Outline
Highlights
Abstract
Keywords
1. Introduction
2. Methods
3. Results
4. Discussion
5. Conclusions
Abbreviations
Ethics approval and consent to partici...
Consent for publication
Funding
CRediT authorship contribution statem...
Declaration of competing interest
Acknowledgments
Appendix A. ACEs & HAI - young adult ...
Appendix B.
Appendix C.
Data availability
References

ELSEVIER
Journal of Affective Disorders
Volume 367, 15 December 2024, Pages 715-744

Research paper

Pilot study of parental alienation items in the adverse childhood experiences scale

Joshua Marsden, Luke Saunders, Jennifer J. Harman

Show more

Add to Mendeley | Share | Cite

https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2024.09.001
Get rights and content

Under a Creative Commons license
open access

Recommended articles

[Translated article] Total hip arthroplasty with second generatio...
Revista Española de Cirugía Ortopédica y Tra...
P. Ramos-Guarderas, ..., M. Linzan-Muñoz
View PDF

How to improve reward sensitivity – Predictors of long-term effects of a...
Journal of Affective Disorders, Volume 367, 20...
L. Potsch, W. Rief
View PDF

Approach and withdrawal from cognitively effortful activities:...
Journal of Affective Disorders, 2024
Tanya Tran, ..., Christopher R. Bowie

Show 3 more articles

Highlights

- Parental Alienation Items fits well into the existing factor structure of the Adverse Childhood Experiences scale.
- New scale explains more variance in outcomes than the original scale.
- A two-factor solution yields the most parsimonious fit.
- The newly created scale item is related to previously existing items but is distinct enough to be independent.

Abstract

Background

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and Parental Alienation (PA)are forms of adverse events negatively affecting children globally. The current study was to identify a revised ACEs measure that includes a screening item for PA.

Methods

A total of 231 undergraduate students, ages 18 to 37, were surveyed for this analysis. A factor analyses was performed to identify what PA item, out of four, would correlate most strongly with existing ACEs scale items. Convergent and divergent validity was assessed. An exploratory factory analyses was conducted to identify factor structure of scale items and a confirmatory factory analysis of extracted factors was used to assess model fit.

Results

Over half (60 %) of the sampled population reported at least one ACEs item. All four PA items were significantly correlated with converging constructs (r = 0.68, p < .01). Out of four PA items, one PA item significantly outperformed the other three items in relation to convergent validity and was used to create a new ACEs-PA scale item (r = 0.33, p < .01). A two factor solution was identified with the new PA item loading, accounting for 35 % of the variance, explaining more variance in both outcomes (R2 = 0.43 and R2 = 0.16) than the original ACEs scale when comparing the adjusted R2 values (R2 = 0.35 and R2 = 0.13).

Limitations This study used participant self-reporting methods subjecting it to retrospective bias.

Conclusion

Within the population, the new PA item factored significantly with existing ACEs, suggesting the capture of an additional adverse childhood experience.

Previous article in issue | Next article in issue

Keywords

Parental alienation; Adverse childhood experiences; Factor analysis

1. Introduction

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are traumatic events occurring prior to the age of 18, having lasting negative effects on health and wellbeing (Abe et al., 2022; Anda, 2006; Anda et al., 2010; Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023). Exposure to ACEs is associated with poor mental health (Afifi et al., 2008; Afifi et al., 2009; Anda et al., 2002; Dube et al., 2001; Edwards et al., 2003; Isohookana et al., 2013; Lu et al., 2008; Schilling et al., 2007), negative physical health outcomes (Felitti et al., 1998; Irving and Ferraro, 2006; Monnat and Chandler, 2015; Roettger and Boardman, 2012; Schafer and Ferraro, 2012) and engagement in risky behaviors (Afifi et al., 2009; Anda et al., 2002; Dube et al., 2001; Felitti et al., 1998; Chapman et al., 2004) Accumulation of multiple adversities during childhood has compounding negative effects on these outcomes (Felitti et al., 1998; Gutman et al., 2003), and poorer socioeconomic outcomes into adulthood (Bellis et al., 2014; Levey et al., 2022). ACEs are common in the U.S. population (Anda et al., 2006), with 30–60 % of the population experiencing at least one ACE (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023; Carlson et al., 2020; Giano et al., 2020; Merrick et al., 2018; Sacks and Murphey, 2018).

Experiencing violence, abuse, or neglect are ACEs that have garnered considerable research (Bensley et al., 2000; Briere and Runtz, 1990; Brown et al., 1999; De Bellis et al., 2001; Johnson et al., 2002; Liebschutz et al., 2002; Mullen et al., 1996; Walsh et al., 2002) and witnessing ACEs have short- and long-term negative effects (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023). Child Affected by Parental Relationship Distress (CAPRD) is recognized as a condition in the DSM-V that refers to children who have been to, or pulled into parental conflict (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). Parental distress can involve consistent disparagement of a parent by the child's other parent, being witness to parental conflicts and intimate partner violence, and pressure to ally with a parent against the other (Bernet et al., 2016). Children affected by this parental relationship distress experience negative psychosomatic, cognitive, affective and psychosocial effects (Harman et al., 2018).

1.1. Coercively controlling abuse and parental alienation

Parental alienation (PA) is an outcome associated with coercively controlling abuse in the family (Cocchiola, 2021; Harman and Kruk, 2022). The use of children by one parent to control and manipulate the other parent is a commonly used abusive strategy (Bancroft and Silverman, 2002; Machado et al., 2020; Domestic Abuse Intervention Program, 2023) that has negative short- and long-term effects on children (Bair-Merritt et al., 2010; Callaghan et al., 2018; Helweg-Larsen et al., 2011; Katz, 2016a; Katz, 2016b; Meltzer et al., 2009; Mullender et al., 2023; Radford et al., 2011). Manipulating a child to reject a parent is not easily accomplished, as children who are severely maltreated by a parent often engage in attachment-enhancing rather than destructive behaviors (Baker et al., 2016; Baker et al., 2019) To weaponize a child against a parent, the coercively controlling parent engages in parental alienating behaviors (PABs) designed to make the child believe their rejected parent never loved them, abandoned them, and/or is unfit or unsafe (Harman et al., 2022a). If the child believes and internalizes these falsehoods, they align with the alienating parent, reject their other parent for reasons that are unjustified, exaggerated, or false, and become "alienated" from the rejected parent (Baker and Verrocchio, 2015; Bernet et al., 2020).

There are over 50 studies published through 2020 that examined the PABs (Harman and Matthewson, 2020) including such behaviors as gaslighting, blocking communication, gatekeeping, denigration among others (Harman et al., 2022a). PABs are a form of family violence because they are abusive for both children and the targeted parent (Harman et al., 2018; Kruk, 2018).

1.2. Parental alienation as an adverse childhood experience

Alienated children often experience or witness other forms of abuse in their families, such as intimate partner violence (Baker and Darnall, 2006; Godbout and Parent, 2012; Harman et al., 2021; Rowlands et al., 2023), and child physical and sexual abuse the alienating parent (Baker, 2007; von Boch-Galhau, 2018; Clawar and Rivlin, 2013; Lorandos, 2013). Exposure to PABs is associated with low self-esteem, substance abuse disorders, insecure attachment, anxiety, and depression (Aloia and Strutzenberg, 2019; Baker, 2005; Baker and Ben-Ami, 2011; Baker and Verrocchio, 2016; Rand, 1997; Verhaar et al., 2022; Verrocchio et al., 2019) Alienated children are likely to experience internalizing and externalizing problems (Johnston et al., 2005), and adults who experienced PA as children describe experiencing PTSD, attention problems, disassociation, eating disorders and panic attacks (Bentley and Matthewson, 2020).

Despite considerable research on the causes and negative consequences of PA (Harman et al., 2022a), PA has not been scientifically established as an ACE. The current study's purpose is to develop and test potential items for inclusion in the ACEs questionnaire that can be used to screen individuals who have or were alienated from a parent as a child. The inclusion of such items in the ACEs questionnaire can facilitate greater research on the topic.

1.3. The current study

It is estimated that about 9 % of the US adult population are currently being alienated from their child(ren) by the other parent, and PA affects an estimated 3.5 million children within the US (Harman et al., 2019). An item that effectively screens for PA within the ACEs questionnaire can offer more accurate estimates of the prevalence of PA and would fit well into the existing emotional abuse/neglect or household dysfunction factors.

This study involved a test of four pre-registered research questions (https://osf.io/a3kgc/?view_only=6e75fd3566724b1580c35608883646d3). First, to examine which potential PA-ACEs questions would correlate most strongly with existing validated measures of PA. Second and third, whether the new ACEs item correlates with pre-existing ACE scale items and whether the inclusion of the new proposed item fits into the existing factor structure of the ACEs questionnaire. Fourth, to examine whether the new scale explains more variance in psychological outcomes than the original ACEs scale.

2. Methods

2.1. Participants

Undergraduate students (N = 231) were surveyed for a study on ACEs and the potential buffering role of domestic animals (pets) on outcomes, with included PA items. The current study focused exclusively on the development and testing of a revised ACEs measure that includes a screening item for PA. Participant age ranged from 18 to 37 years old (M = 19.86, SD = 2.64) and 80 % were women. Respondents were mainly white (79 %) and non-Hispanic (81 %).

