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Exploring Interventions for Men and Fathers Who Perpetrate Violence Against Women and Children: A Scoping Review

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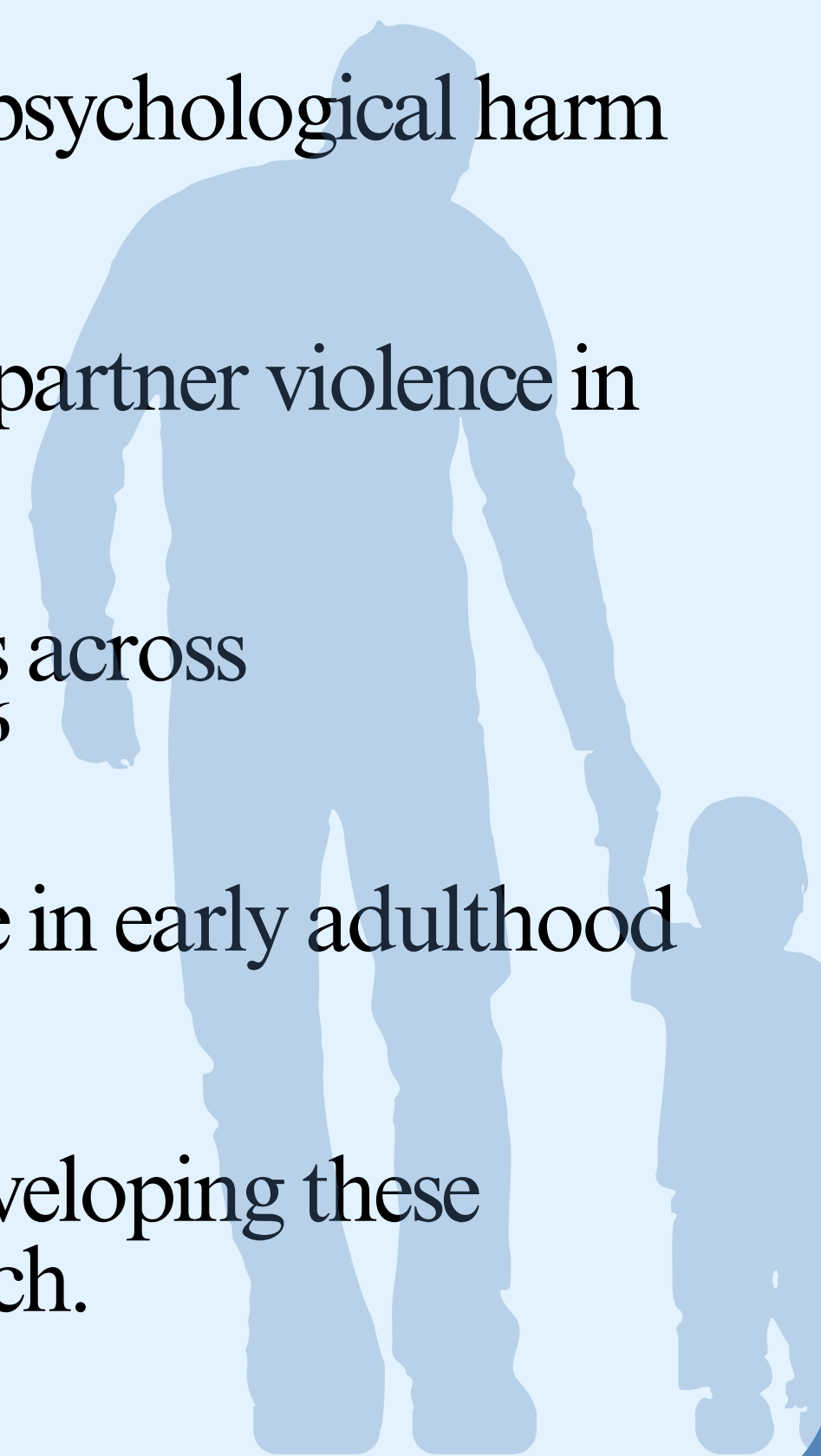
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the early lab

Introduction

- Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) refers to physical, sexual, or psychological harm within an intimate relationship.¹
- 1 in 3 women worldwide have been exposed to some form of partner violence in their lifetime.²
- Children exposed to IPV often face several negative outcomes across psychological, social, emotional, and behavioural domains.³⁻⁶
- Exposure to IPV can increase the risk of relationship violence in early adulthood as a victim and/or perpetrators.⁷
- Often times, the impact of children is not considered when developing these interventions, as children have been overlooked in IPV research.

