

Review of Interventions Aimed to:

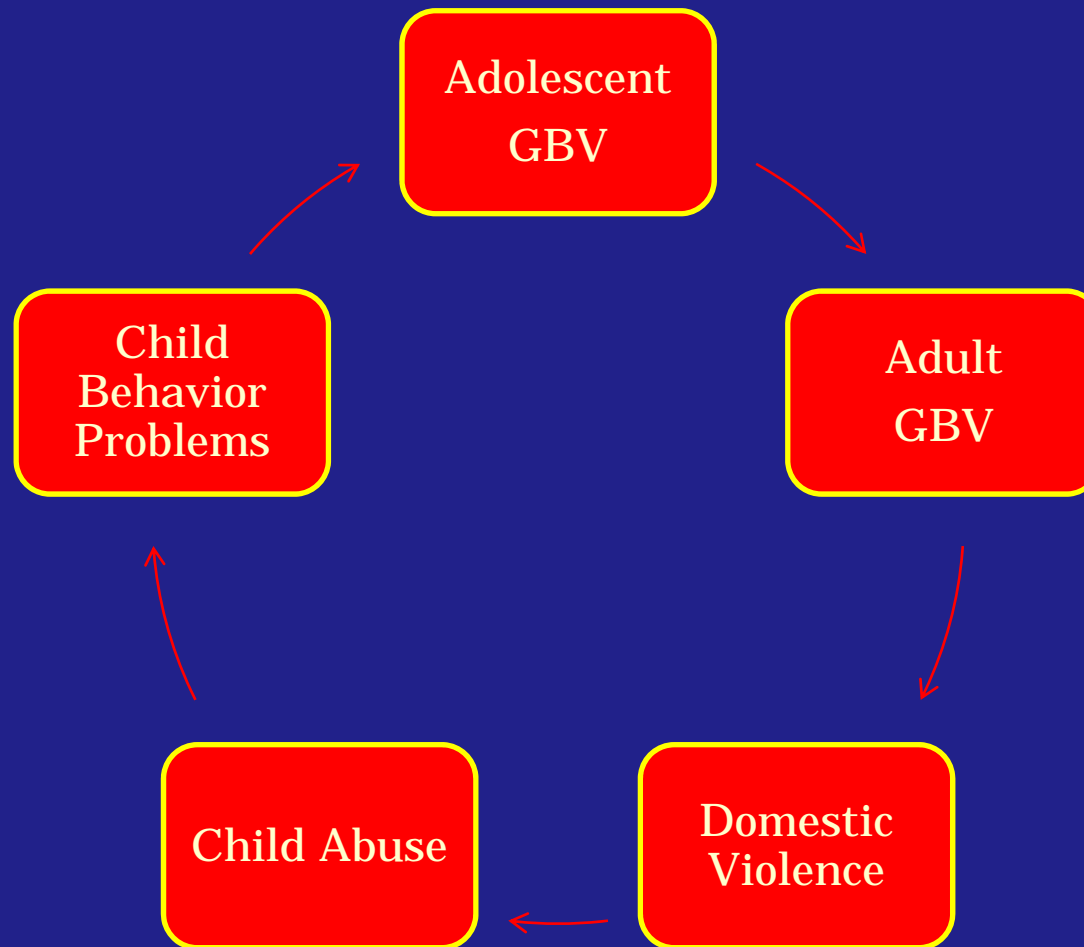
- Strengthen biological and social parenting
- Prevent sexual abuse of children
- Influence gender socialization