2.2. Procedure

The survey was administered via Qualtrics (Appendix A) as part of a larger study examining the extent to which the human-animal bond (i.e., childhood pets) protects against the effects of ACEs on poor health and well-being outcomes among young adults and children. Participants were informed that the goal of the study was to better understand early life experiences that may be both stressful and positive, the role of pets in their life, and their well-being. The current project's analytic strategy and hypotheses were preregistered on Open Science Framework (https://osf.io/a3kgc/?view_only=6e75fd3566724b1580c35608883646d3).

2.3. Measures *ACEs* questionnaire

2.3.1. Original ACEs

All 10 original ACEs were assessed (see Table 1 for psychometric properties of the ACE module). Each item was constructed as a dummy variable with a score of 0 (never experienced) and 1 (experienced it at any time in their life).

Table 1. ACE-PA regression results using benevolent childhood experiences as the criterion.

Predictor	b	b 95 % CI [LL, UL]	beta	beta 95 % CI [LL, UL]	sr^2	sr^2 95 % CI [LL, UL]	r	Fit
(Intercept)	9.80**	[9.59, 10.01]						
ACE_PA_Sum	−0.37**	[−0.43, −0.32]	−0.65	[−0.75, −0.55]	0.42	[0.33, 0.50]	−0.65**	
								R^2 = 0.425** 95 % CI[0.33,0.50]
ACE- PA Regression results using Brief Symptoms Inventory as the criterion								
(Intercept)	34.91**	[28.43, 41.39]						
ACE_PA_Sum	5.92**	[4.12, 7.73]	0.40	[0.28, 0.52]	0.16	[0.08, 0.25]	0.40**	
								R^2 = 0.160** 95 % CI[0.08,0.25]
ACE Regression results using Benevolent Childhood Experiences as the criterion								
(Intercept)	9.68**	[9.46, 9.89]						
ACE_Sum	−0.49**	[−0.57, −0.40]	−0.60	[−0.70, −0.49]	0.36	[0.26, 0.44]	−0.60**	
								R^2 = 0.355** 95 % CI[0.26,0.44]
ACE Regression results using Brief Symptoms Inventory as the criterion								
(Intercept)	37.08**	[30.69, 43.47]						
ACE_Sum	7.81**	[5.18, 10.44]	0.37	[0.24, 0.49]	0.13	[0.06, 0.22]	0.37**	
								R^2 = 0.134** 95 % CI[0.06,0.22]

Note. A significant *b*-weight indicates the beta-weight and semi-partial correlation are also significant. *b* represents unstandardized regression weights. *Beta* indicates the standardized regression weights. sr^2 represents the semi-partial correlation squared. *r* represents the zero-order correlation. *LL* and *UL* indicate the lower and upper limits of a confidence interval, respectively. * indicates p < .05. ** indicates p < .01.

2.3.2. Parental alienation items for the ACEs scale

The third author, and PA subject matter expert, created four items that could potentially be used to screen participants who may be experiencing, or were alienated as a child. Three items were written to capture influence and alignment with a parent against another parent, and one was related to a parent being derogated by the other parent (Appendix B).

2.4. Convergent validity

There are several measures assessing manifestations of PA that are not evident among children who have been abused in other ways (Harman and Matthewson, 2020). We used the following two measures for this study:

2.4.1. Baker Child Alienation Questionnaire (BAQ)

The Baker Child Alienation Questionnaire (BAQ) (Baker and Eichler, 2016) consists of seven items asking respondents to report whether or how often they exhibited each of the eight behavioral characteristics of PA toward each parent, as described by Gardner (Gardner, 1998). Responses for each item were coded as "alienation consistent" (1) if the responses for the mother and father items were at opposite extremes of the scale, and 0 (alienation inconsistent) if the scores on the items were not extreme. This scoring resulted in 14 which were then totaled to make an overall sum score (α = 0.73).

2.4.2. Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)

The short version of the adult PARQ is a 24-item, self-report questionnaire that assesses adults' retrospective remembrances of acceptance or rejection toward each parent in their childhood (Rohner and Ali, 2016). The PARQ measures splitting (i.e., describing one parent as "all good" and the other as "all bad") by quantifying the strong acceptance toward an alienating parent accompanied by the strong rejection of the alienated parent. Each item is scored on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from (4) "almost always true" to (1) "almost never true." The PARQ demonstrates reliability across numerous samples in the US, Australia, and Italy (Gomez and Rohner, 2011; Khaleque and Rohner, 2002; Senese et al., 2016).

The PARQ-Gap score asses the difference between realistic estrangement and PA. The gap score is the difference between the PARQ score for each parent. Bernet et al (Baker et al., 2019). found that using a PARQ-Gap score of 90 (PARQ long form) as a cut-off point was 99 % accurate when distinguishing alienated from non-alienated children. For the short form, a PARQ-Gap score of 29 or higher reliably distinguishes severely alienated from non-alienated children (RP Rohner PhD, personal communication, June 18, 2020).

2.5. Discriminant validity

Two measures testing discriminant validity of the proposed items were included. Protective factors, such as social support, can buffer the negative effects of ACEs and are associated with positive life outcomes (Hedges, 2020), and low social support in adulthood is associated with abuse and neglect during childhood (Vranceanu et al., 2007). We predicted that social support would have a small and negative correlation with the PA items. The relationship between PA and positive co-parenting behaviors has not been studied, and we predicted they would have a negative correlation because PABs are not positive or supportive of the other parent.

2.5.1. Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS)

The MSPSS (Zimet et al., 1988) is a 12-item self-report scale measuring subjectively assessed social support. Three subscales address different sources of support: Family, friends, and significant other. Items are scored on a 7-point scale ranging from (7) Very strongly agree to (1) Very strongly disagree. This measure has good reliability, moderate construct validity, and strong factorial validity for all subscales (Zimet et al., 1988). The MSPSS is one of the most extensively validated measures worldwide (Dambi et al., 2018). The scale had excellent internal consistency (α = 0.94).

2.5.2. Positive Co-Parenting Behavior for Mothers & Fathers (PCPB)

Ten items were used assessing positive co-parenting behaviors created by Harman et al. (Harman et al., 2016). and exhibited high reliability (α = 0.91). These self-report items, scored on a 5-point Likert scale, range from (1) Strongly disagree to (5) Strongly agree and assessed positive co-parenting behaviors such as supporting another parent in discipling their child. Internal consistency for this scale in this study was excellent (α = 0.92).

2.6. Criterion validity

2.6.1. Brief Symptoms Inventory (BSI)

The BSI (Derogatis, 1975) is used to identify clinically relevant psychological symptoms in adolescents and adults consisting of 53 items covering nine symptom dimensions and three global indices of distress. Respondents ranked each feeling item by intensity of distress during the past seven days on a 5-point scale ranging from 0 (not at all) to 4 (extremely), and is reliable with an average internal consistency of α >0.70 and test-retest reliability ranging from 0.68 to 0.91 (Aroian and Patsdaughter, 1989; Croog et al., 1986; Derogatis, 1982; Derogatis, 1993). The BSI has been tested in relation to the ACEs scale in previous research (Cloitre et al., 2019; Riedl et al., 2020; Rudenstine et al., 2019), and had excellent internal consistency,α = 0.98.

2.6.2. Benevolent Childhood Experiences (BCEs)

The BCEs is a ten item measure assessing positive experiences that may have served as protective factors for children at the time they experienced any traumatic experiences (ACEs), with the original BCEs study demonstrating strong test-retest reliability (r = 0.80) (Narayan et al., 2018). Items were coded as (0) "no" and (1) "yes". Examples of questions included "When you were growing up, during your first 18 years of life did you have at least one caregiver with whom you felt safe" and "Was there an adult (not a parent/caregiver) who could provide you with support or advice?"

2.7. Analytic plan

Data were examined for missing values, and continuous data were checked for outliers and deviations with none found. Psychometric properties of the ACEs questionnaire and four new PA items were analyzed by assessing content validity (i.e., convergent and discriminant measures), construct validity (i.e., relating the new PA item to the ACEs questionnaire), the factor structure of the ACEs scale with the new PA item, and criterion validity (i.e., relating the new PA item to similar outcomes that are used with the ACEs scale). All analyses used R (R Core Team, 2022) and various packages.

3. Results

Over half the sample (60 %) reported exposure to at least one original ACE item. Commonly endorsed ACEs were living with a household member with mental illness or one who attempted suicide (30 %), parental separation or divorce (24 %), and emotional abuse (24 %).

3.1. Research question #1: Content validity

Assessing content validity, new PA items were correlated with measures of similar constructs (convergent validity) and dissimilar constructs (discriminant validity) using Pearson's R with cor() from the stats package and complete observations only (Table 2). All new PA items were positively correlated with PARQ-Gap and BAQ scores, demonstrating convergent validity, and were negatively correlated with MSPSS and PCPB scores, demonstrating discriminant validity. The PARQ-Gap scores significantly and positively correlated with BAQ sum scores (r = 0.60, p < .01). Results indicate that although the newly created items were positively and significantly related to the PARQ-Gap and BAQ measures, item #2 had the strongest correlation, "Do you have a parent or caregiver that you often feel you want nothing to do with? Or a parent or caregiver who you dislike and would rather not spend any time with, while at the same time prefer to be with your other parent?" (r = 0.68, p < .01 and r = 0.33, p < .01 respectively). This item captures both the child's strong rejection and coinciding alignment with different parents, which is an important differentiating feature of alienated children and is not reflected in the other items written to capture the behaviors of the parents. The second item was the most negatively correlated with the MSPSS (r = −0.38, p < .01) and the PCPB (r = −0.37, p < .01) demonstrating discriminant validity from those constructs. We continued our remaining analyses using only item #2 creating the new ACEs-PA item scale (Appendix C).

