Services

Symposium title:
Men call help: Examining research and theory relating to male domestic violence victimisation

Aim
Little is known about how men talk about domestic abuse. This study sought to understand the nature of call conversations made by callers to a domestic abuse helpline for men in Ireland.

Background
Narratives are a key feature of human communication. Because language is necessarily social, it is held that the narratives of domestic abuse may provide insight into the social construction of intimate partner abuse. It has been suggested that men may talk about intimate partner abuse in ways that are consistent with gendered norms. In Ireland, there is one helpline dedicated to men who experience domestic abuse. No previous Irish qualitative research was identified which examined call conversations and outcomes.

Methods
This paper presents the findings of a structured narrative analysis (Riessman 2008) of a randomly selected week of call data in 2017. 115 calls were received during the study period which was constituted of 24 hours and 35 minutes of call data.

Findings
A variety of call types were identified with varying caller needs. There was a distinct difference between first time and repeat callers in terms of narrative style. First time callers were hesitant whereas repeat callers’ narratives were more structured and calm. Continuity of service in terms of a contact person was sought by repeat callers. The most dominant theme discussed in the narratives analyses circuited around legal issues. Call handler responses were predominantly information focussed. Multiple call outcomes were identified.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Men experience a wide variety of domestic violence and abuse and have individualised presentations. Developing specialised responses to first time callers in terms of allowing them time to talk about their domestic abuse experience story prior to provision of support is recommended.
Introduction/frame abstract
The vast majority of research and theory surrounding the topic of domestic violence has been generated from predominantly female populations in which men have largely been identified as perpetrators. This has contributed to a public discourse which conceptualises domestic violence as something perpetrated by men against women. Whilst there is a growing body of research which acknowledges men’s victimisation within relationships, the phenomenon largely remains relatively invisible in society. This we feel is problematic for both vulnerable men who find themselves in abusive circumstances and also those charged with responding to men who call for help.

In this symposium, we present research findings arising from a mixed methods retrospective study of a national helpline in Ireland dedicated to men. The quantitative and qualitative findings from the MENCALLHELP national study have unique yet complimentary findings regarding particular challenges in making men’s victimisation visible. These studies highlight that men do ‘call help’ and do so using a variety of narrative strategies. Particularised recommendations in relation to call frequency, call duration, language and data collection (useful for all helpline services) will be presented.

This symposium also considers theoretical positions surrounding gender, social constructionism, embodiment and masculinities. An evidence based analysis of embodied masculinity through men’s abuse victimisation accounts highlights the challenges between a man’s construction of masculinity and his social portrayal. Similarly, an exploration of the literature and research surrounding gay and bisexual masculinity and domestic violence demonstrates further limitations for men experience violence in relationships. We hope that this symposium provides insight into men’s victimisation and provokes thought and dialogue and continuing scholarship in an under researched area.
Unravelling the gendered nature of intimate partner violence literature as it relates to gay and bisexual men

Melissa Corbally¹, Aisling Callan¹

¹Dublin City University, Dublin, Ireland

SY-31 Male domestic violence victimisation (Stream 6), Odin, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Melissa Corbally, Aisling Callan

Symposium title:
Men call help: Examining research and theory relating to male domestic violence victimisation

Aim
The aim of this paper is to highlight the gendered nature of the intimate partner violence literature as it relates to gay and bisexual men.

Background
When domestic violence literature is viewed through a gendered lens, a prominent gap in the research surfaces. The traditional feminist paradigm which centres on female victimisation and male perpetration does not accurately examine intimate partner violence (IPV) in same-sex relationships. Research highlights that as a sexual minority group, gay and bisexual men (GBM) experience IPV in their relationships at similar rates to or higher than their heterosexual female counterparts.

Methods
The paper presents the findings of an extensive literature review exploring the ontology of intimate partner violence for GBM and how such violence impacts on their lives as men in a sexual minority group. Gaps in the literature which warrant further study will be identified.

Results
Domestic violence remains seen as a heterosexual female phenomenon. A lack of same-sex representation in IPV literature and research will be demonstrated. This has the potential to adversely influence GBM help seeking, multi-agency responses, public awareness and government interventions. Using exemplars from Ireland, the problems surrounding a relative lack of appreciation of the IPV experiences of genders other than female will be highlighted.

Conclusion
There is a clear dearth of knowledge surrounding the gendered nature of IPV amongst GBM. Future investigation of the gendered nature of IPV as it is experienced by GBM is suggested which teases out the problematic nature of masculinities, femininities and their inter-relationship with GBM. It is suggested that victim accounts could prove useful in highlighting possible unexplored nuances surrounding social constructions of IPV by this minority group.
Exploring trans men's experiences of intimate partner violence through the lens of cisgenderism

Michaela Rogers

University of Sheffield, United Kingdom

SY-32 Men, masculinities and IPV (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Michaela Rogers

Gaining a clear understanding of trans people's experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) is problematic as often they are invisible in official statistics, or they are subsumed into the lesbian, gay, bisexual and trans (LGBT) umbrella. In recent years, however, there has been an upsurge in empirical literature concerning trans people's experiences of IPV but in recognition that the experiences of trans men are rarely foregrounded in this literature, nor in scholarship concerning masculinity and violence, this paper explores trans men’s experiences of IPV. Drawing on two empirical research projects, this paper explores the contexts of IPV for trans men. Data is taken from the narratives of research participants who self-identified along the spectrum of trans masculinity.
Positioning as a tool in work with fathers who have been violent in the family

Helena Päivinen

1University of Jyväskylä, Finland

SY-32 Men, masculinities and IPV (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Helena Päivinen

Introduction
This presentation focuses on interventions with fathers who have been violent in the family. The emphasis is on these men's identity work and especially on addressing the contradiction between being a father and a perpetrator of violence. Such contradiction can be a great motivator for change, yet also a risk factor for psychological distress and further violence. Hence, it is crucial to address fatherhood-related issues when planning treatment for perpetrators.

Methods
We will draw together findings from two research projects that studied family violence interventions. These interventions include a perpetrator program and couple therapy for family violence. Studies conducted in these projects have mainly used discursive methodologies and focused on how participants' ways of talking support or obstruct the aim of ending violence. Moreover, the focus on language use reveals how individuals' identities are constructed in these conversations by the linguistic choices they make.

Results
Findings demonstrated how the participants in treatment conversations drew on both traditional and modern, non-violent cultural fatherhood discourses. The therapists could address and participate in reconstructing such fatherhood positions by using a specific intervention tool, namely positioning, to assist these fathers in taking responsibility for and changing their violent behavior.

Conclusions
The viewpoint of children has to be a key issue in any intervention treating family violence. Working with the men's identity as a father is essential in tackling family violence. Furthermore, to solve the conflict between fatherhood and violent behavior, we argue that such identity work needs to extend to other aspects of masculine identity, which intersect with the parenting position.
Theorizing masculinity and intimate partner violence

Lucas Gottzén¹

¹Stockholm University, Sweden

SY-32 Men, masculinities and IPV (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Lucas Gottzén

This presentation provides an overview of different historical and contemporary approaches to men, masculinity and intimate partner violence, including sex role theory, patriarchy theory and hegemonic masculinity theory. It also discusses some alternative approaches within masculinity studies to men’s violence: men’s hegemony, peer support theory and psychosocial criminology and their implications to partner abuse. In particular, the chapter explores how the different frameworks enable intersectional analyzes of masculinity and violence. While most intersectional theorizing about masculinity and IPV employ intra-categorical approaches, were relations between gender and specific risks are emphasized, we argue for the need of also employing anti-categorical analytical strategies in order to avoid new creating new hierarchies between different groups of men.
Men, masculinities and IPV

Margunn Bjørnholt¹, Lucas Gottzén²

¹Norwegian Centre for Violence and traumatic Stress studies, Norway, ²Stockholm University, Sweden

SY-32 Men, masculinities and IPV (Stream 6), Meeting room 2, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Margunn Bjørnholt, Lucas Gottzén

This symposium will present cutting edge research on men, masculinities and IPV, from feminist, critical men and masculinities—, and intersectional perspectives. The panel will present work on trans men exposed to IPV, on the use of discursive positioning as a tool for changing violent men in therapeutic practice, and on the discourses of IPV in the contemporary anti-feminist movement. The symposium is structured so as to allow for discussion and reflection. Each presentation will be followed by a prepared comment from a discussant, and a plenary discussion. The symposium consists of the following presentations: Michaela Rogers, University of Sheffield: Exploring trans men’s experiences of intimate partner violence through the lens of cisgenderism Discussant: Lucas Gottzén, Stockholm University. Helena Päivinen, Heli Siltala & Juha Holma: Positioning as a tool in work with fathers who have been violent in the family Discussant: Marianne Hester, University of Bristol. Mélissa Blais, Université du Québec à Montréal: Masculinist Discourses on Intimate Partner Violence: When Men Fight to Defend White Heterosexual Male Supremacy Discussant: Margunn Bjørnholt, Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies.
Service Providers’ Perspectives on individual and systemic barriers for Immigrant Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: Implications for training and practice

Randal David

1Western University, Canada

SY-33 Service responses to children (Stream 9), Balder, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

This qualitative study examined challenges/barriers for service providers when working with immigrant perpetrators, identification of unique risk factors within this vulnerable population, and best practices. Researchers have identified barriers for immigrant perpetrators such as acculturation difficulties, language, and lack of available culturally specific services. Additionally, immigrant perpetrators may be involved with services, but long wait times and delays may negatively impact perpetrator well-being due to unemployment and loss of respect within their community. The sample included 11 key informants who primarily work with immigrant perpetrators with a history of domestic violence. The results indicated that key informants identified acculturation difficulties and immigrant status as unique risk factors for severe/lethal violence. Individual and systemic barriers were also identified as challenges for service providers working with immigrant perpetrators. Finally, service providers identified diversity within the workplace as a promising practice in overcoming barriers and engaging successfully with immigrant perpetrators. These findings underscore the importance of integration for immigrant perpetrators into Canadian society. Additionally, it highlights the challenges for service providers and the need for diverse workforces as well as increased training and awareness regarding the risks and needs of immigrant perpetrators.
Voices from the Frontline: Child Protection Workers’ Perspectives on Barriers to Assessing Risk in Domestic Violence Cases

Laura Olszowy

1Western University, Canada

SY-33 Service responses to children (Stream 9), Balder, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Previous research has identified barriers for child protection workers in effectively intervening in domestic violence (DV) cases. The child protection sector has been criticized for placing the onus on victims to keep children safe and failing to engage perpetrators. This qualitative study examined barriers for child protection workers in assessing risk with families where DV is the primary concern. The sample included 29 key informants in the Ontario, Canada child protection sector who were interviewed on their risk assessment, risk management and safety planning practices in the context of DV. The results indicated that key informants identified barriers at the systemic (i.e., lack of collaboration with community partners), organizational (i.e., lack of written policies or procedures specific to DV), and individual (i.e., client-worker challenges, high caseload, lack of ongoing training) levels. Specific difficulties in engaging and providing intervention for perpetrators were also identified. Finally, child protection workers highlighted a diverse range of promising practices in engaging effectively with victims, perpetrators and their children. These findings emphasize the importance of community collaborations to manage risk with these cases as well as ongoing consultation with DV specialists to respond and keep families safe.
Barrier to Police Addressing Child Risk in Domestic Violence Occurrences: “What about the Kids?”

Michael Saxton
1
1Western University, , Canada

SY-33 Service responses to children (Stream 9), Balder, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

There is increasing recognition that children are harmed by exposure to domestic violence and may become homicide victims themselves. A critical role of police in responding to domestic violence is assessing risk for future violence and preventing homicides. Training and procedural guidelines for assessment and intervention are often focused on adult victims, and children tend to be overlooked. This qualitative study examined Ontario police officers' views on the barriers to enhancing responses to children. Interviews with police officers (n =15) were used to explore police officers' experiences addressing the needs of families experiencing DV. A dual deductive/inductive approach to a thematic analysis at the semantic level was undertaken (Braun & Clarke, 2006) to explore themes. The major themes from the interviews centered on the lack of training, which would improve officer consistency and comfort in dealing with children and the distrust of many families to mandated agencies like police and child protection. The implications for improved practice are discussed.
Barriers to providing specialized services for children exposed to domestic violence in Violence Against Women (VAW) services

Katherine Reif

1Western University, Canada

SY-33 Service responses to children (Stream 9), Balder, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Domestic violence is a significant and prevalent global problem (Guedes, Bott, Garcia-Moreno, & Colombini, 2016). Children exposed to this violence require services tailored to their unique needs and risks. Violence Against Women (VAW) agencies, particularly shelters, are a critical resource for women and children fleeing from domestic violence. Shelters however, have traditionally focused primarily on servicing adult victims, while there have been limited funding and focus on specialized services for children. There has been an emerging need to include children in these services, particularly with respect to risk assessment and safety planning. Drawing on the exposure reduction framework, this study sought to provide an updated perspective on the barriers that exist to providing these child-specific services within VAW agencies. To gain insight into these practices, interviews were conducted with 27 service providers in the VAW sector in Ontario, Canada, with a majority (approximately 81%) of these individuals working in shelters. Through a thematic analysis of the data, this research highlights key barriers with respect to child-specific service provision across VAW agencies in the province. As research has been limited in this area, this study has important implications for research and practice.
Children and Mothers in Mind: Examining the Benefits and Challenges of Differing Forms of Parenting Intervention (psycho-educational vs parent-child) for Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence and Their Young Children

Angelique Jenney¹, Margaret Kertesz², Cathy Humphreys²
¹University Of Calgary, Calgary, Canada, ²University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia

Authors: Angelique Jenney, Margaret Kertesz, Cathy Humphreys

Workshop Description
Given a recent trend towards focusing on the parenting of abused women this presentation seeks to discuss this trend towards interventions with mothers, from psycho-educational programming, to more recent attention to dyadic work to improve mother-child relationships. Using the case example of two Canadian programs, Connections and Mothers in Mind, taken up by a community-based agency in Victoria, Australia, combined in a novel approach to intervening with families where domestic violence is a significant concern, this presentation examines differences in psycho-educational vs dyadic approaches to mother-child strengthening as an intervention.

Methods of Participant Involvement
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

• Sharing their own examples of parenting interventions focused on domestic violence in their communities
• Discussing differing models and approaches to this important work
• Provided with specific case examples from the programs discussed for mutual problem solving and learning opportunities

Anticipated Key Learning
Using the case example of Children and Mothers in Mind, a promising intervention approach to addressing the complex issues involved with mothering after violence, this presentation will highlight the need for such programming through a description of the impact of domestic violence on children and caregivers, highlighting the theoretical frameworks of both adult-focused and parent-child focused approaches, discussing implementation strategies and challenges and illustrating outcome data for 45 participants referred to the program over the past year as evidence of the differing impact of the two model approaches.
How to promote European cooperation within the framework of the Istanbul Convention?

Lene Nilsen¹
¹Norwegian Ministry Of Justice And Public Security, Oslo, Norway, ²Hilde Knotten, Oslo, Norway, ³Line Nersnæs, Oslo, Norway

WS-20 How to promote European cooperation within the framework of the Istanbul Convention? (Stream 12), Hall B, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Lene Nilsen

The purpose of the workshop is to gather European actors involved in the elimination of violence against women and girls to share their experiences on European cooperation. The Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence, also known as the Istanbul Convention, entered into force on 1 August 2014.

It is the first international treaty that establishes a comprehensive set of legally binding obligations to ensure a holistic response violence against women and domestic violence. One of the purposes of the Convention is to promote international cooperation with a view to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence (article 1.1.d)

Draft AGENDA

Welcome!

The Norwegian Ministry of Justice and Public Security

Panel I International cooperation with a view to eliminating violence against women and domestic violence

Why is international cooperation needed for the elimination of violence against women and domestic violence?