...And Preventing Gender- based violence across the Life-course

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

University of Illinois-
Urbana Champaign

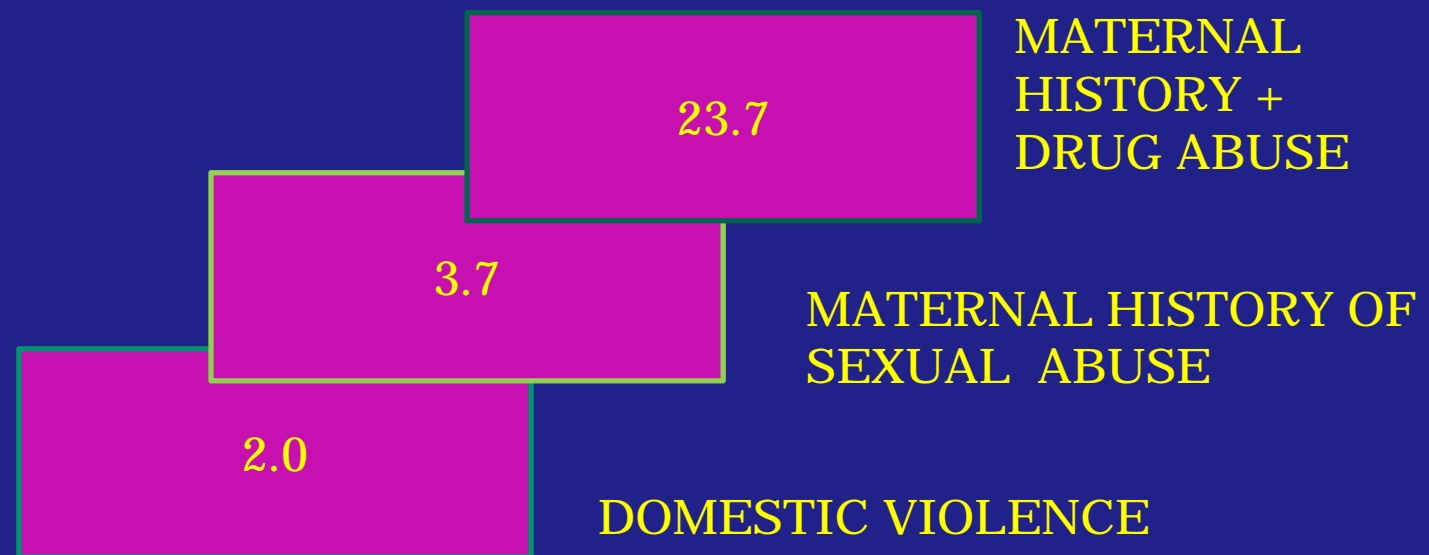
The Cycle of Abuse and GBV