Table 2. Means, standard deviations, and correlations with confidence intervals.

Variable	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. PARQ_GAP	8.74	10.50							
2. BAQ_Sum	0.45	1.05	0.60** [0.51, 0.68]						
3. PCPB_Sum	35.39	8.10	−0.45** [−0.56, −0.34]	−0.27** [−0.39, −0.14]					
4. MSPSS_Sum	71.14	12.63	−0.22** [−0.35, −0.09]	0.02 [−0.11, 0.15]	0.37** [0.25, 0.49]				
5. ACE_NEW_1	0.04	0.20	0.22** [0.09, 0.35]	0.31** [0.19, 0.43]	−0.24** [−0.36, −0.11]	−0.05 [−0.18, 0.08]			
6. ACE_NEW_2	0.21	0.40	0.68** [0.60, 0.75]	0.33** [0.21, 0.45]	−0.48** [−0.57, −0.36]	−0.38** [−0.48, −0.26]	0.21** [0.08, 0.33]		
7. ACE_NEW_3	0.25	0.43	0.36** [0.23, 0.47]	0.21** [0.08, 0.33]	−0.35** [−0.46, −0.22]	−0.22** [−0.34, −0.09]	0.17** [0.04, 0.30]	0.41** [0.29, 0.51]	
8. ACE_NEW_4	0.12	0.33	0.32** [0.19, 0.43]	0.26** [0.13, 0.37]	−0.41** [−0.51, −0.29]	−0.18** [−0.31, −0.05]	0.18** [0.05, 0.30]	0.34** [0.22, 0.45]	0.34** [0.22, 0.45]

Note. M and *SD* are used to represent mean and standard deviation, respectively. Values in square brackets indicate the 95 % confidence interval for each correlation. The confidence interval is a plausible range of population correlations that could have caused the sample correlation (Cumming, 2014). * indicates p < .05. ** indicates p < .01.

3.2. Research question #2: Construct validity

We assessed construct validity by calculating the average inter-item tetrachoric correlations of ACEs with the new ACEs-PA item using polychoric() from the psych package. This analysis showed how strongly related to the overall ACEs measure the new item was (Table 3). No items were too weakly or strongly correlated with the new item. The results indicated that besides capturing PA, the new item was related to other items assessing ACEs but was distinct enough to be its own item.

Table 3. Correlations.

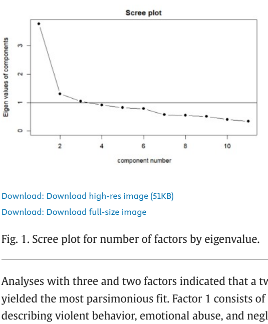
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
ACE_1	–										
ACE_2	0.85	–									
ACE_3	0.37	0.40	–								
ACE_4	0.78	0.78	0.21	–							
ACE_5	0.75	0.52	0.18	0.75	–						
ACE_6	0.49	0.33	0.24	0.31	0.73	–					
ACE_PA	0.74	0.47	0.32	0.71	0.80	0.54	–				
ACE_7	0.65	0.58	0.45	0.50	0.67	0.62	0.51	–			
ACE_8	0.42	0.21	0.15	0.45	0.52	0.53	0.48	0.52	–		
ACE_9	0.49	0.35	0.27	0.52	0.67	0.40	0.53	0.89	0.57	–	
ACE_10	0.36	0.36	0.26	0.38	0.30	0.50	0.26	0.61	0.65	0.46	–

3.3. Research question #3: Factor structure fit

Internal consistency was assessed with ordinal alpha (Edwards et al., 2003; Zumbo et al., 2007). To explore factor structure, we conducted a parallel analysis to determine the suggested number of factors using a scree plot. We conducted an EFA in a random half of the sample (N = 115) based on the number of factors determined from the scree plot and used the extracted factors to conduct a CFA in the other half (N = 116).

3.3.1. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA)

We checked data factorability through the Kaiser–Meyer–Olkin (KMO) statistic. The tetrachoric correlation matrix was entered into analyses for a weighted-least-squares extraction EFA. Using oblique rotation ("oblimin") we assumed the factors would covary, and used the scree test to decide on the maximum number of factors. We adjusted the number of factors until they had at least three items with factor loadings of ≥0.30. In choosing among solutions, we tried to make sure that factors were conceptually coherent and to minimize the number of items with low communality values (<0.70) and high loadings on more than one factor. The KMO measure was satisfactory at 0.82 as was Bartlett's test of sphericity, $\chi^2(55)$ = 614.26, p < .001. To test scale internal consistency, we calculated the ordinal alpha based on the polychoric correlation matrix resulting in excellent internal consistency (11 items, α = 0.92). The scree plot suggested three or fewer factors (Fig. 1).



Download: Download high-res image (51KB)
Download: Download full-size image

Fig. 1. Scree plot for number of factors by eigenvalue.

Analyses with three and two factors indicated that a two-factor solution yielded the most parsimonious fit. Factor 1 consists of three items describing violent behavior, emotional abuse, and neglect and was labeled Abuse/Neglect. Factor 2, labeled Household Dysfunction, consisted of seven items assessing disturbances in the childhood home environment such as family member substance use, parental separation or divorce, and parental incarceration. Item 3 was dropped from our final analysis as it was the only item to load onto its own factor (sexual abuse). The new PA item loaded most strongly onto the household dysfunction factor. The two factors collectively accounted for 35 % of the variance in the remaining data (Table 4).

Table 4. Two-factor loading with new PA item.

Oblimin rotated factor loadings and factor inter-correlations from the EFA of the ACE data		
Item	**Abuse/neglect**	**Household dysfunction**
1	0.915	0.03

Internal Consistency Test-Retest Reliability Inter-Rater Reliability Construct Validity Criterion Validity Convergent Validity Discriminant Validity Factor Structure Item Analysis Measurement Invariance Cross-Validation Sensitivity to Change Minimal Detectable Change Ceiling Effect Floor Effect Response Bias Acquiescence Social Desirability Cultural Adaptation Translation Equivalence Feasibility Acceptability Clinical Utility Ecological Validity Generalizability Standardization Norms Reliability Validity Fairness Equivalence Stability Consistency Precision Accuracy Sensitivity Specificity Predictive Validity Concurrent Validity Incremental Validity Discriminant Validity Convergent Validity Factor Structure Item Analysis Measurement Invariance Cross-Validation Sensitivity to Change Minimal Detectable Change Ceiling Effect Floor Effect Response Bias Acquiescence Social Desirability Cultural Adaptation Translation Equivalence Feasibility Acceptability Clinical Utility Ecological Validity Generalizability Standardization Norms Reliability Validity Fairness Equivalence Stability Consistency Precision Accuracy Sensitivity Specificity Predictive Validity Concurrent Validity Incremental Validity

Fig. 2. Exploratory factor analysis model with two factors.

X_i = chosen Hospital variable, X_i,F= Household Dysfunction indicator.

3.3. Research question 3. Criterion validity and greater explanation of variance

We tested to what extent the new HOL-18 scale was related to the BSI and the BFI using multiple regressions. We compared the adjusted R^2 values to the adjusted R^2 values of the BSI and BFI when regressed on the original scale (see Table 1, Table 2, Table 3, Table 4).

The HOL-18 scale explained more variance in both outcomes than the original scale. The adjusted R^2 increased from 0.025 to 0.031 for the BSI and of 0.026 and 0.028 to 0.047 and 0.0 respectively. These results suggest that the HOL-18 scale shows practical or explanatory merit of the empirical relationship between the HOL-18 and the original measure, as well as concern PO as more previously studied relationships.

4. Discussion

The BCS questionnaire was developed in response to the pressing need to measure the impact of Brexit on EU citizens' well-being, health, social and household environmental factors as public health outcomes. We as an outcome of an unacknowledged form of hate/ostracism [Williams, 2009; Williams, 2007; Williams, 2001; Williams, 1997] suggests and that the Brexit referendum, [Williams, 2016; Nortman and Hutchinson, 2016] The purpose of the current study was to examine whether a new item measure of Brexit ostracism, based on the existing PO measures as well as research and practitioner

Our first research question tested which of the four items created to screen for the Brexit ostracism hypothesis association with ostracism measured by BFI. The item with the strongest correlation (positive) with the injurious ostracism measure was the item "Brexit has made people in my country treat me negatively, as people with the perceived social support and protection or protecting behaviour measure, demonstrating discriminant validity. We hypothesised that the new Brexit ostracism item would be a better predictor of the original scale. The new item correlated slightly better with the other existing items, but not enough to indicate that it was less similar. The HOL-18 scale was a better predictor of the original ostracism measure.

We assessed criterion validity of the HOL-18 Brexit by using the factor structure of the original HOL scale. An EFA and CFA based support for a two factor structure of the HOL-18 Brexit. The HOL-18 Brexit showed good internal consistency. This is not surprising, as PO is a product of an absolute family dynamic [Nortman and Hook, 2015; Nortman et al., 2011].