Lone Alice Johansen, Head of Norwegian Women’s Lobby

How can the Istanbul Convention promote /European international cooperation?

Rachel Eapen Paul, GREVIO (tbc)

Panel II The Istanbul Convention and the EU

Istanbul Convention and the EU - Perspectives of the Council of Europe (tbc)

Representative French embassy in Norway (tbc)

Istanbul Convention and the EU - Perspectives of the Finnish Presidency of the Council of the EU (tbc)

Istanbul Convention - Perspectives from the OSCE Representative OSCE (tbc)
Discussions/Q&A

Panel III How to use different sources of funding to promote cooperation within the framework of the Istanbul Convention?

Presentation of the Rights, Equality and Citizenship (REC) Programme and the new Rights and Values Programme (Daphne)

Christa Jakobsson, Assistant Policy Officer EU Commission DG Justice

Presentation of the EEA and Norway Grants “Gender-based and Domestic Violence”

Frode Mortensen Senior Sector Officer - Justice and Home Affairs EEA and Norway Grants

Representative EEA and Norway Grants (FMO or the NMFA - tbc)

Experiences with the EEA and Norway Grants in Romania (and participation the SYNEREGY Network against Gender-based and Domestic Violence)

Secretary of State Madam Aurelia Gratiela Draghici, National Agency for Equal Opportunities Between Women and Men in Romania

Discussions Possible synergies between EU and EEA Grants programmes?

Representative Spain, the Aspacia Foundation (tbc)

Closing remarks
Using a Multi-systems Life Course (MSLC) framework to Understand and Intervene in Domestic Violence

Valandra¹, Kameri Christy¹, Tana Welter², Ambra Bruce³, Kelly Dundon¹

¹School Of Social Work, University Of Arkansas, United States, ²Volunteers of America, Minneapolis, US, ³Salvation Army, Fayetteville, US

WS-21 Understand and Intervene in DV & Using Technology to Empower (Stream 3&9), Forum, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Kameri Christy, Valandra, Tana Welter, Ambra Bruce, Kelly Dundon

Aim of workshop
To provide a multi-dimensional lens for understanding the complexity of domestic violence and the need for a multi-tiered, culturally responsive approach to the development and implementation of policy, practice, and research in the field

Workshop description
In this workshop the multi-systems life course perspective will be explained and applied. The efficacy of MSLC in illuminating power structures and social and economic inequalities is emphasized. Using findings from a recent qualitative study of service users and providers, an example of how to use MSLC to conduct a multi-tiered, culturally responsive assessment and intervention plan will be provided.

Method(s) of participant involvement
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:

• Sharing their experiences with DV assessments and interventions
• Discussing the strengths and challenges of using the MSLC perspective
• Applying MSLC to a case scenario
• Sharing ideas for integrating an MSLC approach within existing practice models

Anticipated Learning
Participants should have a clearer understanding of MSLC and its value as a comprehensive approach to assessing and addressing domestic violence.
myPlan App: Using Technology to Empower Safety Decisions for Intimate Partner Violence Survivors and Concerned Friends and Family

Nancy Glass

Johns Hopkins University, United States

WS-21 Understand and Intervene in DV & Using Technology to Empower (Stream 3&9), Forum, September 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Author: Nancy Glass

Aim of workshop
To learn about myPlan, an effectiveness tested web and mobile app that leverages technology to increase access to safety information for intimate partner violence (IPV) survivors and concerned friends and family.

Workshop description
Intimate partner violence is pervasive and has well-documented long-term effects. Yet the majority of survivors never access formal services, more often opting to disclose abuse to family or friends, who often lack the knowledge and confidence to respond. This workshop will present myPlan, a free, interactive and personalized web and mobile app to increase survivors' access to safety planning information, as well as provide information and support to concerned friends and family members. We will present the theoretical background behind myPlan, provide an interactive demonstration of the myPlan components, discuss findings from the effectiveness evaluations, and introduce and discuss our online toolkits for service providers to learn how to integrate myPlan into their existing safety efforts.

Methods of participant involvement
Participants will be involved in the workshop through:
- Participation in interactive "quizzes" during presentation
- Interacting with a demonstration of myPlan on their own device
- Discussing the feasibility of and methods for integrating safety apps into current practice settings, and Q&A

Anticipated key learning
Participants will gain an understanding of an example of how technology can be leveraged to provide greater safety information access to survivors. Participants will gain an understanding of the development and effectiveness testing of a web/mobile based safety decision aid and will be able to describe the purpose of each of myPlan's sections for both survivors and friends/family of survivors. Participants will be able to evaluate if myPlan could be a useful resource in their practice setting.
Values, Dilemmas and challenges in working with victims of domestic violence at the Oslo Krisesenter Shelter

Inger-Lise Walmsness Larsen¹, Torill Halvorsen², Kristin Berntsen³

¹Oslo Krisesenter Og Kompetansesenter For Vold I Nære Relasjoner, Oslo, Norway

WS-22 Working with women in shelters (Stream 9), Meeting room 1, september 4, 2019, 13.30 - 15.00

Authors: Torill Halvorsen, Kristin Berntsen, Inger-Lise Walmsness Larsen

The workshops will start with giving a background to the history and organization of the Oslo shelter. The debate on shelters for battered women in Norway began in the early 1970s. The first telephone helpline for battered women was established in Oslo 1977. Wife abuse in Norway was thus documented and taken up as an issue for public debate and placed on the political agenda. The first shelter with public funding was established in Oslo in 1978. From 1 January 2010, the municipalities was give the responsibility for providing the shelters in Norway. The presentation will continue with presenting the situation today, including the Shelter act, the different sections of the shelter, number of clients and their needs, cooperation agreements with the municipalities (incl. dilemmas), employees, values, and the vulnerable groups we work with.

The workshop will also focus on the methods and dilemmas working with traumatized adults. Issues discussed will be the 24/7 hotline and a surveys of threats, working with women, men living at the shelter, daysenter services, Human trafficking, youngsters subjected to honor based violence, forced marriages and other vulnerable groups exposed to domestic violence. Finally, methods and dilemmas with working with traumatized children and their parents will be discussed, focusing on how to establish a secure parent and secure child-parent interaction. We will discuss how you can help the traumatized child and the traumatized parent to be a better parent, and the challenges of cooperation with the Child welfare and other help services.

Methods of participant involvement
Through the presentation, the participants will be given cards where they one can write down questions, comments or suggestions for problem solving related to the different dilemmas regarding various challenges that are presented during the workshop.
The questions or suggestions are read out and discussed between the presenters and the participants.
Community-Based Evaluation Strategies to Build Evidence to Help Survivors of Human Trafficking

Rebecca Macy¹, Amanda Eckhardt², Christopher Wretman¹
¹University Of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, United States, ²Restore NYC, New York City, United States

Authors: Rebecca Macy, Amanda Eckhardt, Christopher Wretman

Aims. Human trafficking (HT) for labor and sexual exploitation is a global problem with horrific consequences for individuals, families, and communities, especially those that have been marginalized by society. Increasingly, services to promote HT survivors’ resilience, community reintegration, and to prevent their revictimization are being developed and delivered. However, most HT services have not been evaluated, meaning that little evidence exists to guide program delivery. This lack of evidence is especially concerning given HT survivors’ significant needs. Although many program developers have HT expertise, few have the methodological skills to implement evaluation strategies to build evidence. This workshop aims to address this gap by developing attendees’ methodological capacities for implementing ethical, rigorous, and survivor-centered HT program evaluations.

Description. The skills outlined in this workshop will stem from the presenters’ experiences working with and evaluating a community-based program for HT survivors operating since 2009. In collaboration, a team of practitioners and researchers developed a comprehensive and manualized evaluation strategy to investigate the range of HT services the organization delivers (e.g., community outreach, economic empowerment, housing). The manual includes standardized data collection instruments, recommended data collection protocols, and guidelines for data management and analysis. Attendees will see examples of how program information can be used for ethical and meaningful evaluations.

Involvement. The workshop pedagogy will be dynamic and interactive to ensure engagement and interest, and attendees will be provided with a variety of tangible materials (e.g., checklists, protocols). The workshop will include dedicated time toward fostering attendees’ plans to develop HT program evaluations in their own communities.

Learnings. The workshop aims to develop attendees’ capacity to grow the HT research infrastructure. Attendees will learn about (a) practitioner and researcher collaborations, (b) specific evaluation procedures and techniques, (c) best practices for managing and storing confidential data, and (d), recommended strategies for data analysis.
Status is at the heart of the domestic abuse environment. Women have less status because they suffer more serious domestic abuse and domestic homicide. After death, that status may drop further as she is blamed. Her family and friends have less status. Their representations to the State will struggle to attract legal aid but the statutory agencies about which they complain will have all the legal help they need. Many of the front-line workers being questioned, as part of a Domestic Homicide Review, will have less status as their bosses limit what they can say and instill fear and blame.

This collective and widespread lack of status means new victims will have low status, as Domestic Homicide Reviews will not identify enough relevant learning. Ensuring the story of the deceased is told accurately can restore some status to her legacy. Advocating for families and friends enables them to influence, inform and help make useful, the statutory enquiries that follow. Freeing up professionals to admit weaknesses and frustrations and supporting them to be as transparent as possible might conceive more learning. And we are gathered in the city in which the criminologist Nils Christie was born and died. And his great work on the Ideal Victim (1986) is hugely relevant today.
POSTER ABSTRACT COLLECTION

SORTED ALPHABETICALLY
BY LAST NAME OF SUBMITTING AUTHOR
Sopu-work with parents at the Honor Related Violence cases: best practice of working with perpetrators

Johanna Aapakallio\(^1\)
\(^1\)SOPU-work/Loisto setlementti ry, Finland

Since 2012 Loisto setlementti ry's Sopu-work has been working on preventing Honor Related Violence. Honor Related Violence is Domestic Violence with some specific characteristics, which makes it more difficult to prevent or work with. Sopu-work's main working methods are: preventive work, crisis and client work, training. Sopu has developed practice on working with perpetrators of Honor Related Violence. With the practice developed by Sopu, many Honor Related Violence cases have been prevented or found solution to the situation so that both "victim(s)" and "perpetrator(s)" have been satisfied and the threat of violence has diminished. On working with the perpetrators, Sopu cooperates with the police and if needed with other authorities. The practice has minimized threat coming from family or parents and made victims live their life without constant fear of being found and battered (killed) or detaching from family and community and live alone rest of their life. Sopu-work has managed to prevent planned forced marriage cases from being fulfilled and managed to help getting divorce with cooperation with the parents. Anticipated key learning The key learning of this practice developed by Sopu, has been finding solutions without violence or fear of violence and peaceful outcome for both sides of the conflict. How to involve and help parents to be committed on work to understand how honor related violence cases may be solved peacefully without losing family's honor or face. How to collaborate with Sopu-workers to be better parents.
Designing and delivering domestic violence services for victims, perpetrators and families: Role and Responsibilities of Service Commissioners

Parveen Ali

1 University of Sheffield, Sheffield, United Kingdom

Aim: This presentation aims to present our learning from evaluation of a domestic violence perpetrator programme about what do commissioners need to know when designing and developing DVA services. It will explore the role of service commissioners in design, delivery and overall management of such services in community settings.

Background: Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) is an important and pressing public health issue, but one with a very weak evidence base to inform intervention design and delivery. DVA services often take the form of perpetrator programmes, victim support services and protection or support services for children. Often all these different services have a varied aims and focus. This then means that the services provided to the public do not always work in collaboration or interact effectively. At times, there is duplication of services and other times, services are fragmented. It is important to note that often service commissioner is same body for all these different services. Often service commissioners are common stakeholders in these different provisions and therefore, they have the potential to affect the provision and quality of services. There is a need to explore, challenge and develop the role of service commissioners to ensure that services are integrated, provide good value for money and result in better outcomes for all those accessing and using the services.

Methods: The mixed method evaluation, conducted in North England used various quantitative and qualitative data collection methods.

Findings and Conclusion: Findings of the study suggest that commissioners can play an important and in fact central role in bringing up various services together to ensure the provision of effective and coherent services to individuals and families.
Experience of Sexual Violence among Married Women: Qualitative Evidence from Ghana

Gervin Apatinga¹, Paul Issahaku¹, Eric Tenkorang¹
²Memorial University of Newfoundland, Canada

Introduction: Previous studies suggest that globally, married women are at a greater risk of experiencing sexual violence compared to non-married or single women. Yet academic scholarship on this important topic remains very scant, especially in the sub-Saharan African context, where this form of abuse is commonplace. In particular, few studies have explored the driving forces and motivations behind the high vulnerability of married women to sexual violence. Contributing to the literature, this study examined the reasons underlying sexual violence against married women in the Eastern Region of Ghana, which is one of the areas with the highest prevalence of male partner violence in the country.

Methods: A qualitative research approach, specifically, fifteen recorded in-depth interviews purposely held with women who had experienced sexual violence in their marriages were employed to better understand the research problem.

Results: Results from the thematic analysis showed that several factors exposed these women to sexual violence including community and societal factors such as cultural beliefs about sexual division of labour, some traditional marriage practices, poverty within families and traditional masculine norms, and individual-level factors comprising excessive alcohol consumption, past experiences of violence and extramarital sexual affairs on the part of husbands.

Conclusion: While more research is needed in this critical area, it is imperative that legal and policy frameworks are enforced and strengthened to address the etiology of this pervasive form of abuse in Ghana and elsewhere.

Keywords: married women, sexual violence, violence, Ghana, Eastern Region, Africa
Lessons from Norway: Shaping the political economy for the prevention of violence against women

Kara Beavis1, Margunn Bjørnholt2, Kerry Carrington1

1Queensland University of Technology, Australia, 2Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, 

Despite the evidence of the significant economic burden of violence against women (VAW), and effective measures that could prevent its prevalence, VAW is barely evident in government budget papers. In Australia, on average, one woman a week is murdered by her current or former partner. Applying a gender economics lens to violence in intimate relationships can be very helpful and is made possible with feminist economics scholarship. This research builds on feminist economics studies to both comprehend the lack of value afforded to women’s lives in macroeconomic policy and consider how to make government budgets directly built on the reality of diverse women’s experiences. To help the Australian Government meet its obligations under the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, this research investigates how another social democracy (in this case, Norway) shifted the conversation and made the women’s human rights issue of gendered violence a policy and economic priority. The aim is to gather macroeconomic insights from the VAW field in Norway, i.e. from academics, civil society, civil servants, politicians and activists to understand how robust, sustained economic investment can occur. Following a period of gathering stories and insights, the authors will theorise about how governments can prioritise a budget that centre human rights and social justice, and make budget-setting processes more inclusive and democratic.

Category of topic this belongs to: Policy, especially
• Exploring the transferrable strategies for addressing structural issues that prevent governments from acting on violence in intimate relationships
• Investigating the impact of grassroots (women’s, anti-racist, LGBTIQ+, etc.) movements in holding governments accountable for their obligations to women and non-binary people under international treaties.
Factors affecting disclosure of incest and sexual abuse in a multicultural society

Amina Benattou

Support Centre Against Incest And Sexual Abuse, Oslo, Norway

Despite the importance of disclosure for a healing process, some survivors fear it to be a price too high to pay. In this presentation we will be exploring some aspects that contributes to a collective silence about child sexual abuse among immigrants in Norway.

(The focus group of this topic are adult survivors from Africa, Asia and Latin America)

The survivors of sexual abuse have a strong sense of loyalty toward their families. They have a sense of obligation and duty to support, respect and keep their family united. They as well have in common a collective oriented cultural background that values the needs and goals of the group as a whole. The relationship to family members and community members play a key role in each one’s identity. By disclosing sexual abuse, one might put at risk one’s family honor, social status, economic status, and acceptance in the community.