Early Risk for GBV

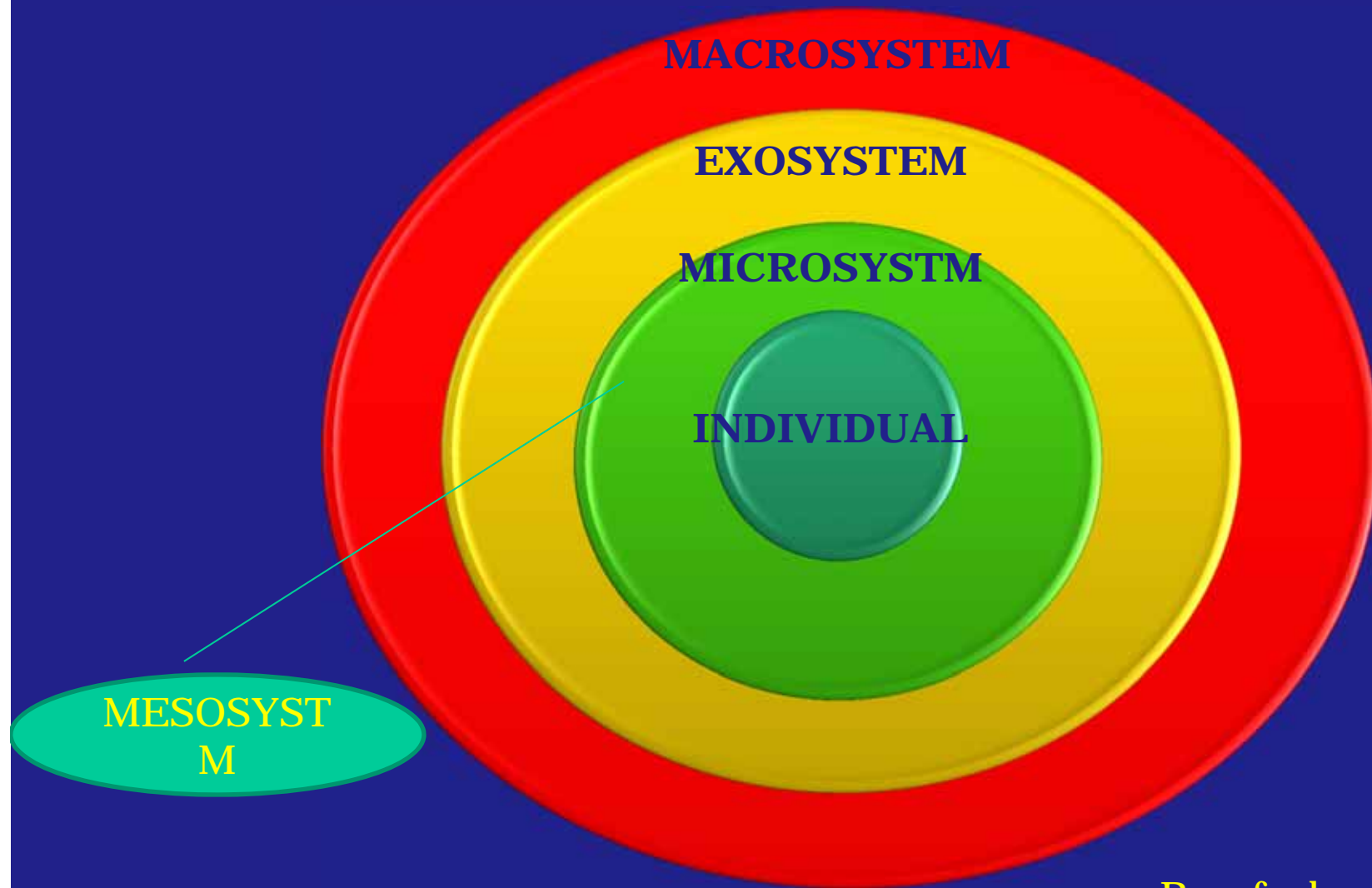
- Early exposure to parental domestic violence results in:
 - patriarchal beliefs (Lichter & McCloskey)
 - self-reported relationship violence (Magdol et al)