Including the HOL-18 Brexit in a multivariate model increased most of the variance in outcomes commonly measured in ACEs research. The BSI and BFI, [Williams, 2016; Williams, 2009; Williams, 2007; Williams, 2001; Williams, 1997; Williams et al., 2005; Williams et al., 2002; Williams et al., 2000; Williams et al., 1998; Williams et al., 1997; Williams et al., 1995; Williams et al., 1994; Williams et al., 1993; Williams et al., 1991; Williams et al., 1990; Williams et al., 1989; Williams et al., 1988; Williams et al., 1987; Williams et al., 1985; Williams et al., 1984; Williams et al., 1983; Williams et al., 1981; Williams et al., 1980; Williams et al., 1979; Williams et al., 1978; Williams et al., 1977; Williams et al., 1976; Williams et al., 1975; Williams et al., 1974; Williams et al., 1973; Williams et al., 1972; Williams et al.,

- Never (1)
- Once a Year (2)
- Once a Month (3)
- Once a Week (4)
- At least Once a Day (5)

SEX001_E3 How traumatic was it for you when
SEX001_E3 Sexual Abuse Experiences Scale, how traumatic do you think it will be for you when SEX001_NAME2.Sex001Partner2.Sex001_Date1?

Low Risk Traumatic (0-1)

- Not Traumatic (1)
- Neither Traumatic Nor Not Traumatic (2)
- Traumatic (3)
- Very Traumatic (4)

CT6_C Listening, how often did you engage in the following behaviors with your partner?

	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	Often (3)
Pay attention (1)			
Show that you care (2)			
Give feedback (3)			
Be (4)			

CT6_C Listening, how often did you engage in the following behaviors with your partner?

	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	Often (3)
Confide with (1)			
Cry with when you are sad (2)			
Talk to (3)			
Allow to cry in your shoulder (4)			

CT6_C Listening, how often did you engage in the following behaviors with your partner?

	Never (1)	Sometimes (2)	Often (3)
Pay down payments (1)			
Groom (2)			
Sell assets (3)			
Spend time with (4)			

SC1_WORK The following questions will ask about your childhood experiences with your parents. Did you ever:

Each question refers to an event that you may have experienced before the age of 16.

SC1_1 Did anyone or other adult in the household often or very often swear at you, insult you, put you down/humiliate you? Or act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_2 Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? Or ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were hurt?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_3 Did you often or very often feel that you didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? Or your parents were too drunk or high or ones care of you or too sick to care for you or take you to the doctor?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_4 Did your parents ever separated or divorced?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_5Did a parent or caregiver often or very often punch, grabbed, slapped, or threw something at your mother or stepmother? Or ever repeatedly hit, kicked, or hit with something? Or ever repeatedly hit at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_6 Did you ever live with anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_7 Was a household member depressed or mentally ill or did a household member attempt suicide?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_10

Did you ever live with anyone who was a prisoner?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_11

Did you experience repeated bullying as a child?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_12

Did you ever feel that you and one of your parents or caregivers were often against your other parent because they were hard to pound a bargain to you?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_13

Did you repeatedly experience discrimination as a child (e.g., based on gender, skin color)?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_14

Did you ever live in a poor neighborhood?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_15

Did you ever live with a poor family?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_16

Did you ever live in a home house or group home?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_18

Was crime high in your neighborhood?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_19

Did your family/parents/caregivers ever have to pay for your education?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_20

Did your family/parents/caregivers ever have to pay for your education?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_21

Did you ever live in a home house or group home?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_22

Did you ever live in a home house or group home?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

SC1_23

Did you ever live in a home house or group home?

- Yes (1)
- No (0)

PGR_1: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_2: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} contributed to general thinking points with our student (1)	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} contributed to general thinking points with our student (2)	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} helped a different perspective of the other to the conversation	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_3: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} contributed to general thinking points with our student (1)	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} contributed to general thinking points with our student (2)	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} helped a different perspective of the other to the conversation	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_4: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_5: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_6: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_7: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_8: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_9: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_10: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_11: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_12: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_13: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_14: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_15: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_16: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_17: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_18: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_19: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_20: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_21: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_22: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_23: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_24: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

PGR_25: Please indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements about ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} and ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]}

	Strongly disagree (1)	Disagree (2)	Neither agree nor disagree (3)	Agree (4)	Strongly agree (5)
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good listener	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} encouraged me to include yet another ${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} in the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} is a good conversationalist	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was flexible with our schedule as we met for the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} was comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○
${NINTH_NAME[Uncle/Aunt/Other]} felt comfortable with the interview	○	○	○	○	○

	Not at all	Rarely	Moderately	Quite	Extremely
Seriousness or shabbiness leads [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Patience or discretion [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feelings of sadness or [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feelings of [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling others are to blame for most of your troubles [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trouble concentrating [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling easily annoyed or irritated [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Pain in hand or [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling afraid in open spaces or [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Thoughts of ending your life [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling that most people cannot be trusted [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Eating plan for weight loss [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

B12. 2 Please indicate how much you have been bothered or disturbed by the following statements in the past 7 days, including today.

	Not at all	Rarely	Moderately	Quite	Extremely
Poor appetite [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Additional work for no reason [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Suspicions that you are being watched [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling lonely even when you are with people [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling blocked in getting things done [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling blue [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling no interest in things [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling fearful [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Your feelings being easily hurt [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

B13. Please indicate how much you have been bothered or disturbed by the following statements in the past 7 days, including today.

	Not at all	Rarely	Moderately	Quite	Extremely
Feeling that people are unfriendly or [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling inferior to others [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Nausea or upset stomach [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling that you are watched or talked about by others [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trouble falling asleep [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Having to check and double check what you do [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Difficulty making decisions [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling afraid to travel on buses, subways, or trains [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trouble getting your breath [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Hot or cold spells [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

B14. Please indicate how much you have been bothered or disturbed by the following statements in the past 7 days, including today.

	Not at all	Rarely	Moderately	Quite	Extremely
Feeling or moved inside shaking, phony, or anything because they frightened you [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Your mind going blank [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feelings of numbness or tingling in your body [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The idea that you should be punished for your sins [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling hopeless about the future [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Trouble concentrating [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling weak in parts of your body [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling tense or keyed up [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Thoughts of death or dying [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Having urges to beat, injure, or harm someone [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

B15. Please indicate how much you have been bothered or disturbed by the following statements in the past 7 days, including today.

	Not at all	Rarely	Moderately	Quite	Extremely
Feeling urges to break or smash things [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling very self-conscious with others [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling nervous in crowds, such as [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Never feeling close to another person [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Spells of terror or panic [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Getting into frequent arguments [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling nervous when you are left alone [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Others not giving you proper credit for your achievements [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feelings of inferiority [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feelings of nervousness [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feeling that people will take advantage of you if you let them [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
Feelings of guilt [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
The idea that something is wrong with your mind [illegible]	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

The following questions will ask you about how the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic has changed your life.

For each statement below, please indicate whether the pandemic has impacted you or a family member of your residence in the way described.

EP8. HELGE Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, what has changed?

	Yes, for me	Yes, for someone in my household	No
Increase in mental health problems or symptoms (e.g., stress, anxiety, depression)	☐	☐	☐
Increase in drug problems or your drug use [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Increase in use of alcohol or substances	☐	☐	☐
Unable to access mental health treatment or therapy	☐	☐	☐
Not satisfied with changes in mental health treatment or therapy	☐	☐	☐
Spent more time on screens and devices (e.g., TV, computer, cell phone, other screens, working 9-5) [illegible]	☐	☐	☐

EP9. HOLTON Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, what has changed?

	Yes, for me	Yes, for someone in my household	No
Increase in health problems not related to the disease [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Less physical activity or exercise [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Decreasing or using more unhealthy foods (e.g., [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Have been sitting more or being sedentary [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Improper use/lack of protection/ comfort (e.g., [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Unable to access medical care for a serious medical condition [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Not satisfied with medical care (e.g., unable to prescribe/ care appointments) [illegible]	☐	☐	☐

EP8. HELGE Since the COVID-19 pandemic began, what has changed?

	Yes, for me	Yes, for someone in my household	No
Been spending time with friends or friends in person or from a distance (e.g., on the phone, email, social media, [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Improved relationships with family or friends	☐	☐	☐
Now concerned about weak supporter group	☐	☐	☐
Increase exercise or physical activity, etc.	☐	☐	☐
More time in nature or being outdoors, etc.	☐	☐	☐
More time doing enjoyable activities (e.g., reading, hobby, pastime, etc.	☐	☐	☐
Developed new hobbies or activities, etc.	☐	☐	☐
Paid more attention to personal health, etc.	☐	☐	☐
Spent less time on screens or devices outside of work (e.g., TV, computer, cell phone, playing video games, watching TV), etc.	☐	☐	☐
Demand time or guards to a more related to this disease [illegible]	☐	☐	☐
Experiencing or witnessing discrimination, etc.	☐	☐	☐
Engaged people are moving to work, employment, or school, etc.	☐	☐	☐

For the next set of questions, we would like to know about your feelings and thoughts about your family. Please indicate how much you agree with each statement.