Due to additional stressors that some survivors have been subjected to, such as domestic violence, war trauma, molestation of genitalia, unstable economy, it might take many years before disclosure and even longer time before seeking professional help for sexual abuse. In average it takes 17 years for ethnic Norwegians to disclose.

Male survivors are often subjected to different stigma related to their sexuality, sexual orientation, virility, not to mention shame, self blame and confusion. Stereotypes about masculinity especially in a patriarchal community may lead male survivors to avoid disclosure.

21% of the survivors that are using the services of SMISO Oslo have at least one parent with immigrant background.
Associations between aspects of social landscapes after childhood violence. A network analysis

Marianne Skogbrott Birkeland1, Ida Frugård Strøm1, Mia Myhre1,2, Siri Thoresen1
1Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, 2Oslo University Hospital, Oslo, Norway

Introduction
Exposure to violence during childhood can have severe long-term consequences for social relationships. In the current study, we sought to disentangle some of the phenomena involved by utilizing a network approach to childhood violence victims’ perceptions of their social landscapes in young adulthood.

Methods
A sample of 506 young adults exposed to family violence and sexual abuse in childhood were interviewed by telephone. Respondents reported on positive social support, social support barriers, violence-related shame, childhood family cohesion, and perceived negative responses from others. We used network analysis to describe the connections between perceived positive social support, social support barriers, violence-related shame, childhood family cohesion, and perceived negative responses from others, in 443 individuals who had responded to all items.

Findings
Having enjoyed spending time with their family of origin in their childhood was strongly connected to many other aspects of their social landscapes; however the highest values of expected influences were found for worrying about what others think, and experiencing support from others. Having experienced that other people had withdrawn from them after the violence had both high strength centrality, high expected influence, and was associated with shame and barriers to social support.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The results suggest that changes in monitoring for detection of negative social signals or in experiencing support from others, may be related to overall changes in the network of social aspects. This study shows that individuals exposed to childhood violence may be socially vulnerable. Clinicians that success in changing the monitoring for detection of negative social signals, or in experiencing support from others, may set forth a positive change in the perceived social landscapes of young adults exposed to childhood violence.
Treating Young Victims of Domestic Violence: The Usefulness of Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy


1Norwegian Centre For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway, 2Department of Psychology, University of Oslo, Oslo, Norway

**Aim**
To investigate the usefulness of trauma-focused cognitive behavioral therapy (TF-CBT) in reducing posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) in young victims of domestic violence.

**Background**
Studies indicate that one in four children and adolescents develop posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) after being exposed to interpersonal trauma, such as domestic violence. TF-CBT is a short-term evidence-based method effective in treating posttraumatic stress in children and adolescents, and demonstrates higher effectiveness for severely traumatized youth than therapy as usual. However, some clinicians worry that a short-term cognitive behavioral therapy may not be sufficiently beneficial for all, particularly not for youth exposed to violence in their care taking system.

**Methods**
The sample consists of 162 youth exposed to domestic violence (age M=14.2, SD=2.7; 69.0% girls) who received TF-CBT in Norwegian Child and Adolescent Mental Health Services (CAMHS) between 2015 and 2017. PTSS were measured before, midway, and after treatment with the Child and Adolescent Trauma Screen (CATS). Usefulness of TF-CBT was defined as a minimum of 1 SD reduction in PTSS from pre- to post-treatment.

**Findings**
Among the total sample of youth referred to CAMHS, 75.5% reported exposure to one or several potentially traumatizing events (e.g., accidents, bullying, sexual abuse, domestic violence, community violence), of whom 32.7% reported exposure to domestic violence. Among those who reported exposure to domestic violence and received TF-CBT, 71.6% reported a clinically significant change in PTSS. These findings indicate that TF-CBT is useful in treating children and adolescents suffering from posttraumatic stress following domestic violence.

**Conclusions**
This study contributes to existing literature by demonstrating (1) high prevalence of exposure to domestic violence among children and adolescents referred to CAMHS, and (2) the usefulness of TF-CBT in treating posttraumatic stress in young victims of domestic violence. The findings underpin the importance of sustaining TF-CBT in CAMHS over time.
The relationship between Stockholm syndrome and post-traumatic stress disorder by mediation of coping mechanisms in battered women

Elyaz Bornak, Afsaneh Ghanbari Panah¹, Fariba Hassani²
¹Islamic Azad University, Iran

This study is intended to identify the relationship between Stockholm syndrome and post-traumatic stress disorder by mediation of coping mechanisms in battered women. Accessible sampling method was used in this research work to collect samples which include married women within age range between 18 to 60 years and victims of domestic violence who have referred to either Health Centers of Tehran Province, Social Emergency of Tehran Province, a number of District Community Centers in Tehran, Public Family Court-Bench 1 of the Province and a number of Psychology & Counseling Centers to fill in the questionnaires. Questionnaires chosen to collect data from the sample group include: Stockholm Syndrome Scale (SSS)(Graham et al. 1995), Civilian Mississippi Scale Test for PTSD (Kian et al. 1988), Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS)(Endler and Parker, 1990) and questionnaire of domestic violence against women (Tabrizi et al. 2012). A structural equation modeling has been used in the present research in order to analyze data. The results showed that 20% of post-traumatic stress disorder variance is illustrated by Stockholm syndrome. Later result of the 75% coefficient of the variance proved that the more coping mechanisms are used, the less post-traumatic stress disorder expected to be experienced. Furthermore, the findings showed that women affected by higher level of exposure to violence, have mostly resort to use emotional and avoidance coping mechanisms. Finally, findings revealed that there is an indirectly meaningful relationship between "Stockholm syndrome and post-traumatic stress disorder" with mediation of coping mechanisms in women as victims of domestic violence.
Prevention of Sexual Abuse in Norway - "Permission to Talk", An Educational Program for Elementary School Aged Children in Hordaland

Silje Braastad\textsuperscript{1}, Sophie Hysing-Dahl Døsvik\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}The Support Center for Survivors of Incest and Sexual Abuse in Hordaland (SMISO Hordaland), Bergen, Norway

Description:
The Support Center for Survivors of Incest and Sexual Abuse in Hordaland (SMISO Hordaland), provides supportive counseling to survivors of incest and sexual abuse. SMISO Hordaland is also one of the leading agencies in Norway in conducting preventative work amongst school aged children. Although there has been a greater focus on sexual abuse recently, incest and sexual abuse are still rarely discussed issues. SMISO’s intentions, therefore, are to empower children by providing a safe, professional and supportive environment where they are able to talk about topics that might otherwise be subjected to secrecy. Since 2010, SMISO has successfully presented an educational program, “Permission To Talk”, to Norwegian children between the ages of eleven and twelve (6th grade). Topics such as positive/negative touch and emotions, our body and sexuality, incest and sexual abuse, good/bad secrets, safe caregivers, criminal offences, physical/mental illness, substance abuse, domestic violence, and friendship, are covered within the safe environment of the classroom. The program aims to provide children with knowledge that enables them to better recognize grooming and transboundary behaviour, and the skills to seek help. Through the educational program, SMISO aspires to give children permission to tell should they experience abuse, provide a setting to tell, an opportunity to tell, give them a language to use, and help them to identify safe caregivers. SMISO is currently leading a project aiming to transfer the educational program to suitable persons within each municipality in Hordaland. This in order to engage more professionals in preventative work, and thereby ensure an equal level of knowledge to all children in. Consequently, this will also free resources to create new preventative educational programs for children and adults.

Learning objectives:
- Framework and intentions of the program and topics
- Experiences and challenges
- A model for transfer of expertise
Frontline Responses to Domestic Abuse in Scotland: assessing, managing and mitigating risk

Lisa Bradley¹, Oona Brooks¹, Michele Burman¹
¹University of Glasgow, United Kingdom

Over the past two decades there have been important developments in responses to domestic violence in many jurisdictions, including in police training and partnership working. Scotland, with its early adoption of a gendered policy definition focusing on ‘abuse’ rather than violence, is recognized as being at the international forefront of responses to domestic abuse (DA). Yet DA remains pervasive in Scotland, with almost 60,000 incidences reported each year. With the recent introduction in Scotland of a new offence of domestic abuse incorporating coercive control, this presentation explores the challenges of policing this enduring and complex issue.

The findings presented are drawn from a H2020 project (IMPRODOVA) which is examining frontline responses to domestic abuse in eight European countries. The Scottish component of this research adopted a multi-method approach across two local case study sites, comprising qualitative interviews with frontline responders (Police Scotland, the NHS, social workers and NGOs) as well as field observations at MARAC and MATAC meeting designed to respond to ‘high risk’ victims and perpetrators respectively.

Results reveal several tools used to proactively investigate and assess DA, which appear to work well as entry points into wider partnership pathways designed to further assess risk and respond to victim-survivor safety. Frontline staff exercise discretion in victims’ favour when deploying these pathways, suggesting that the reconceptualization of DA in Scotland is embedded within the imaginations and practices of frontline staff. Questions remain, however, over resources to support this discretion-enhanced response and its relationship to formal risk-assessment tools.
Patterns of intimate partner violence victimization and health outcomes

Hyunkag Cho¹, Woojong Kim², Seunghye Hong³
¹Michigan State University, East Lansing, United States, ²University of Michigan - Flint, Flint, United States, ³University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, Honolulu, United States

Aim: To better understand the health outcomes of polyvictimization of intimate partner violence (IPV)

Introduction: Survivors of IPV suffer numerous health problems. Previous studies are limited due to small samples, focusing on a single perpetrator, and overlooking potentially cumulative effects of multiple victimization by multiple perpetrators and/or multiple types of IPV. This study fills these gaps by examining the associations between health outcomes and different patterns of IPV victimization.

Methods: This study used data from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey collected in 2010 in the U.S. We had developed a typology of perpetrators (e.g., those who perpetrated only psychological aggression, those who perpetrated all types of violence, etc.). A hierarchical cluster analysis was conducted to create the pattern of victimization based on this typology. Complex sample logistic regression analyses were conducted to examine if the pattern of victimization was associated with various health problems.

Results: Survivors were classified into five groups: (1) victimized mostly by perpetrators of psychological aggression, (2) less severe physical violence, (3) stalking, (4) multiple types of violence, and (5) coercive control. Of all survivors, 21% had headache, 23% chronic pain, 31% difficulty sleeping, 21% poor physical health, and 13% poor mental health. Compared to the survivors of psychological aggression, those of multiple types of violence were more likely to report health problems. Low income, low education, and being females were associated with more health problems.

Conclusions: Findings suggest that different victimization experiences are associated with various health problems. Empirical evidence from this study can help better assess possible health risks of IPV survivors based on their victimization patterns, taking multiple perpetrations into account. Knowledge of what accounts for distinctive IPV survivor subgroups and how they are associated with certain health outcomes can lead to providing effective health interventions to survivors.
Perpetrator typology and patterns of intimate partner violence

Hyunkag Cho¹, Woojong Kim², Seunghye Hong³

¹Michigan State University, East Lansing, United States, ²University of Michigan - Flint, Flint, United States, ³University of Hawai‘i at Mānoa, Honolulu, United States

Aim: To better understand the complexity of intimate partner violence (IPV) by creating a perpetrator typology

Introduction: Perpetrator typologies have been explored to better understand the complexity of IPV and develop targeted interventions. However, there are limitations in the suggested typologies: exclusion of certain types of violence, health consequences, and survivor’s responses. This study aims to create a comprehensive perpetrator typology by taking these understudied factors into account.

Methods: This study used data from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey collected in the U.S. in 2010. We conducted a latent class analysis to identify groups of perpetrators based on types of violence. Subsequently, we conducted bivariate analyses to examine differences across the identified groups.

Results: Six perpetrator groups were identified: Manipulators (committed mostly coercive control), Downers (psychological aggression), Predators (all types of violence), Bullies (less severe physical violence), Molesters (sexual violence), and Stalkers. More males belonged to Predators and Molesters than females, while more females were represented in Manipulators and Bullies. Predators had the most negative mental and physical health impacts on survivors. Stalkers were most prevalent among boy/girlfriends; predators frequently appeared among cohabiting couples. Survivors victimized by Predators sought help the most.

Conclusions: The study findings show that males are more likely to be Predators, while females to be Manipulators and Bullies. Such gender differences need to be recognized to develop tailored gender-specific approaches. Predators become prevalent in the closer relationship. Prevention efforts can be made to raise awareness that IPV tends to become more severe over time, thus it needs to be reported and addressed as early as possible. Predators have the most negative health consequences on survivors; survivors victimized by Predators seek help the most. Intervention efforts can be made to identify a type of perpetrator and meet the survivors’ needs accordingly.
Experiences of Women in Shelter Following Intimate Partner Violence: 
Discoveries and Recommendations

Sharon Chou¹, Diane Hiebert-Murphy¹, Alanna Johnson¹, Katherine Kenyon¹

¹University of Manitoba, Canada

Aim: To examine the experiences of women who seek services in domestic violence shelters after leaving a violent relationship. Background: Despite the growing body of research that addresses barriers faced by women who are in shelter as a result of intimate partner violence, there has been a paucity of research that examines how women experience their shelter stays and the services they receive. Methods: Semi-structured narrative interviews were conducted with 9 women in shelter consequent to violence in their intimate relationships. The interviews were conducted and analyzed within a feminist intersectionality framework. Findings: Women identified a number of interpersonal, organizational, and systemic factors related to the delivery of shelter services that impacted how they experienced their shelter stay. They described how engagement with staff, shelters’ policies on length of stay, consistency of mental health service providers, and childcare affected how effective the shelter stay was in supporting them to address their current situation. Recommendations: This study sheds light on the experiences of women who seek domestic violence shelter services following relationship violence. A number of recommendations are made to address the women’s concerns including greater training for shelter staff who engage with women on a day-to-day basis, increased ease of access to information regarding shelter policies and explanation of the intended benefits for women, and examination of funding models that ensure that shelters have adequate resources to respond to women’s needs.
Exploring the Use of Neurofeedback Therapy in Mitigating Symptoms of Traumatic Brain Injury in Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

Joshua Brown², Dessie Clark¹, Apryl Pooley¹
¹Michigan State University, United States, ²Fort Bend Women's Center, United States

Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) is an injury to the brain caused by an acute injury to the head, neck, or face, such as a blunt force trauma. Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) are at high risk for TBI, given how frequently they are repeatedly struck in the head (Muelleman, Lenaghan, & Pakieser, 1998). An abundance of evidence indicates that even “mild” TBI can have lifelong impacts, including personality and behavioral changes (Banks, 2007). TBI often goes undiagnosed in survivors as most do not seek medical treatment for their injuries. Given the lack of diagnoses, these symptoms may often be overlooked or misunderstood. One emerging method for treating the symptoms of TBI is neurofeedback (NF). NF is a type of biofeedback that uses operant conditioning to regulate activity in various regions of the brain (Pigott, Bodenhamer-Davis, Davis, & Harbin, 2013). NF can lead to better cognitive performance and emotional self-regulation. Given the potentially high rate of TBI in IPV, it is worth exploring if NF can reduce the symptoms that negatively impact survivors. The current study explores the use of NF to treat IPV survivors who experienced head injury and, as such, probable TBI (N = 32). Survivors participated in a quantitative EEG (qEEG) to locate problem areas of the brain and participated in assessments, before and after treatment, to examine constructs such as depression and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Results show significant differences in both the qEEG data and written assessments following the completion of NF. These results suggest NF could mitigate symptoms of probable TBI in IPV survivors.
How Social Workers Conceptualize Cases of Domestic Violence in Child Protection Work

Marlena Colasanto¹, Danielle Lim², Angelique Jenney³, Katreena Scott¹

¹Applied Psychology and Human Development, University Of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, ²Department of Psychology, University Of Toronto, Toronto, Canada, ³Faculty of Social Work, University of Calgary, Calgary, Canada

Introduction: Exposure to domestic violence (DV) is one of the most frequently substantiated forms of child maltreatment in Canada, and front-line service providers, such as child protection workers (CPW), may not be equipped with the knowledge to conceptualize risk, refer to and collaborate with appropriate interventions, and monitor evidence of change. Collaborations across services to embed intervention programs within child protection practice, represents an important component of effective practice when working with families where DV is present and a means for cross-sector training.

