# Impact of Child Maltreatment on Health-Related Quality of Life: Findings from the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health

**RWD70** 

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**OBJECTIVE:** 

To assess the effect of child maltreatment on women's health-related quality of life (HRQoL) - measured through utility scores, and how this impact evolves over 25 years from young adulthood to midlife.

### **BACKGROUND**

Child maltreatment (CM) - is a major public health concerns, with higher prevalence in females than in males [1,2].



Compared to Australian women without CM, those with CM have [3,4]:



3.8x

Risk of

anxiety

disorder

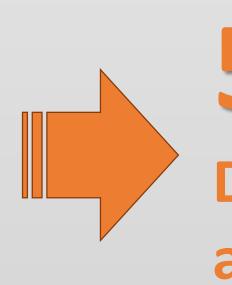






Risk of PTSD

Risk of suicide 2.2x Risk of alcohol abuse

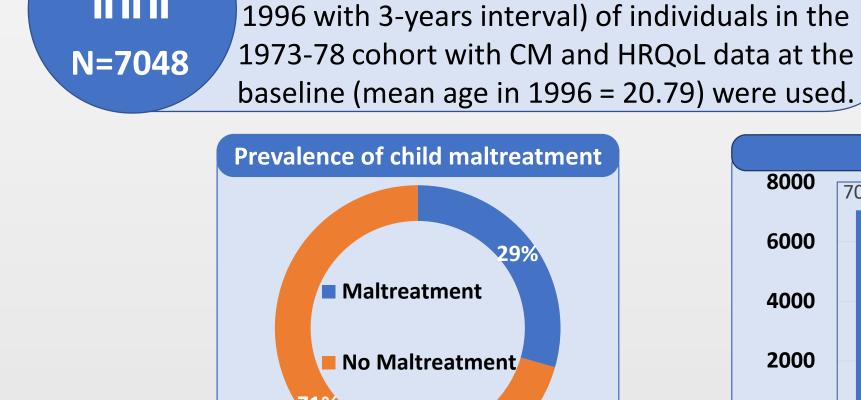


**Disability**adiusted life years

Research gap: No large-scale, population-based longitudinal study has examined the long-term effects of CM on women's HRQoL across extended life stages (e.g., from young adulthood to later life).

### METHOD

Data: the Australian Longitudinal Study on Women's Health



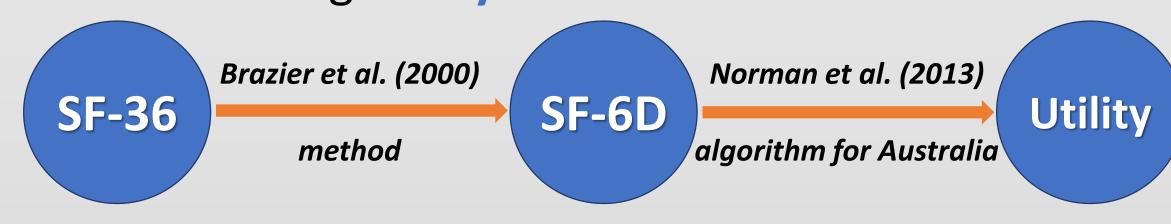
Questionnaire (27 items) - HRQoL: MOS 36-Item Short-Form Health Survey (SF-36) Sample size across nine surveys

