SYSTEMATIC REVIEW: IDENTIFYING RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FOR YOUNG ADULT INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

Presented by

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DEFINING INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

IPV is also commonly referred to as relationship violence, domestic violence, family violence and gender-based violence.

Though no universally accepted definition of IPV exists, for the purpose of the systematic review, IPV has been referred to as “behaviour by an intimate partner or ex-partner that causes physical, sexual or psychological harm, including physical aggression, sexual coercion, psychological abuse and controlling behaviours” (WHO, 2013).

It can occur in both heterosexual and homosexual relationships and includes married, de facto and separated adolescents and adults (Flood & Fergus 2008).
WHY STUDY YOUNG ADULT INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE?

Crime statistics released by the Victoria Police in August 2013:

- Of all victims of crimes against the person, 9,719 (19.0%) of them were juvenile (under 18 years of age); an increase of 6.8 per cent from 2011-2012.

- The number of assaults committed by juveniles rose by 2.5 per cent and harassment by 71.5 per cent in 2012-2013.

- Female victims of crimes increased by 12.6 per cent in 2012-2013, a larger increase than male victims (7.2%).

- Of these female victims, 76.9 per cent were victims of assault compared with male victims, of whom 86.7 per cent were victims of assault offences.

THEORETICAL PERSPECTIVE

- DYNAMIC SYSTEMS THEORY - flexible framework for analysing how many factors act together in natural systems. According to this view, the greater the number of risks present, greater is the likelihood of involvement in IPV.

- As the name suggests, the dynamic systems model state that interaction between various risk factors is a dynamic process where the individual and environment cannot be isolated from each other, nor can the presence of risk factors be neglected.
METHOD

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
THE CURRENT REVIEW IS BUILT ON TWO WORKS:

Capaldi et al.’s (2013) Systematic Review of Risk Factors for IPV


and

A book chapter written by Campbell, Alhusen, Draughon, Kub and Walton-Moss

(2011) that focuses on overall risk and protective factors for IPV.

LITERATURE SEARCH
RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS
FAMILY FACTORS

• WITNESSING CHILDHOOD INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE.

• PARENT-CHILD BONDING.
  PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST IPV VICTIMISATION

• EXPERIENCING CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.

• HARSH PARENTING
DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS

• GENDER

• SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC

• ETHNICITY AND ACCEPTANCE OF VIOLENCE BELIEFS
INDIVIDUAL FACTORS

• AGGRESSIVE-OPPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOUR

• CONDUCT DISORDER

• ALCOHOL USE

• SUBSTANCE USE

• ATTACHMENT STYLE
ENVIRONMENT FACTORS

• PEER GROUP

• MEDIA

• MUTUAL OR BI-DIRECTIONAL VIOLENCE
CONCLUSION

• Lack of data available on ethnic minorities

• Lack of consistency found – use and selection of measures

• Evaluation of risk and protective factors suggests it is beneficial to start prevention programs early

• In regards to identification of protective and risk factors: interparental violence, harsh parenting including childhood neglect, bonding with parents and peer involvement emerged as most important factors across childhood, early adolescence and late adolescence years.

• The studies overwhelmingly indicated that young people growing up in homes where there has been couple violence (both perpetration and victimisation) were more likely to be involved in IPV as young adults.