Methods: A cluster randomized control trial was conducted to examine the efficacy of collaborative intervention across child protection and community services. CPW were randomized into one of four training conditions – Mother-focused - a trauma-informed mother-child dyadic program (Mothers in Mind); Father-focused – a group-based intervention program for fathers who are perpetrators of DV (Caring Dads); combined training; or service as usual. CPW completed a DV case vignette, and a self-efficacy measure, at baseline (Time 1) and 12 months later (Time 2).

Results: We present data on two secondary outcomes of the trial - workers’ conceptualization of the risks and needs associated with DV and their self-efficacy for referring and collaborating with the embedded interventions. Worker self-efficacy for working with mother victims and father perpetrators of DV was high at both timepoints. Training significantly improved worker conceptualization of risks, needs, and safety indicators for mother victims but did not impact their conceptualizations of father perpetrators.

Conclusions: This study sought to understand the efficacy of professional training to improve CPW ability to identify the risks and needs of DV victims and perpetrators, within child welfare services. Findings reveal that case conceptualization needs careful consideration when improving workers’ knowledge and decision-making skills that concerns the assessment of risk and safety for families in circumstances of DV.
Indigenous men, grief and intimate partner violence: Considering alternative frameworks for engagement

Sarah Cummings², David C J Delay¹, Mary Kate Dennis¹
¹University of Manitoba, Canada, ²Dalhousie University, Canada

Introduction Men who have used violence in their intimate partner relationships (IPV) often report traumatic experiences in other aspects of their lives as giving shape to how they perceive the troubles in their relationships. Men's meaning making of their traumatic experiences is frequently interpreted clinically as an obfuscating intention. For Indigenous men, there is epistemic danger in such narrow clinical standpoints as they limit the ways in which men might articulate what they know of themselves and their experiences of violence in their lives and denies the continuing colonial practices that seek their demise. Their traumatic experiences often are accompanied by loss, sometimes tragic, layered, and ambiguous. If approached using a grief framework, clinicians can open a dialogue about men's experiences of loss and its influence on the prominence of unwanted violence in their lives. This paper examines the interplay of loss, grief and IPV for Indigenous men in Northern Canadian communities.

Methods Interviews were conducted with 20 men to solicit their life stories of IPV. A subsample of narratives from 10 Indigenous men from northern Manitoba was examined for themes of loss and grief. Findings Most men reported multiple incidents of traumatic loss involving previous intimate partners, children, and extended family members. Many men revealed family history of residential school survival along with the behavioural sequela of addiction, mental health distress, family breakdown. The majority of men reported having not addressed these losses nor the subsequent grief and its connection to the violence in their lives.

Conclusions Grief is an underdeveloped framework for understanding IPV and the experiences of violence in the lives of Indigenous men. Suggestions are offered for the opening of clinical conversations with men who present for counselling to address IPV that are respectful of experience of colonial oppressions and contemporary trauma.
Violence in a Close Relationship and the Quality of Sexual Life

Dorota Dyjakon¹, Grazyna Dolinska-Zygmunτ¹
¹University of Lower Silesia, Wroclaw, Poland

This research aimed to understand the psychological determinants of the quality of sexual life in the context of violence in a close relationship. According to research conducted in Poland (2018), people are generally satisfied with their sex lives in close heterosexual relations. This is a somewhat surprising finding in light of the recognised extent of violence in close relationships in Poland. Many people decide to stay in a relationship despite having experienced violence and even choose not to reveal the experience. An attempt has therefore been made to investigate how the violence experienced or committed in a relationship correlates with the quality of sexual life.

Test method: Questionnaires on the following topics were used in the research:

1. Sexual satisfaction
2. Psychophysical attractiveness
3. Sexual practices
4. Connection
5. Experiencing or committing violence in a close relationship

Study group:
In the first stage, the study examined 100 people (50 women victims of violence and 50 men perpetrators). The survey results indicate that:

(1) The persons interviewed were rather satisfied with their sex lives.
(2) There was a much lower level of sexual satisfaction in the victims than in the perpetrators.
(3) In the group of victims, the most important predictor of satisfaction was their assessment of the psychophysical attractiveness of the partner and their associated low assessment of their own attractiveness.
(4) In the group of perpetrators, the determinants of sexual satisfaction were high self-assessment of psychophysical attractiveness and low assessment of their partners’ attractiveness.
(5) The communication between the victims and the perpetrators of violence are marked by a high level of depreciation of each other.

The remaining conclusions on the other dimensions of the quality of sexual life provide valuable material for a deeper discussion.
Retrospective Analysis of the Effects of Childhood Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): A Scoping Review of Qualitative Studies with Adults

Melissa Etkin¹, Caroline Piotrowski¹, Margherita Cameranesi¹
¹University Of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada

Introduction
Past exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) in childhood has been shown to have a wide variety of negative effects that potentially extend into adulthood. The purpose of this scoping review was to examine retrospective qualitative studies of adult accounts of exposure to IPV in childhood.

Methods
A search was conducted in Scopus (includes Medline and Embase), PubMed, PsychINFO based on the following inclusion criteria: 1) participants were 18 years of age or older; 2) participants reported exposure to any form of IPV before the age of 18 years; 3) qualitative or mixed methods were used, 4) the publication was in English and published between 1980 and 2018. Searches were done through the reference lists of the key documents found within databases, and a total of 658 studies were found and 18 of these met the inclusion criteria and were included in the review.

Results
All studies that met the inclusion criteria were assessed by 3 reviewers, and themes relating to resilience and maladjustment behaviours were approved by the research team. Adults who were exposed to IPV in childhood reported past and current experiences of traumatic stress, psychosocial maladjustment, depression, negative intrafamilial behaviours, and substance dependence, during both adolescence and adulthood.

Conclusions
A better understanding of the experiences of adults exposed to IPV in childhood has important implications for long term mental and physical health. Findings demonstrated that negative long term outcomes are common, and that there is a significant need for future research to address how adults both positively and negatively coped with their exposure in order to improve available care options in the future.
A pilot of Active Bystander Communities (ABC) - the first DVA bystander programme for general communities in the UK

Lex Gainsbury², Rachel Fenton¹
¹University of Exeter, Exeter, United Kingdom, ²Devon County Council & Public Health England E, , United Kingdom

Introduction: Bystander programmes on domestic violence and abuse (DVA) have been shown to be effective interventions that raise awareness, challenge social misperceptions, and empower individuals to prevent DVA. Previous research found bystander interventions to be effective in UK universities but has not yet been implemented and evaluated in UK general communities. This paper will present lessons learned from implementation and findings from piloting the first DVA bystander programme in the UK for general communities, Active Bystander Communities (ABC). ABC consists of three 2-hour sessions within which participants are taken through four stages to be able to intervene when they witness problematic behaviours: noticing the event; interpreting it as a problem; feeling responsible to do something; and intervening.

Method: ABC has been implemented and evaluated in one community group of 9 participants. In February of 2019, ABC will be piloted with 4 additional groups who have 60 participants ready to take part in the programme. The 60 participants were recruited through a range of local community organisations (e.g. faith based and leisure organisations) and stakeholders who work in community facing positions (e.g. councillors). Implementation fidelity will be assessed through direct, structured observation of programme delivery and a cross-sectional survey of facilitators after the programme is finished. Using a pre-test post-test design, effectiveness of the programme is measured with psychometric tools assessing DVA myth endorsement, intent to help, perceptions of peers’ willingness to help, confidence to take action as a bystander, and bystander behaviours. Upon completion of pre- and post-surveys, participants will receive £10.

Findings: For the first pilot with 9 participants, 7 attended all sessions and completed the pre- and post-test questionnaire. Facilitators were skilful and adhered to the programme. Participants improved on all measures of effectiveness. This paper will present findings from the additional 60 participants at the conference.
Using Children to Strike Mothers After Separation: Fathers’ Strategies for Maintaining Control

Mariachiara Feresin¹, Federica Bastiani¹, Patrizia Romito¹
¹University Of Trieste, Trieste, Italy

Aim
The aim of this study was to analyse male perpetrators’ strategies to maintain control over the woman after the separation and the involvement of children in this process.

Background
Violence against women often continues after couples separate. Although the involvement of children in intimate partner violence is well known, no study has investigated the role of children in post-separation violence in southern Europe.

Methods
We designed a multi-method study involving women attending 5 Anti-violence Centres (AVCs) in northern Italy: in the quantitative part, a sample of women was interviewed with a questionnaire (N= 151) at baseline and followed up 18 months later (N= 91); in the qualitative part, in-depth interviews were carried out with a smaller sample of women (N=13) attending the same centres.

Findings
Results from both studies showed that women experienced high levels of violence and that children were deeply involved. When women with children were no longer living with the violent partner, threatens, violence, manipulation and controlling behaviours occurred during father–child contacts: 78.9% of women in the longitudinal survey and all women in the qualitative study reported at least one of these unsettling behaviours. The qualitative study allowed to discover some specific perpetrator strategies. Making the woman feel guilty, threatening, denigrating and impoverishing her, preventing her from living a normal life, and trying to destroy the mother–child bond were key elements of a complex design aimed at maintaining coercive control over the ex-partner.

Conclusion/Recommendations
Results from this multi-method study provided a deeper understanding of the mechanisms of coercive control and post-separation violence and on how perpetrators use children to fulfil their aims. More attention is needed from professionals who are dealing with these issues in social and justice sectors, to protect female victims of violence and their children, and to guarantee their rights.
Changes on beliefs about intimate partner violence against women in Spain after a decade of actions to combat this violence

Esperanza Bosch-Fiol¹, Carmen Delgado-Alvarež², Victoria A. Ferrer-Perez¹, Victoria A. Ferrer-Perez, Andres Sanchez-Prada²

¹University of Balearic Islands, Spain, ²Pontific University of Salamanca, Spain

Introduction Some attitudes and beliefs support violence against women, and have important implications related specifically with intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW), justifying this violence, blaming women for the violence that they experience, and perpetuating their occurrence. During last years, there have been numerous legislative and social actions in relation to IPVAW, both internationally and in Spain. Particularly, there have been a lot of campaigns regarding gender equality, against IPVAW, and for changing attitudes and social norms that encourage violence and discrimination. And, in this context, we have analysed changes in beliefs about IPVAW between two temporal moments (2006 and 2018) in a Spanish population. Methods Two opportunity samples of Spanish undergraduates completed the Inventory of Distorted Thoughts about Women and Violence (IPDMV): 1,392 in 2006 (34.4% men and 65.6% women) and 730 in 2018 (36.3% men and 63.7% women). Results Regarding the year of application, scores go down for all the IPDMV factors: Inferiority of women compared to men (F1, p < .001), Blaming female victims of abuse (F2, p < .001), Violence as an appropriate problem-solving strategy (F3, p < .001), and Minimization of IPVAW as a problem and exoneration of the abuser (F4, p = .003). The effect size is larger for Factor 3. Conclusions Although the design of the present study does not allow for making conclusions about causal effects, it can be assumed that awareness-raising measures, prevention campaigns, and legislative and educational changes adopted in Spain last decade have played a role in the reported changes.
Integrating the body into therapy for women with a recent experience of domestic violence through trauma sensitive yoga

Silje Fredheim¹, Anja Langnes¹
²Alternative to Violence, , Norway

Trauma affects both body and mind. Therefore, our treatments must match the complexity and nuance of trauma itself. The experience of trauma and the resulting autonomic instability can lead to a feeling of having lost control of one's own body and life. If you feel disconnected from inner experiences and lack the skills to tolerate affect elicited by trauma-related stimuli, it can be a struggle to engage in "talk therapy". Trauma-sensitive yoga can be a way of working with bottom-up processing of the effects of trauma, whereas psychotherapy is working with the processing of the effects of trauma top-down. Alternative to Violence is a professional treatment and research center for violence in close relationships/domestic violence in Norway. At the center in Bodø we have offered a trauma-sensitive yoga group as a supplement to more traditional "talk therapy" In trauma-sensitive yoga the emphasis is on staying present with whatever bodily sensations or feelings which occur during a yoga pose, from moment to moment. This can increase the ability and willingness to notice and tolerate emotional states and bodily sensations. We put great emphasis on creating a safe and holding environment, and using an inviting language, to foster a sense of control and ownership. We will present the experience of seven women/teenagers recently affected by domestic violence, either as a partner or as a child. In the pre-post interviews the emphasis was on symptoms of PTSD, how the body was experienced, feeling of control/ownership of the body, and ability to rest. Anticipated key learning The key learning from this project has been how to integrate the body into therapy for women with a recent history of domestic violence, as well as the positive and negative experiences the participants had with the intervention.
Relationship between early maladaptive schemes and defensive styles with ego strength in domestic violence women

Anita Baghdasarians¹, Shiva Ghadiri Karizi¹, Fatemeh Golshani¹

¹Islamic azad university, Iran

This was a correlation designed study and with the aim of examining the relevance of primary maladaptive schemes and defense mechanisms to the ego strength in women under domestic violence. In this study we chose 120 subjects by available sampling, including married women experiencing domestic violence between ages of 18 to 60 who attended one of these organizations: social well-being organization, social emergency, courthouse 1, psychiatric centers of Tehran. We asked them to fill the questionnaires. We used the primary maladaptive scheme questionnaire of Yong (SQ-SF), the ego strength scale (PIES), and the measure of domestic violence. And we used Pearson correlation and regression tests to test our hypothesis. Results show that among the defense mechanisms, women experiencing domestic violence use anticipation and rationalization most. Also, among primary maladaptive schemes, those related to rejection were the only scheme with significant negative relations to ego strength and it can predict 3% of ego strength. Neurotic and immature defense styles are significantly related to the ego strength and immature defense style is the best predictor of the ego strength which can predict 8% of it. The scheme related to vigilance can predict 8% of the ego strength and in sum to rejection they can predict 12% of it.
Intimate Partner Violence in Immigrant women in Portugal: Frequency, impact and help-seeking behaviors

Mariana Gonçalves¹, Marlene Matos¹
¹University Of Minho, Braga, Portugal

Background: This study sought to identify the frequency of intimate partner violence in a community sample of immigrant women in Portugal, their impact and help-seeking behaviors. Methods: A retrospective study with a convenience sample of 107 immigrant women in Portugal. Participants had a mean age of age 37.84 years (SD = 10.71) and had immigrated, on average, for 9.91 years (DP = 8.82), the majority was from Brazil (49.5%) and, as ethnicity, were mostly Caucasian (72%). Results: The results show that 25% (n = 27) of women have experienced intimate partner violence in host country. From the total sample, the reported forms of violence, perpetrated by an (ex) intimate partner were psychological (12%), stalking (10%), physical (6%), economic (5%) and sexual (4%). The majority of immigrant women (75%) experienced one form of violence, 15% experienced two forms of violence and 10% experienced four forms of violence. From the women that experienced intimate partner violence, 42% presented clinical relevant symptomatology, assessed by OQ45 (63% presented emotional disadjustment; 42% difficulties in interpersonal relationships, 32% in social role) and 16% post-traumatic stress disorder. The resilience was significantly and negatively associated with emotional disadjustment. The majority of self-identified victims (52%) did not seek for help, and from those who did it, the informal sources (e.g., family and friends) were the most requested. A minority of women sought for formal help (justice, health and social institutions). Conclusions: This study shows that ¼ of immigrant women experienced intimate partner violence in host country, with serious impact in mental health, and with a majority deciding not search for help. The practical implications of the study are discussed, in order to improve prevention and intervention practices.
Domestic violence and honour based violence

Muki Gorar\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}University of Hertfordshire, United Kingdom

Domestic violence and honour based violence are gender based violence. This research aims to establish the similarities and differences between domestic violence and honour based violence. The particularities of honour based violence have to be acknowledged so that effective remedies can be found. Domestic violence can be inflicted in various forms. Although main victims are female, men can also be victim of such violence. The form of violence may also vary from community to community. Honour based violence is an example that how violence against women or gender based violence can manifest itself in certain communities. Acts of honour based violence, together with domestic violence, are as a type of gender based violence. Patriarchal structures are at the root of these phenomena and keeping this in mind is important in order to avoid the risks of 'othering' ethnic minorities. However the element of honour produces certain specific traits (such as perpetrators are often a group and women internalise the patriarchal values) that must be taken into account when devising solutions. (Types of presentation:I would like to be considered for either Oral Presentation or Poster Presentation please.)
Reporting or not? The role of the police in a life situation with partner violence

Yngvil Grøvdal

1Nasjonalt Kunnskapssenter Om Vold Og Traumatisk Stress, Oslo, Norway

Background, and purpose of the study
Most women and men who experience intimate partner violence do not report the violence to the police. This is considered problematic by the Norwegian authorities. Contextualised knowledge about the role of the police report in a life situation marked by violence is limited. The aim of the study was to learn and comprehend more about how the participants had understood reporting to the police and why they had refrained from doing so.