**Measurements:** 

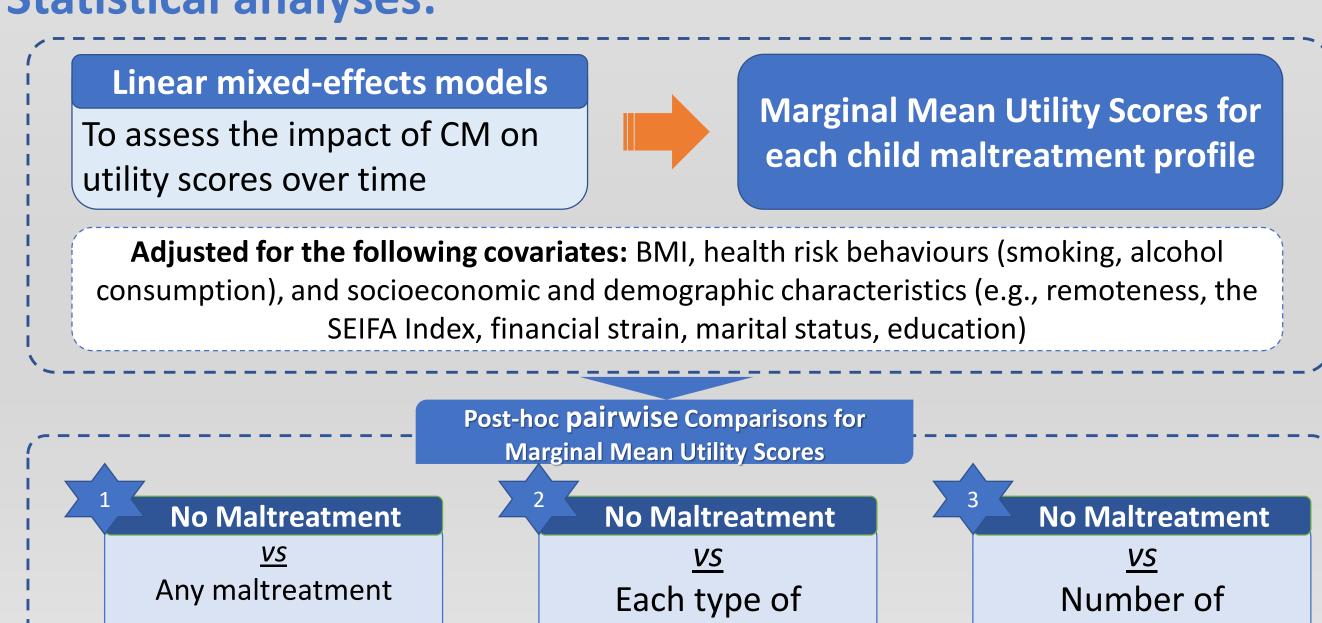
- CM: Adverse Childhood Experience

Process of deriving utility scores from the SF-36:

Longitudinal data (surveys 1 to 9, starting in



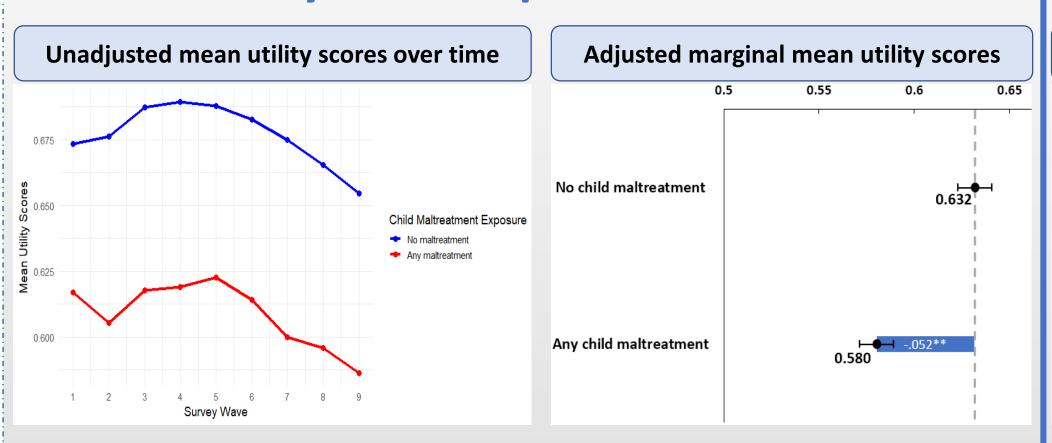
**Statistical analyses:** 



maltreatment

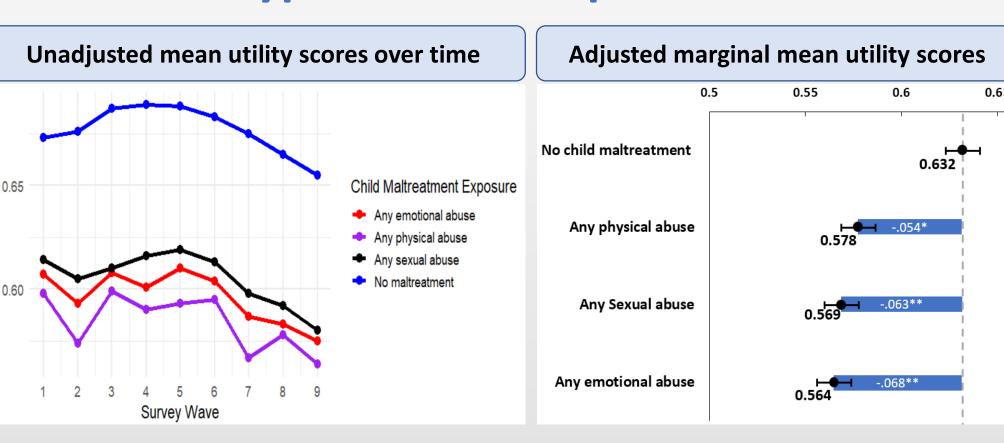
### RESULTS

#### 1. Any CM compared to no CM



- Individuals with any CM had significantly lower mean utility scores compared to those with no CM.
- Stable long-term effect: differences in utility scores between those with and without CM persisted across 25 years.
- Magnitude of impact: medium effect size (Cohen's d = 0.4).

