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Poster Abstract Collection

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Sopu-work with parents at the Honor Related Violence cases: best practice of working with perpetrators

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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

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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 the 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

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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
Factors affecting disclosure of incest and sexual abuse in a multicultural society

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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 hole. 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 perpetraions 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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Background: This study sought to identify the frequency of intimate partner violence in a community sample of immigrant women in Portugal, their impact and helpseeking 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

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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

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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

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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

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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

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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 of 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-obssessional 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

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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

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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) organaise 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 consist 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

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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.
Introduction
The Ministry of Health and Care service introduced a new program 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

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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.

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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?

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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

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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

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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 reveal 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 Lind

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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

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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

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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 (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

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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

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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

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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?

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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

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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

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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
Campus Sexual Violence and Policy: What are students' thoughts?

Lindsay Ostridge

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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

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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 form 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

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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 $r$ different statistics. The $Zr$ 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?

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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.
Intersections: Addressing Complex and Intersecting Issues Toward Safety

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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

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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

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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

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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 time frame 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

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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.

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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

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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?

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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

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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

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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.
Global Artistic Responses: #MeToo and the International Creative Coalition

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Introduction: This research examines ways in which artists have responded to the #MeToo movement around the world. Through a careful analysis within a framework of intersectionality in feminist methodology, this paper investigates creative responses that go beyond the issue of consent. This study examines how makers and culture producers have responded to gender-related violence around the world, including rape, harassment, femicide, and domestic violence. This paper encourages wakefulness of both researchers and educators of the international context of the #MeToo movement. Methods: In my research, I examined the unique artistic responses to the #MeToo movement in countries around the globe. Using feminist mapping, I digitally plotted creative activity that challenges patriarchal viewpoints and the oppression of women. To limit the scope of this study, I analyzed artists who are active within the past five years of this movement, between 2013 to 2018. Sourced from scholarly articles, digital periodicals, Facebook and Instagram, the artists included in this study are selected based on their ability to illustrate unique causes, diversity of materials, and distinctive culture and geographic location. Results: This article demonstrates the universality of rape, harassment, femicide, and domestic violence in many regions of the globe. Future implications of this research include the study of censorship in countries that #MeToo has not been able to thrive, as well as follow up on cultural responses to feminist artworks. Conclusions: Though #MeToo has awoken many around the world to the normalization of violence against women, there are still many gaps to be filled. It is essential to recognize where gaping holes exist in the ability for women to exercise their voices. Educators, fearful of chastisement from school administrations and communities are hesitant to include this vital discussion in their school curriculums. In this movement to empower voice, we must ensure that everyone's stories
Violence and its threat in close relationships experienced by community dwelling older adults with functional impairment in FinSote National study

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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

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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 the ban on 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 Gracia2, Silvia Ubillos1, Alicia Puente2, Darío Páez2
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 on 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

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.
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