BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

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NAME: Santaularia, N. Jeanie

eRA COMMONS USER NAME (credential, e.g., agency login): nsantaularia

POSITION TITLE: Assistant Professor

EDUCATION/TRAINING *(Begin with baccalaureate or other initial professional education, such as nursing, include postdoctoral training and residency training if applicable. Add/delete rows as necessary.)*

INSTITUTION AND LOCATION	DEGREE (if applicable)	END DATE MM/YYYY	FIELD OF STUDY
The University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS	BA	05/2008	Human Biology
The University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, Illinois	MPH	05/2012	Epidemiology
The University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN	PHD	06/2021	Epidemiology

A. Personal Statement

I am an early-stage investigator and an Assistant Professor of Epidemiology at the University of Washington School of Public Health. I am a trained population health researcher and social epidemiologist with substantive and methodological expertise in violence prevention. I have trained in Population Centers as a Population Science Postdoctoral Scholar in the Carolina Population Center at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Interdisciplinary Population Health Predoctoral Trainee at the University of Minnesota. My work at these large Population Centers has trained me in harmonizing large datasets with experience in harmonizing over 30 years of data from the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, Youth Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System and the National Survey of Drug Use and Heath. Harmonization is the process of applying consistent rules for standardizing survey measures, which are similar in nature though measured differently across years or cycles of survey administration. These skill sets will be fundamental for the development of the dataset for this project.

My research is innovative. My approach to violence prevention uses a wide variety of research approaches inclusive of quasi-experimental designs such as difference-in-differences approaches to build a body of research that examines: (1) how social and institutional determinants cumulatively influence violence over the life course; and (2) the role of community, psychosocial and family protective factors in offsetting negative outcomes due to violence. I developed and studied a novel measure of violence and examined its association with economic hardship. The measure I developed sought to address bias (ex. systemic racism and sexism) in violence prevention research arising from misclassification of violence and selection in traditional violence surveillance systems. In addition, I expanded on existing research on the association between economic hardship and violence by more rigorously estimating a causal effect. Further, much of my work focuses on health equity and the stratification of society by differential opportunities and constraints by focusing on modeling effects within minoritized population groups. These skill sets will support me well for the analytical and substantive focus of aims 2 and 4.

Currently, I am working on ongoing projects to prevent intimate partner violence funded through the Office of Violence against Women at the National Institute for Justice (2019-SI-AX-001, Moracco PI; 15JOVW-21-GG-02485-MUMU, Moracco and Ranapurwala, MPI). Dr. Ranapurwala and I are collaborating on several manuscripts for these studies. This collaboration is representative of my population health approach to violence prevention that focuses on vulnerable populations and assessing how social and institutional determinants cumulatively influence violence over the life course.

1. Santaularia NJ, Osypuk TL, Ramirez MR, Mason SM. Violence in the Great Recession. Am J Epidemiol. 2022 Oct 20;191(11):1847-1855. PubMed PMID: 35767881.
2. Santaularia NJ, Ramirez MR, Osypuk TL, Mason SM. Economic Hardship and Violence: A Comparison of County-Level Economic Measures in the Prediction of Violence-Related Injury. J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug 29; PubMed PMID: 36036553.

3. Santaularia NJ, Ramirez MR, Osypuk TL, Mason SM. Measuring the hidden burden of violence: use of explicit and proxy codes in Minnesota injury hospitalizations, 2004-2014. Inj Epidemiol. 2021 Nov 1;8(1):63. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC8559360.

B. Positions, Scientific Appointments and Honors

<u>Positions and Scientific Appointments</u>

2023 -	Assistant Professor, University of Washington, Seattle, WA
2021 - 2022	Population Science Postdoctoral Scholar, Carolina Population Center, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC
2019 - 2021	Interdisciplinary Population Health Predoctoral Trainee, University of Minnesota, Minnesota Population Center, Minneapolis, MN
2018 - 2019	Graduate Research Assistant, University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, Minneapolis, MN
2018 - 2019	Graduate Research Assistant, University of Minnesota, School of Social Work, St Paul, MN
2017 - 2018	Graduate Research Assistant, University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, Minneapolis, MN
2017 - 2018	Graduate Teaching Assistant, University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, Minneapolis, MN
2016 - 2017	Graduate Research Assistant, University of Minnesota, Minnesota Population Center, Minneapolis, MN
2015 - 2016	Graduate Research Assistant, University of Minnesota, School of Public Health, Minneapolis, MN
2012 - 2015	Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System Manager and Epidemiologist, Kansas Department of Health and Environment, Bureau of Health Promotion, Topeka, KS
2011 - 2012	Graduate Assistant, University of Illinois at Chicago, Community Outreach Intervention Project, Chicago, IL
2011 - 2011	Intern, Chicago Health Department, STI/HIV/AIDS Division, Chicago, IL
2010 - 2011	Graduate Assistant, University of Illinois at Chicago, Urban Health Program, Chicago, IL
2008 - 2010	Disease Intervention Specialist, Kansas Department of Health And Environment

