Review of Interventions Aimed to:

• Strengthen biological and social parenting

• Prevent sexual abuse of children

• Influence gender socialization
...And Preventing Gender-based violence across the Life-course

Laura McCloskey, Ph.D.
Jill Bowers, M.S.

University of Illinois-Urbana Champaign
The Cycle of Abuse and GBV

- Adolescent GBV
- Adult GBV
- Child Behavior Problems
- Child Abuse
- Domestic Violence
Early Risk for GBV

- Early exposure to parental domestic violence results in:
  - patriarchal beliefs (Lichter & McCloskey)
  - self-reported relationship violence (Magdol et al)
Odds Ratios of Sexual Abuse for Girls: A cycle of risk from mother to daughter

McCloskey and Bailey (2000) *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*
Eco-social Model

MACROSYSTEM

EXOSYSTEM

MICROSYSTEM

INDIVIDUAL

MESOSYSTEM

Bronfenbrenner, 1979
Prevention Program Targets Across the Life Course

- Teen and young adult violence
- Behavior problems
- Early child abuse
Canadian Preventive Health Taskforce Guidelines

• Quality of Evidence is based on
  – Randomized Control led Trial (RCT)
  – Well-designed controlled trials without randomization
  – Well-designed cohort or case control analytic studies
  – Longitudinal
Dating and Sexual Violence Prevention
Dating Violence Defined

• Dating violence includes:
  – Physical
  – Sexual
  – Emotional abuse

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2009
Intervention Programming

• 20-24 year olds are at highest risk in the U.S. (Catalano, 2007)

• Programs address dating violence and sexual assault
Intervening with Young Adults and Adolescents

- **School-based programming**
  - Universities, high schools, and middle schools

- **Facilitators**
  - Teachers, social service professionals, peer educators

- **Classroom context**
  - Coeducational or sex-segregated classrooms
# Interventions for Dating Violence: Key Program Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Safe Dates</th>
<th>Youth Relationships Project (YRP)</th>
<th>Ending Violence</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Personal safety and injury prevention</td>
<td>• Education</td>
<td>• Personal safety and injury prevention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Conflict management</td>
<td>• Skill-building</td>
<td>• Legal rights of victims</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Gender stereotyping</td>
<td>• Social action approach extending access to resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Interventions for Sexual Violence: Key Program Elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The Bystander Approach</th>
<th>The Virtual Date</th>
<th>Hope to Help a Sexual Assault Survivor: What Can Men Do</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Teaching bystanders how to intervene</td>
<td>• Focus on sexual coercion</td>
<td>• Rape definitions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Giving community members specific roles</td>
<td>• Identifying and challenging common attitudes</td>
<td>• Victim empathy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Societal norms that condone rape</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Dating Violence: Evaluations of Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>RTC</th>
<th>Longitudinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Safe Dates</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes, 4 years post intervention</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YRP</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ending Violence</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>6 month follow-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Changes in Victims’ Acceptance of Dating Violence: One Year

Foshee et al., 2000
Changes in Perpetrators’ Destructive Anger Responses: One Year

Foshee et al., 2000
Critique

- Lack of gender analysis
- Small number of perpetrators (n=22)
- Small effect sizes
# Sexual Violence: Evaluations of Interventions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Programs</th>
<th>RCT</th>
<th>Longitudinal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Bystander Approach</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>4 and 12 month follow-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Virtual Date</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>How to Help…</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>8 mo follow-up</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The Bystander Approach

Follow-up after 4 and 12 months.

### The Virtual Date

Follow-up after 8 months.

### How to Help…

Follow-up after 8 months.
## Pre-post T-scores

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outcome</th>
<th>Control</th>
<th>1 Session</th>
<th>3 Session</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Efficacy</td>
<td>.60</td>
<td>7.54***</td>
<td>8.49***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rape Myth Acceptance—Date Rape</td>
<td>-1.51</td>
<td>-2.91***</td>
<td>-5.42***</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bystander attitudes</td>
<td>-.085</td>
<td>-9.09***</td>
<td>-12.29***</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**p< .01, ***p < .001, two-tailed significance

Banyard, Moynihan, & Plate, 2007
Summary of Results

• Short term changes in attitudes, knowledge, & behavior

• Longitudinal impact is limited
More Summary of Results

• Strong focus on changing attitudes and increasing knowledge

• Weak focus on individual development and interpersonal strengths

• Gender differences in effectiveness
Applications to South African Context

- Inequality in sexual relationships (Wood, Lambert, Jewkes 2008)
- Sexual violence by male school teachers (Jewkes & Abrahams, 2002)
- Violence as an independent risk factor for HIV (Dunkle, Jewkes, Brown et al., 2004)
Preventing aggression in children exposed to abuse and domestic violence
# Secondary Prevention Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IPP/PPI</th>
<th>PCIT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Population</strong></td>
<td>Mother-infant pairs w/abuse reports</td>
<td>Mother-child pairs w/abuse reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Psychotherapy</td>
<td>1. Behavioral training of parents</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Parent psycho-education</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Length</strong></td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>1 year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design</strong></td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>RCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longitudinal Measurement</strong></td>
<td>To Age 2 (26 mos)</td>
<td>Post-intervention 1 year</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IPP-PPI  Cicchetti et al., 2006;  PCIT – Timmer et al., 2004;  Chaffin 2004
PCIT shapes parent responses

NEGATIVE RESPONSES TO CHILD

Hakman, Chaffin et al., 2009
PCIT increases positive responses

Hakman, Chaffin et al., 2009
Primary Prevention
Identified Risk Factors for Maternal Child Abuse

MACRO  Parenting Beliefs; Social isolation

EXO  Low attachment to social institutions (e.g., health care, religious, civic)

MICRO  Spouse abuse, poor extended family ties

INDIVIDUAL  Post-partum depression, mental health problems, drug and alcohol abuse
# Primary Prevention Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IHDP</th>
<th>Healthy Start Hawaii</th>
<th>NFP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Target Population</strong></td>
<td>LBW</td>
<td>At risk for abuse</td>
<td>At risk for abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Program Length</strong></td>
<td>3 years</td>
<td>2 years</td>
<td>18 months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Design</strong></td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>RCT</td>
<td>RCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Longitudinal Measurement</strong></td>
<td>To Age 18</td>
<td>To age 2</td>
<td>To age 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*IHDP-McCormick et al (2006); HS-Hawaii-Duggan et al (2004); Nurse-Family Partnership NFP (Olds, 2006)*
Overall Findings Home Visiting

- Weak to no results with RCT designs

- Findings further attenuated over time
Lower child abuse rates with nurse visitors

Olds et al.
Fewer convictions with home visiting nurses: 15 years later

Olds et al., 1998
Key Recommendations from Olds (2006)

- Nurses good for early intervention
- Population targeted
- Prevention focused on specific risk
  - Adding cognitive training (Bugental & Schwarz, 2009)
Applications to South African Context

Public health nursing in South Africa

PCIT Interventions have been used with substance addicted mothers (c.f., Wechsberg, Parry & Jewkes, 2010)
Intervening across the lifespan

Infancy

Childhood

Adolescence-
Young
Adulthood