Odds Ratios of Sexual Abuse for Girls: A cycle of risk from mother to daughter



McCloskey and Bailey (2000) *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*

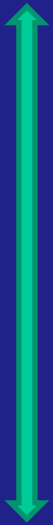
Eco-social Model



Bronfenbrenner, 1979

Prevention Program Targets Across the Life Course

YOUNG ADULTHOOD



INFANCY

Teen and young
adult violence

Behavior
problems

Early child
abuse

Canadian Preventive Health Taskforce Guidelines

- Quality of Evidence is based on
 - Randomized Controlled 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

Safe Dates	Youth Relationships Project (YRP)	Ending Violence
Foshee et al. 1996, 1998, 2000, 2004	Wolfe et al., 2003	Jaycox et al., 2006
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Personal safety and injury prevention • Conflict management •Gender stereotyping 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Education •Skill-building • Social action approach extending access to resources 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Personal safety and injury prevention •Legal rights of victims

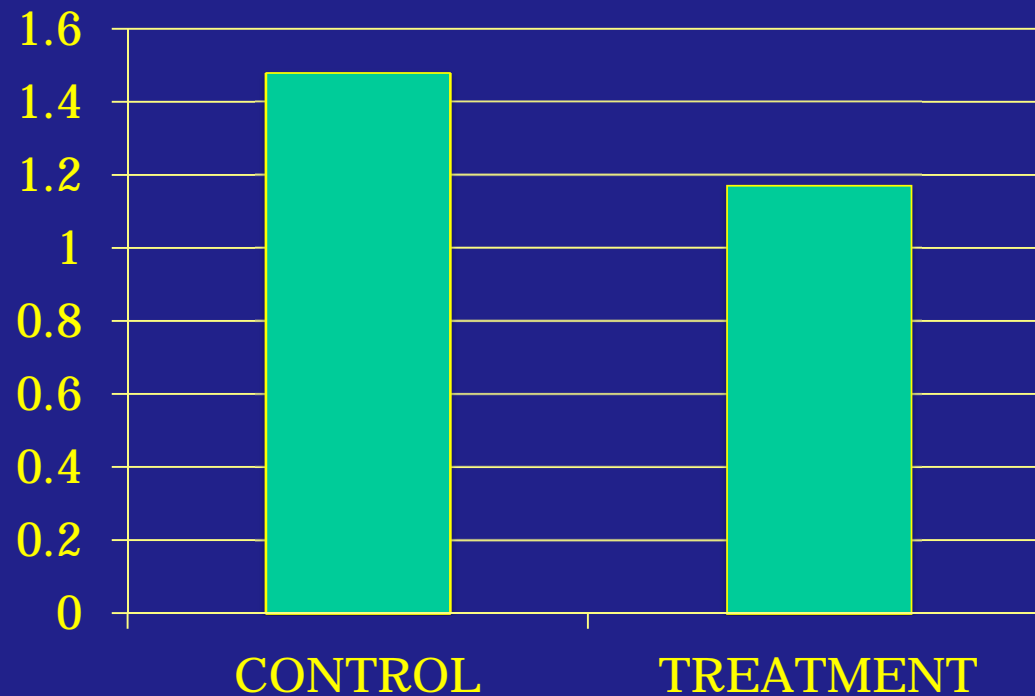
Interventions for Sexual Violence: Key Program Elements

The Bystander Approach	The Virtual Date	Hope to Help a Sexual Assault Survivor: What Can Men Do
Banyard, Moynihan, & Plante, 2007	Pacifici, Stoolmiller, & Nelson, 2001	Foubert, 2000
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Teaching bystanders how to intervene •Giving community members specific roles 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Focus on sexual coercion •Identifying and challenging common attitudes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Rape definitions •Victim empathy •Societal norms that condone rape

Dating Violence: Evaluations of Interventions

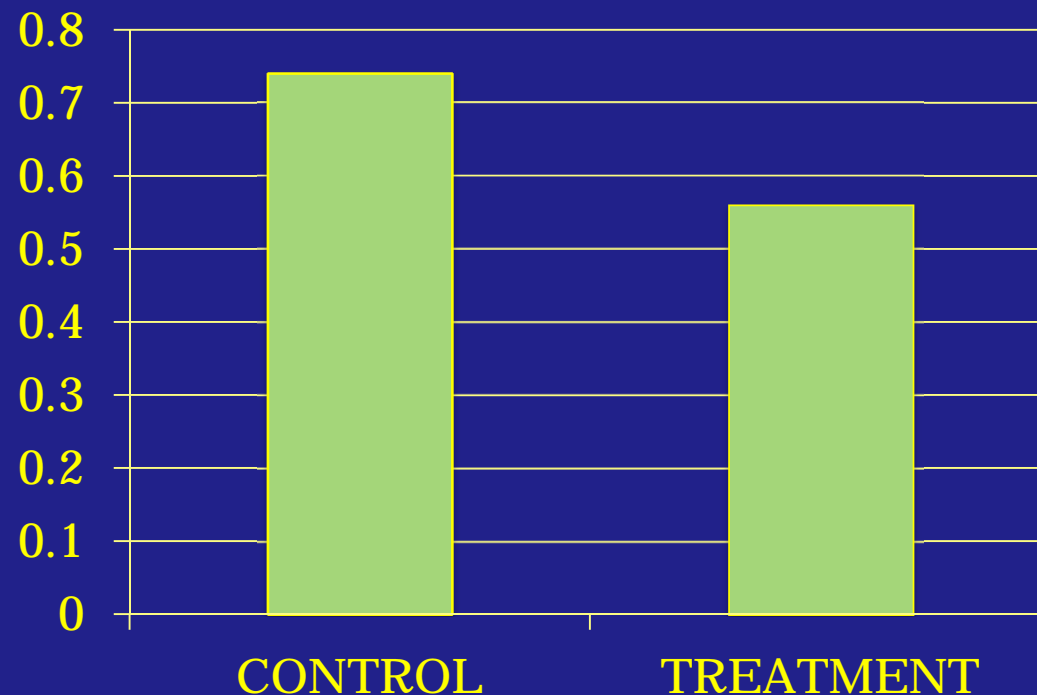
Programs	RTC	Longitudinal
Safe Dates	Yes	Yes, 4 years post intervention
YRP	Yes	
Ending Violence	Yes	6 month follow-up

