

Violence and Mental Health:

The Negative Outcomes of
Childhood Maltreatment

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Research Questions

Question #1: What are the major possible outcomes of experiencing childhood maltreatment?

Question #2: What mediators and moderators influence or impact the relationship between childhood maltreatment and the possible outcomes?

Childhood Maltreatment (CM)

Type of Maltreatment	Subtypes of Maltreatment
<u>Neglect</u>	Emotional Neglect Physical Neglect
<u>Abuse</u>	Emotional Abuse Physical Abuse Sexual Abuse Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)
<u>Poly-victimization</u>	N/A

Outcome 1:

Violence

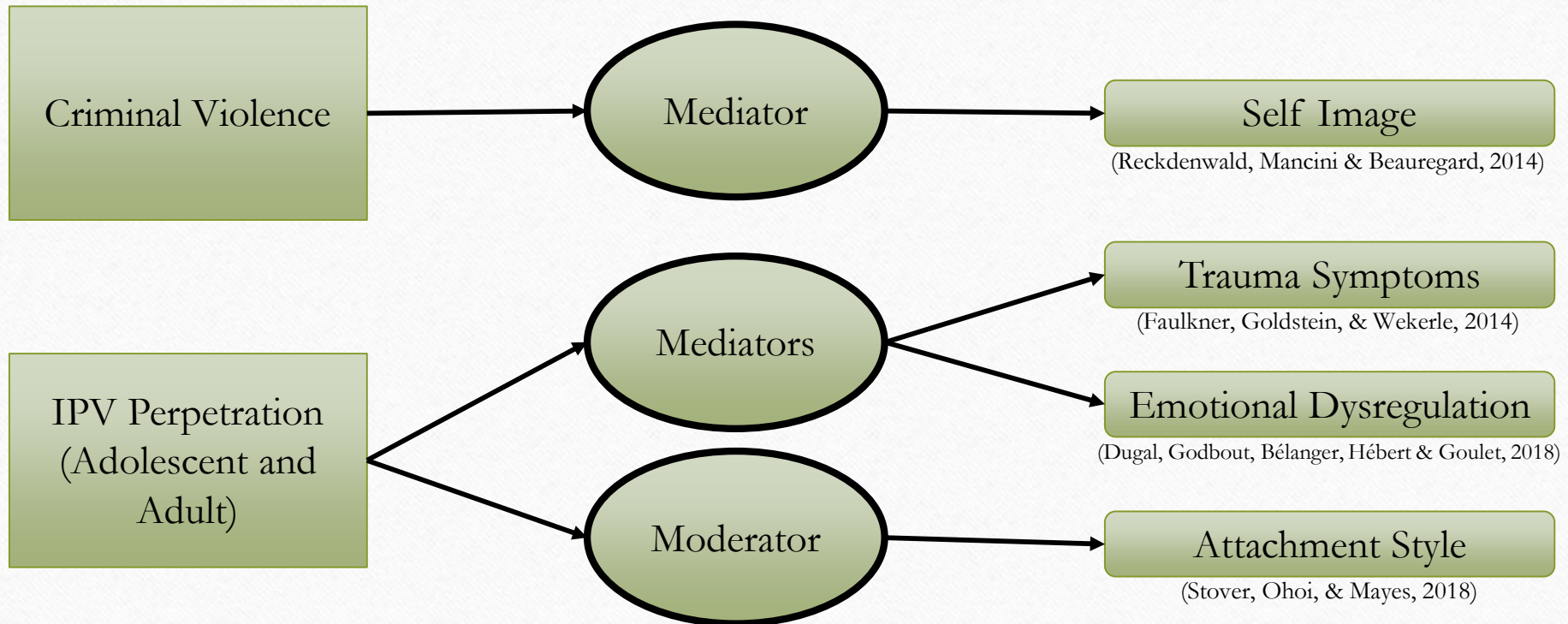
Cycle of Violence



■ 1st Step ■ 2nd Step ■ 3rd Step

(Milaniak & Widom, 2015)