Methods
Qualitative interviews with 13 women and 6 men who – for the most part – had not reported the violence to the police.

Results
The analysis and the interpretation of the interview material resulted in three main themes that made it possible to understand why the study participants had refrained from reporting the violence: 1) preconceived opinions about the police and how the police work, 2) considerations about the partner who perpetrated the violence, and 3) negative experiences with the health- and social system.
Police risk assessment of intimate partner violence with B-SAFER: A prospective cohort study of perpetrators

Johan Håkon Bjørngaard1, Marit Fostervold2, Camilla Buch Gudde4, Merete Berg Nesset1, Tom Palmstierna3, Monica Frost Ravlo2
1St. Olavs Hospital, Norway, 2Trøndelag Police District, Norway, 3NTNU, Norway

AIM: The aim of this study is to investigate the use of structured risk assessments by police officers in cases of intimate partner violence (IPV) in order to identify relapse risk factors. BACKGROUND: Structured violence risk assessment involves making a judgement of what, by whom, against whom and under what circumstances violence may occur in the future. Based on the risk assessment, management strategies should be initiated to reduce the risk of repeated IPV. The use of validated tools are recognized as central to the overall assessment in these cases. The police in Norway conduct structured risk assessments using a Norwegian version of the Brief Spousal Assessment Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER) tool (Kropp, Hart, & Belfrage, 2011). There is a need for more knowledge concerning the assessment of risk and vulnerability factors for repeated IPV by police officers and the development of effective interventions for both perpetrators and victims. This is crucial to underpin a customized follow-up of perpetrators and victims and to improve IPV prevention.

METHOD: A prospective cohort study with a quantitative design. The completion of a B-SAFER assessment by police is the entry criterion for inclusion and the primary outcome is time to new event. Sample: All registered IPV cases reported to a police district in Norway (population about 450,000) in the period from 2015 to 2021. A reasonable estimate is approximately 200 B-SAFER assessments annually (total n=1400 assessments by 2021). Materials: All first-time B-SAFER ratings made by the police are obtained. IPV events registered by the police after this initial assessment as well as data on management strategies and the socio-demographic characteristics of perpetrators and victims are retrieved from police records. RESULTS: Data collection is ongoing, preliminary results will be discussed.
Leading by example
-The impact of young user involvement in health research regarding sensitive topics

Gertrud Hafstad\textsuperscript{1}, Else-Marie Augusti\textsuperscript{1}, Mia Myhre\textsuperscript{1}
\textsuperscript{1}Norwegian Centre For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies, Oslo, Norway

Background
Involving users in research are increasingly recognized as being important both among researchers as well as a prioritized requirement in funding of research projects in Norway. Researchers have an ethical responsibility to ensure that the knowledge we generate benefits the users, but at the same time, 'User-led research' is operationalized very differently due to lack of specialized instructions. User involvement is further intricate when involving teenagers addressing sensitive issues as violence and abuse.

Aim
To present a method for involving adolescents in research, exemplified through the development of the Uevo-study, a nationally representative study among teenagers on child maltreatment and sexual abuse.

Methods
The UEVO-study is a nationally representative study among 10 000 secondary school students. This study is first-of-its-kind in Norway, due to a change in the Health Research Act in July 2018; young people between the ages of 12 and 16 can consent on their own behalf to research on health information. To endure user involvement from an early stage, we established a youth expert panel consisting of 8 students in collaboration with a secondary school. The students were exempted from ordinary teaching in order to participate in monthly meetings. The framework for the meetings were identically structured with the following components; training, feedback, discussion and evaluation. Each meeting was transcribed and summarized. To achieve a fruitful collaboration, together we identified "active learning outcomes" as a common goal.

Findings
The expert panel has so far helped to shape several key parts of the project. Their input has led to changes in the design of the web based survey, the help seeking guidelines and communication strategy.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The poster provides suggestions on how user participation can be solved in a good way in youth research on sensitive topics.
Use of technology in facilitating aggression and violence in dating and intimate partner relationships

Louise Dixon², Rebecca Fisico¹, Leigh Harkins¹

¹University of Ontario Institute of Technology, Canada, ²Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand

Aim This research sought to examine the extent to which technology is used to facilitate aggression and violence in dating and intimate partner relationships. Background People increasingly rely on technology for many of their interpersonal interactions and indeed, the number of people meeting their sexual or romantic partners online has risen exponentially. Although there are tremendous benefits that come from this increased ease of connecting with others, there are also a number of opportunities for misuse of technology to harm others. Little is known about how these misuses might be manifested specifically in relation to dating and intimate partner relationships. There is the potential for technology to facilitate indirect aggression in these interactions, which could potentially progress to direct, physical and sexual aggression and violence. Thus, research efforts need to improve our understanding of people's experience as victims and perpetrators of a variety of types of aggression and violence facilitated by technology and how these various types relate to one another. Method An anonymous survey administered to a sample of 245 community participants Findings The prevalence or victimization and perpetration using technology facilitated aggression and violence was higher than expected. There was also a high level of overlap between perpetration related to dating apps, in intimate partner relationship, and in cyber-obsessional pursuits. Conclusion/Recommendations Improved understanding of those who perpetrate and are victimized through technology facilitated means should eventually be used to inform prevention efforts and provide better support for survivors.
Support groups for young adults having experienced childhood sexual abuse

Henrik Haug1, Vigdis Fodnes
1Støttesenter Mot Incest Og Seksuelle Overgrep Oslo, Oslo, Norway

SMISO Oslo is founded on the help for self-help principle, and one way of healing from childhood sexual abuse by a person whom you trusted is to share one’s history with others who have similar experiences in self-support groups. We have for many years had self-support groups for young adults in the age between 18 and 24 only, because we have seen how this group has benefited from it. The group participants are offered individual counselling with the group leaders in between group meetings. The groups have until autumn 2018 only consisted of girls, and has mainly been led by two female employees. Autumn 2018 the group was open for boys, and the group was led by one male and one female group leader.

Feedback from the young adults using SMISO Oslo is that the self-support groups are very important for them. Meeting and talking to others the same age and in similar life situations creates for many a safe setting which gives them a unique opportunity to start working with the consequences of their childhood sexual abuse at an early age. Most experience an increased hope for a better future through participating in the groups and the personal changes that follows. The young adults in this first mixed group emphasize the advantages, but also the challenges, of being both girls and boys in the group and having both a female and male group leader. They all state that the advantages exceed the challenges. Based on the feedback we have received it is obvious that it is important to have self-support groups exclusively for young adults. The mix of both girls and boys and group leaders of both sexes also seems important, and we will further investigate how to use this for the benefit of the young adults healing processes.
National helpline Nollalinja

Helena Ewalds¹, Johanna Hietamäki¹
¹National Institute for Health and Welfare, Finland

Background: The Istanbul Convention requires that the member states have a state-wide, round-the-clock (24/7) telephone helpline free of charge to provide advice for callers, confidentially or with due regard for their anonymity, in relation to violence against women and domestic violence. This has been the baseline for building up Nollalinja helpline to Finland. There are some helplines for special groups but they are not open 24/7. Description of service: National Institute for Health and Welfare (THL) organises Nollalinja phone service. Setlementti Tampere Association has been chosen as a service provider. Ministry of Justice gives the funding for Nollalinja. Developing the Nollalinja (www.nollalinja.fi/in-english) phone service THL has developed a monitoring and reporting system. The reporting system includes a form that Nollalinja employees fill in from all calls. The form is anonymous but it consists of for example information about who call, gender, violence, what kind of services caller have used and what kind of services are steered. Furthermore, the telephone operator gives detailed data from the phone calls. Nollalinja has a service register and this register include updated information about free rooms in all shelters in Finland. Nollalinja and shelters for domestic violence are organised by THL and this makes possible to do various ways of collaboration (e.g. a shared service register and calling card, training, website). THL is responsible to arrange advertising (internet, radio, tv, press), monitor and report about Nollalinja. Nollalinja was opened in December 2016. Nollalinja's employees are social and health care professionals and they all speak Finnish, Swedish and English. Anticipated key learning: Information about what are the key questions if you build up a national help line. Knowledge about what kind of data you can collect from the calls (reporting system). Collaboration between Nollalinja and shelters is unique.
"Demystify the violence": A Study of Macao Social Workers and Social Work Students' Perceptions of Domestic Violence: Implications for social work education

Cecilia, Wing Yin Ho¹
²Macao Polytechnic Institute, , Macao

Background:
The Domestic Violence Prevention and Correction Law was passed and came into effect in October 2016. The issue of domestic violence has been long neglected in Macao’s social work practice curriculum. In the social work practice curriculum, domestic violence is covered in a piecemeal fashion. With the passage of the new law, it is imperative to integrate domestic violence in the social work education programme in a more systematic fashion.

Aims:
1. To investigate perceptions of social workers and social work students of domestic violence.
2. To tap the potential of empathy-building orientation tools, such as "human library" (DV survivors as guest speakers to share their lived experience) and documentary films which might narrow the gap between cultural perception and the lived realities of victims of domestic violence in social work education, and for the development of pedagogical tool kits.

Methods:
Employing both quantitative and qualitative methods (i.e. survey, focus groups and interviews).

Findings:
DV myths and misconceptions rooted from patriarchy do impact on individual social work assessment and intervention. Piecemeal curriculum on domestic violence cannot give social work students a full understanding of the complexity of the domestic violence families. The government-led approach in implementing the DV law in Macao affecting individual professional social workers' own judgment on identifying DV cases.

Conclusion:
By employing different empathy-building orientation tools like "human library" can provide a safe and trustful opportunity for DV survivors and social workers/students have a dialogue that can nurture "social empathy" which is crucial for social workers to reflect on their direct practice. Social work education must require all social workers to have basic knowledge of identify, assess and intervene with victims of DV and a better understanding of criminal justice issues and good knowledge of legal intervention that can finally provide protection, prevention and justice for women.
Psychometric properties of Trauma Symptom Checklist for Young Children (TSCYC) in the sample of Czech children

Markéta Hrdličková¹, Petra Škřivánková¹, Dana Černochová¹
¹Thomayer Hospital Children Centre, Prague, Czech Republic

Introduction
The Ministry of Health and Care service introduced a new programme of early identifying child maltreatment victims. There was no standardized and normed assessment tools identifying symptoms after trauma in young children, so the professionals had used clinical or non clinical interviews or child’s or caretaker’s report. The Trauma Symptom Checklist for Young Children (TSCYC) was chosen to be standardized and to contribute to early assessment of potential trauma in young children.
This paper presents the results of psychometric properties of the TSCYC in the sample of the Czech population.
The study was composed of a total of 415 children (203 boys and 212 girls) aged 3-12. There were 62 children from a clinical population with known experience of physical or/and sexual abuse, other children were from non clinical population.

Methods
The reliability (Cronbach’s alpha) of the TSCYC for clinical scales ranged from 0.72 to 0.82 (for normative group) and from 0.49 to 0.93 (for clinical group).

Validity
Regarding criterion-related validity, the clinical groups scored significantly higher than the normative group, and within the normative group significant relationships were found between exposure to traumatic events and TSCYC scores.

Results
The Czech version of TSCYC appears to be an instrument with satisfactory psychometric qualities for identifying symptoms after trauma in young children.

Conclusion
The standardization contributes to an effective assessment of symptoms after trauma so the children can receive a proper treatment.
The Femicide Census - Men's Fatal Violence Against Women in the UK

Karen Ingala Smith¹, Kate D'Arcy
¹The Nia Project, London, United Kingdom

Aim
The Femicide Census aims to contribute to improving knowledge, strategy, policy and practice in men’s violence against women, including
• Raising awareness
• Providing a clearer picture of men’s fatal violence against women in the UK by variables including age, relationship to the victim, profession, form of violence selected and justice outcome
• Utilisation of the information to create advocacy tools based on concrete data
• Providing a resource for academics, journalists, policymakers and others
• Remembering and respecting women killed by men.

Background
The Femicide Census: profiles of women killed by men developed by Karen Ingala Smith and Women’s Aid with support from Freshfields and Deloitte is the most comprehensive single source of UK information in England about women who have been killed and the men who have killed them.

Men’s violence against women is a leading cause of the premature death for women globally but research in the UK and Europe is limited and unconnected.

Methods
Data on the Femicide Census is primarily collected via Freedom of Information requests (FOI request). This data is supplemented with information gained from publicly available information.
The collected data is stored on the software platform Relativity, a sophisticated, interactive software platform hosted by Deloitte which facilitates analytical searches and statistical breakdowns.
A report with mixed quantitative and qualitative analysis is published annually.

Findings
Analysis of the deaths of 1188 women killed by men in the UK between 2009 and 2017, including relationship between victim and perpetration, context of violence, methods of violence and demographic data.

Conclusion/Recommendations
The Femicide Census Reports make recommendation for government, domestic abuse legislation, funders and commissioners of services, media, state agencies and the public sector and academia.
Conducting Evaluation Research with Children Exposed to Violence: How Technological Innovations in methodologies and data collection may enhance the process.

Angelique Jenney¹, Michael Wall², Margaret Walsh²

¹University Of Calgary, Calgary, Canada, ²Child Development Institute, Toronto, Canada

Introduction: Recent technological advances in the form of tablet and internet-based applications have provided researchers with additional methodological tools to better capture the voices and experiences of children and their caregivers. Little has been written on the ways in which these new technological advances can improve research experiences for children who have been exposed to intimate partner and family violence, as well as other forms of traumatic experiences. This paper provides a review of current literature and a case study example of how one children’s mental health agency implemented tablet-based data collection procedures.

Methods: The development of CommuniCAT-CS, along with its processes, and client satisfaction questions were informed by the research literature surrounding the use of technology in program evaluation with children. An exploratory literature search was conducted to provide the authors with an understanding of the current knowledge base surrounding the areas of research with children and the use of technology in such research.

Results: Literature surrounding the engagement of children exposed to research in research and program evaluation as well as technological advances in research methodologies was illustrated using an organizational case study (CommuniCAT-CS) to illustrate practice implications.

Conclusions: Despite many advantages, it is important to acknowledge that developing and implementing such an application comes with many challenges and barriers. Building an application that houses all of the necessary support and safety features is a major endeavor requiring funding, resources, and technological support (programmers and application developers) that are often inaccessible to community-based, not-for-profit organizations. Even when these supports and resources are available, agencies should first conduct an internal needs-assessment to determine whether technological research methods, would be a good fit for the organization, program, and client populations. Some individuals (depending on age and other characteristics) might be more comfortable with using traditional methods of providing programming feedback.
Strangers in the field

- How can we understand violent men’s accounts?