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

Programs	RCT	Longitudinal
The Bystander Approach	Yes	4 and 12 month follow-ups
The Virtual Date	Yes	None
How to Help...	Yes	8 mo follow-up

Pre-post T-scores

Outcome	Control	1 Session	3 Session
Efficacy	.60	7.54***	8.49***
Rape Myth Acceptance— Date Rape	-1.51	-2.91***	-5.42***
Bystander attitudes	-.085	-9.09***	-12.29***

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

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

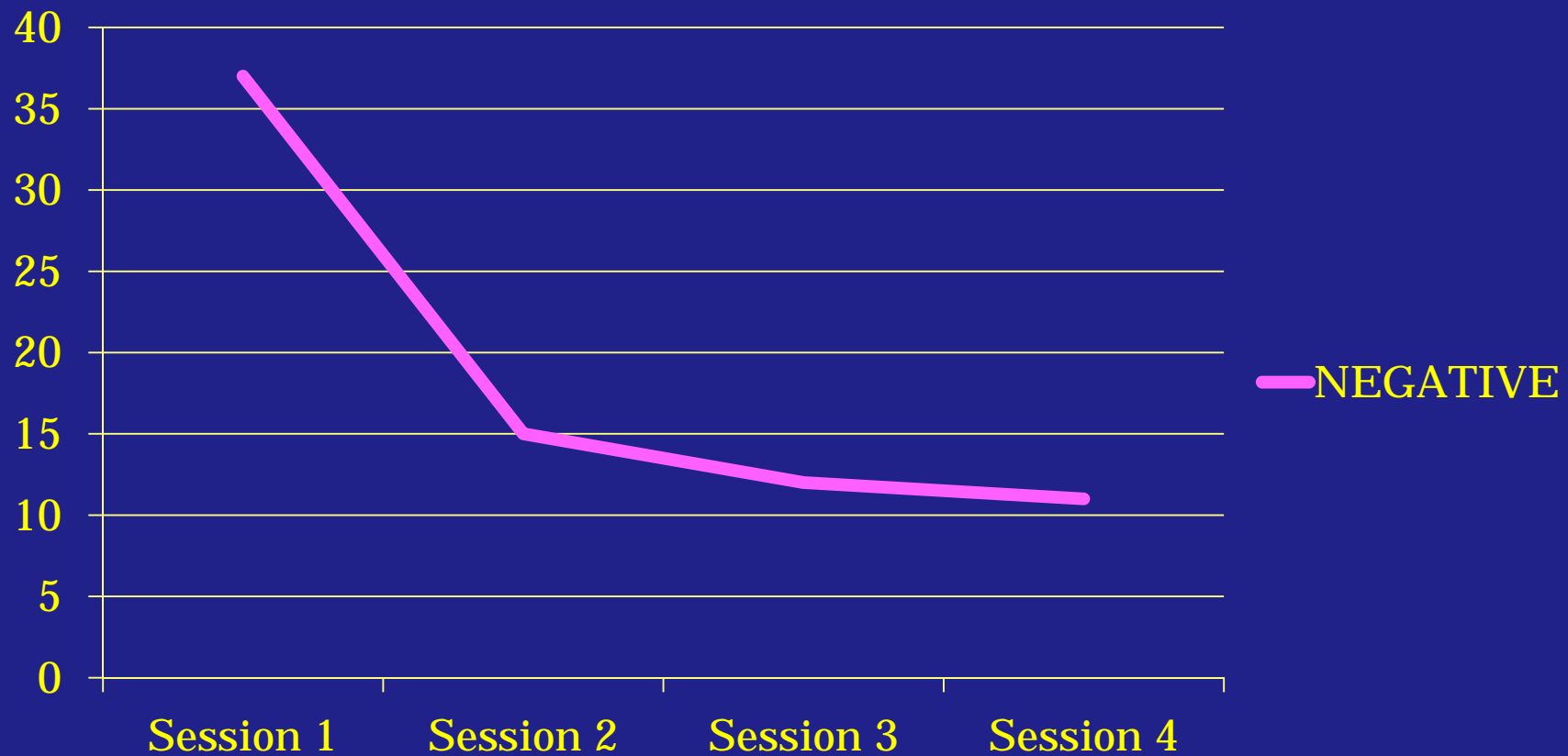
Secondary Prevention Programs

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

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

PCIT shapes parent responses

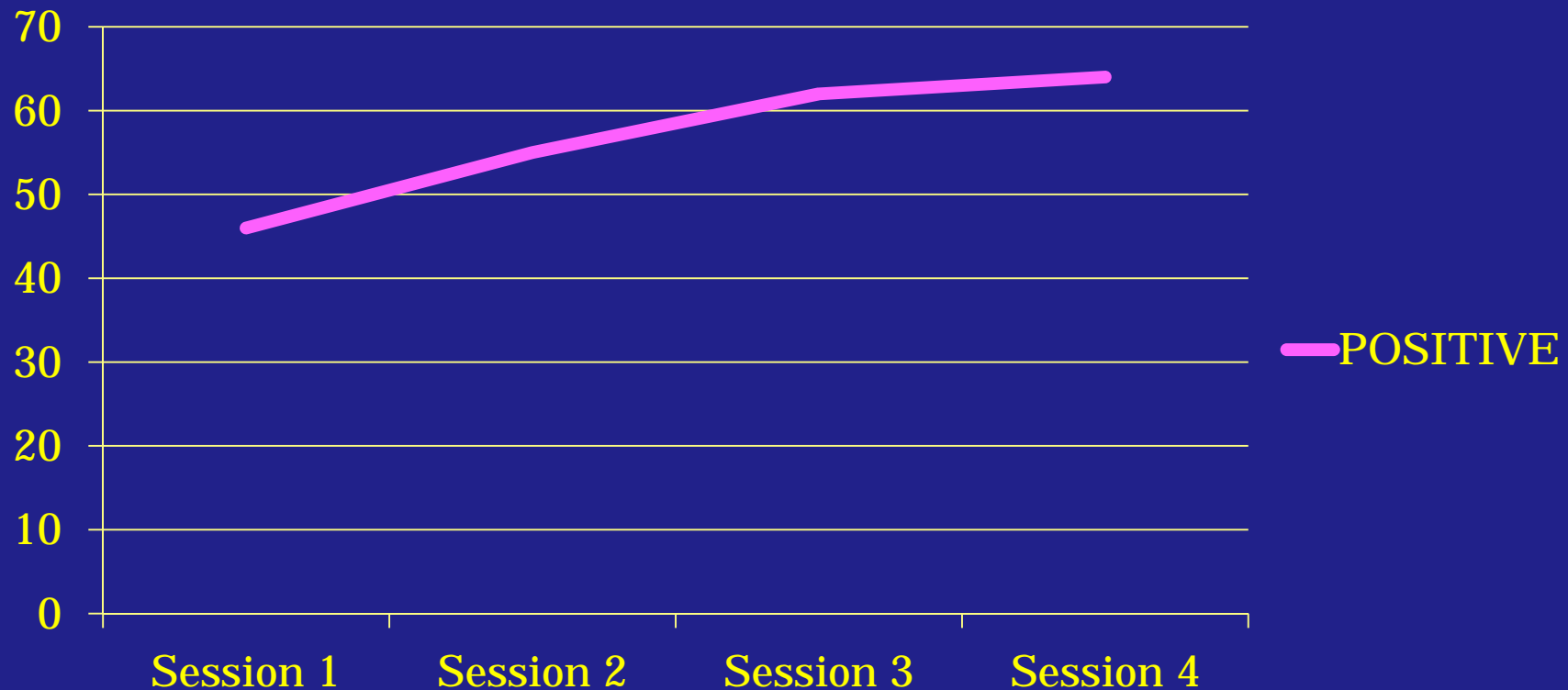
NEGATIVE RESPONSES TO CHILD



Hakman, Chaffin et al., 2009

PCIT increases positive responses

POSITIVE RESPONSES TO CHILD INCREASE



Hakman, Chaffin et al., 2009

Primary Prevention

Identified Risk Factors for Maternal Child Abuse

MACRO Parenting Beliefs; Social isolation



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graph TD; A["MACRO Parenting Beliefs; Social isolation"] --> B["EXO Low attachment to social institutions (e.g., health care, religious, civic)"]; B --> C["MICRO Spouse abuse, poor extended family ties"]; C --> D["INDIVIDUAL Post-partum depression, mental health problems, drug and alcohol abuse"];
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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

