



Annotated Bibliography



Domestic Violence (DV)

Domestic Violence

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Introduction

We define domestic violence as a pattern of abusive behavior in any relationship that is used by one partner to gain or maintain power and control over another intimate partner. Domestic violence can be physical, sexual, emotional, economic, or psychological actions or threats of actions that influence another person. This includes any behaviors that intimidate, manipulate, humiliate, isolate, frighten, terrorize, coerce, threaten, blame, hurt, injure, or wound someone.

Physical Abuse: Hitting, slapping, shoving, grabbing, pinching, biting, hair pulling, etc are types of physical abuse. This type of abuse also includes denying a partner medical care or forcing alcohol and/or drug use upon him or her.

Sexual Abuse: Coercing or attempting to coerce any sexual contact or behavior without consent. Sexual abuse includes, but is certainly not limited to, marital rape, attacks on sexual parts of the body, forcing sex after physical violence has occurred, or treating one in a sexually demeaning manner.

Emotional Abuse: Undermining an individual's sense of self-worth and/or self-esteem is abusive. This may include, but is not limited to constant criticism, diminishing one's abilities, name-calling, or damaging one's relationship with his or her children.

Economic Abuse: Is defined as making or attempting to make an individual financially dependent by maintaining total control over financial resources, withholding one's access to money, or forbidding one's attendance at school or employment.

Psychological Abuse: Elements of psychological abuse include --but are not limited to--causing fear by intimidation; threatening physical harm to self, partner, children, or partner's family or friends; destruction of pets and property; and forcing isolation from family, friends, or school and/or work.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone regardless of race, age, sexual orientation, religion, or gender. Domestic violence affects people of all socioeconomic backgrounds and education levels. Domestic violence occurs in both opposite-sex and same-sex relationships and can happen to intimate partners who are married, living together, or dating.

Domestic violence not only affects those who are abused, but also has a substantial effect on family members, friends, co-workers, other witnesses, and the community at large. Children, who grow up witnessing domestic violence, are among those seriously affected by this crime. Frequent exposure to violence in the home not only predisposes children to numerous social and physical problems, but also teaches them that violence is a normal way of life - therefore, increasing their risk of becoming society's next generation of victims and abusers.

<http://www.justice.gov/ovw/domestic-violence>

General

Apples to Oranges: Comparing Survey Findings from Selected National Surveys on Intimate Partner Violence. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

Contextual and methodological differences among surveys contribute to differences in estimates of the incidence and prevalence of intimate partner violence. The following table summarizes the key features of three national population-based surveys—the ongoing National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey and National Crime Victimization Survey, and the older National Violence Against Women Survey—to help explain how different data sets produce disparate findings.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_ComparingIPVNationalSurveyData.pdf

Bair-Merritt, Megan, et al. *Why Do Women Use Intimate Partner Violence? A Systematic Review of Women's Motivations*. *Trauma Violence Abuse* 11(4): 178-189, 2010.

Studies report that women use as much or more physical intimate partner violence (IPV) as men. A systematic review therefore was conducted to summarize evidence regarding women's motivations for the use of physical IPV in heterosexual relationships. Self-defense and retaliation also were commonly cited motivations, but distinguishing the two was difficult in some studies. Control was mentioned, but not listed as a primary motivation. IPV prevention and treatment programs should explore ways to effectively address women's relationship concerns and ability to manage anger, and should recognize that women commonly use IPV in response to their partner's violence.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2994556/>

Breiding, Matthew J., et al. *Intimate Partner Violence Surveillance Uniform Definitions and Recommended Data Elements Version 2.0*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2015.

This is a set of recommendations designed to promote consistency in the use of terminology and data collection related to intimate partner violence.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/intimatepartnerviolence.pdf>

Breiding, Matthew J., et al. *Prevalence and Characteristics of Sexual Violence, Stalking, and Intimate Partner Violence Victimization—National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, United States, 2011*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2014.

This report describes the most recent data on the public health burden of sexual violence, stalking, and intimate partner violence victimization and the characteristics of victimization.

Data in this report summarizes the second year of data collection from the National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey.

http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nisvs_report2010-a.pdf

Catalano, Shannon. *Intimate Partner Violence: Attributes of Victimization, 1993-2011*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2013.

Presents data on trends in nonfatal intimate partner violence among U.S. households from 1993 to 2011. Intimate partner violence includes rape, sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault by a current or former spouse, boyfriend, or girlfriend. This report focuses on attributes of the victimization such as the type of crime, type of attack, whether the victim was threatened before the attack, use of a weapon by the offender, victim injury, and medical treatment received for injuries. The report also describes ways these attributes of the victimization may be used to measure seriousness or severity of the incident.

<http://www.bjs.gov/content/pub/pdf/ipvav9311.pdf>

Covington, Stephanie S. *Justice-Involved Women: Understanding Trauma and Violence [Webinar]*. Philadelphia, PA: National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women (NCDBW), 2014.

This webinar will: describe violent female offenders; define trauma-informed and gender-responsive services; describe the social-ecological model of violence; describe the theoretical foundation of Beyond Violence; discuss the evidence-base and research on Beyond Violence; and introduce the Beyond Violence curriculum.

<http://nicic.gov/library/029601>

Derrington, Rachel, et al. *Making Distinctions between Different Types of Intimate Partner Violence: A Preliminary Guide*. Fairfax, VA: National Healthy Marriage Resource Center (NHMRC) and National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2010.

This paper summarizes discussions held at an invitational conference designed to bring together key scholars and practitioners from the healthy marriage and domestic violence fields to address a complex issue-different types of intimate partner violence and their implications for practice.

http://www.vawnet.org/nrcdv-publications/summary.php?doc_id=2855&find_type=web_desc_NRCDV

Domestic Violence: Understanding the Basics. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence and VAWnet, the National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women, 2012.

This 1 hour interactive eLearning module describes the dynamics and common tactics that characterize domestic violence, provides an overview of the scope and impact on individuals and society, explores the underlying factors that allow domestic violence to

exist, offers insight into the various risks and choices that survivors face, and shares how to be part of the solution. Divided into 10 sections addressing common questions related to domestic violence, this course will help new advocates, allied professionals, students, and the general public achieve a basic understanding of this complex issue.

http://www.vawnet.org/summary.php?doc_id=3443&find_type=web_sum_TT

Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault in the United States: A Human Rights Based Approach & Practical Guide. New York, NY: American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) Women's Rights Project, 2014.

This guide provides an overview of human rights law's approach to addressing gender-based violence.

http://web.law.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/microsites/human-rights-institute/files/dv_sa_hr_guide_reduce.pdf

Elmquist, JoAnna, et al. *Motivations for Intimate Partner Violence in Men and Women Arrested for Domestic Violence and Court Referred to Batterer Intervention Programs*. *Partner Abuse* 5(4): 359-374, 2014.