Mira Johansson¹
¹Stockholm University, Stockholm, Sweden

Introduction
Previous research on the accounts that men who have been violent towards their intimate partner, give of their violence is influenced by Goffman’s theories of the social being as a cynical actor.

Method
Through an ethnographic exploration of an authentic social work context - a treatment group for these men – I explore how we can theoretically understand the nature of these accounts.

Results
Like previous findings, this study initially lends support to a Goffmanian interpretation of the accounts as remedial work, highlighting how the members negotiate the moral meaning of offenses by transferring culpability for violence to female partners. However, through an extended presence in the studied context, I discovered aspects of the therapeutic conversation that are not coherent with this interpretation. Instead I argue the merits of using Bourdieu and analyse the accounts as products of an embodied habitus that does not correspond with the structures of the field of gender relations. Thus, the accounts are genuine and restricted, not a false presentation.

Conclusion
At last I argue that, in addition to a traditional understanding of the accounts, this shift in epistemological approach creates a transformative potential, central for the feminist and social work ambition to prevent men’s violence.
The violence of children with special needs, the factors affecting it and the children's own perceptions of the violence they experience

Tanja Koivula¹, Eija Paavilainen²
¹Hyria koulutus Oy/University of Tampere, Finland, ²University of Tampere, Finland

Introduction The purpose of this study is to describe and to form a synthesis of the violence of children with special needs experience. The aim of the study is to highlight the violence of children with special needs, the factors affecting it and the children's own perceptions of the violence they experience. Methods To describe the violence and bullying of children with special needs we used a mixed methods study and examined the violence of children under school age. Using a questionnaire targeted at Finnish parents of children under school age (N=223), we evaluated the risk factors of violence reported by parents of 2--4-year-old children. Using a questionnaire targeted towards Finnish and Swedish parents (N=3420), we described Finnish and Swedish mothers' emotional and physical violence of their children. The interviews of the children with special needs (N=10) illustrated the children's experiences of violence that they had either experienced themselves or witnessed. Results and Conclusions The results of the study show that of the risk factors of violence, those related to the child, parent or family. A comparison of mothers' emotional and physical violence of children with special needs to that of children with no disability or long-term illness revealed that mothers' emotional violence of children with a disability or long-term illness was more prevalent.
Being a mother of very young children in a context of intimate partner violence: issues and challenges

Sylvie Levesque², Genevieve Lessard⁴, Marie-Eve Clement², Mylene Fernet¹, Jasline Flores³, Carole Boulebsol¹

¹Université Du Québec À Montréal, Montréal, Canada, ²Université du Québec en Outaouais, Gatineau, Canada, ³Institut de la statistique du Québec, Montréal, Canada, ⁴Université Laval, Québec, Canada

Introduction

The perinatal period and early childhood are recognized as a period of vulnerability for intimate partner violence (IPV) particularly with regard to the significant impacts on the health and well-being of women and infants. IPV also has repercussions on parenting, making it more difficult for women to exercise their parental role, as shown by numerous studies.

Methods and results

This partnership-based research involving researchers and practitioners aims to identify the growing challenges associated with parenting during the perinatal and early childhood periods, as expressed by mothers in Quebec (Canada). Based on a convergent parallel mixed methods design, the quantitative component of this study consists of population data collected from 1,200 mothers between April and July 2018. Results suggest that compared to mothers who do not report being victimized, mothers who are or have been victims of IPV during these periods have a higher level of stress caused by the temperament of their child and a higher level of stress related to the family and extrafamily activities balance. They also suggest that more mothers reporting attitudes and attributions that favor corporal punishment have been victims of spousal violence compared to mothers who do not share this view. Results of 20 semi-structured qualitative interviews with mothers reveals several areas of vulnerability associated with parenting, such as a difficult attachment to the child when he/she is perceived as a reminder of the violence or an obstacle to pursuing the relationship. The asymmetry between parent’s implication in child care, cumulative fatigue, and mental load add to the burden of IPV and undermine mothers’ confidence in their parenting abilities.

Conclusions

The exercise of parenting is unquestionably more complex for mothers in situations of domestic violence. Their recommendations regarding services and support to victims of IPV during pregnancy and early childhood will be discussed.
Sibling incest may seriously damage your mental health

Marianne Lind¹

¹Støttesenter mot Incest og Seksuelle overgrep Oslo, Norway

Incest among siblings is a serious problem which in most countries has been largely ignored. 10-15% of the persons who contact our centre every year, are victims of sibling incest.

International studies show that sibling incest often is both violent and continues for many years. This is in line with our information gathered at Smiso Oslo concerning survivors of sibling sexual abuse. The abuse has generally consisted of rape and indecent assault, also sexual harassment, violence and bullying over a period of many years.

Following major problems are identified:
Society, family, friends, professional workers as well as the victims, tend to belittle sibling incest in spite of considerable suffering and after-effects.
Difficulty for the victim to place responsibility of the abuse, when the abusers themselves are children.

For the last two years Smiso Oslo has focused on the subject sibling abuse with groups, workshops, and interviews. Comparing the results with our data back to 1995, we find following similar topics:
Traumatic long-lasting effects and deep feelings of loss and betrayal. The fact that the victim and the offender have the same parents creates serious complications. The family as well as the official support system trivialize the problem, which leads to non or little help or support. The majority of the survivors have learned to manage by themselves as best as they can from an early age, often with damaging costs.

This information shows very clearly that the problem of sibling incest demands serious attention. Victims must be believed and offered help as well as the offender and the family. This will have a preventive effect, not only with regard to the after-effects for the individual, but also on the social legacy of disturbed family patterns passed on to later generations.

Siblings. Incest. After-effects.
An appreciative inquiry on the implementation of the Caring Dads programme in diverse communities and contexts

Jane Lindsay¹
¹St. George’s And Kingston University Of London, London, United Kingdom

Description of service/practice development
Caring Dads (Scott et al 2013) is an evidenced based group work programme for fathers, generally delivered within children and family service, which addressed neglectful and abusive fathering. Working with family IPV and domestic abuse are central to this work. Aspects of the programme, particularly the programme materials, evidence base and implementation methodology, have developed significantly over time. The programme is now available in several countries and increasingly in different languages. In this presentation we describe the use of Appreciative Inquiry (e.g. Cooperrider and McQuaid 2012) to explore the complexities of delivery in one East London community.

Anticipated key learning
The key learning here is about the need for cultural humility (Tervalon and Murray-Garcia 1998) in co-producing interventions that meet the needs of communities. This is particularly the case in communities where there are high levels of migration, discrimination and other adversities. We pay particular attention to language and the dynamics of translating, describing and delivering key programme components in a culturally appropriate manner, and some of the challenges and solutions generated.

References
Intimate partner violence: (Un)Acknowledgement of male as victims

Andreia Machado2, Marlene Matos1, Anita Santos3
1Universidade do Minho, Portugal, 2Universidade Lusófona de Humanidades e Tecnologia, Portugal, 3Maia University Institute - ISMAI & Centre for Psychology at University of Porto, Portugal

Introduction: Victim acknowledgement can be an important precursor to victim reporting because a victim who does not label his or her experience as a crime is less likely to seek help. Certain victims of interpersonal violence do not acknowledge or label their experiences as criminal victimization. According to studies of unacknowledged victims, individuals are more likely to acknowledge victimization when the experience meets certain stereotypical criteria. However, no studies have explored the relationship between acknowledgement by the victim and intimate violence against men by their female partners. This study addresses this unexplored topic. Methods: The aim of this study was to explore men's experiences as victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) and identify the key elements that contribute to the (un)acknowledgement, the barriers faced and the victims' needs. We interviewed ten Portuguese male victims of IPV in heterosexual relationships who requested formal help from legal and/or support system agencies. A thematic analysis was performed using QSR NVivo 11 to analyse the interview transcripts. Results: Hegemonic masculinity, social gender discourses and societal expectations prevented male victims from acknowledging their intimate victimization and created barriers to seeking help. The participants struggled to achieve the social status of victimhood and, consequently, to gain access to intervention measures, such as social assistance and counselling services. Additionally, the participants reported difficulties in claiming the right to report the abuse and expressing their needs. Conclusions: These findings reflect the invisibility and insufficient social awareness of IPV against men in Portugal and enhance our understanding of the obstacles men must overcome to gain victim status. Considering the increasing rates of help-seeking behaviours by this group of victims, Portuguese society and national support agencies urgently need to adapt to offer men the same treatment as women.
Project - Preventing Sexual Violence in Intimate Partner’s Relationships

Sara Moreira¹

¹Comission For Citizenship And Gender Equality, Lisbon, Portugal

The project Preventing Sexual Violence in Intimate Partner’s Relationships is funded by the European Commission and promoted by the Commission for Citizenship and Gender Equality, having as co-beneficiary The Family Planning Association (APF) – Portugal and as associate partners of the SECURITY FORCES the General Secretariat of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, from JUSTICE the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences, from HEALTH the Directorate-General for Health, from SOCIAL SECURITY the Social Security Institute, from EDUCATION the General Directorate of Education and the General Directorate of Schools. The project aims at a recognition that sexual violence is a form of violence in intimate partner’s relationships from all the multiple and different areas professionals, working in the National Support Network for Domestic Violence Victims. It is expected that these professionals change their personal attitudes and subsequent behaviour towards sexual violence in intimate partner’s relationships.

The first phase of this project consisted on a Study to describe the beliefs and attitudes of professionals in the fields of justice, health care, internal administration, education and social security about sexual violence in intimate relationships with a view to designing an awareness-raising campaign and specific materials for each sector (with a common basis). The results of the study allowed the design of an awareness program adapted to the different areas. These awareness sessions were carried out by civil society organizations after a conscious matching of the ONG with the specific intervention area. Consequently, and based on the study and also the results of the awareness program the project will come to its last phase that consists on an awareness campaign regarding sexual violence in intimate relations.
Violence in close relationships. A research programme

Anna Mørck1, Kristin Skjørten1
1Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies -NKVTS, Norway

Aim The aim of this poster is to present the research programme "Violence in close relationships" at Norwegian Centre for Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies (NKVTS)

Background Initiated and financed by the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, and co-financed by the Norwegian Directorate of Health and the Directorate of Integration and Diversity, the programme is implemented by NKVTS and includes 14 projects and more than 30 researchers over a five-year period from 2014 to 2019.

Methods and findings It is difficult to measure the effect of such a research programme. However, this substantive research initiative has enabled us to produce data over time (longitudinal studies) and to cooperate across disciplines --from criminology and anthropology to psychology and medicine -- as well as combining a broad spectre of method and analytic approaches. We find that the programme facilitates more opportunities for the researchers to learn from each other and that the studies and analyses are more likely to be enriched by cross-disciplinary input. The findings from the projects are disseminated not only to an International academic community, but also, to the practice and policy field. The projects have delivered updated knowledge e.g. on prevalence of violence and abuse among the elderly, new understanding about why so few of those who have been exposed to violence seek help or report to the police, the interconnectedness between gender, equality and power in intimate partner violence, to name but a few examples.

Conclusion The opportunity to have a more holistic approach to research in this field entails that knowledge production is more targeted and effective with regards to the needs of society, in terms of those working with persons exposed to violence, perpetrators, their dependents, the justice system, those assisting and providing services, and to those developing policies and guidelines.
Domestic Violence against male same-sex partners with special reference to gay refugee and migrant men in the EU

Yeshwant Naik

Muenster University, Germany

Aim ⇒ The presentation aims to deepen the knowledge and understanding of the nature of domestic violence and sexual abuse involving male same-sex partners and dating violence against gay refugee and migrant men in the EU. It will attempt to address the prevalence of sexual abuse directed towards these men by illustrating their experiences as victims of abuse. Also, the challenges of determining sexual abuse victimization within the gay community will be examined.

Background ⇒ Most studies on LGBT violence and sexual abuse are strongly emphasized in the context of lesbian women, but there are few studies pertaining to violence and sexual abuse among gay men. Domestic violence encroaches upon the fundamental human rights of its survivors. LGBT survivors experience violation of human right to life, dignity and bodily integrity when abused by their partners. Hence, there is a need to incorporate same-sex domestic violence in the international discourse on LGBT Human rights. The omission amounts to discrimination and makes LGBT communities vulnerable to domestic violence.

Method ⇒ The methodology underpinning the study will be mainly qualitative and based on the available literature on intimate partnership violence between male same-sex partners and dating violence against them in the European Union; the legal and social literature; legislative developments on domestic violence in general and violence against gay persons; collections of relevant case law and documentation of best practices.

Conclusion ⇒ The presentation will try to find probable solutions inclusive of how the existing international law on domestic violence can serve as a model for drafting guidelines to prevent same-sex domestic violence.
Intimate Partner Violence against Men in Uganda; A muted reality?

Consolata Kabonesa¹, Evelyn Lutwama - Rukundo¹, Deborah Nakalyowa - Luggya¹

¹Makerere University, , Uganda

Aim To increase our knowledge about the existence and experiences of male survivors of female perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) in intimate relationships in Uganda. Background IPV is an ongoing, debilitating experience of physical and sexual violence, stalking, and psychological aggression by a current or former intimate partner. Women have consistently emerged as victims and men the perpetrators. However, the few research studies lately conducted and recent media reports have steadily indicated an increase in female perpetrated IPV against men although they have been received with skepticism. Further, masculinity expectations of being strong both physically and emotionally like among the Baganda that deter men from showing agony or crying in public even when in pain, make it hard for abused men to freely speak about their experiences because of the stigma attached to them by both the community and family members for being the perceived IPV victims. Methods In-depth interviews using an interview guide were conducted from XII Baganda male survivors of IPV in Masaka District, Uganda. Study participants were selected through snowball sampling and each interview lasted about 120 minutes. Findings Many of the study participants were reluctant to recount their experiences for fear of being scorned and ridiculed by significant others in their communities, like, family members, friends, local and religious leaders as well as police officials. Conclusion/Recommendations IPV against men has indeed remained a muted reality in Uganda. Societal perceptions and expectations of an ideal masculinity deter male victims from disclosing their violence, hence cannot get the help they need because of this silence. Uganda Police and other local/religious leaders ought to come out and encourage men to report cases of female abuse by establishing separate reporting centers for them, and assuring them of protection after reporting the abuse.
'The dark side of families': Exploring the dynamics of Adult Child to Parent Abuse

Thien Trang Nguyen Phan

1Anglia Ruskin University, Cambridge, United Kingdom

Introduction:
The research aims to develop a better understanding of the issue of domestic abuse committed by adult children against their parents, in terms of its dynamics, motivations and factors which influence parents’ help-seeking and access to support.

While there is an extensive body of international research into intimate partner violence and abuse, there has been very little research into adult family violence, and in particular abuse of parents by their adult children.

Both international and UK research into parent abuse have tended to focus exclusively on adolescent perpetrators, and abuse against parents almost always refers to adolescent-to-parent abuse. At the other end of the spectrum, elder abuse research has yielded some insight into abuse of parents, with findings suggesting that adult children make up the biggest group of perpetrators. However, as its name suggests, the main concern of elder abuse is abuse of older people (65 or over), not parents per se.

Methods:
Key method: Individual in-depth interviews with survivors and perpetrators in the form of semi-structured, detailed life story narratives.

Results:
Ongoing literature review has confirmed non-existent to very limited research into abuse of parents by adult children. This research gap reflects the policy vacuum surrounding the issue of adult family violence in the UK. Firmly situated within the wider context of family violence and adopting an innovative life story narrative approach, my research explores and fills in this gap by connecting the dots between of adolescent-to-parent abuse, parricide, and elder abuse.