EP. I feel that I am caught in the middle of my parents and their problems.

1. Strongly agree (+)
2. Somewhat agree (+)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP2. I feel that both my parents want me to be on their side

1. Strongly agree (3)
2. Somewhat agree (2)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP3 I feel that my parents want me to be on their side

1. Strongly agree (3)
2. Somewhat agree (2)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP4 Both of my parents seem to be able to put aside their own wishes and desires so that my needs are met.

1. Strongly agree (+)
2. Somewhat agree (+)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP5 I feel that both my parents want me to be on their side

1. Strongly agree (3)
2. Somewhat agree (2)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP6 Both of my parents seem to be able to put aside their own wishes and desires so that my needs are met.

1. Strongly agree (+)
2. Somewhat agree (+)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP7 I feel that both my parents and have felt like they have wanted me to tree one more than the other.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP8 Both of my parents seem to be able to put aside their own wishes and desires so that my needs are met.

1. Strongly agree (+)
2. Somewhat agree (+)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP9 I feel that my parents want me to be on their side

1. Strongly agree (3)
2. Somewhat agree (2)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP10 I feel that my parents want me to be on their side

1. Strongly agree (3)
2. Somewhat agree (2)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP11 If I ever attempt to take sides in my parents' fight, I know that they will be very upset.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP12 I feel that I am caught in the middle of my parents and their problems.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP13 If I ever attempt to take sides in my parents' fight, I know that they will be very upset.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP14 If I ever attempt to take sides in my parents' fight, I know that they will be very upset.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP15 I feel that I am caught in the middle of my parents and their problems.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP16 I feel that I am caught in the middle of my parents and their problems.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP17 I avoid talking to both of my parents in order to avoid problems.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP18 I avoid talking to both of my parents in order to avoid problems.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP19 Both of my parents and have felt like they have wanted me to tree one more than the other.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP20 I feel that my parents and have felt like they have wanted me to tree one more than the other.

1. Strongly agree (-)
2. Somewhat agree (-)
3. Neither agree nor disagree (1)
4. Somewhat disagree (-1)
5. Strongly disagree (-2)

EP21 If you were to rate the overall parent-balance between your parents, how would you describe it? (Small deviation equal 100 %)

- ____ Mother (1)
- ____ Father (2)
- ____ We (and siblings if applicable) (3)

EP22 Thank you for participating!

Please click the button below to upload the code before and post this into the HELGE Subject Pool as a linear slip you participated and to be awarded your credit.

Please click NEXT to finish and record your responses.

Appendix B

1. Tell me of your parents or caregivers similar you with regard to warmth and other parent or caregiver, such as feeling agreed them is cared?
2. "Do you have a parent or caregiver that you felt that you must nothing for them, or that you felt responsible for their happiness and well-being or that you must only what at the same time prefer to be with your other parent?"
3. "Has one of your parents or caregivers allow or very allow yelled at or ridiculed you when parents or caregiver?"
4. "Did you ever feel that you and your parent or caregivers were inseparable or similar parents because they were hard to present or distinguish?"
5. "Has one of your parents or caregivers been very affectionate or cuddling you when parents or caregiver?"

Appendix C.

ACE category	Question text
Emotional Abuse	"Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often swear at you, insult you, put you down humiliate you? Or act in a way that made you afraid that you might be physically hurt?"
Physical Abuse	"Did a parent or other adult in the household often or very often push, grab, slap, or throw something at you? Or ever hit you so hard that you had marks or were injured?"
Sexual Assault	"Did an adult person at least 5 years older than you ever touch, fondle you or have you touch their body in a sexual way? Or attempt or actually have oral, anal, or vaginal intercourse with you?"
Emotional Neglect	"Did you often or very often feel that no one in your family loved you or thought you were important or special? Or your family didn't look out for each other, feel close to each other, or support each other?
Physical Neglect	"Did you often or very often feel that you didn't have enough to eat, had to wear dirty clothes, and had no one to protect you? Or your parents were too drunk or high to take care of you or take you to the doctor if you needed it?"
Parental Separation or Divorce	"Were your parents ever separated or divorced?"
Parent/caregiver Treated Violently	"Was your parent or caregiver often or very often pushed, grabbed, slapped, or had something thrown at them? Or sometimes, often or very often kicked, bitten, hit with a fist, or hit with something? Or ever repeatedly hit at least a few minutes or threatened with a gun or knife?"
Household Substance Abuse	"Was a member of the household a problem drinker or alcoholic or who used street drugs?"
Household Mental Illness	"Was a member of the household depressed or mentally ill or did they attempt suicide?"
Incarcerated Household Member	"Had a member of the household been sent to prison or jail?"
Parental Alienation	"Do you have a parent or caregiver that you often feel you want nothing to do with? Or a parent or caregiver who you dislike and would rather not spend any time with, while at the same time prefer to be with your other parent?"

Data availability

The datasets generated and/or analyzed during the current study are available on Open Science Framework, https://osf.io/a3kgc/?view_only=6e75fd3566724b1580c35608883646d3
.

References

Abe et al., 2022 Y. Abe, W. Sirichokchatchawan, U. Sangkomkamhang, S. Satthapisit, M. Maes
Adverse childhood experiences combined with *emotional* and physical abuse by the partner predict antenatal depression
J. Affect. Disord., 298 (Pt A) (2022), pp. 194-201, 10.1016/j.jad.2021.10.099
Feb 1

Afifi et al., 2008 T.O. Afifi, M.W. Enns, B.J. Cox, G.J. Asmundson, M.B. Stein, J. Sareen
Population attributable fractions of psychiatric disorders and suicide ideation and attempts associated with adverse childhood experiences
Am. J. Public Health, 98 (5) (2008), pp. 946-952, 10.2105/AJPH.2007.120253
(May)

Afifi et al., 2009 T.O. Afifi, J. Boman, W. Fleisher, J. Sareen
The relationship between child abuse, parental divorce, and lifetime mental disorders and suicidality in a nationally representative adult sample
Child Abuse Negl., 33 (3) (2009), pp. 139-147, 10.1016/j.chiabu.2008.12.009
(Mar)

Aloia and Strutzenberg, 2019 L.S. Aloia, C. Strutzenberg
Parent–child communication apprehension: the role of parental alienation and self-esteem
Commun. Rep., 32 (1) (2019), pp. 1-14, 10.1080/08934215.2018.1514641

American Psychiatric Association, 2013 American Psychiatric Association
Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders
(5th ed.) (2013)
(Washington, DC)

Anda, 2006 R.F. Anda
The health and social impact of growing up with alcohol abuse and related adverse childhood experiences: the human and economic costs of the status quo. *Nacoa.net*
Accessed January 30, 2023
http://www.nacoa.net/pdfs/Anda%20NACoA%20Review_web.pdf (2006)

Anda et al., 2002 R.F. Anda, C.L. Whitfield, V.J. Felitti, D. Chapman, V.J. Edwards, S.R. Dube, D.F. Williamson
Adverse childhood experiences, alcoholic parents, and later risk of alcoholism and depression
Psychiatr. Serv., 53 (8) (2002), pp. 1001-1009, 10.1176/appi.ps.53.8.1001
(Aug)

Anda et al., 2006 R.F. Anda, V.J. Felitti, J.D. Bremner, J.D. Walker, C. Whitfield, B.D. Perry, S.R. Dube, W.H. Giles
The enduring effects of abuse and related adverse experiences in childhood. A convergence of evidence from neurobiology and epidemiology
Eur. Arch. Psychiatry Clin. Neurosci., 256 (3) (2006), pp. 174-186, 10.1007/s00406-005-0624-4
(Apr)

Anda et al., 2010 R.F. Anda, A. Butchart, V.J. Felitti, D.W. Brown
Building a framework for global surveillance of the public health implications of adverse childhood experiences
Am. J. Prev. Med., 39 (1) (2010), pp. 93-98, 10.1016/j.amepre.2010.03.015
(Jul)

Aroian and Patsdaughter, 1989 K.J. Aroian, C.A. Patsdaughter
Multiple-method, cross-cultural assessment of psychological distress
Image J. Nurs. Sch., 21 (2) (1989), pp. 90-93, 10.1111/j.1547-5069.1989.tb00105.x
(Summer)

Bair-Merritt et al., 2010 M.H. Bair-Merritt, J.M. Jennings, R. Chen, L. Burrell, E. McFarlane, L. Fuddy, A.K. Duggan
Reducing maternal intimate partner violence after the birth of a child: a randomized controlled trial of the Hawaii healthy start home visitation Program
Arch. Pediatr. Adolesc. Med., 164 (1) (2010), pp. 16-23, 10.1001/archpediatrics.2009.237
(Jan)

Baker, 2005 A.J.L. Baker
The long-term effects of parental alienation on adult children: a qualitative research study
Am. J. Fam. Ther., 33 (4) (2005), pp. 289-302, 10.1080/01926180590962129

Baker, 2007 A.J.L. Baker
Adult Children of Parental Alienation Syndrome: Breaking the Ties that Bind
W. W. Norton & Co (2007)

Baker and Ben-Ami, 2011 A.J.L. Baker, N. Ben-Ami
To turn a child against a parent is to turn a child against himself: the direct and indirect effects of exposure to parental alienation strategies on self-esteem and well-being
J. Divorce Remarriage, 52 (7) (2011), pp. 472-489, 10.1080/10502556.2011.609424