The purpose of this present study was to compare motives for physical IPV perpetration among a sample of men (n =90) and women (n =87) arrested for domestic violence and court-referred to batterer intervention programs. Results demonstrated that the most frequently endorsed motives for IPV by both men and women were self-defense, expression of negative emotions, and communication difficulties. With the exception of expression of negative emotions and retaliation, with women endorsing these motives more often than men, there were no significant differences between men and women's self-reported reasons for perpetrating physical aggression.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4201052/>

Ganley, Anne, and Margaret Hobart. *Social Worker's Practice Guide to Domestic Violence*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition Against Violence, 2010.

The guide provides relevant research, practice recommendations and information regarding community supports to help social workers implement domestic violence-specific policies of Children's Administration, Washington State Department of Social and Health Services.

<http://nrccps.org/wp-content/uploads/WA-state-SW-DV-practice-guide-2010.pdf>

Global and Regional Estimates of Violence Against Women: Prevalence and Health Effects of Intimate Partner Violence and Non-Partner Sexual Violence. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization (WHO), 2013.

This report presents the first global systematic review and synthesis of the body of scientific data on the prevalence of two forms of violence against women — violence by an intimate

partner (intimate partner violence) and sexual violence by someone other than a partner (non-partner sexual violence). It shows, for the first time, aggregated global and regional prevalence estimates of these two forms of violence, generated using population data from all over the world that have been compiled in a systematic way. The report also details the effects of violence on women's physical, sexual and reproductive, and mental health.
http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/85239/1/9789241564625_eng.pdf

Guidance for Agency-Specific Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Policies. Washington, DC: United States Office of Personnel Management, 2013.

This provides agencies with direction to enable them to fulfill the goals identified in the Presidential Memorandum on "Establishing Policies for Addressing Domestic Violence in the Federal Workforce," which was issued on April 18, 2012. As the nation's largest employer, the Federal Government should act as a model in responding to the effects of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking in the workplace. Some agencies have already taken steps to address these issues. By building on these efforts, the Federal Government can further address the effects of domestic violence, sexual assault, and stalking on its workforce, promoting the health and safety of its employees and improving the quality of its service to the public.

<https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/worklife/reference-materials/guidance-for-agency-specific-dvsas-policies.pdf>

Hart, Barbara J., and Andrew R. Klein. *Practical Implications of Current Intimate Partner Violence Research for Victim Advocates and Service Providers.* Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2013.

This report uses a question-and-answer format to inform victim advocates and service providers of the findings of published research on intimate partner violence (IPV) and their relevance for practice.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/244348.pdf>

Intimate Partner Violence. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization (WHO), 2012.

Intimate partner violence is one of the most common forms of violence against women and includes physical, sexual, and emotional abuse and controlling behaviours by an intimate partner.

http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/10665/77432/1/WHO_RHR_12.36_eng.pdf

Jackson, Nicky Ali, Editor. *Encyclopedia of Domestic Violence.* New York, NY: Taylor & Francis Group, 2007.

The Encyclopedia of Domestic Violence can be divided into seven categories: (1) victims of domestic violence, (2) theoretical perspectives and correlates to domestic violence, (3)

cross-cultural and religious perspectives, (4) understudied areas within domestic violence research, (5) domestic violence and the law, (6) child abuse and elder abuse, and (7) special topics in domestic violence.

<http://m.friendfeed-media.com/e5812278e319b0ad62f46934873cafedcfdb663d>

Kelly, Joan B., and Michael P. Johnson. *Differentiation Among Types of Intimate Partner Violence: Research Update and Implications for Interventions*. Madison, WI: Association of Family and Conciliation Courts, 2008.

A growing body of empirical research has demonstrated that intimate partner violence is not a unitary phenomenon and that types of domestic violence can be differentiated with respect to partner dynamics, context, and consequences. Four patterns of violence are described: Coercive Controlling Violence, Violent Resistance, Situational Couple Violence, and Separation-Instigated Violence.

<http://ocadvsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Differentiation-Among-Types-of-Intimate-Partner-Violence.pdf>

Klein, Andy, et al. *Impact of Differential Sentencing Severity for Domestic Violence Offenses and All Other Offenses over Abusers' Life Spans*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014.

The goal of this research is to revisit the question of the effectiveness of DV prosecution.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/244757.pdf>

Klein, Andrew R. *Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research: For Law Enforcement, Prosecutors and Judges*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2009.

This report covers research related to domestic violence. Eight sections make up this document: overview; reporting and arrests; perpetrator characteristics; victim characteristics; law enforcement responses; prosecution responses; judicial responses; and intervention programs.

<http://nicic.gov/library/023802>

Logan, T. *Research on Partner Stalking: Putting the Pieces Together*. Lexington, KY: University of Kentucky, Department of Behavioral Science & Center on Drug and Alcohol Research, 2010.

This report provides a general overview of the current research on partner stalking and some of the prominent research trends.

<https://www.victimsofcrime.org/docs/Common%20Documents/Research%20on%20Partner%20Stalking%20Report.pdf?sfvrsn=0>

Models in Prevention: CDC's DELTA Program. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

Nearly one decade after the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) initiated the Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancements and Leadership Through Alliances (DELTA) Program, there is a strong foundation of information and lessons learned regarding promising practices in the primary prevention of intimate partner violence. This collection highlights the successes of this program and its grantees, providing materials to support replication of these efforts across the United States and globally.

<http://vawnet.org/special-collections/DELTA.php>

Modi, Monica N., Sheallah Palmer, and Alicia Armstrong. *The Role of Violence Against Women Act in Addressing Intimate Partner Violence: A Public Health Issue*. *Journal of Women's Health* 23(3): 253-259, 2014.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is defined as violence committed by a current or former boyfriend or girlfriend, spouse or ex-spouse. Each year, 1.3 to 5.3 million women in the United States experience IPV. The large number of individuals affected, the enormous healthcare costs, and the need for a multidisciplinary approach make IPV an important healthcare issue. The Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) addresses domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. It emphasizes development of coordinated community care among law enforcement, prosecutors, victim services, and attorneys. VAWA was not reauthorized in 2012 because it lacked bipartisan support. VAWA 2013 contains much needed new provisions for Native Americans; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, gay, and queer (LGBTQ) individuals; and victims of human trafficking but does not address the large amount of intimate partner violence in America's immigrant population. There are important remaining issues regarding intimate partner violence that need to be addressed by future legislation. This review examines the role of legislation and addresses proposals for helping victims of IPV.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3952594/>

National Victim Assistance Academy Resource Paper: Intimate Partner Violence. Fairfax, VA: Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC), 2012.