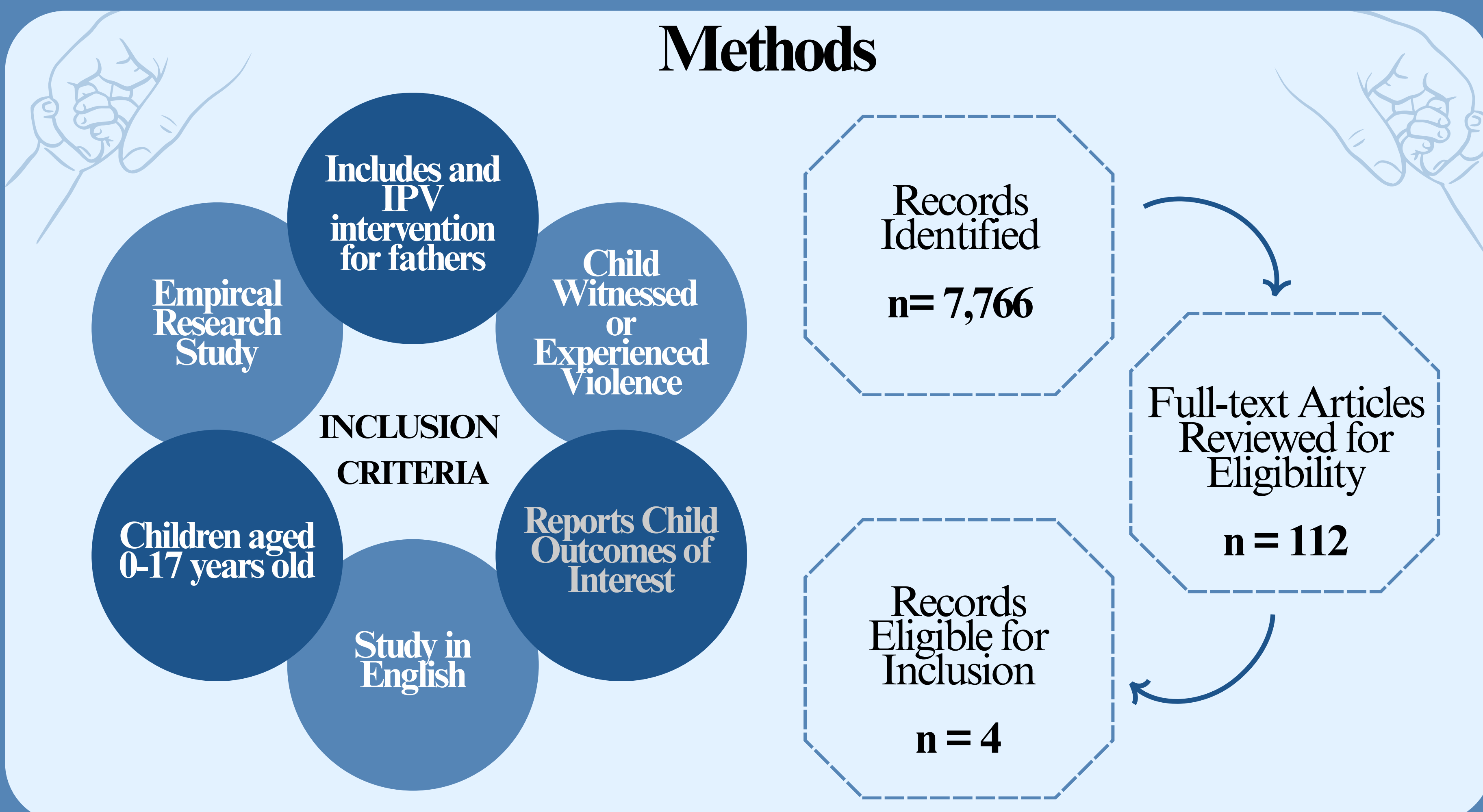


Objective



Examine the impact of intervention programs for men and fathers who perpetrate violence against women and/or children on child outcomes

Methods



Results

- Diemer et al. (2024) reported decreased fear, increased confidence and happiness, and feeling more carefree.
- Coll et al. (2010) reported improved child well-being after treatment ($t = -7.63$, $df=47$, $p<.001$).
- Roopnarie & Yildirim's (2018) showed a reduction in behavioural problems among children exposed to IPV ($\beta=.01$, $SE = .01$, $p < .05$).
- McConnell et al. (2017) found insignificant results, but positive trends were observed.