Conclusions:
This is an extremely exciting and important area of under-developed research to explore, with potential for significant contribution to knowledge and opportunities to shape policy and practice responses. The topic merits particular academic attention and promises to open up new avenues for enquiry.
Progress not perfection: The UK-wide Health Pathfinder Programme - improving Health responses to domestic abuse in 8 pilot sites across the UK

Deb Nicholson\(^1\)
\(^1\)Standing Together Against Domestic Violence, London, United Kingdom

Description of Service/Practice Development

Pathfinder is a consortium of 5 partner agencies (Standing Together against Domestic Violence, AVA, Imkaan, IRISi & SafeLives) who are leading a collaboration between acute health trusts, mental health trusts and general practices in 8 pilot sites in the UK to achieve best practice in improving Health’s understanding of and responses to domestic abuse. Pathfinder is a fixed term project to March 2020 that is building capacity, mapping the process, and building tools to translate domestic abuse guidance and research evidence into practice.

Anticipated key learning

- Improved practice across the health economy
- Turning guidance into practice, providing interventions where needed and linking parts of the health economy to each other.
- A Toolkit for improving the Health response to domestic abuse
- Evidence based practice development with a view to translatable and sustainable practice
This study provides an intersectional perspective to newly mandated sexual violence policies in Ontario. Mandated in January 1st 2017, there is scant research investigating the perspectives of students on these policies, violence against women, and overall campus safety. This study examines racialized and queer students' perspectives in contrast to white heterosexual students in a grounded theory open-ended online survey at a small commuter university in South Western Ontario. One hundred and fifty-five students provided their perspective on a genderless and colour-blind policy demonstrating the importance of an intersectional approach to policy creation. This study adds to the dearth of Canadian research on campus sexual violence realizing the implications of race, gender, and sexual orientation. Student recommendations to the policy and campus environment are discussed.
Framing public health responses in elder abuse: Applying evidence from Norwegian and Irish prevalence studies

Amanda Phelan\textsuperscript{1}, Astrid Sandmoe\textsuperscript{2}

\textsuperscript{1}University College Dublin, Ireland, \textsuperscript{2}Norwegian Centre of Violence and Traumatic Stress Studies, Norway

Aim
The aim of this paper is to examine findings from two national elder abuse prevalence studies (Norway and Ireland) and to consider public health implications in terms of establishing a comprehensive, public health response.

Background
Elder abuse is a serious public health challenge globally. Prevalence studies demonstrate that 1\% to 80\% older people in the community are experiencing abuse. The variations in prevalence may be due to issues such as definition differences, methodological variation and culture. Elder abuse has significant impacts for the older person, the family and society. Recent literature points to the need to use a public health approach so that prevention and intervention can address this issue within a socio-ecological lens.

Methods
Using data from two national prevalence studies (Norway and Ireland), this paper will apply Bronfenbrenner’s (1979) socio-ecological approach to guide responsive and integrated public health responses to prevent and intervene in elder abuse.

Findings
Both studies point to the complex and multi-dimensional of elder abuse experienced in Norway and Ireland. Elder abuse is not simply an issue of case management of the dyadic abuse scenario, but involves responses to be framed on the multiple impacting environmental levels which contribute to the context of abuse perpetration. Findings will be presented within the micro, meso, exo and macro systems level of the socio-ecological framework. In addition, this presentation will look at elder abuse responses within a chronosystem level.

Conclusions
While much work has been achieved in addressing elder abuse, these studies have provided insights into the multi-sector and multi-system responses required to appropriately address elder abuse. Recommendations point to the need for an integrated and determined focus on concurrently addressing elder abuse at multiple levels and within a human rights framework.
Anger and male perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: a systematic review

Sandra Nieto\(^2\), Alicia Puente\(^1\), Silvia Ubillos\(^2\)

\(^1\)Basque Country University, Donostia, Spain, \(^2\)Burgos University, Burgos, Spain

Aim: This study reviews the available evidence of anger in relation to intimate partner violence (IPV).

Background: Intimate partner violence increasingly has been recognized as associated with significant morbidity and mortality among women. Most interventions aimed at prevention and treatment of domestic violence (DV) in Spain focus on negative emotions. Anger has been identified as one of the most regularly identified predictors of DV, regardless of the methodological paradigm used. In fact, numerous studies have showed that male DV perpetration is positively associated with higher levels of anger.

Methods: PRISMA statement protocols were used. Abstracts were searched from different relevant databases using appropriate database-specific keywords. 1151 articles from 2015 to 2018 were found. After the review of the title and abstract 54 potentially relevant articles were selected. Three studies were eliminated because they were not significant. Finally, following the inclusion and exclusion criteria 8 studies were included. The \(r\) estimates were generated using Excel macro program (Wilson, 2016), which transformed into different statistics. The \(Z_r\) mean effect of anger on aggression was calculated.

Findings: Results showed that 12.5\% \((n=1)\) of a total of 8 studies showed that anger had a small relation with violence (lower than .19), 12.5\% \((n=1)\) reported correlation with a moderate effect size (between .20 and .29), and 75\% \((n=6)\) a large effect size (higher than .30). The mean \(r\) was .28 or medium.

Conclusions: The pattern of results in this review suggests that elevated anger is a distinguishing characteristic of DV perpetrator. That is, the inability to regulate negative emotions is associated with an increased likelihood of perpetrating partner violence. The implications and limitations suggested by this review are discussed in the context of emerging models of anger and DV and treatment programs for abusive men.
Do healthcare professionals delivering emergency services have adequate knowledge and awareness to identify and support male domestic abuse victims?

Natalie Quinn - Walker

1 University of Wolverhampton, United Kingdom

Aim: To understand male domestic abuse victims' experiences when seeking medical attention for their injuries following a domestic abuse incident. Background: There is limited research into men's experiences when seeking medical attention. Men are more likely to seek medical attention with serious injuries and reviewing whether they receive the same opportunities to report their abuse when attending A&E, could provide further insight into the knowledge of healthcare professionals. Methods: A questionnaire server: Survey Monkey was used as platform for questionnaire which was published on male domestic abuse victim support website; Mankind Initiative. Questionnaire included open and closed questions with a cap of hundred participants. Findings Majority of the participants had experienced physical abuse resulting in them seeking medication addition, with injuries commonly on breast, stomach and legs. 37% of participants had attended A&E as well as other medical services for support. Fifty-seven participants stated they felt they were not provided adequate support from the healthcare professional with a majority not queried regarding their injuries. Some victims had attended A&E departments with injuries as many as fifteen times before receiving any form of support. 14% of participants reflected upon their experiences stating it was poor with some victims feeling unbelieved following disclosure. Conclusion/ Recommendations: Results suggests there are multiple opportunities which are being missed. The provision of a universal approach to training for healthcare professionals could assist in victims regardless of their gender. Male victims are less likely to disclosure their abuse however should be provided the same opportunities, with the use of screening tools which have been adapted to a gender-neutral approach, as participants explained they felt there was a lack of consistence when attending medical services several times.
Many families impacted by domestic violence perpetrators' behaviors have multiple, complex, intersecting issues. In the past, we might have referred to these as co-occurring issues. But the language of co-occurrence often doesn't provide us with a sense of how these issues interact. Participants will learn domestic violence-informed skills such as: + Describe how mental health and substance abuse issues intersect with the perpetrator’s tactics + Partner with the survivor around child safety issues related to intersecting issues
Intimate partner violence pictorial campaigns directed at victimized men: a systematic review

Eduardo Reis¹, Patricia Arriaga¹, Carla Moleiro¹, Xavier Hospital²
¹CIS-IUL/ISCTE-IUL, Lisbon, Portugal, ²UNESCO, Dakar, Senegal

Introduction: Victimized men often overcome different barriers when seeking help to escape their abusive relationships and intimate partner violence (IPV) pictorial campaigns have attempted to facilitate this process. To improve their effectiveness, their development should be grounded on models such as the Extended Parallel Processing Model (EPPM) for threatening appeals processing, and the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB). However, no review has been conducted to summarize the properties and the strategies these campaigns employ. With this study we aimed to review existing IPV pictorial campaigns directed at victimized men in different and same-sex relationships to identify their characteristics and understand if their design is theoretically grounded.

Method: Online search engines were used to extract national and international pictorial campaigns in English, Spanish and Portuguese, released up until 2018. These pictorial campaigns must have been promoted by a formal organization or institution. They were coded according to a theoretically grounded coding scheme, following the principles of health communication design and models such as the EPPM and the TPB.

Results: Preliminary findings indicate that out the total of 45 images collected, the majority of campaigns were aimed at men (not in any specific relationship type), and intended to change attitudes, beliefs and behaviors about IPV and help-seeking (in line with TPB). Additionally, most campaigns articulated some constructs of the EPPM, thus considering threat appeal information important for health promotion. Nevertheless, in future campaigns a better integration of different models is needed, as well as information about pre and post-tests with the target population to understand its characteristics and the impact the campaigns had.

Conclusion: Existing pictorial campaigns directed at victimized men implement different constructs of different theoretical models, but future campaigns should better articulate different models taking into account the specificities of the target population.
Gaps in spousal education and intimate partner violence in Ghana

Emmanuel Rohn¹, Eric Y Tenkorang¹
¹Memorial University, Canada

This study examines educational asymmetry and intimate partner violence (IPV), using the 2008 Ghana Demographic Health Survey. The findings indicate that educational asymmetry (gaps in educational attainment) between wives and husbands increased wives' risks of experiencing physical and sexual violence. For instance, compared to couples with the same level of education (no education for wife and husband), couples with gaps in educational attainment (wife has some education but husband has no education) were 96% and 3 times more likely to experience both physical and sexual violence respectively. Surprisingly, the risks of experiencing sexual violence was twice higher for couples with some education (both wife and husband) compared to couples with no education. The foregoing results challenge existing literature that educational attainment is a buffer against IPV in sub-Saharan Africa.
Sexual violence in Brazil: the pain that marks a nation

Patrícia Rosalba Salvador Moura Costa¹, Claudiene Santos¹, Patrícia Lima da Silva²
¹Universidade Federal de Sergipe, São Cristóvão, Brasil, ²Secretaria de Estado da Saúde de Sergipe, Aracaju, Brasil

Aim
The research presents data on cases of sexual violence that were registered in three cities in the State of Sergipe, Brazil, in the semi-arid region. We seek to trace the profile of the victims of the crime, as well as to understand how the treatment process they receive is established, when acting the Brazilian Justice.

Background
The research is based on gender studies, with a specific focus on sexual violence. In Brazil, sexual violence is defined by the rape type. According to the Brazilian Penal Code in its article 213, rape is: to embarrass someone, through violence or serious threat, to have carnal conjunction or to practice or allow him to practice another act libidinos. Currently the penalty in Brazil is 6 to 10 years of imprisonment for the criminal, increasing to 8 to 12 years if there is a personal injury of the victim or if the victim is between 14 and 18 years of age and for 12 to 30 years, conduct results in death.

Methods
Judicial documents registered with the Criminal Justice System were searched and analyzed, in the timeframe between 2012 and 2017. Interviews were conducted with authorities of the Criminal Justice System to find out what they think about the criminal legal treatment of women victims of sexual violence.

Findings
We note that the crime affects women of all ages, usually in the home environment and is committed by men known to the victim. Most women are threatened and also follow with trauma, often unrecoverable. When victims report the crime to the Criminal Justice System, the spotlight turns to them, and they go through an intense revictimization process.

Conclusion
Brazil needs to improve its public policies to solve rape crimes and to support victims.
Improving the measurement of attitudes toward violence to improve the measurement of the effectiveness of batterer intervention programs

Esperanza Bosch-Fiol², Carmen Delgado-Alvarez¹, Virginia Ferreiro-Basurto², Victoria A. Ferrer-Perez², Andres Sanchez-Prada¹

¹Pontifical University of Salamanca, Spain, ²University of Balearic Islands, Spain

Introduction. In general, reports about interventions with perpetrators in cases of intimate partner violence against women (IPVAW) show some methodological weaknesses. For instance, these programs have high dropout rates, and also a wide variability in success and improvement rates. Additionally, in countries as Spain the assessment of their effectiveness focuses mainly on analysing the improvement in psychological and psychopathological variables of batterers (as cognitive skills, anger management, self-control, or attitudes related to IPVAW), by self-reports and standardized clinical measures. But, some evidences suggest that the information obtained through explicit and direct measures may be distorted due social desirability and self-presentational concerns. In this context, the aim of this study is to provide additional empirical evidence on the relation between implicit and explicit measures of attitudes toward IPVAW.

Methods. An opportunity sample of 190 Spanish Psychology undergraduates (32 men and 158 women) completed the Inventory of Distorted Thoughts about Women and Violence (IPDMV); the Inventory of Beliefs about Wife Beating (IBWB); and the Gender-Violence Implicit Association Test (GV-IAT). Results. In general, the correlations between implicit and explicit measures were not statistically significant (only one IBWB scale correlates significantly and negatively with GV-IAT). The explicit measures yielded high percentages of strong rejection of IPVAW (88.8% of respondents in IPDMV; 96.3% in IBWB), but implicit measure reduced strong rejection to 36%. Conclusions. The low correspondence between implicit and explicit measures of attitudes can be explained because the demands that both types of measures put on the respondents are entirely different. And, as the Motivation and Opportunity as Determinants (MODE) model suggests, the presence of social norms against the IPAW acceptance contribute to the lower correspondence between attitudes and behaviours. This effect should be taken into account when we plan the evaluation of any intervention for changing attitudes, such as occurs in batterer intervention.
Do abusive men perceive a link between mental disorders, childhood trauma and substance misuse and intimate partner violence? A qualitative analysis.

Katherine Saunders¹, Sian Oram¹, Sabine Landau¹, Louise Howard¹

¹Institute Of Psychiatry, Psychology And Neuroscience, KCL, LONDON, United Kingdom

Aim:
To explore the perceived association between intimate partner violence perpetration and (1) mental disorders, (2) childhood trauma, and (3) substance misuse from the perspective of abusive men.

Background:
Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) pose major challenges to our health and criminal justice system. There is growing recognition and understanding of the impact of violence on victims, and some evidence of interventions to support recovery after abuse. However, there is little to no evidence on how perpetrators understand or account for their behaviour or what interventions are effective to reduce violent behaviour. This study uses qualitative methods to deepen understanding of whether abusive men enrolled in a domestic violence perpetrator programme perceive a link between mental health, childhood trauma or substance misuse and violent behaviour.

Method:
Secondary analysis of data from a qualitative study nested within a pilot RCT of the REPROVIDE domestic violence intervention programme for perpetrators (DVPP) in Bristol, UK. Male participants were recruited for the DVPP by staff at multiple locations through advertisements. Participants were randomly allocated to the DVPP or control group. Qualitative semi-structured interviews covering multiple topics such as mental health, drugs and alcohol were conducted with men in both the intervention (n=7) and control groups (n=4). Interviews will be analysed using framework analysis.

Results:
Analysis is currently underway. Preliminary analysis suggests that alcohol misuse and the experience of trauma in childhood have an influence on violent behaviour. Similarly, feelings such as anger, a need for control, and impulsivity, which are characteristic of multiple mental disorders, also appear to play a role in perpetrating violent behaviour.

Conclusions:
Preliminary results suggest that mental health, childhood experiences of trauma and alcohol misuse have influence the perpetration of intimate partner violence.
Protection work in women who refrained from turning to service providers while in an intimate relationship with a male partner subjecting them to violence

Randi Saur1, Yngvil Grøvdal1
1Norwegian Centre For Violence And Traumatic Stress Studies (nkvts), Oslo, Norway

Introduction
The fact that many women stay in relationships for several years while subjected to severe violence, challenges social and professional discourses in the society. The overall objective of this study was to gain knowledge about how women who chose not to turn to services for advice, protection or assistance, have handled life with a violent partner. It is known from population surveys that most women do not turn to services after experiencing violence in intimate relationships. However, we have little knowledge about the women’s reflections and actions related to their experiences of violence.