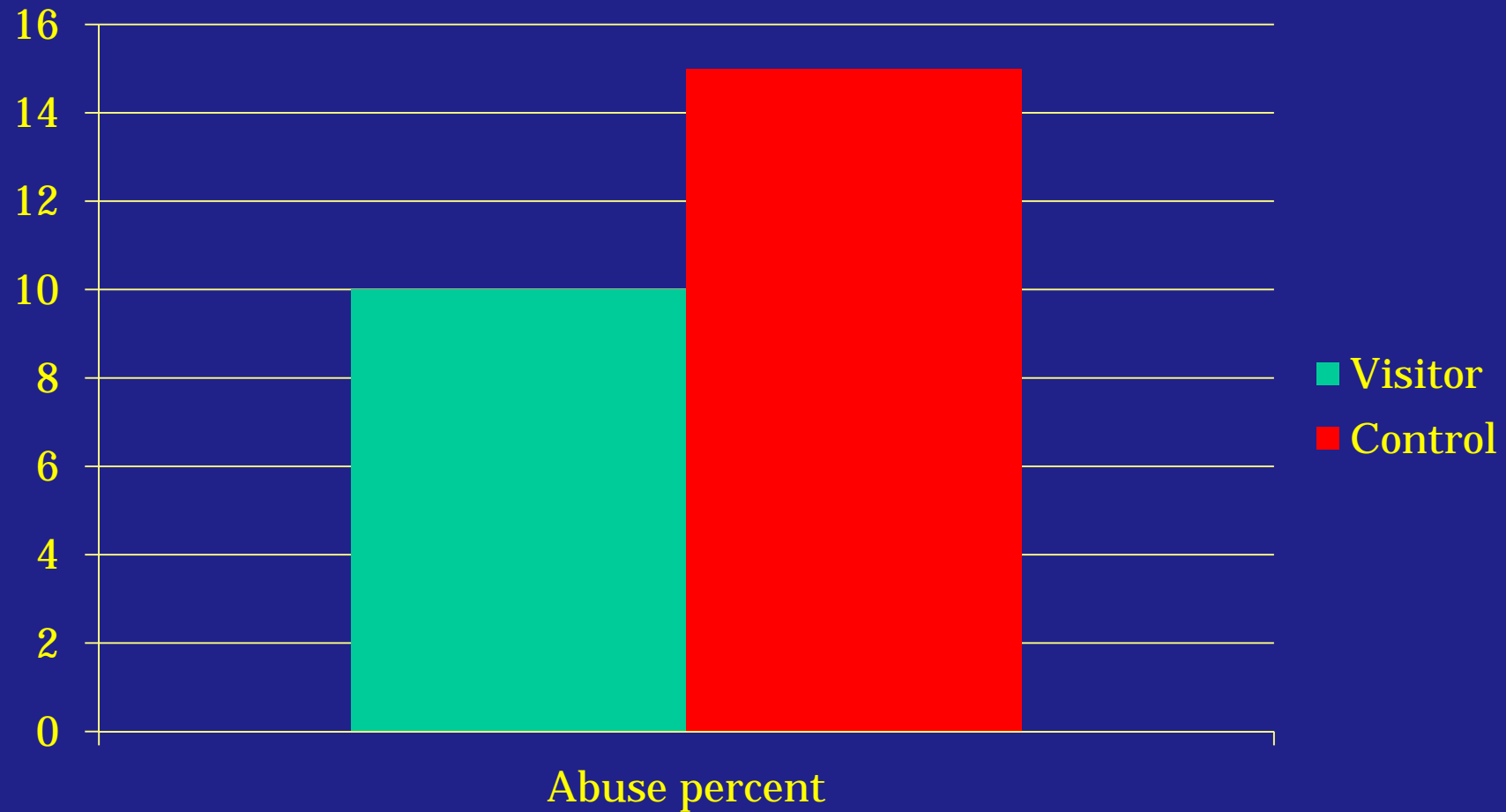
	IHDP	Healthy Start Hawaii	NFP
Target Population	LBW	At risk for abuse	At risk for abuse
Program Features	1. Home Visiting 2. Enriched day care	1. Home Visiting	1. Home Visiting
Program Length	3 years	2 years	18 months
Design	RCT	RCT	RCT
Longitudinal Measurement	To Age 18	To age 2	To age 15