After providing a summary of statistics on the prevalence and features of intimate-partner violence (IPV) in the United States, this paper defines terms used in discussions of IPV, followed by sections that address IPV's unique impact/effects on victims, effective responses for victim support and advocacy, cultural issues and barriers to reporting IPV and accessing victims services, and collaborative responses and resources.

https://www.ovcttac.gov/downloads/views/TrainingMaterials/NVAA/Documents_NVAA2011/ResourcePapers/Color_Intimate%20Partner%20Violence%20Resource%20Paper_2012_final_508c_9_17_2012.pdf

Ptacek, James, and Loretta Frederick. *Restorative Justice and Intimate Partner Violence*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2009.

This paper starts with a preliminary discussion of restorative justice. It then discusses the role of victims within restorative justice, and the potential harms and benefits of using restorative justice in cases of intimate partner violence. Next, it reviews the research on restorative justice, including research on the application of restorative justice to cases of intimate violence. The final section raises the implications of this research for antiviolence activism.

http://www.vawnet.org/domestic-violence/print-document.php?doc_id=1656&find_type=web_desc_AR

Truman, Jennifer L., and Lynn Langton. *Criminal Victimization, 2013*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2014.

This report presents "2013 estimates of rates and levels of criminal victimization in the United States. This bulletin includes violent victimization (rape or sexual assault, robbery, aggravated assault, and simple assault) and property victimization (burglary, motor vehicle theft, and property theft). It describes the annual change from 2012 and analyzes 10-year trends from 2004 through 2013. The bulletin includes estimates of domestic violence, intimate partner violence, and injury and use of weapons in violent victimization. It also describes the characteristics of victims.

<http://nicic.gov/library/028467>

Taking Action to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence: Creating Statewide Prevention Plans. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013.

Primary prevention requires comprehensive, coordinated, and sustained efforts of multiple, diverse organizations and stakeholders. These organizations and stakeholders further require both general and primary prevention specific organizational capacity to successfully adopt, implement, evaluate, and sustain primary prevention principles, concepts, and practices.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/creating-statewide-prevention-plans-a.pdf>

Voice of the Victim: A Perspective Spotlight Issue. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2012.

This special issue of Perspectives is "is dedicated to promoting innovative programs, policies and protocols that improve crime victims' rights and services in community corrections" (p. iii). Features of this issue cover: The Power of Information and Notification: A Victim/Survivor's Perspective; Recommendations from the Public Hearing on Victim Issues in Probation and Parole: August 18, 2010; Crime Victims and Offender Reentry; Victim Services Provided Through The Allen County, Indiana Reentry Court Program; Victim

Awareness: A Model of Problem-Solving Justice; Restitution Court: A Victim Centered Approach to Restitution Collection in Maricopa County, Arizona; Victims and the Juvenile Justice System; National Information and Referral Resources for Crime Victim/Survivor Assistance; When the Offender Becomes A Victim: Identifying and Responding To Corrections-Based Sexual Abuse; Negotiating Ethical Issues in Providing Services to Victims Of Crime; The Emergence and Evolution of Technology to Benefit Crime Victims; Domestic Violence & Stalking in a Digital Age: Information for Community Corrections Agencies & Professionals; Community Corrections Officers: A Key Resource In The Battle Against Stalking; and A Victim-Centered Approach to Supervising Internet Harassment Offenders.
<http://nicic.gov/library/027633>

Working with Battered Women in Jail: A Manual for Community-Based Battered Women's Advocates. Philadelphia, PA: National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women (NCDBW), 2009.

Sections of this guide include: introduction; battered women in jail; before you begin—things to consider; defense-based advocacy; confidentiality; jail-based advocacy; overcoming barriers; advocacy fundamentals with battered women in jails; special considerations; individual advocacy; group advocacy; systems advocacy; and closing. Also included is “Advocacy Basics for Working With Battered Women Charged With Crimes.”
<http://nicic.gov/library/027026>

Walden, Andrea. *Developing an Outcome Evaluation Instrument for the Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program: The Use of Cognitive Interviews in Questionnaire Development.* Lexington, KY: Martin School of Public Policy & Administration, University of Kentucky, 2008.

An exit questionnaire was developed to evaluate the Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program's (BDVP) achievement of short-term outcomes. Short-term outcomes for the BDVP were defined using Kentucky Victim Service Standards mandated service provision guidelines for Kentucky Domestic Violence Shelters, as well as through conversations with the Bluegrass Domestic Violence Program's Executive Director, Darlene Thomas. The questionnaire was then pre-tested using cognitive interviewing techniques.

http://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1150&context=mpampp_etds

Warshaw, Carole, Cris M. Sullivan, and Echo A. Rivera. *A Systematic Review of Trauma-Focused Interventions for Domestic Violence Survivors.* National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2013.

This paper reviews the trauma-based treatments that have been designed or modified specifically for IPV survivors and provides cautions and recommendations for moving forward.

http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/NCDVTMH_EBPLitReview2013.pdf

Victim Behaviors

Crane, Cory A., Corey E. Pilver, and Andrea H. Weinberger. *Cigarette Smoking Among Intimate Partner Violence Partner Perpetrators and Victims: Findings from the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions*. *American Journal of Addictions* 23(5): 493-501, 2014.

Cigarette smoking and intimate partner violence (IPV) are preventable, major public health issues that result in severe physical and psychological consequences. The primary aim of the current study was to examine the consistency and strength of the association between these highly variable behaviors using a nationally representative sample. Results indicated a robust relationship between IPV and smoking among both victims and perpetrators. The odds for current daily and intermittent smoking were significantly elevated among those who reported both minor and severe IPV relative to their non-violent counterparts. Mood and anxiety disorders were significant comorbid conditions in the interpretation of the relationship between severe IPV and smoking.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4139456/>

Domestic Violence Programs Discriminate Against Male Victims. Rockville, MD: Stop Abusive and Violent Environments (SAVE), 2010.

Despite a pressing need to help male victims of partner assault, gender bias is widespread. This Special Report describes how men who seek services are sometimes ignored, ridiculed, and even accused of the crime to which they have become unwitting victims.

<http://www.saveservices.org/pdf/SAVE-VAWA-Discriminates-Against-Males.pdf>

Douglas, Emily M., and Denise A. Hines. *The Helpseeking Experiences of Men Who Sustain Intimate Partner Violence: An Overlooked Population and Implications for Practice*. *Journal of Family Violence* 26(6): 473-485, 2011.