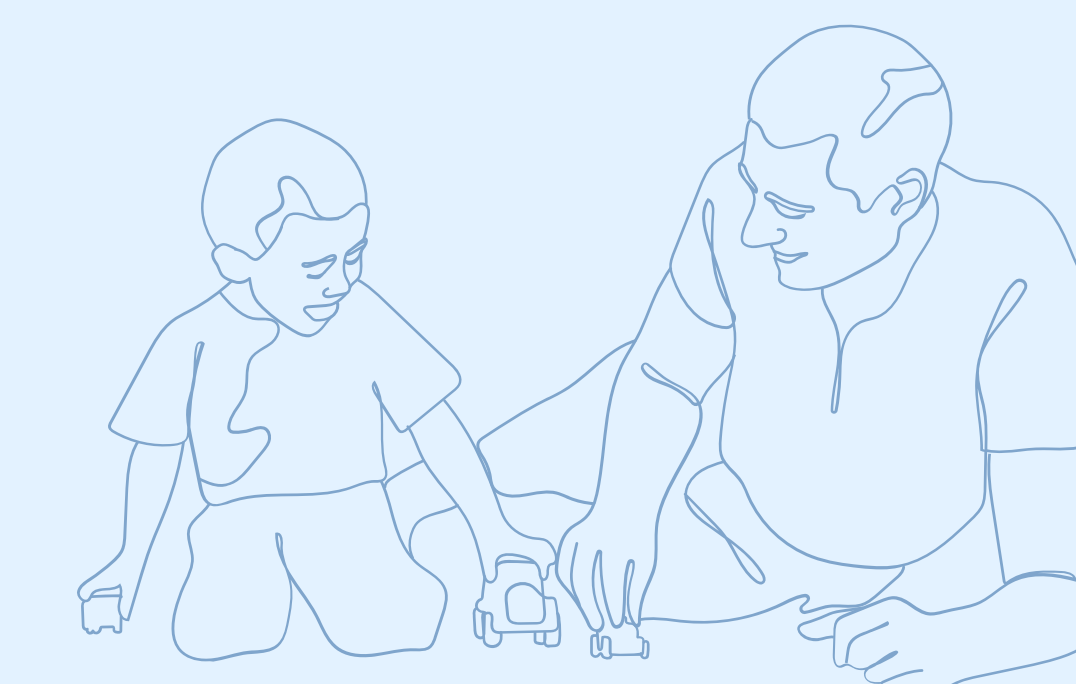
Study	N	Study Design	Child Age Range (years)	Program Name	Measure Used
Diemer, 2024	8	Longitudinal	7-15	Keeping Safe Together	One-on-one Interviews
Coll, 2010	138	Longitudinal	N/A	N/A	North Carolina Family Assessment Scale
Roopnarine, 2018	3,045 (fathers)	Longitudinal	0-1.5	Building Strong Families	Behavioral Problem Index
McConnell, 2017	38	Longitudinal	0-18	Caring Dads, Safer Children	Adolescent Wellbeing Scale, Strengths & Difficulties Scale

Characteristics of Studies

Conclusion

Limitations

- Limited to English studies
- Predominantly Western samples
- Reliance on parent reports



Implications

- Highlights the **significant lack** of research focused on the impact of IPV interventions on the most vulnerable population, children

Future Directions

- There is a need to evaluate interventions using large samples among culturally diverse populations to better inform the development and adaptation of IPV interventions.
- Addressing this gap can lead to clinical improvements, promote positive and healthy socioemotional development, reduce children's mental and physical health problems, and repair the bond between children and their fathers

References



Contact