IHDP-McCormick et al (2006); HS-Hawaii-Duggan et al (2004); Nurse-Family Partnership NFP (Olds, 2006)

Overall Findings Home Visiting

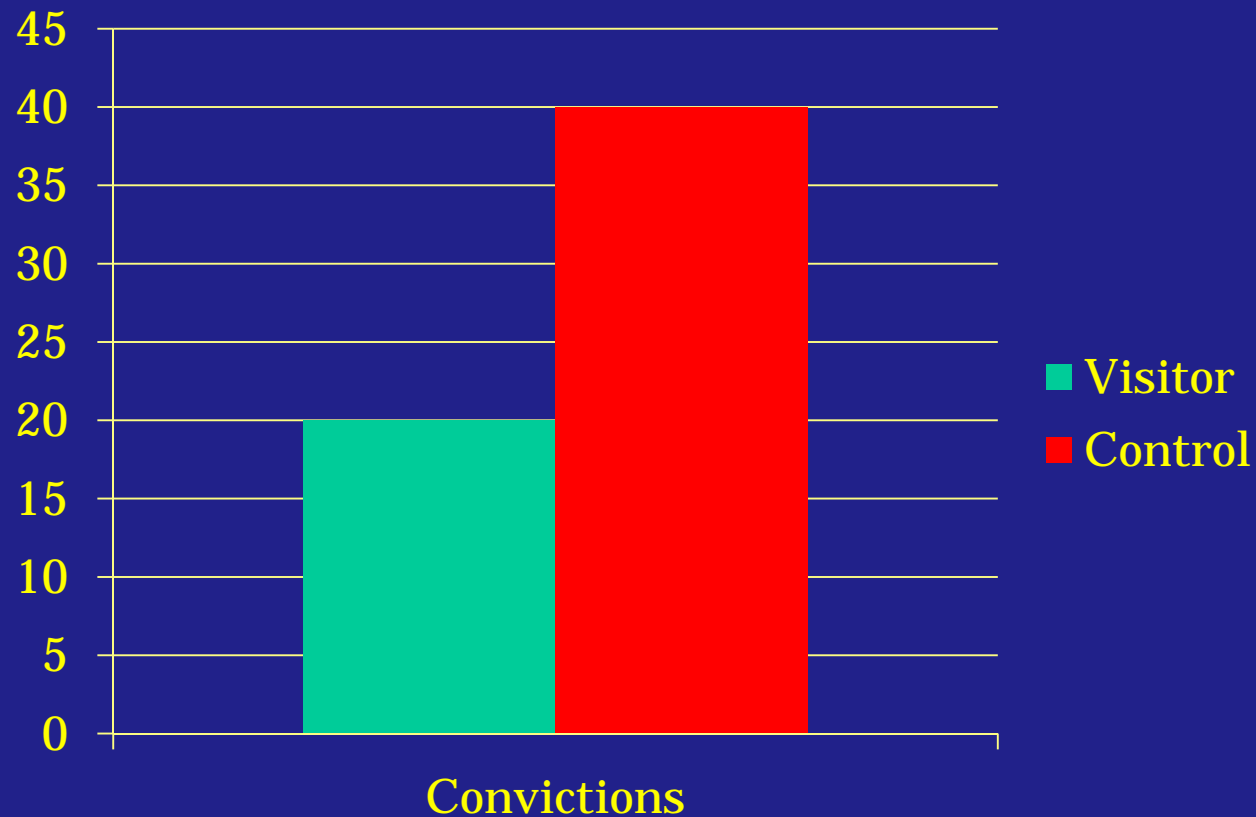
- Weak to no results with RCT designs
- Findings further attenuated over time

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