Baker and Darnall, 2006 A.J.L. Baker, D. Darnall
Behaviors and strategies employed in parental alienation: a survey of parental experiences
J. Divorce Remarriage, 45 (1–2) (2006), pp. 97-124, 10.1300/J087v45n01_06

Baker and Eichler, 2016 A.J. Baker, A. Eichler
The linkage between parental alienation behaviors and child alienation
J. Divorce Remarriage, 57 (7) (2016), pp. 475-484, 10.1080/10502556.2016.1220285

Baker and Verrocchio, 2015 A.J.L. Baker, M.C. Verrocchio
Parental bonding and parental alienation as correlates of psychological maltreatment in adults in intact and non-intact families
J. Child Fam. Stud., 24 (10) (2015), pp. 3047-3057, 10.1007/s10826-014-0108-0

Baker and Verrocchio, 2016 A.J.L. Baker, M.C. Verrocchio
Exposure to parental alienation and subsequent anxiety and depression in Italian adults
Am. J. Fam. Ther., 44 (5) (2016), pp. 255-271, 10.1080/01926187.2016.1230480

Baker et al., 2016 A.J.L. Baker, A. Creegan, A. Quinones, L. Rozelle
Foster children's views of their parents: a review of the literature
Child Youth Serv. Rev., 67 (2016), pp. 177-183, 10.1016/j.childyouth.2016.06.004

Baker et al., 2019 A.J.L. Baker, S. Miller, W. Bernet, T. Adebayo
The assessment of the attitudes and behaviors about physically abused children: a survey of mental health professionals
J. Child Fam. Stud., 28 (12) (2019), pp. 3401-3411, 10.1007/s10826-019-01522-5

Bancroft and Silverman, 2002 L. Bancroft, J. Silverman
The batterer as parent: addressing the impact of domestic violence on family dynamics
Psychiatry Psychol. Law, 9 (2) (2002), pp. 284-285

Bellis et al., 2014 M.A. Bellis, K. Hughes, N. Leckenby, C. Perkins, H. Lowey
National household survey of adverse childhood experiences and their relationship with resilience to health-harming behaviors in England
BMC Med., 12 (2014), p. 72, 10.1186/1741-7015-12-72
(May 2)

Bensley et al., 2000 L.S. Bensley, J. Van Eenwyk, K.W. Simmons
Self-reported childhood sexual and physical abuse and adult HIV-risk behaviors and heavy drinking
Am. J. Prev. Med., 18 (2) (2000), pp. 151-158, 10.1016/s0749-3797(99)00084-7
(Feb)

Bentley and Matthewson, 2020 C. Bentley, M. Matthewson
The not-forgotten child: alienated adult children's experience of parental alienation
Am. J. Fam. Ther., 48 (5) (2020), pp. 509-529, 10.1080/01926187.2020.1775531

Bernet et al., 2016 W. Bernet, M.Z. Wamboldt, W.E. Narrow
Child affected by parental relationship distress
J. Am. Acad. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry, 55 (7) (2016), pp. 571-579, 10.1016/j.jaac.2016.04.018
(Jul)

Bernet et al., 2020 W. Bernet, N. Gregory, R.P. Rohner, K.M. Reay
Measuring the difference between parental alienation and parental estrangement: the PARQ-gap
J. Forensic Sci., 65 (4) (2020), pp. 1225-1234, 10.1111/1556-4029.14300
(Jul)

Briere and Runtz, 1990 J. Briere, M. Runtz
Differential adult symptomatology associated with three types of child abuse histories
Child Abuse Negl., 14 (3) (1990), pp. 357-364, 10.1016/0145-2134(90)90007-g

Brown et al., 1999 J. Brown, P. Cohen, J.G. Johnson, E.M. Smailes
Childhood abuse and neglect: specificity of effects on adolescent and young adult depression and suicidality
J. Am. Acad. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry, 38 (12) (1999), pp. 1490-1496, 10.1097/00004583-199912000-00009
(Dec)

Cabrera et al., 2007 O.A. Cabrera, C.W. Hoge, P.D. Bliese, C.A. Castro, S.C. Messer
Childhood adversity and combat as predictors of depression and post-traumatic stress in deployed troops
Am. J. Prev. Med., 33 (2) (2007), pp. 77-82, 10.1016/j.amepre.2007.03.019
(Aug)

Callaghan et al., 2018 J.E.M. Callaghan, J.H. Alexander, J. Sixsmith, L.C. Fellin
Beyond "witnessing": children's experiences of coercive control in domestic violence and abuse
J. Interpers. Violence, 33 (10) (2018), pp. 1551-1581, 10.1177/0886260515618946
(May)

Carlson et al., 2020 J.S. Carlson, J. Yohannan, C.L. Darr, M.R. Turley, N.A. Larez, M.M. Perfect
Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences in school-aged youth: a systematic review (1990–2015)
Int. J. Sch. Educ. Psychol., 8 (Sup1) (2020), pp. 2-23, 10.1080/21683603.2018.1548397

Cattell, 1978 R.B. Cattell
The Scientific Use of Factor Analysis in Behavioral and Life Sciences
Plenum, New York (1978), 10.1007/978-1-4684-2262-7
Accessed on February 12, 2023

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2023 Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Behavioral risk factor surveillance system. *CDC.gov*
Accessed January 30
https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/index.html (2023)

Chapman et al., 2004 D.P. Chapman, C.L. Whitfield, V.J. Felitti, S.R. Dube, V.J. Edwards, R.F. Anda
Adverse childhood experiences and the risk of depressive disorders in adulthood
J. Affect. Disord., 82 (2) (2004), pp. 217-225, 10.1016/j.jad.2003.12.013
(Oct 15)

Clawar and Rivlin, 2013 S.S. Clawar, B.V. Rivlin
Children Held Hostage: Identifying Brainwashed Children, Presenting a Case, and Crafting Solutions
American Bar Association, Chicago, IL (2013)

Cloitre et al., 2019 M. Cloitre, C. Khan, M.A. Mackintosh, D.W. Garvert, C.M. Henn-Haase, E.C. Falvey, J. Saito
Emotion regulation mediates the relationship between ACES and physical and mental health
Psychol. Trauma, 11 (1) (2019), pp. 82-89, 10.1037/tra0000374
(Jan)

Cocchiola, 2021 C.M. Cocchiola
COVID-19 and sheltering in place: the experiences of coercive control for college students returning home
Shared Trauma, Shared Resilience During a Pandemic: Social Work in the Time of COVID-19, Springer Nature Switzerland AG (2021), pp. 79-92, 10.1007/978-3-030-61442-3_9

Croog et al., 1986 S.H. Croog, S. Levine, M.A. Testa, B. Brown, C.J. Bulpitt, C.D. Jenkins, G.L. Klerman, G.H. Williams
The effects of antihypertensive therapy on the quality of life
N. Engl. J. Med., 314 (26) (1986), pp. 1657-1664, 10.1056/NEJM198606263142602
(Jun 26)

Dambi et al., 2018 J.M. Dambi, L. Corten, M. Chiwaridzo, H. Jack, T. Mlambo, J. Jelsma
A systematic review of the psychometric properties of the cross-cultural translations and adaptations of the multidimensional perceived social support scale (MSPSS)
Health Qual. Life Outcomes, 16 (1) (2018), p. 80, 10.1186/s12955-018-0912-0
(May 2)

De Bellis et al., 2001 M.D. De Bellis, E.R. Broussard, D.J. Herring, S. Wexler, G. Moritz, J.G. Benitez
Psychiatric co-morbidity in caregivers and children involved in maltreatment: a pilot research study with policy implications
Child Abuse Negl., 25 (7) (2001), pp. 923-944, 10.1016/s0145-2134(01)00247-2
(Jul)

Derogatis, 1975 L.R. Derogatis
Brief symptom inventory
Baltimore, MD
Clin. Psychometr. Res. (1975)

Derogatis, 1982 L.R. Derogatis
The Brief Symptom Inventory (BSI): Administration and Procedures Manual-1
Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Clinical Psychometric Research Unit (1982)

Derogatis, 1993 L.R. Derogatis
BSI Brief Symptom Inventory: Administration, Scoring, and Procedure Manual
National Computer Systems (1993)

Domestic Abuse Intervention Program, 2023 Domestic Abuse Intervention Program
Home of the Duluth Model
Accessed February 12
TheDeluthModel.org, http://www.theduluthmodel.org/training/wheels.html (2023)

Dube et al., 2001 S.R. Dube, R.F. Anda, V.J. Felitti, D.P. Chapman, D.F. Williamson, W.H. Giles
Childhood abuse, household dysfunction, and the risk of attempted suicide throughout the life span: findings from the adverse childhood experiences study
JAMA, 286 (24) (2001), pp. 3089-3096, 10.1001/jama.286.24.3089
(Dec 26)

Edwards et al., 2003 V.J. Edwards, G.W. Holden, V.J. Felitti, R.F. Anda
Relationship between multiple forms of childhood maltreatment and adult mental health in community respondents: results from the adverse childhood experiences study
Am. J. Psychiatry, 160 (8) (2003), pp. 1453-1460, 10.1176/appi.ajp.160.8.1453
(Aug)