For over 30 years, research has shown that men can and do sustain intimate partner violence (IPV) from their female partners. This is the first large-scale, nationally-based, quantitative study to systematically detail the helpseeking experiences of men who have sustained IPV from their female partners. Results indicate that men who seek help for IPV victimization have the most positive experiences in seeking help from family/friends, and mental health and medical providers.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3175099/>

Flicker, Sharon M., et al. *Concomitant Forms of Abuse and Help-Seeking Behavior Among White, African American, and Latina Women Who Experience Intimate Partner Violence*. *Violence Against Women* 17(8): 1067-1085, 2011.

This study uses National Violence against Women Survey data to investigate the differential impact of concomitant forms of violence (sexual abuse, stalking, and psychological abuse) and ethnicity on help-seeking behaviors of women physically abused by an intimate partner.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4196266/>

Ford-Gilboe, Marilyn, et al. *Patterns and Predictors of Service Use Among Women Who Have Separated from an Abusive Partner*. *Journal of Family Violence* 30(4): 419-431, 2015.

Using baseline data from a survey of 309 Canadian women recently separated from an abusive partner, we investigated patterns of access to health, social, legal, and violence-specific services and whether abuse history and social and health variables predict service use. We compared rates of service use to population rates, and used logistic regression to identify determinants of use. Service use rates were substantially higher than population estimates in every category, particularly in general and mental health sectors. Although women were confident in their ability to access services, they reported substantial unmet need, difficulty accessing services, and multiple barriers. The strongest unique predictors of use varied across service type. Health variables (high disability chronic pain, symptoms of depression and PTSD), low income, and mothering were the most consistent predictors. Service providers and policy makers must account for social location, abuse history, and health status of Intimate Violence (IPV) survivors. Strategies to enhance access to primary health care services, and to create a system of more integrated, accessible services, are required.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4412644/>

Greipp, Jeffrey P., Toolsi Gowin Meisner, and Douglas J. Miles. *Intimate Partner Violence Victims Charged With Crimes: Justice and Accountability for Victims of Battering Who Use Violence Against Their Batterers*. Washington, DC: AEquitas: The Prosecutor's Resource on Violence Against Women, 2010.

This monograph focuses on cases involving victims of battering charged with crimes committed against their abusers. These cases are particularly challenging to prosecutors because they usually involve prosecuting someone who is actually the victim of the complaining witness's ongoing abuse. While there may be enough evidence to go forward with these cases, it may not always be the most just or safest decision.

http://www.aequitasresource.org/Intimate_Partner_Violence.pdf

Hellmuth, Julianne C., et al. *The Moderating Effect of Women's Alcohol Misuse on the Relationship Between Intimate Partner Violence Victimization and Postpartum Depression*. *American Journal of Addictions* 23(6): 613-615, 2014.

We examined the moderating effect of women's alcohol misuse on the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization and postpartum depression. Women's alcohol misuse moderated the relationship between psychological IPV victimization and postpartum depression only at high levels of the moderator.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4184979/>

Jaquier, Veronique, Julianne C. Flanagan, and Tami P. Sullivan. *Anxiety and Posttraumatic Stress Symptom Pathways to Substance Use Problems among Community Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence*. *Anxiety, Stress & Coping: An International Journal* 28(4): 445-455, 2015.

This study examines effects of psychological, physical, and sexual intimate partner violence (IPV) to alcohol and drug problems through anxiety and posttraumatic stress symptom severity among 143 community women currently experiencing IPV. Anxiety and posttraumatic stress symptom severity had unique effects on alcohol and drug problems. Higher anxiety symptom severity and higher physical IPV severity were associated with greater alcohol and drug problems. Higher posttraumatic stress symptom severity was associated with greater alcohol and drug problems. In examining the indirect pathways of psychological, physical, and sexual IPV to substance use problems this study highlights that anxiety and posttraumatic stress symptom severity have unique effects on alcohol and drug problems among women experiencing IPV.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4404166/>

Jaquier, Veronique, and Tami P. Sullivan. *Fear of Past Abusive Partner(s) Impacts Current Posttraumatic Stress among Women Experiencing Partner Violence*. *Violence Against Women* 20(2): 208-227, 2014.

This study examines the impact of fear of past abusive partner(s) on posttraumatic stress among 212 community-recruited women currently exposed to intimate partner violence (IPV). Findings revealed that fear of past abusive partner(s) was uniquely associated with the severity of current posttraumatic stress symptoms over and above the impact of current IPV or childhood abuse and neglect.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3999088/>

Johnson, Nicole L., and Dawn M. Johnson. *Correlates of Readiness to Change in Victims of Intimate Partner Violence*. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 22(2): 127-144, 2013.

The current study investigated correlates of readiness to change, and readiness to change's impact on treatment utilization. Data was collected from 223 women residing in battered women's shelters. Correlational analyses find that generally victims with more psychopathology and distress, as well as more social support, were more ready to change. PTSD symptoms, overall distress, and social support were the strongest predictors of

readiness to change. Finally, victims higher in readiness to change were more likely to seek mental health treatment and other IPV-related services.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3616509/>

Karakurt, Gunnur, Douglas Smith, and Jason Whiting. *Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Women's Mental Health*. *Journal of Family Violence* 29(7): 693-702, 2014.

This study aimed to explore the mental health needs of women residing in domestic violence shelters; more specifically, we aimed to identify commonalities and differences among their mental health needs. For this purpose, qualitative and quantitative data was collected from 35 women from a Midwestern domestic violence shelter. Data from the qualitative analysis also supported the differentiation of women into three distinct groups, which were interpreted as: (A) ready to change, (B) focused on negative symptoms, and (C) focused on feelings of guilt and self-blame.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4193378/>

Khalifeh, Hind, et al. *Recent Intimate Partner Violence among People with Chronic Mental Illness: Findings from a National Cross-Sectional Survey*. *The British Journal of Psychiatry* 207(3): 207-212, 2015.

People with CMI (chronic mental illness) are not only at increased risk of all forms of IPV, but they are more likely to suffer subsequent ill health and to disclose exclusively to health professionals. Therefore, health professionals play a key role in addressing IPV in this population.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4555442/>

Kuijpers, Karlijn, Leontien M. van der Knaap, and Frans Willem Winkel. *Risk of Revictimization of Intimate Partner Violence: The Role of Attachment, Anger and Violent Behavior of the Victim*. *Journal of Family Violence* 27(1): 33-44, 2012.

Victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) are known to be at high risk for revictimization. Yet, to date, the mechanisms explaining the link between victimization and revictimization of IPV have not been extensively studied. In the present prospective study involving 74 female help-seeking victims of IPV, we investigated victim-related psychological mechanisms that may underlie this link. With this study, we aim to contribute to the development of theory addressing these psychological mechanisms and their role in explaining risk for IPV revictimization.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3280382/>

Lacey, Krim K., et al. *The Mental Health of US Black Women: The Roles of Social Context and Severe Intimate Partner Violence*. *BMJ Open* 5(10): e008415, 2015.