Methods:
Qualitative interviews with 8 women exposed to physical partner violence or serious threats of violence, recruited through social media (Facebook). At the time of the interview the age of the women ranged from early 30’s to the mid 50’s. The violent relationships had lasted from 4 to 20 years, but were terminated at the time of the interview. 5 women had children living permanently, or on a part-time basis in the household, due to shared parental responsibility with ex-partners. The interviews were analyzed with a method of inductive coding which facilitates a close connection between the analytical perspectives and the empirical material. A central perspective was to include different contextual conditions to enable a wider understanding of the women’s actions.

Results:
The analysis demonstrates that the women exhibited a variety of activities on different levels in order to protect themselves and the children from the negative consequences of the violence. The interviews provided insight into the women’s difficult and painful trade-offs and realizations, but also their continuous efforts to seek solutions or safety. The women undertook steps to shield themselves from what they feared would be negative judgements and they kept looking for customized solutions that could liberate them from the violence.
When can we expect services to be fair, accessible, and adapted to the needs of immigrant and racialized women?

Marie Hélène Senay

1Fédération Des Maisons D'hébergement Pour Femmes, Montréal, Canada

Aim
This workshop aims to share strategies to finance services for immigrant allophone women fleeing domestic violence.

Workshop description
As Canada’s demographics change, the proportion of immigrant women in shelters members of the Quebec Federation of Women’s Shelters went from 13% in 2007 to 21.6% in 2014. For some shelters, more than 80% of the users are immigrant women.

A significant percentage (around 20%) of them are not fluent in either of the official languages (French and English). Many of them grapple with an insecure immigration status. Language barriers, social isolation, lack of knowledge about how the system works, ordinary racism and sexism, apartment and job hunting: immigrant women face significant challenges. How do we respond to their specific needs?

The chronic under-funding for women’s shelters do not permit to offer fair services. As it is now, there isn’t any funding allocated for work with immigrant women. Nevertheless, women’s shelters spend, on an annual basis, $5.3M in efforts to offer services adapted to the needs of these women. Complete and adequate services for immigrant women living in shelters would cost $12.5M annually (IRIS, 2017).

While it might be obvious that shelters scramble to offer the same quality of services and support to all women, it is also quite clear that allophone, immigrant, or racialized women are the ones who lose out in the end.

Method(s) of participant involvement
Participants will be asked to share their own experience of advocacy for fair and adapted services for immigrant and allophone women fleeing domestic violence.

Anticipated key learning
This workshop will focus on strategies for improved financing to develop services to immigrant allophone women fleeing domestic violence.
Drive – Responding to people who perpetrate high-harm abuse

Jo Silver¹, Josh Taylor¹, Martha Tomlinson¹, Susie Hay¹
¹Safelives, Bristol, United Kingdom

Description of service/practice development

In England and Wales, less than 1% of perpetrators receive specialist intervention that prevents future abusive behaviour, leading to repeat offending. To deliver long term sustainable change and reduce the number of victims – we must challenge perpetrators to stop.

As a partnership, Respect, SafeLives and Social Finance, recognised and designed a programme to address a gap in work with high-harm perpetrators, which launched in 2016. The partnership’s expertise in domestic abuse, perpetrator interventions, and a research-led approach to solving social problems resulted in the creation of Drive. Drive is focused on holding perpetrators of domestic abuse to account, making victims, survivors, their children and wider families safer.

Drive Case Managers act as a single point of contact for perpetrators of domestic abuse whose victims have been assessed as being at a high risk of significant harm or fatality, for a period of 3-12 months. Drive Case managers work with perpetrators on a one-to-one basis, using an intensive case management approach and coordinating a multi-agency response to disrupt abuse and drive attitudinal and behaviour change. All Drive intervention methods are driven by the aim of reducing risk and increasing victim safety.

Anticipated key learning

The findings from the first two years of delivery indicate a substantial reduction in the use of abuse (both physical and non-physical), as well an increase in victim safety.

Findings also show that the design of the Drive intervention enables more efficient and impactful multi-agency working. Drive sites have shown to be using complex and diverse multi-agency disruption strategies aimed around perpetrators and have also identified greater opportunities to safeguard children.
Silence Takes Lives - A Presentation of the Campaign against Domestic Violence and the killings of Women

Maj-Christel Skramstad1, Lone Alice Johansen2, Rachel Eapen Paul1

1Office Of The Equality And Anti-discrimination Ombud Of Norway, Oslo, Norway; 2The Shelter Secretariat of Norway

Silence Takes Lives – A Presentation of the Campaign against Domestic Violence and the killings of Women

Aim
To present the campaign Silence Takes Lives and its impact on raising awareness among professionals, service providers, policy-makers, politicians and decision-makers on the fatal consequences of domestic violence.

Background
The Campaign - Silence Takes Lives - has been carried out in Norway, by the Shelter Secretariat, in collaboration with the Office of the Equality and Anti-discrimination Ombud of Norway, in connection with the International 16-Days Campaign Against Gender-Based Violence, conducted every year from November 25th to December 10th. The campaigns have been financed by the Ministry of Justice in Norway.

Statistics show that 24% of all murders committed in Norway are so-called partner killings, mainly committed by men killing their female partners. Preventing these killings is therefore an important social responsibility, where the State is accountable.

Research shows that several victims had been in contact with the support services before they were killed. Incidents of domestic violence had been recorded in seven out of ten partner deaths, before the murders were committed. These warning signals went unheeded. The existing support and help services did not succeed in providing the victims with the critical protection that they needed.

In conclusion, challenges and results will be presented.
Violence and its threat in close relationships experienced by community dwelling older adults with functional impairment in FinSote National study

Minna-Liisa Luoma¹, Piia Tiilikallio¹
¹University of Helsinki, Finland, ²National Institute for Health and Welfare and University of Jyväskylä, Finland

Introduction: The aim of this study is to map out the prevalence of violence and its threat in close relationships experienced by community dwelling older adults with functional impairment in Finnish population and its related risk factors, particularly need for assistance in the activities of daily living and cohabiting. There is limited research exploring the extent to which abuse and neglect of older adults occurs in European private homes. Previous research estimates that 3.4 to 30% of people aged 60 years or over are subject to abuse in Finland. Older adults with functional impairment are at higher risk of being abused since their need for assistance in daily activities. However, elder abuse and neglect in close relationships experienced by community dwelling older adults with functional impairment is yet to be studied in Finnish population. Methods: The cross-sectional survey data was gathered as a part of the FinSote National study of health, well-being and service use conducted by National Institute for Health and Welfare in 2017-2018. The participants are 17,576 community dwelling, cognitively intact older adults aged 60 years or over. Results (Expected): Older adults having functional impairment and in need for assistance in their activities of daily living (including instrumental activities of daily living) and living together with a person they have a close relationship are at higher risk of experiencing violence or being threatened by it compared to those without need of assistance and living alone. Conclusion: Elder abuse is a common and serious problem in Finland. Older adults having functional impairment should be asked about their feeling of safety, experience of violence or being threatened by it in their close relationships while using social and health care services. For service and policy planning, there is a need of accurate estimates of elder abuse.
Changes arising from the adoption of a special law that prevents family violence, the issue of changing awareness of the ban on violence, determining whether the number of reports for domestic violence has increased, and how effective the courts are when imposing urgent measures provided for by law.

Danijela Tosic
1

1Kindergarten "Lane" Doljevac, Nis, Serbia

The author deals with the analysis of the changes caused by the adoption of a special law that prevents domestic violence, as a form of gender-based violence. Was the adoption of the Law on the Prevention of Domestic Violence really influenced men not to hit women? Does the abuser not strike a woman because he thinks that it is wrong or that he would not be punished? What is the purpose of the law then? Comments "You do not have to hit a woman, they are protected today" or "They can kick you out of your house if they report you for violence" are the comments of the patriarchal society no matter how hard we try to talk about modernization, democratic society and at the same time gender equal. Maybe it just represents the beginning and perhaps the passing of a new law will change the awareness of men about why you should not hit a woman. The article deals with the issue of changing the awareness of men about domestic violence, but also determining whether and to what extent the number of applications for domestic violence has increased, and how effective the courts are when imposing urgent measures provided for by law.
The role of attachment between Dating Violence (DV) and suicide risk.

Marcela Gracia, Silvia Ubillos, Alicia Puente, Darío Páez

1Burgos University, Burgos, Spain, 2Basque Country University, Donostia, Spain

Aim: This study examines the relationship between off and online DV victimization, attachment to parents and peers and the risk to commit suicide in female adolescents.

Background: DV affects to an important proportion of young women (13-25 years old). Usually, abuse of one’s dating partner occurs face to face (offline), but also it happens through new technologies and social media (online). A negative attachment style with parents and peers have been defined as a risk factors of DV, but also as predictors to commit suicide (RS).

Method: We conducted a quantitative study with a cross-sectional design in Spain. The sample consisted of 707 girls with a mean age of 19.9 (range 13-25).

Findings: Off-line violence (M=1.72, DT=2.3) was greater than the online type (M=.99, DT=1.46) (t(706)=-11.80, p=.0001). DV was associated with risk to commit suicide (offline r=.40 and online r=.30). DV victimization is related to attachment problems with parents and friends, and at the same time, DV increases the RS. Two multivariate mediation analyses indicated that attachment problems with parents (offline DV: B = .0059, SE = .0014, 95% CI, .003, .008; B = .0064, SE = .0022, 95% CI, .002, .010) and peers (Offline DV: B = .0021, SE = .0007, 95% CI, .000, .003; online DV: B = .0018, SE = .001, 95% CI, .000, .003) mediated the relationship between online and off line DV and the RS.

Conclusions/Recommendations: This study highlights that DV victimization and attachment problems are positively related with the risk to commit suicide. Furthermore, functional attachment (supportive and confidence) buffers individuals from suicidal thoughts and behaviors. Thus, interventions with female adolescents who are suffering DV violence could benefit from activities focused on parents and peers positive and secure attachment styles.
Evaluating Gakoa, a public rehabilitation program for men condemned for intimate partner violence in the Basque Country (Spain): some victimological insights

Gema Varona

1Basque Institute of criminology (University of the Basque Country), Spain

This paper aims to present an external evaluation of a pioneer public program for the rehabilitation of men condemned for intimate partner violence (IPV) in the Basque Country (Spain). This program is called Gakoa ('key' in Basque) and constitutes an alternative to prison. The Spanish integrated legal system to tackle intimate partner violence --derived from an integrated Act of 2014-- has been presented on several occasions as a model in national and international forums. However, and even though the smaller number of murder victims in comparison to other countries, the average annual number of killed women (around 60) by their partners or ex-partners keeps stable in Spain. Besides, different feminist activist groups have questioned the need to invest money in the rehabilitation of this kind of offenders, even though they already constitute the second group in number of incarcerated people in Spain, after those condemned for property offences. The external evaluation presented in this paper has been carried out following a mixed methodology where quantitative data to assess reoffending and other variables -coming from a representative sample of 426 police and judicial files- is combined with qualitative data -obtained through in depth interviews and observation of the sessions provided for offenders-. The interviews include victims and their relatives. SPSS and NVivo were used for the analysis Results show the possibilities of an inclusive concept of human rights for victims and offenders in line with the theoretical framework of critical victimology and the concept of relational autonomy. Offenders who completed the program show a lower reoffending rate. Victims are interested in the program, particularly when they continue keeping contact with the offender. The program shows evidence of a positive impact in terms of procedural justice. However, the program needs more resources and a better understanding of the victims' interests.
New sexualities – New vulnerabilities?

A gendered and classed perspective on sexual agency and vulnerability in young people’s sexual and intimate relationships

Camilla Vislie¹

¹Center for Gender Research, Oslo, Norway

Aim

The study aims to develop deeper knowledge on how gender, sexual agency/vulnerability and intimacy are entwined, and how these dimensions are linked to social class. Informed by theories of new femininities and masculinities as well as theories of classed subjectivities, the main objective is to increase knowledge and understanding of how sexual situations and sexual selves are experienced and negotiated by young people, boys and girls, in different social contexts. A key question is how these negotiations produce or nurture vulnerability and/or agency in sexual situations. This may further the understanding of how vulnerability to and protection from sexual violence is produced.

Background

Limited research has looked into how young people understand and manage their social self in sexual and intimate relations in regard to both social background and gender, and moreover how this may be linked to vulnerabilities to sexual violence. However, research show differences in experiences as well as understandings of sexual relations related to social background, and similarities related to wider norms on gender. Furthermore, young people from poor living conditions or tough upbringing are more exposed to sexual violence than young people in general, and girls are more exposed than boys. As new sexual cultures of young people emerge, research on how these may produce sexual vulnerability in new ways is needed. Moreover, a deeper knowledge on how sexual agency and vulnerability may be entwined.

Methods

Methodologically, the paper draws on focus groups and individual interviews with young women and men (age 17-20) from different social class contexts in eastern part of Norway.

Findings/Conclusions

The study is in ongoing, no findings are yet to be presented.
Domestic Violence and Abuse (DVA) and Military Families: Improving signposting to support in the UK

Emma Williamson1, Andrea Matolcsi1
1University of Bristol, Bristol, United Kingdom

This poster will present the key findings from a project which sought to identify what makes a military family domestic violence specialism. Based on interviews with stakeholders (N=8) and Survivors (N=5), as well as observations at 3 case study sites within the UK, this project resulted in the inclusion of a military family specialism on the Routes to Support on-line system. This system is used by the specialist domestic violence sector to identify services for survivors/victims and their families.

Key themes which emerged in the research echo the findings of previous research in this field. This suggests that work is still needed to address these issues moving forward.

Firstly, there is still a lack of collaborative working across the two sectors at a national and local level. Military welfare organisations and specialist domestic violence services need to be working together to share information about the processes and services of each sector in order to improve access to support for military families experiencing domestic violence.

Secondly, there is still a perception, however untrue, that military welfare services are not confidential. This is both a barrier to accessing services in itself, and is also used by perpetrators to discourage victims to come forward.

Finally, the project also recognised the additional impact on Foreign and Commonwealth partners of immigration issues. More work is needed to ensure that both military and domestic violence practitioners are aware of those services which do exist to support victims with specialised legal support in these situations.

The project identified 34 services who currently identify as offering a specialist service to military families. The poster will present the key themes which emerged in the project.
Sexual violence against women in Sweden – associations with combined severe childhood violence and sociodemographic factors

Mariella Öberg¹, Alkistis Skalkidou², Gun Heimer¹, Steven Lucas²
¹The National Centre for Knowledge on Men’s Violence Against Women, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden, ²Women’s and Children’s Health, Uppsala University, Uppsala, Sweden

Abstract

Introduction: The aims of this cross-sectional, population-based study were to investigate the prevalence of sexual violence among women in Sweden and to examine how sociodemographic factors and violence during childhood associate to the risk of experiencing severe sexual violence in adulthood.

Methods: A survey containing questions about present sociodemographic information and lifetime experiences of sexual, psychological and physical violence, was sent to a national sample of 10 000 women aged 18-74, 56% agreed to participate. Data were analyzed using logistic regression.

Results: Experiences of sexual violence was reported by 26% of the women before 18 years of age and by 21% of the women in adulthood. Severe sexual violence before 18 years of age was associated with sexual violence in adulthood (OR 3.9, CI 2.9-5.0). This association was stronger in women who reported severe combined sexual and physical (OR 7.1, CI 3.5-14.5), sexual and psychological (OR 5.8, CI 4.3-7.9) or sexual, physical and psychological violence (OR 12.7, CI 9.2-17.6) during childhood. Sexual violence after 18 years of age was more common among women born in the Nordic countries, those with college level education or above, and those who had been unemployed or had received social welfare payments.

Conclusions: Multiple exposure to violence during childhood is the most potent risk factor for sexual victimization in adulthood among women. The results suggest that violence prevention early in life is an important target for prevention of sexual violence among women.