Felitti et al., 1998 V.J. Felitti, R.F. Anda, D. Nordenberg, D.F. Williamson, A.M. Spitz, V. Edwards, M.P. Koss, J.S. Marks
Relationship of childhood abuse and household dysfunction to many of the leading causes of death in adults. The adverse childhood experiences (ACE) *study*
Am. J. Prev. Med., 14 (4) (1998), pp. 245-258, 10.1016/s0749-3797(98)00017-8
(May)

Gardner, 1998 R.A. Gardner
Recommendations for dealing with parents who induce a parental alienation syndrome in their children
J. Divorce Remarriage, 28 (3–4) (1998), pp. 1-23, 10.1300/J087v28n03_01

Giano et al., 2020 Z. Giano, D.L. Wheeler, R.D. Hubach
The frequencies and disparities of adverse childhood experiences in the U.S
BMC Public Health, 20 (1) (2020), p. 1327, 10.1186/s12889-020-09411-z
(Sep 10)

Godbout and Parent, 2012 E. Godbout, C. Parent
The life paths and lived experiences of adults who have experienced parental alienation: a retrospective study
J. Divorce Remarriage, 53 (1) (2012), pp. 34-54, 10.1080/10502556.2012.635967

Gomez and Rohner, 2011 R. Gomez, R.P. Rohner
Tests of factor structure and measurement invariance in the United States and Australia using the adult version of the parental acceptance-rejection questionnaire
CC Res. J. Com. Soc. Sci., 45 (3) (2011), pp. 267-285, 10.1177/1069397111403111

Gorsuch, 1983 R. Gorsuch
Factor Analysis
L. Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, NJ (1983)

Gutman et al., 2003 L.M. Gutman, A.J. Sameroff, R. Cole
Academic growth curve trajectories from 1st grade to 12th grade: effects of multiple social risk factors and preschool child factors
Dev. Psychol., 39 (4) (2003), pp. 777-790, 10.1037/0012-1649.39.4.777
(Jul)

Harman and Kruk, 2022 J.J. Harman, E. Kruk
The same coin: intimate partner violence, child abuse, and parental alienation
B. Russell, J. Hamel (Eds.), Gender and Domestic Violence: Contemporary Legal Practice and Intervention Reforms, Russell & J. Hamel/Oxford University Press (2022)

Harman and Matthewson, 2020 J.J. Harman, M. Matthewson
Parental alienating behaviors
Parental Alienation- Science and Law, Charles C Thomas Publisher (2020), pp. 82-141

Harman et al., 2016 J.J. Harman, Z. Biringen, E.M. Ratajack, P.L. Outland, A. Kraus
Parents behaving badly: gender biases in the perception of parental alienating behaviors
J. Fam. Psychol., 8 (2016), 10.1037/fam0000232
Published online August

Harman et al., 2018 J.J. Harman, E. Kruk, D.A. Hines
Parental alienating behaviors: an unacknowledged form of family violence
Psychol. Bull., 144 (12) (2018), pp. 1275-1299, 10.1037/bul0000175
(Dec)

Harman et al., 2019 J.J. Harman, W. Bernet, J. Harman
Parental alienation: the blossoming of a field of study
Curr. Dir. Psychol. Sci., 28 (2) (2019), pp. 212-217, 10.1177/0963721419827271

Harman et al., 2021 J.J. Harman, C.R. Maniotes, C. Grubb
Power dynamics in families affected by parental alienation
Pers. Relat., 28 (4) (2021), pp. 883-906, 10.1111/pere.12392

Harman et al., 2022a J.J. Harman, R.A. Warshak, D. Lorandos, M.J. Florian
Developmental psychology and the scientific status of parental alienation
Dev. Psychol., 58 (10) (2022), pp. 1887-1911, 10.1037/dev0001404
(Oct)

Harman et al., 2022b J.J. Harman, M.L. Matthewson, A.J.L. Baker
Losses experienced by children alienated from a parent
Curr. Opin. Psychol., 43 (2022), pp. 7-12, 10.1016/j.copsyc.2021.05.002

Hedges, 2020 K. Hedges
Coping with Negative Life Events during Childhood
Oklahoma State University (2020)
Undergraduate Thesis. Accessed February 12, 2023
https://shareok.org/bitstream/handle/11244/329435/oksd_hedges_HT_2020.pdf?sequence=1

Helweg-Larsen et al., 2011 K. Helweg-Larsen, M.L. Frederiksen, H.B. Larsen
Violence, a risk factor for poor mental health in adolescence: a Danish nationally representative youth survey
Scand. J. Public Health, 39 (8) (2011), pp. 849-856, 10.1177/1403494811421638
(Dec)

Hoyle and Kenny, 1999 R.H. Hoyle, D.A. Kenny
Sample Size, Reliability, and Tests of Statistical Mediation. Statistical Strategies for Small Sample Research
Sage (1999)

Irving and Ferraro, 2006 S.M. Irving, K.F. Ferraro
Reports of abusive experiences during childhood and adult health ratings: personal control as a pathway?
J. Aging Health, 18 (3) (2006), pp. 458-485, 10.1177/0898264305280994
(Jun)

Isohookana et al., 2013 R. Isohookana, K. Riala, H. Hakko, P. Räsänen
Adverse childhood experiences and suicidal behavior of adolescent psychiatric inpatients
Eur. Child Adolesc. Psychiatry, 22 (1) (2013), pp. 13-22, 10.1007/s00787-012-0311-8
(Jan)

Johnson et al., 2002 J.G. Johnson, P. Cohen, S. Kasen, J.S. Brook
Childhood adversities associated with risk for eating disorders or weight problems during adolescence or early adulthood
Am. J. Psychiatry, 159 (3) (2002), pp. 394-400, 10.1176/appi.ajp.159.3.394
(Mar)

Johnston et al., 2005 J.R. Johnston, S. Lee, N.W. Olesen, M.G. Walters
Allegations and substantiations of abuse in custody-disputing families
Fam. Court. Rev., 43 (2) (2005), pp. 283-294, 10.1111/j.1744-1617.2005.00029.x

Katz, 2016a E. Katz
Beyond the physical incident model: how children living with domestic violence are harmed by and resist regimes of coercive control
Child Abuse Rev., 25 (1) (2016), pp. 46-59, 10.1002/car.2422

Katz, 2016b E. Katz
Coercive control-based domestic abuse: impacts on mothers and children
Jan; Accessed February 12, 2023
Childhood and Youth Studies, Liverpool Hope University. *AVAproject.org*, https://avaproject.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/Emma-Katz-2016.pdf
(2016)

Khaleque and Rohner, 2002 A. Khaleque, R.P. Rohner
Perceived parental acceptance-rejection and psychological adjustment: a meta-analysis of cross-cultural and intracultural studies

J. Marriage Fam., 64 (1) (2002), pp. 54-64, 10.1111/j.1741-3737.2002.00054.x ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Kruk, 2018 E. Kruk
Parental alienation as a form of emotional child abuse: current state of knowledge and future directions for research
Fam. Sci. Rev., 22 (4) (2018), pp. 141-164
Accessed February 12, 2023
https://childrightnps.com/newdownload/downloadsection9/Parental%20Alienation%20as%20form%20of%20Emotional%20Abuse%20Family%20Science%20Review%202018%20Edward%20Kruk.pdf ↗
Google Scholar ↗

Levey et al., 2022 E.D. Levey, A.R. Chang, M.L.J. Sanchez, A.M. Harrison, A.E.M. Rodriguez, B. Galoyan, M.B. Rondon
Manifestations of intergenerational trauma during the perinatal period among adolescent mothers in Lima, Peru: a qualitative analysis
J. Child Adolesc. Trauma, 16 (1) (2022), pp. 21-30, 10.1007/s40653-022-00477-y ↗
(Aug 12)
Google Scholar ↗

Liebschutz et al., 2002 J. Liebschutz, J.B. Savetsky, R. Saitz, N.J. Horton, C. Lloyd-Travaglini, J.H. Samet
The relationship between sexual and physical abuse and substance abuse consequences
J. Subst. Abuse Treat., 22 (3) (2002), pp. 121-128, 10.1016/s0740-5472(02)00220-9 ↗
(Apr)
View PDF View article View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Lorandos, 2013 D. Lorandos
Parental alienation and North American law
Parental Alienation: The Handbook for Mental Health and Legal Professionals, Charles C Thomas. (2013), pp. 348-424
Google Scholar ↗

Lu et al., 2008 W. Lu, K.T. Mueser, S.D. Rosenberg, M.K. Jankowski
Correlates of adverse childhood experiences among adults with severe mood disorders
Psychiatr. Serv., 59 (9) (2008), pp. 1018-1026, 10.1176/ps.2008.59.9.1018 ↗
(Sep)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Machado et al., 2020 A. Machado, D. Hines, E.M. Douglas
Male victims of female-perpetrated partner violence: a qualitative analysis of men's experiences, the impact of violence, and perceptions of their worth
Psychol. Men Masculinity, 21 (4) (2020), pp. 612-621, 10.1037/men0000285 ↗
(Oct)
Google Scholar ↗