Black women continue to have rates of mental health conditions that can be negative for their well-being. This study examined the contribution of social and contextual factors and

severe physical intimate partner violence on the mental health of US Black women (African-American and Caribbean Black).

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4611204/>

Long, Jennifer G. *Introducing Expert Testimony to Explain Victim Behavior in Sexual and Domestic Violence Prosecutions*. Alexandria, VA: National District Attorneys Association, American Prosecutors Research Institute, 2007.

This monograph recommends practices for addressing victim behavior in a sexual or domestic-violence prosecution, as well as providing an accurate context in which a jury can assess a victim's behavior.

http://www.ndaa.org/pdf/pub_introducing_expert_testimony.pdf

Newman, Frederick L., Laura Seff, and Richard Beaulaurier. *Testing a Model of Domestic Abuse Against Elder Women and Perceived Barriers to Help-Seeking: Comparing Victim and Non-Victim Responses*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2009.

This study examined perceived barriers to help-seeking by female victims of domestic abuse ages 50 and over compared to the perceived barriers for women in the same age group who had not been victims of such abuse.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/231095.pdf>

Nurius, Paula S, et al. *Intimate Partner Survivors' Help-Seeking and Protection Efforts: A Person-Oriented Analysis*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26(3): 539-566, 2011.

The purpose of the current study was to apply person-oriented methodology for survivor-centered investigation of differences in help-seeking and protective actions according to subgroup membership within this cohort.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3966194/>

Overstreet, Nicole M., and Diane M. Quinn. *The Intimate Violence Stigmatization Model and Barriers to Help-Seeking*. *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* 35(1): 109-122, 2013.

The Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Stigmatization Model identifies how three stigma components hinder IPV help-seeking behaviors: cultural stigma, stigma internalization, and anticipated stigma. Cultural stigma highlights societal beliefs that de-legitimize people experiencing abuse. Stigma internalization involves the extent to which people come to believe that the negative stereotypes about those who experience IPV may be true of themselves. Anticipated stigma emphasizes concern about what will happen once others know about the partner abuse (e.g., rejection). We provide an integrative literature review that supports the IPV stigmatization model and its role in reducing help-seeking behaviors.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3601798/>

Rhodes, Karin V. *Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011.

This longitudinal cohort study, using administrative records across police, court, and medical systems, examined service utilization patterns by a sample of 993 women who came to the attention of a prosecutor's office following a police call for service. The primary question was whether women who actively participated with the criminal justice system in the prosecution of their abusers were safer than those who did not. Note, given that we were using administrative records, safety was defined as less need for help seeking in either the criminal justice or health system. This was measured as subsequent documented IPV-related police incidents, and ED visits for IPV or injury. Of particular importance was whether the victim's participation, operationalized as calling the police, having direct contact with the prosecutor, and seeking prosecution, impacted subsequent IPV-related events.

Sabri, Bushra, et al. *Intimate Partner Violence, Depression, PTSD and Use of Mental Health Resources among Ethnically Diverse Black Women*. *Social Work in Health Care* 52(4): 351-369, 2013.

This study examined exposure to violence and risk for lethality in intimate partner relationships as factors related to co-occurring MH problems and use of mental health (MH) resources among women of African descent. Severe IPV experiences are risk factors for co-occurring MH problems, which in turn, increases the need for MH services. However, Black women may not seek help for MH problems. Thus, social work practitioners in health care settings must thoroughly assess women for their IPV experiences and develop tailored treatment plans that address their abuse histories and MH needs.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3628556/>

Suvak, Michael K., et al. *Dimensions of Functional Social Support and Depressive Symptoms: A Longitudinal Investigation of Women Seeking Help for Intimate Partner Violence*. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 81(3): 455-466, 2013.

We examined four separate dimensions of functional social support (tangible, appraisal, self-esteem support, and belonging) as predictors of change in depression over a four and a half year period in a sample of women reporting intimate partner violence.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4247542/>

Swan, Suzanne C., et al. *Different Factor Structures for Women's Aggression and Victimization Among Women Who Used Aggression Against Male Partners*. *Violence Against Women* 18(9): 1045-1066, 2012.

This study provides a first step in conceptualizing the measurement of women's aggression by examining how well three widely used measures perform in assessing women's perpetration of and victimization by aggression in their intimate relationships with men (i.e., the Conflict Tactics Scales, the Sexual Experiences Survey, and the Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory). Results indicate that the factor structure of women's perpetration differs from that of women's victimization in theoretically meaningful ways.

Findings suggest that the power and control model of intimate partner violence may apply well to women's victimization, but not as well to their perpetration.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4141777/>

Turchik, Jessica A. *Sexual Victimization Among Male College Students: Assault Severity, Sexual Functioning, and Health Risk Behaviors*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association (APA), 2011.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between college men's sexual victimization experiences, engagement in a number of health risk behaviors, and sexual functioning. The study also examined sexual victimization by assault severity categories and utilized a multi-item, behaviorally specific, gender-neutral measure.
<https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/features/men-13-3-243.pdf>

Victims' Rights Compel Action to Counteract Judges' and Juries' Common Misperceptions About Domestic Violence Victims' Behaviors. Portland, OR: National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI), 2014.

This Bulletin identifies many of the most common domestic violence myths, provides evidence to debunk these myths, and explains that victims' rights compel the submission of explanatory information to educate judges and juries about the reasons victims engage in what otherwise might be perceived as "counterintuitive" behaviors.
<http://law.lclark.edu/live/files/18121-bulletincountering-common-misperceptions-of-dv>

Weiss, Nancy H., et al. *The Underlying Role of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms in the Association between Intimate Partner Violence and Deliberate Self-Harm Among African American Women*. *Comprehensive Psychiatry* 59: 8-16, 2015.

African American women are at heightened risk for intimate partner violence (IPV) and its negative consequences, including health-compromising behaviors. Deliberate self-harm (DSH) is one clinically-relevant behavior that has been understudied among African American women generally and those with exposure to IPV in particular. The goal of the present study was to examine the intercorrelations among IPV (physical, psychological, and sexual), PTSD, and DSH history and versatility, and the potentially mediating role of PTSD symptoms in the IPV-DSH relation. Results highlight the relevance of PTSD symptoms to DSH and suggest that treatments targeting PTSD symptoms may be useful in reducing DSH among IPV-exposed African American women.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4363011/>

Wright, Caroline Vaile, and Dawn M. Johnson. *Correlates for Legal Help-Seeking: Contextual Factors for Battered Women in Shelter*. *Violence and Victims* 24(6): 771-785, 2009.