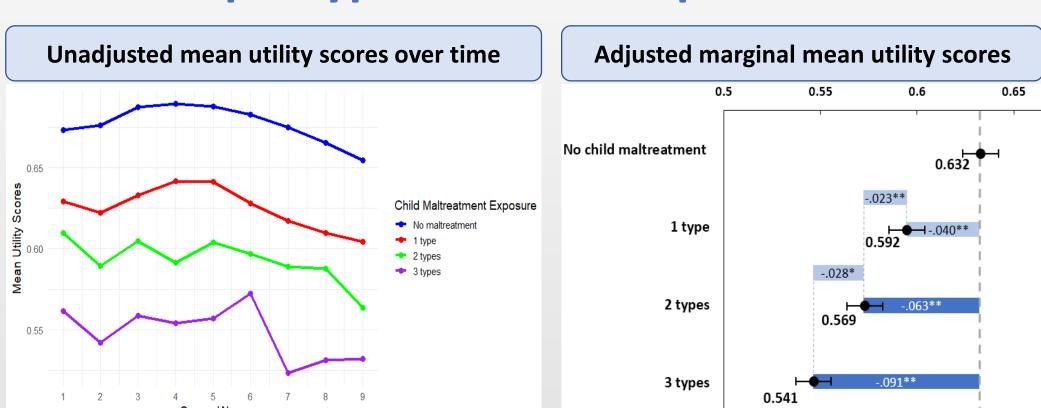
#### 2. Each type of CM compared to no CM



- Experiencing any CM subtypes led to significantly lower mean utility scores compared to no CM.
- Stable long-term effect: differences in utility scores between each CM subtype and no CM persisted across 25 years.
- Magnitude of impact: medium effect sizes for any EA (Cohen's d = 0.5), any PA (Cohen's d = 0.4), and any SA (Cohen's d = 0.4).

#### 3. Multiple types of CM compared to no CM

maltreatment types



- **Experiencing multiple CM subtypes led to significantly** lower mean utility scores compared to no CM.
- Stable long-term effect: a clear and stable doseresponse relationship was observed as the number of CM types experienced increased, the utility scores also progressively decreased over 25 years.
- Magnitude of impact: medium effect sizes for 2 CM **types** (Cohen's d = 0.4), & **3 CM types** (Cohen's d = 0.6).

## **IMPLICATIONS**

- Preventing CM among women is critical
- Parenting programs and early childhood education showed **promising clinical and cost-effectiveness** in preventing CM.
- Ongoing support (e.g., Trauma-focused CBT reduces) mental health problems) to mitigate lasting impacts of CM on HRQoL is also needed.

### CONCLUSIONS

- **Child maltreatment** is associated with significantly lower utility scores throughout adulthood among Australian women.
- A dose-response relationship was observed, with more CM types corresponded to lower utility scores.

#### References:

[1] Mathews, B., Pacella, R., Scott, J. G., Finkelhor, D., Meinck, F., Higgins, D. J., Erskine, H. E., Thomas, H. J., Lawrence, D. M., Haslam, D. M., Malacova, E., & Dunne, M. P. (2023). The prevalence of child maltreatment in Australia: Findings from a national survey. Medical Journal of Australia, 218(S6), S13–S18. https://doi.org/10.5694/mja2.51873

[2] Moody, G., Cannings-John, R., Hood, K., Kemp, A., & Robling, M. (2018). Establishing the international prevalence of selfreported child maltreatment: a systematic review by maltreatment type and gender. BMC Public Health, 18(1), Article 1164.

https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-018-6044-y [3] Madzoska, M., Lawrence, D., Higgins, D. J., Haslam, D. M., Mathews, B., Malacova, E., Dunne, M. P., Erskine, H. E., Pacella, R. Meinck, F., Thomas, H. J., & Scott, J. G. (2025). Child Maltreatment, Mental Health Disorders, and Health Risk Behaviors in People With Diverse Gender Identities. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 40(9–10), 2281–2306.

[4] Moore, S. E., Scott, J. G., Ferrari, A. J., Mills, R., Dunne, M. P., Erskine, H. E., Devries, K. M., Degenhardt, L., Vos, T., Whiteford, H. A., McCarthy, M., & Norman, R. E. (2015). Burden attributable to child maltreatment in Australia. Child Abuse & Neglect, 48, 208–220. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2015.05.006

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https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605241270077