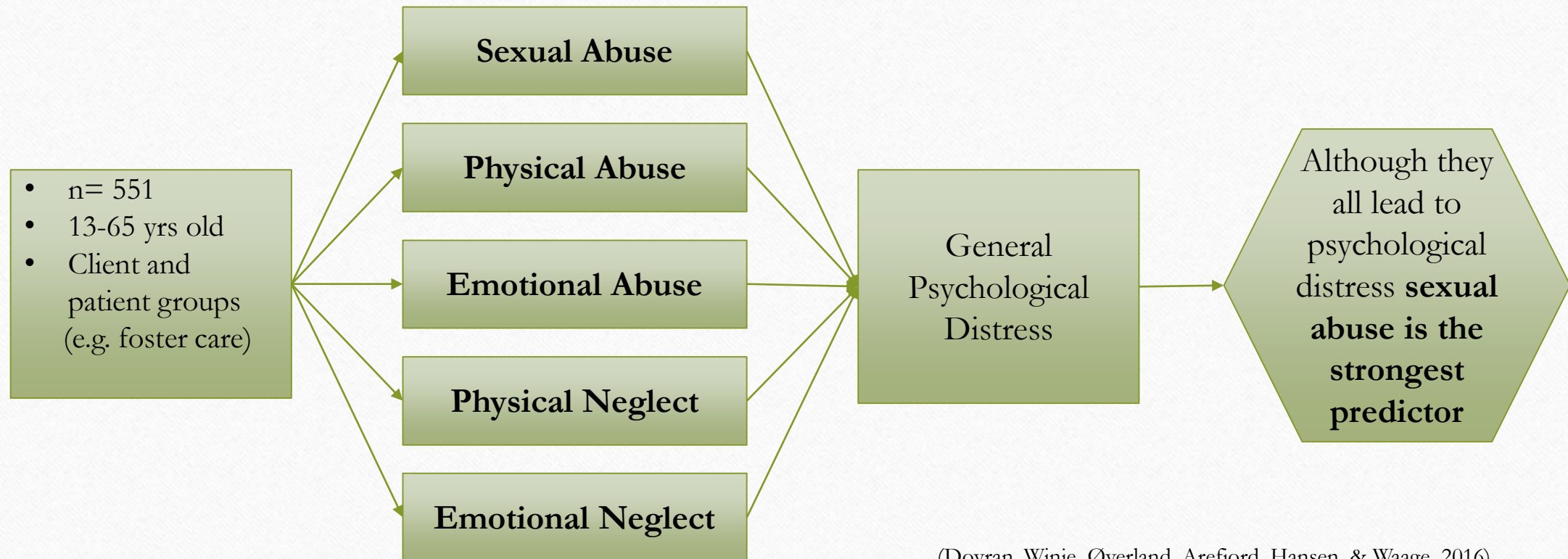
Mediators and Moderators



Childhood Maltreatment and IPV

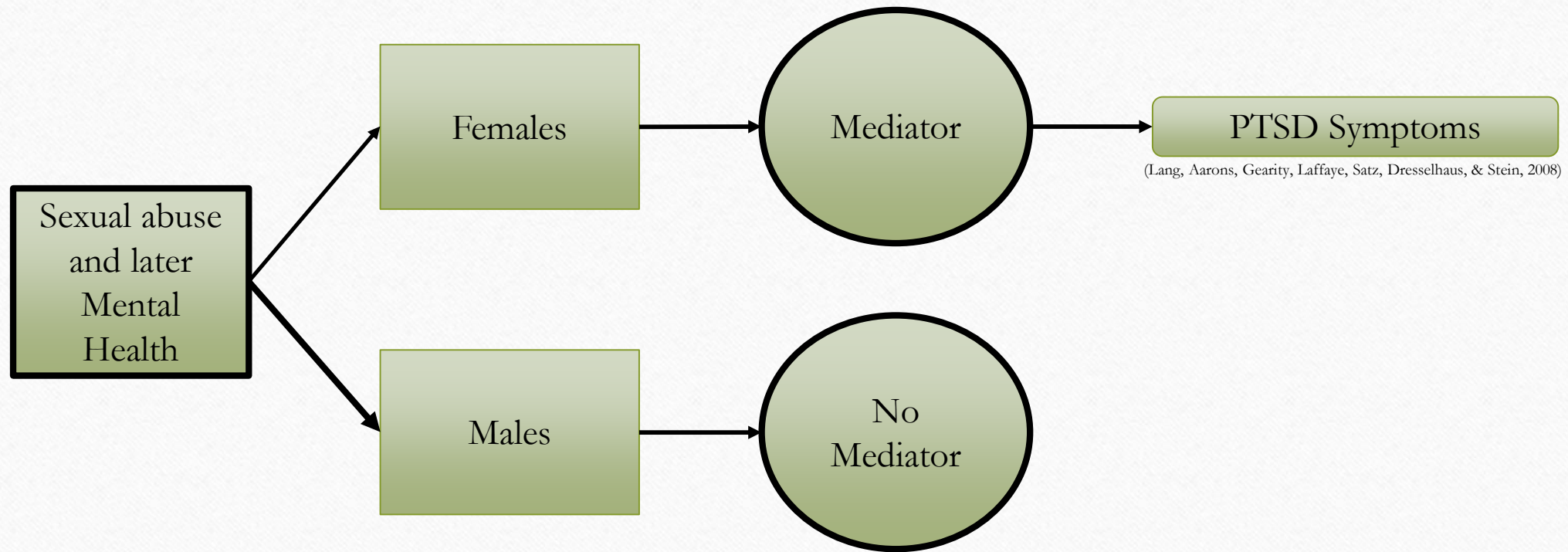
Purpose of Study	Method	Mediator or Moderator	Results	Source
Evaluate if there is a relationship between CM (abuse and neglect) and IPV perpetration in adolescent IPV	N=561 Age= 14-17 (upon initial assessment) Assessed at 3 time periods	Trauma Symptoms: anger, anxiety, depression (mediator)	No direct relationship from CM→IPV. Indirect relationship through anxiety and anger	(Faulkner, Goldstein, & Wekerle, 2014)
Researchers were trying to examine how poly-victimization, emotional dysregulation and IPV perpetration work together	n=162 Mean age: 38 Consulting for sexual and relational problems	Emotional dysregulation: Extreme emotional turmoil → can develop improper coping skills called tension reduction activities (mediator)	CM associated with emotional dysregulation which leads to increased risk of IPV perpetration Tension–reduction activities mediated the relationship	(Dugal, Godbout, Bélanger, Hébert & Goulet, 2018)
Explore attachment style of participants as moderator of relationship between childhood maltreatment and adolescent IPV perpetration and victimization	N=150 Age=15-18 (upon initial assessment) Assessed at 2 time periods	Attachment Style: insecure, secure (moderator)	No significant relationship between insecure attachment and IPV perpetration. Moderated relationship between CM and IPV victimization	(Stover, Ohoi, & Mayes, 2018)