The current study employed a contextual framework for investigating the correlates for engagement in the criminal justice system for a sample of 227 sheltered battered women. Results indicated that individual, relational, and system-level factors were all associated

with two legal help-seeking behaviors: having a civil protection order and criminal prosecution. In particular, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology, social support, and prior experience with police officers were significant correlates for legal help-seeking. Results highlight the need for a coordinated community response to IPV, addressing both legal needs and psychological needs simultaneously.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2819311/>

Assessment Instruments

Assessing Patients for Sexual Violence: A Guide for Health Care Professionals. Enola, PA: National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC), 2011.

A variety of tools and guidelines have been created to address the need for screening patients for histories of sexual violence. This guide aims to build on those tools and encourage health care providers to conduct full assessments with patients to encourage interventions that provide adequate treatments and recommendations for survivors of sexual violence.

http://www.nsvrc.org/sites/default/files/Publications_NSVRC_Guides_Assessing-patients-for-sexual-violence.pdf

Basile, Kathleen C., Marci F. Hertz, and Sadie E. Back. *Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Victimization Assessment Instruments for Use in Healthcare Settings.* Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, 2007.

This document is a compilation of existing tools for assessing intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual violence (SV) victimization (defined below) in clinical/healthcare settings. This document should serve as a guide to aid in the selection of assessment instruments for use in health care settings to identify victims requiring additional services. The identification can help practitioners make appropriate referrals for both victims and perpetrators.

<http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/ipv/ipvandsvscreening.pdf>

Bechtel, Kristin, and Bill Woodward. *Overview of Domestic Violence (DV) Risk Assessment Instruments (Frequently Asked Questions).* Washington, DC: National Institute of Corrections (NIC), 2008.

Frequently asked questions about domestic violence (DV) risk assessment instruments are answered. Topics covered are: why risk assessment instruments are needed for DV offenders; instruments that can be used to assess DV offenders; what can be done if caseloads are too high to provide a full general/violent assessment of all DV offenders; why one should use a general third generation risk assessment tool before using a specific DV assessment instrument; how to know there are “low” risk DV offenders; why assessment matters even if all DV offenders are placed under the same treatment; how an assessment instrument is selected; the specific instruments that are available and commonly used in the U.S.; and which tools are available but have less current research in the DV literature.

<http://nicic.gov/library/023364>

DOCCR Validation of Two Domestic Violence Risk Instruments: Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI) & Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA). Hennepin County, MN: Hennepin County Department of Community Corrections & Rehabilitation, 2011.

In 2001, the Department of Community Corrections and Rehabilitation began using two specialized domestic abuse risk assessment tools in its Domestic Violence Unit: the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI), a twelve-item scale with a high score range of 30 that was developed for use as a domestic violence risk screening tool; and the Spousal Abuse Risk Assessment (SARA), a case management tool used for those offenders who have been previously screened as high risk for domestic related reoffense through administration of the DVSI..

<http://www.hennepin.us/~media/hennepinus/residents/public-safety/documents/dvsi-sara-validation-study-executive-summary.pdf?la=en>

Domestic Violence Perpetrator Assessment Tool. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Department of Health & Human Services, 2004.

The purpose of this tool is to help assess safety, risk, strengths and needs. It may be used to assist in decision making and service planning during any stage of the CPS case (assessment through case planning and case management) in conjunction with the required Structured Decision Making Tools.

<http://info.dhhs.state.nc.us/olm/forms/dss/dss-5234.pdf>

The Family Violence Risk Assessment Project and its Domestic Violence Screening Instrument (DVSI-R). Wethersfield, CT: Court Support Services Division, 2006.

The purpose of the Family Violence Risk Assessment Project is to augment the clinical skills of the Family Relations Counselors (FRCs) with a validated risk assessment instrument that is suitable to the hectic, demanding, and time-limited conditions under which domestic violence assessments are conducted in Connecticut.

http://www.jud.ct.gov/cssd/pub/SU_spring06.pdf

Farrell, Helen M. *Batterers: A Review of Violence and Risk Assessment Tools*. The Journal of American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law, 2011.

This article serves to bring awareness of the many factors, including neurobiology and neuropsychology, that contribute to the development of a batterer. Two instruments useful in identifying violence risk will be highlighted, along with a proposal for future research that could broaden risk assessment applications to other noncriminal settings, allowing for early detection and prevention of violent acts.

<http://www.jaapl.org/content/39/4/562.full.pdf>

Friend, Daniel Joseph, et al. *Typologies of Intimate Partner Violence: Evaluation of a Screening Instrument for Differentiation*. Seattle, WA: Relationship Research Institute, 2011.

The present study sought to evaluate the efficacy of a screening instrument designed to differentiate between characterologically violent, situationally violent, and distressed non-violent couples; focus was placed on identifying situationally violent couples so that they could be invited to participate in a conjoint psychoeducational workshop.

<http://www.johngottman.net/wp-content/uploads/2011/09/Typologies-of-Intimate-Partner-Violence.pdf>

Gover, Angela R., Tara N. Richards, and Elizabeth A. Tomsich. *Colorado's Innovative Response to Domestic Violence Offender Treatment: Current Achievements and Recommendations for the Future*. Denver, CO: Buechner Institute for Governance, 2015.

This report reviews the process and risk assessment tool (Domestic Violence Risk and Needs Assessment – referred to hereafter as DVRNA) used in Colorado to assign domestic violence offenders to treatment intensity levels at intake and the decision-making processes regarding treatment outcomes. The current study also examines the distribution of offenders by treatment intensity level at intake and at final assessment to understand the process and reasons for offender movement across treatment intensity levels.

https://www.ubalt.edu/cpa/faculty/alphabetical-directory/Colorado%20Crime%20Briefing_Richards.pdf

Guidelines for Completing Domestic Violence and Substance Abuse Screens. Springfield, IL: Illinois Department of Human Services, 2005.

In March 2000, four sites in the state of Illinois began integrating/coordinating domestic violence and substance abuse services for adult women as part of the Substance Abuse/Domestic Violence Initiative, funded by the Illinois Department of Human Services, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. Part of the Initiative was to conduct substance abuse screenings at the domestic violence agencies and domestic violence screenings at the substance abuse treatment facilities. As a result, screening tools for adult women were developed and modified.

https://www.dhs.state.il.us/OneNetLibrary/27897/documents/CHP/DSVP/SafetySobrietyManual_Appendix.pdf

Integrating Risk Assessment in a Coordinated Community Response. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015.

