Clearinghouse
on Supervised Visitation
Phone Conference Agenda

September 18, 2019

12PM/11CT

Discussion
1. Welcome and Announcements – Everyone is invited!   2. Program narratives are DUE NOW!   3. Time to enter A&V data!!!   4. Check the listings on the website to ensure your program information is up to date and correct for the quarterly report. If you need to add or change anything email Lyndi Bradley at lbradley2@fsu.edu   5. Questions from Directors— Policies for releasing notes to clients   6. Fundraising for Holidays   7. Training on new research   8. Fall Activity Sheets

Reminder—The Supervised Visitation Manual is available through the Clearinghouse and can be downloaded through this link:

https://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/sites/g/files/upcbnu1886/files/documents/Supervised-Visitation-Manual-2017-Edition.pdf

Reminder—The 2018 Child Sexual Abuse Referrals Manual is available through the Clearinghouse and can be downloaded through this link:

https://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/sites/g/files/upcbnu1886/files/documents/Child%20Sexual%20Abuse%20Referrals%20Manual-%202018%20Edition.pdf

TIME IS UP!
Program Narratives are DUE!!!!

Time to enter A&V Data!!

Positive childhood experiences and adult mental and relational health in a statewide sample

Associations Across Adverse Childhood Experiences Levels

Importance: Associations between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and risks for adult depression, poor mental health, and insufficient social and emotional support have been documented. Less is known about how positive childhood experiences (PCEs) co-occur with and may modulate the effect of ACEs on adult mental and relational health. **Conclusions and Relevance**: Positive childhood experiences show dose-response associations with D/PMH and ARSES after accounting for exposure to ACEs. The proactive promotion of PCEs for children may reduce risk for adult D/PMH and promote adult relational health. Joint assessment of PCEs and ACEs may better target needs and interventions and enable a focus on building strengths to promote well-being. Findings support prioritizing possibilities to foster safe, stable nurturing relationships for children that consider the health outcomes of positive experiences.

Bethell, C., Jones, J., Gombojav, N., Linkenbach, J., & Sege, R. (2019). Positive childhood experiences and adult mental and relational health in a statewide sample: Associations across adverse childhood experiences levels. *JAMA Pediatrics,* E1-10. doi: 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2019.3007.

Changes in couple relationship dynamics among low-income parents in a relationship education program are associated with decreases in their children's mental health symptoms

Witnessing intimate partner violence (IPV) among parents negatively impacts millions of children in the United States each year. Low-income families are disproportionately affected by IPV compared to middle- and high-income individuals, and are beginning to be the focus of IPV secondary prevention interventions, including relationship education programs. Despite these developments, few studies have examined changes in psychosocial functioning among children of parents participating in relationship education programs. The current

study examined the extent to which changes in specific couple dynamics among individuals from low-income backgrounds participating in a couple relationship education program, Within My Reach, were associated with changes in child mental health symptoms. A second purpose of this paper is to examine whether changes in parent–child relationship quality mediates the association between changes in couple dynamics and changes in child mental health difficulties. Participants (n = 347) were parents who participated in Within My Reach as part of programming offered at a large community agency. Decreases in negative couple conflict behaviors, including conflict engagement, withdrawal and compliance, over the course of the program were linked to decreases in child mental health difficulties. In addition, increases in parent–child relationship quality partially mediated the associations between decreases in compliance, as well as increase in overall couple relationship quality, and decreases in child symptoms. Community-based couple relationship education programs for low-income families can potentially have multiple positive impacts throughout the family system, including for children.

Sterrett-Hong, E., Antle, B., Nalley, B., & Adams, M. (2018). Changes in couple relationship dynamics among low-income parents in a relationship education program are associated with decreases in their children's mental health symptoms. *Children, 5,* 1-14. doi: 10.3390/children5070090.

Identifying and addressing parental trauma and behavioral health need: The role of the child welfare system

Parents involved with the child welfare system often have been exposed to traumatic events throughout their lives and have behavioral health service needs. Although connecting parents to trauma-informed behavioral health care has potential to reduce the risk of recurring maltreatment, limited research has focused on child welfare system capacity to respond to parents' needs in a trauma-informed way. Based on a quantitative survey and secondary analysis of qualitative focus group data, this study examines child welfare and behavioral health workers' perceptions of a county child welfare agency's readiness for understanding, assessing and addressing parental trauma. Findings suggest that child welfare staff understand how parental trauma impacts parenting, but do not perceive that the system was ready to adequately assess, and address parents' needs in a trauma-informed way. Lack of regional behavioral health services and integration between child welfare and adult behavioral health systems were noted to be major barriers.

Cao, Y., Hoffman, J.A., Bunger, A.C., Maguire-Jack, K., & Robertson H.A. (2019). Identifying and addressing parental trauma and behavioral health need: The role of the child welfare system. *Journal of Public Child Welfare, 13,* 265-284. doi: 10.1080/15548732.2019.1595259

Solution-focused brief therapy to improve child well-being and family functioning outcomes with substance using parents in the child welfare system

This study examined the effectiveness of solution-focused brief therapy (SFBT) on child well-being and family functioning outcomes for child welfare involved parents. A randomized controlled trial design was used to evaluate the effectiveness of SFBT as compared to treatment-as-usual in an outpatient substance abuse treatment center. Results show SFBT to be an effective intervention for helping parents around child well-being and family functioning outcomes similar to current empirically-supported therapies. SFBT provides a more strengths-based approach to help families improve family well-being and thus help improve their child's well-being.

Kim, J.S., Akin, B.A., & Brook, J. (2019). Solution-focused brief therapy to improve child well-being and family functioning outcomes with substance using parents in the child welfare system. *Developmental Child Welfare, 1,* 124-142. doi: 10.1177/2516103219829479

Parent–child time together: The role of interactive technology with adolescent and young adult children

Presently, there is a lack of consensus about whether interactive technology enhances or restricts the quality and quantity of shared time between parents and their children. The purposes of this exploratory study were to identify parent and adolescent/young adult perceptions of time spent together and to investigate ways in which the use of technology is related to that time. Using a purposive sample, 766 youth (high school and early college) and their parents (n = 735) responded to questions about their interactive time spent together. Results indicated that parents and their adolescent/young adult children distinguished between parent–child quality and parent–child quantity time. Participant perceptions of both quality and quantity parent–child time were explored in relation to parent–child computer-mediated communication via text messaging, telephone calls, social networking, video chat, and e-mail. The type of interactive technology was related to participant perceptions of parent–child quality time more than the quantity of time.

Vaterkaus, J.M., Beckert, T.E., & Schmitt-Wilson, S. (2019). Parent–child time together: The role of interactive technology with adolescent and young adult children. *Journal of Family Issues, 40*, 2179-2202. doi: 10.1177/0192513X19856644.

"Would you be my friend?": Friendship selection and contagion processes of early adolescents who experience victimization

Victimization in early adolescence can have severe negative consequences later in life. Friendships are especially important in this time period. The present study investigated friendship selection and influence (contagion) processes with regard to victimization, as well as prosocial and aggressive characteristics of victims' friends. Results showed that early adolescents who experience peer victimization were not likely to select peers with similar levels of victimization as friends but selected prosocial peers as friends. Moreover, friends did not become more similar over time in their victimization levels. Prosocial students selected similar peers as friends. The discussion highlights the relevance of fostering positive peer relations for targeting victimization and discusses the defending role of friends in victimization situations.

Fall

Dot to Dot

Color in the picture after you connect the dots!

Contact the Clearinghouse at
850-644-1715