MacMillan et al., 2001 H.L. MacMillan, J.E. Fleming, D.L. Streiner, E. Lin, M.H. Boyle, E. Jamieson, E.K. Duku, C.A. Walsh, M.Y. Wong, W.R. Beardslee
Childhood abuse and lifetime psychopathology in a community sample
Am. J. Psychiatry, 158 (1) (2001), pp. 1878-1883, 10.1176/appi.ajp ↗
(Nov)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Meltzer et al., 2009 H. Meltzer, L. Doos, P. Vostanis, T. Ford, R. Goodman
The mental health of children who witness domestic violence
Child Fam. Soc. Work, 14 (4) (2009), pp. 491-501, 10.1111/j.1365-2206.2009.00633.x ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Merrick et al., 2018 M.T. Merrick, D.C. Ford, K.A. Ports, A.S. Guinn
Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences from the 2011-2014 behavioral risk factor surveillance system in 23 states
JAMA Pediatr., 172 (1) (2018), pp. 1038-1044, 10.1001/jamapediatrics.2018.2537 ↗
(Nov 1)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Monnat and Chandler, 2015 S.M. Monnat, R.F. Chandler
Long term physical health consequences of adverse childhood experiences
Sociol. Q., 56 (4) (2015), pp. 723-752, 10.1111/tsq.12107 ↗
(Sep)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Mullen et al., 1996 P.E. Mullen, J.L. Martin, J.C. Anderson, S.E. Romans, G.P. Herbison
The long-term impact of the physical, emotional, and sexual abuse of children: a community study
Child Abuse Negl., 20 (1) (1996), pp. 7-21, 10.1016/0145-2134(95)00112-3 ↗
(Jan)
View PDF View article View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Mullender et al., 2023 A.E. Mullender, L. Kelly, G.M. Hogue, U. Imam
Children's needs, coping strategies and understanding of woman abuse. *Academia.edu*
Accessed February 12
https://www.academia.edu/25023279/CHILDREN_NEEDS_COPING_STRATEGIES_AND_UNDERSTANDINGS_OF_WOMAN_ABUSE_Award_No_L129_25_1037_ ↗
(2023)
Google Scholar ↗

Narayan et al., 2018 A.J. Narayan, L.M. Rivera, R.E. Bernstein, W.W. Harris, A.F. Lieberman
Positive childhood experiences predict less psychopathology and stress in pregnant women with childhood adversity: a pilot study of the benevolent childhood experiences (BCEs) scale
Child Abuse Negl., 78 (2018), pp. 19-30, 10.1016/j.chiabu.2017.09.022 ↗
View PDF View article View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Radford et al., 2011 L. Radford, R. Aitken, P. Miller, J. Ellis, J. Roberts, A. Firkic
Meeting the needs of children living with domestic violence in London. *CityBridgeTrynst.org*
Accessed February 12, 2023
https://www.citybridgetrust.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/06/DomesticViolenceFull.pdf ↗
(2011)
Google Scholar ↗

Rand, 1997 D.C. Rand
The spectrum of parental alienation syndrome (Part I)
Am. J. Forensic Psychol., 15 (3) (1997), pp. 23-52
Accessed February 16, 2023
http://www.oakhyndig.com/psychology/artwir/rand1997.pdf#:~:text=%E1%80%82THE%20SPECTRUM%20OF%20PARENTAL%20ALIENATION%20SYNDROME%20%2BPART%20%2E1%80%82%29,or%20exaggerated%20demigration%20of%20the%20other%20%2C%20target%20parent ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Riedl et al., 2020 D. Riedl, A. Lampe, S. Exenberger, T. Nolte, J. Trawöger, T. Beck
Prevalence of adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and associated physical and mental health problems amongst hospital patients: results from a cross-sectional study
Gen. Hosp. Psychiatry, 64 (2020), pp. 80-86, 10.1016/j.genhosppsych.2020.03.005 ↗
(May-Jun)
View PDF View article View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Roettger and Boardman, 2012 M.E. Roettger, J.D. Boardman
Parental incarceration and gender-based risks for increased body mass index: evidence from the National Longitudinal Study of adolescent health in the United States
Am. J. Epidemiol., 175 (7) (2012), pp. 636-644, 10.1093/aje/kwr409 ↗
(Apr 1)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Rohner and Ali, 2016 R.P. Rohner, S. Ali
Parental acceptance-rejection questionnaire (PARQ)
Encyclopedia of Personality and Individual Differences, Springer, Cham (2016), pp. 1-4, 10.1007/978-3-319-24612-3_56 ↗
Google Scholar ↗

Rowlands et al., 2023 G.A. Rowlands, R.A. Warshak, J.J. Harman
Abused and rejected: the link between domestic intimate partner violence and parental alienation
Partn. Abus., 14 (1) (2023), 10.1891/PA-2022-0003 ↗
Google Scholar ↗

Rudenstine et al., 2019 S. Rudenstine, A. Espinosa, A.B. McGee, E. Routhier
Adverse childhood events, adult distress, and the role of emotion regulation
Traumatology, 25 (2) (2019), pp. 124-132, 10.1037/trm0000176 ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Sacks and Murphey, 2018 V. Sacks, D. Murphey
The prevalence of adverse childhood experiences, nationally, by state, and by race or ethnicity. *ChildTrends.org*
Accessed February 11, 2023
https://www.childtrends.org/publications/prevalence-adverse-childhood-experiences-nationally-state-race-ethnicity ↗
(2018)
Google Scholar ↗

Schafer and Ferraro, 2012 M.H. Schafer, K.F. Ferraro
Childhood misfortune as a threat to successful aging: avoiding disease
Gerontologist, 52 (1) (2012), pp. 111-120, 10.1093/geront/gnr071 ↗
(Feb)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Schalinski et al., 2016 I. Schalinski, M.H. Teicher, D. Nischk, E. Hinderer, O. Müller, B. Rockstroh
Type and timing of adverse childhood experiences differentially affect severity of PTSD, dissociative and depressive symptoms in adult inpatients
BMC Psychiatry, 16 (2016), p. 295, 10.1186/s12888-016-1004-5 ↗
(Aug 19)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Schilling et al., 2007 E.A. Schilling, R.H. Aseltine Jr., S. Gore
Adverse childhood experiences and mental health in young adults: a longitudinal survey
BMC Public Health, 7 (2007), p. 30, 10.1186/1471-2458-7-30 ↗
(Mar 7)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Senese et al., 2016 V.P. Senese, D. Bacchini, M.C. Miranda, et al.
The adult parental acceptance-rejection questionnaire: a cross-cultural comparison of Italian and American short forms
Parent Sci. Pract., 16 (4) (2016), pp. 219-236, 10.1080/15295192.2016.1180943 ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Verhaar et al., 2022 S. Verhaar, M.L. Matthewson, C. Bentley
The impact of parental alienating behaviours on the mental health of adults alienated in childhood
Children (Basel), 9 (4) (2022), p. 475, 10.3390/children9040475 ↗
(Mar 30)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Verrocchio et al., 2019 M.C. Verrocchio, D. Marchetti, D. Carrozzino, A. Compare, M. Fulcheri
Depression and quality of life in adults perceiving exposure to parental alienation behaviors
Health Qual. Life Outcomes, 17 (1) (2019), p. 14, 10.1186/s12955-019-1080-6 ↗
(Jan 14)
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

von Boch-Galhau, 2018 W. von Boch-Galhau
Parental Alienation (Syndrome) – Eine ernst zu nehmende Form von psychischer Kindesmisshandlung [Parental Alienation (Syndrome) - a serious form of child psychological abuse]
Neuropsychiatr, 32 (3) (2018), pp. 133-148
Sep, German
https://doi.org/10.1007/s40211-018-0267-00 ↗
Crossref ↗ View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Vranceanu et al., 2007 A.M. Vranceanu, S.E. Hobfoll, R.J. Johnson
Child multi-type maltreatment and associated depression and PTSDsymptoms: the role of social support and stress
Child Abuse Negl., 31 (1) (2007), pp. 71-84, 10.1016/j.chiabu.2006.04.010 ↗
(Jan)
View PDF View article View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Walsh et al., 2002 C. Walsh, H. MacMillan, E. Jamieson
The relationship between parental psychiatric disorder and child physical and sexual abuse: findings from the Ontario health supplement
Child Abuse Negl., 26 (1) (2002), pp. 11-22, 10.1016/s0145-2134(01)00308-8 ↗
(Jan)
View PDF View article View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Zimet et al., 1988 G.D. Zimet, N.W. Dahlem, S.G. Zimet, G.K. Farley
The multidimensional scale of perceived social support
J. Pers. Assess., 52 (1) (1988), pp. 30-41, 10.1207/s15327752jpa5201_2 ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Zumbo et al., 2007 B.D. Zumbo, A.M. Gadermann, C. Zeisser
Ordinal versions of coefficients alpha and theta for Likert rating scales
J. Mod. Appl. Stat. Methods, 6 (1) (2007), pp. 21-29, 10.22237/jmasm/1177992180 ↗
View in Scopus ↗ Google Scholar ↗

Cited by (0)

© 2024 The Authors. Published by Elsevier B.V.

About ScienceDirect ↗ Remote access Shopping cart ↗ Advertise ↗ Contact and support ↗ Terms and conditions ↗ Privacy policy ↗

Cookies are used by this site. **Cookie settings | Your Privacy Choices**
All content on this site: Copyright © 2024 Elsevier B.V., its licensors, and contributors. All rights are reserved, including those for text and data mining, AI training, and similar technologies. For all open access content, the Creative Commons licensing terms apply.