Outcome 2: Mental Health



(Dovran, Winje, Øverland, Arefjord, Hansen, & Waage, 2016)

Mediators and Moderators



Childhood Sexual Abuse and Mental Health Functioning of Male and Females

Females

Males

Purpose of Study	Method	Mediator Or Moderator	Results	Source	Purpose of Study	Method	Results	Source
Evaluated relationship between childhood maltreatment and poorer mental and physical health functioning	n= 221 Mean Age: 46.1 Female Veterans	PTSD: PTSD symptoms (mediator)	PTSD mediates relationship between nonsexual CM and poor health Does not mediate for sexual abuse	(Lang, Aarons, Gearity, Laffaye, Satz, Dresselhaus, & Stein, 2008)	Observe the severity of mental health outcomes due to childhood sexual abuse and the co-occurrence of other forms of childhood maltreatment	n= 14, 564 Age: 20 or older Men with alcohol related condition	CM increases odds of male experiencing a mental disorder Sexual Abuse larger effect sizes for mental and disorders, suicide attempts	(Turner, Taillieu, Cheung, & Afifi, 2017)

Take Home Message

- The experience of childhood maltreatment has many implications about the future actions and the well-being of an individual
- **1st Step:** More awareness of research on behalf of clinicians in order to understand what kind of interventions and support is needed
- **2nd Step:** Awareness of client history through creation of environment that encourages talk about traumatic experiences

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