To meet the goal of enhanced safety for an increasing number of victims, service providers and interveners are inevitably involved in attempting to identify the most dangerous offenders and manage the risks posed to victims. In response, risk assessment tools in the

domestic violence field have been developed to assess both an offender's risk of re-offending, and a victim's risk of lethal assault.

<http://www.bwjp.org/our-work/topics/risk-assessment.html>

Iverson, Katherine M., et al. *Clinical Utility of an Intimate Partner Violence Screening Tool for Female VHA Patients*. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 28(10): 1288-1293, 2013.

Female Veterans are at high risk for physical, sexual, and psychological forms of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization. This study evaluated the accuracy of a brief IPV victimization screening tool for use with female Veterans Health Administration (VHA) patients.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3785669/>

Johnson, Kate. *Risk Assessment Skills for Advocates [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2013.

A four-stage process for conducting risk assessments with victims will be presented. This framework provides a method for assessment that balances information gathering and relationship building with consideration for the victim's history of violence.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/risk-assessment-skills-for-advocates.html>

Kercher, Glen, Andrea Weiss, and Katrina Rufino. *Assessing the Risk of Intimate Partner Violence*. Huntsville, TX: The Crime Victims' Institute, Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center, 2010.

The central purpose of this report is to identify the predictors of IPV and to assess the accuracy of different approaches and models in predicting risk of future harm or lethality to victims.

http://www.ncdsv.org/images/CVI_Assessing-the-Risk-of-IPV_1-2010.pdf

Kraanen, Fleur L., et al. *Screening on Perpetration and Victimization of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV): Two Studies on the Validity of an IPV Screening Instrument in Patients in Substance Abuse Treatment*. *PLOS One* 8(5): e63681, 2013.

About 50% of patients in substance abuse treatment with a partner perpetrated and/or experienced intimate partner violence in the past year. To date, there are no screeners to identify both perpetrators and victims of partner intimate violence in a substance abusing population. We developed a 4 item screening instrument for this purpose, the Jellinek Inventory for assessing Partner Violence (J-IPV). Important strengths of the J-IPV are that it takes only 2 minutes to administer and is easy to use and to score.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3656036/>

Luppi, Faye, and Julia Colpitts. *A Roadmap to Risk Assessment: ODARA and Maine's CCR [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2014.

Presenters describe the year-long process leading to the recommendation that Maine risk assessment practice be updated to include the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) tool.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/a-roadmap-to-risk-assessment-odara-and-maine-s-ccr.html>

Macy, Rebecca J, and Sandra L. Martin. *Outcome Instruments for North Carolina Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Agencies: Year One Report*. Chapel Hill, NC: School of Social Work, University of North Carolina, 2008.

The overall goals of this project are to develop standardized instruments for North Carolina domestic violence and sexual assault agencies so that they may determine their clients' needs and goals, and then document their services' impact on meeting their clients' needs and goals (i.e., determine the outcomes of their services).

https://ssw.unc.edu/files/web/pdf/Assault_Agencies_YEAR_ONE_Report_JULY_2008-1.pdf

Messing, Jill Theresa, and Jonel Thaller. *The Average Predictive Validity of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Instruments*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28(7): 1537-1558, 2013.

This study examines the average predictive validity weighted by sample size of five stand-alone IPV risk assessment instruments that have been validated in multiple research studies using the Receiver Operating Characteristic Area Under the Curve (AUC).

<https://jillmessing.files.wordpress.com/2012/08/messing-thaller-2013-j-interpersonal-violence.pdf>

Rabin, Rebecca F., et al. *Intimate Partner Violence Screening Tools*. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 36(5): 439-445, 2009.

A systematic review was conducted to summarize IPV screening tools tested in healthcare settings, providing a discussion of existing psychometric data and an assessment of study quality.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2688958/>

Reina, Angelica S., Brenda J. Lohman, and Marta Maria Maldonado. *"He Said They'd Deport Me": Factors Influencing Domestic Violence Help-Seeking Practices Among Latina Immigrants*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 29(4): 593-615, 2013.

The current study aims to contribute to the literature by exploring Latina immigrant victims' experiences with domestic violence service outreach in the Midwest.

https://ay14-15.moodle.wisc.edu/prod/pluginfile.php/148664/mod_resource/content/1/REINA%202014%20undocumented%20latinas%20culture%20language%20barriers.pdf

Risk Assessment (ODARA). Augusta, ME: Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV), 2015. As part of comprehensive homicide reduction plan, in 2012 MCEDV joined with partners including the Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse, the Maine Department of Public Safety, the Attorney General's Office, and the Maine Criminal Justice Academy to pass legislation that mandates the use of a standardized, evidence-based risk assessment tool for domestic violence offenders post-arrest. [19-A M.R.S. §4012(6)]
<http://www.mcedv.org/risk-assessment-odara>

Sargent, Dave. *Maryland's Lethality Assessment Program [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2012.

The Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) Maryland Model is a two-pronged intervention process that features a research-based lethality screening tool and an accompanying protocol referral that provides direction for law enforcement, medical personnel, clergy, social workers and others to initiate appropriate action based on the results of the screening process.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/maryland-s-lethality-assessment-program.html>

Sponsler-Garcia, Connie. *Accounting for Risk and Danger Practice Checklists: Coordinating Risk Assessment in Domestic Violence Cases*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015.

To assist such an assessment, BWJP has developed Accounting for Risk and Danger Practice Checklists for each practitioner in the intervention process. The checklists can help a jurisdiction ensure that its criminal justice response identifies and addresses potential risks to victims, based on sound research on risk factors associated with IPV.

<http://www.bwjp.org/assets/documents/pdfs/accounting-for-risk-and-danger-checklists.pdf>

Sponsler-Garcia, Connie. *Practice Assessment Guides to Improve Risk Assessment and Protection Order Procedures [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015.

This webinar presented 2 new tools for communities to use in assessing their responses to domestic violence..

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/practice-assessment-guides-improve-risk-assessment-protection-order-procedure.html>

Stephenson, Rob, et al. *Towards the Development of an Intimate Partner Violence Screening Tool for Gay and Bisexual Men*. *Western Journal of Emergency Medicine* 14(4): 390-400, 2013.

Recent research suggests that gay and bisexual men experience intimate partner violence (IPV) at rates comparable to heterosexual women. However, current screening tools used to identify persons experiencing IPV were largely created for use with heterosexual women. Given the high prevalence of IPV among gay and bisexual men in the United States, the lack of IPV screening tools that reflect the lived realities of gay and bisexual men is problematic. This paper describes the development of a short-form IPV screening tool intended to be used with gay and bisexual men.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3756706/>

Stephenson, Rob, and Catherine Finneran. *The IPV-GBM Scale: A New Scale to Measure Intimate Partner Violence among Gay and Bisexual Men*. *PLOS One* 8(6): e62592, 2013.