<u>Honors</u>

2011 - 2012	HRSA Public Health Traineeship Award, Health Resources & Services Administration
2007 - 2008	Kansas Health Foundation Undergraduate Fellowship in Community Health and Development, Kansas Health Foundation

C. Contribution to Science

1. Big data for violence prevention. In order to track incidence of violence, accurate surveillance of violent events is critical. However, existing systems commonly used for violence surveillance only capture a faction of these cases. In addition, there is concern about bias in these data, due to under-reporting. Further, the cases that are captured may skew toward more highly scrutinized communities (e.g., those with interaction with mandated reporters through public benefits programs). Therefore, I work with and combined multiple large datasets to study violence and utilize novel data systems such as Google Health Trends.

   a. Neumann K, Mason SM, Farkas K, Santaularia NJ, Ahern J, Riddell CA. Harnessing Google Health Trends API Data for Epidemiologic Research. Am J Epidemiol. 2022 Oct 4; PubMed Central PMCID: PMC9619602.

   b. Riddell CA, Farkas K, Neumann K, Santaularia NJ, Ahern J, Mason SM. US shelter in place policies and child abuse Google search volume during the COVID-19 pandemic. Prev Med. 2022 Oct;163:107215. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC9395225.

   c. Santaularia NJ, Ramirez MR, Osypuk TL, Mason SM. Measuring the hidden burden of violence: use of explicit and proxy codes in Minnesota injury hospitalizations, 2004-2014. Inj Epidemiol. 2021 Nov 1;8(1):63. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC8559360.

2. Social determinants of violence. Ultimately, my goal is to identify the multi-level determinants of violence over the life course that differentially put some communities at risk, and use the evidence gained to inform interventions that can decrease firearm violence rates in underserved communities. These project's contribution is to better understand the multi-structural components of people's lives, i.e., the individual and neighborhood, and those different types of violence impact one's health.

   a. Santaularia NJ, Osypuk TL, Ramirez MR, Mason SM. Violence in the Great Recession. Am J Epidemiol. 2022 Oct 20;191(11):1847-1855. PubMed PMID: 35767881.

   b. Santaularia NJ, Ramirez MR, Osypuk TL, Mason SM. Economic Hardship and Violence: A Comparison of County-Level Economic Measures in the Prediction of Violence-Related Injury. J Interpers Violence. 2022 Aug 29; PubMed PMID: 36036553.

   c. Waid J, Jeanie Santaularia N, Piescher K, LaLiberte T. A latent class analysis of modifiable risk factors associated with child maltreatment re-reporting and recurrence. Child Abuse Negl. 2021 Oct;120:105249. PubMed PMID: 34371323.

3. Structural racism. My work uses racial/ethnic identity as "markers" to symbolize current and historic systemic oppression in society, to understand how these systems of oppression may impact these associations. It also builds on the need to merge the biological sciences and social epidemiology to study how violence 'gets under the skin' to impact health

   a. Friedman JK, Santaularia NJ, Dadi D, Erickson DJ, Lust K, Mason SM. The influence of childhood and early adult adversities on substance use behaviours in racial/ethnically diverse young adult women: a latent class analysis. Int J Inj Contr Saf Promot. 2022 Mar;29(1):3-14. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC8958174.

   b. Pando C, Santaularia NJ, Erickson D, Lust K, Mason SM. Classes of lifetime adversities among emerging adult women by race/ethnicity and their associations with weight status in the United States. Prev Med. 2022 Jan;154:106880. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC8724443.

   c. Santaularia NJ, Larson R, Uggen C. Criminal punishment and violent injury in Minnesota. Inj Epidemiol. 2021 Mar 15;8(1):11. PubMed Central PMCID: PMC7958430.