



DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY



Development and validation of a risk assessment interview for children exposed to intimate partner violence and experiencing child abuse

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http://psy.gu.se/digitalAssets/1532/1532050_irisk-rapport-2015x.pdf

The history of the project...

- iRiSk was initiated in 2012, commissioned by the National Board of Health and Welfare (Socialstyrelsen)
- The primary aim was to develop an array of responses to children exposed to violence:
 - safety
 - support
 - interventions
- 24 units involved in the project: child social welfare (11), shelters (4), child and youth psychiatry (6), and others (3; *assessment institution, a specialized co-ordination unit in DV cases and one NGO*)

Separate stages in risk assessment

- Information collection
- Compilation of data
- Decision-making
- Formating interventions

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Utveckling av bedömningsinstrument o
för våldsutsa



RISK- O

Utve



RISK-

Utv

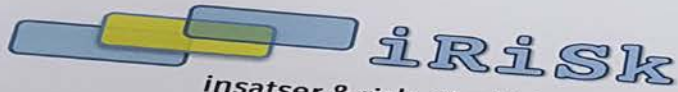


RISK- OCH
SKYDDSSINTERVJU
ÄLDRE BARN (≈ 9-17 ÅR)

Utveckling av bedömningsinstrument för
barn utsatta för våld i sin familj

VERSION

stående
Göteborgs



insatser & risk- skyddsbedömningar för våldsutsatta barn

MANUAL iRISK-INTERVJUER

VERSION VI

2017-01-03



Risk interviews

- ***Child interviews***
 - Semi-structured, begins with an open question (“What happened in your family that made you come here?...”).
 - Children aged 9–17, 40–60 minutes: Violence exposure - parents (UPP-P/UPP-M), involvement in IPV (IND-B)
 - Children aged 5–8, 15–30 minutes: Direct exposure, witnessing violence exposure and posttraumatic reactions
- ***Parent interviews***
 - Semi-structured
 - 60–90 minutes
 - FREDA (Danger Assessment), upbringing strategies (UPP-F)



The interview format was appreciated among child social welfare workers (CSW workers), parents and children (9 to 17 years old).



Difficulties in using risk interviews – child social welfare workers

- Lacking experience to work systematically with domestic violence
- Too little organizational support
- Lack of resources for intervention
- Too heavy workload



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The next step...

1. Structured risk assessments are not in use in Sweden – how can they be introduced?

- How can the risk assessment be developed in accordance with CSW workers' aim, target group, and organisation? (acceptance)
- What factors determine if interviews are actually being used? (implementation)
- Does the interview format cover the issues relevant to risk assessment? (adaption)
- How does the interview fit with the organisational frame? (integration)

- Interviews with CSW workers



2. Is the structured risk interview compatible with the assessment framework - BBIC?

- Child development, parenting capacity, family and environmental factors
- Compilation forms adapted to the assessment framework (BBIC) have been constructed and will be tested



3. Does the interview enhance children's perspectives on the violence situation?

- Is it possible for children to give a trustworthy report in interviews with a combination of open and focused questions?
- How do children deal with "moral implications" in topics introduced by the CSW worker?
- Do children have the meta-cognitive abilities necessary to reflect on the certainty of their statements?
- Are principles from forensic psychology on interview formats applicable in CSW risk assessments with children?



4. Predictive validity: How can reliable judgements be made about risk?

- What factors, or combination of factors, can be correlated to risk of recurrent or increased violence? (interviews and questionnaires)
- Does the interview have an impact on the child's situation according to the abused parent and the CSW workers? (interviews after 6 and 12 months)



5. How can the perpetrator be engaged?

- What kind of violence has the child been exposed to? (coercive controlling violence, violent resistance, situational, couple violence, and separation-instigated violence)
- How does the perpetrator(s) view their responsibility to the harm they have caused? (denial, confession, confession and responsibility)

Data analyses

- Combined analysis of qualitative and quantitative data (mixed methods)
 - Qualitative analyses of audio-recordings and transcripts of CSW interviews with children (conversation analysis).
 - Qualitative analysis with transcripts of interviews with CSW workers (thematic analysis).
 - Qualitative analysis of follow-up interviews with parents.
 - Quantitative analysis of children and parents' answers in the structured interviews (predictive validity).
 - Testing of consistency of structured instruments in the study.

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