The paper describes the creation of a new scale to measure intimate partner violence (IPV) among gay and bisexual men.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3674004/>

State Statutes

Cerulli, Catherine, et al. *Improving Coordinated Responses for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: Law Enforcement Compliance with State Mandated Intimate Partner Violence Documentation*. Violence Against Women 21(7): 897-907, 2015.

New York State law mandates specific IPV documentation under all circumstances meeting the enumerated relationship and crime criteria at the scene of a domestic dispute. The discussion explores policy implications and potential means to rectify the gap between mandated processes and implementation.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4629466/>

Civil Liability and Domestic Violence Calls—Part One. Chicago, IL: AELE Law Enforcement Legal Center, 2008.

This examines an important U.S. Supreme Court decision on the constitutional parameters of police obligations in responding to domestic violence, and how federal courts have analyzed the issue in the context of a “state-created danger” doctrine.

<http://www.aele.org/law/2008LRMAY/2008-5MLJ101.pdf>

Civil Liability and Domestic Violence Calls—Part Two. Chicago, IL: AELE Law Enforcement Legal Center, 2008.

In this second article, the focus will be on municipal and supervisory liability, as well as domestic violence situations involving officers’ own families.

<http://www.aele.org/law/2008LRJUN/2008-6MLJ101.pdf>

Civil Liability and Domestic Violence Calls—Part Three. Chicago, IL: AELE Law Enforcement Legal Center, 2008.

In this third, and concluding, article in the series, the focus is on liability issues under state law, including duties arguably imposed by state domestic violence statutes, and claims of gender or sexual orientation discrimination in responding to domestic violence calls.

<http://www.aele.org/law/2008LRJUL/2008-7MLJ101.pdf>

Deer, Sarah, et al., *Tribal Legal Code Resource: Domestic Violence Laws Guide for Drafting or Revising Victim-Centered Tribal Laws Against Domestic Violence*. West Hollywood, CA: Tribal Law and Policy Institute (TLPI), 2015.

This resource guide was developed to provide a starting point for drafting or revising tribal laws on domestic violence.

<http://nicic.gov/library/029978>

Domestic Violence Arrest Policies. American Bar Association Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence, 2014.

These charts summarize statutes from all 50 states regarding domestic violence.

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/domestic_violence1/Resources/statutorysummarycharts/2014%20Domestic%20Violence%20Arrest%20Policy%20Chart.authcheckdam.pdf

Durborow, Nancy, et al., *Compendium of State Statutes and Policies on Domestic Violence and Health Care*. San Francisco, CA: Futures Without Violence, 2013.

This is an at-a glance summary of state and U.S. territory laws, regulations and other activities relevant to addressing domestic violence in health care settings.

<http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/compendium-of-state-statutes-and-policies-on-domestic-violence-and-health-care/>

State Statutes: Misdemeanor Crimes of Domestic Violence. Arlington, VA: National Center on Protection Orders and Full Faith & Credit, 2014.

This matrix contains state and territorial statutes for misdemeanor crimes of domestic violence (MCDV).

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/state-statutes-misdemeanor-crimes-of-domestic-violence.html>

Courts

Branch, Eryn Jane, and Amy Pincolini-Ford. *Family Violence Legislative Update*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2013.

Information about successfully passed legislation that may impact victim safety, perpetrator accountability, the functioning of advocacy organizations, and the authority of the courts to address domestic violence.

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/legislative_update_18.pdf

Checklist to Promote Perpetrator Accountability in Dependency Cases Involving Domestic Violence. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2011.

This provides a framework to help the court leverage its authority to hold perpetrators accountable, provide appropriate services, and improve judicial decision-making.

<http://www.icadvinc.org/wp-content/uploads/2011/11/2011-checklist-for-CHINS-ct..pdf>

Cissner, Amanda B., Melissa Labriola, and Michael Rempel. *Testing the Effects of New York's Domestic Violence Courts: A Statewide Impact Evaluation*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013.

This study seeks to make a significant contribution to the knowledge of the field, focusing on whether and how domestic violence courts work.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/242583.pdf>

Cissner, Amanda B., Sarah Picard-Fritsche, and Nora Puffett. *The Suffolk County Integrated Domestic Violence Court: Policies, Practices, and Impacts: October 2002-December 2005 Cases*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2011.

This report provides one of two in-depth examinations of NYS integrated domestic violence courts, which bring all related cases of the same family before a single judge where the underlying issue is domestic violence. This also includes a comprehensive process evaluation, underlining important lessons for court planners.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Suffolk_IDV.pdf

Dabby, Chic, and Cannon Han. *Resource Guide for Advocates & Attorneys on Interpretation Services for Domestic Violence Victims*. Oakland, CA: Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence, 2009.

These guidelines from the Interpretation Technical Assistance and Resource Center focus on court interpretation for domestic and sexual violence victims with limited English proficiency.

<https://www.dcf.state.fl.us/programs/domesticviolence/dvresources/docs/InterpretationResourceGuide.pdf>

Ferraro, Kathleen J., and No'l Bridget Busch-Armendariz. *The Use of Expert Testimony on Intimate Partner Violence*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2009.

Criminal and civil courts throughout the United States accept expert testimony on intimate partner violence (IPV) to dispel myths and to achieve just outcomes.

http://www.vawnet.org/summary.php?doc_id=2062&find_type=web_desc_AR

Ford, Kathryn. *Combatting Domestic Violence in Indian Country: Are Specialized Domestic Violence Courts Part of the Solution?* New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2015.

This paper explores whether specialized domestic violence courts, which focus on enhancing victim safety and promoting offender accountability, can be part of a multi-faceted approach for tribal justice systems to address domestic violence.

<http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Combatting%20Domestic%20Violence%20in%20Indian%20Country.pdf>

Goodmark, Leigh. *Reasonable Efforts Checklist for Dependency Cases Involving Domestic Violence*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2008.

The purpose of this checklist is to assist dependency court judges in identifying factors that should be considered when making reasonable efforts determinations in cases involving domestic violence.

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/reasonable%20efforts%20checklist_web2010.pdf

Kendall, Janelle, and Stephanie Avalon. *Stearns County Felony Domestic Violence Court: Increasing Victim Safety and Batterer Accountability through a Targeted Response to Dangerous Cases*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2014.

The nation's first domestic violence court for repeat felony offenders was opened in Minnesota by the Stearns County Domestic Violence Partnership in 2009.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/stearns-county-felony-domestic-violence-court-increasing-victim-safety-and-batterer-accountability-through-a-targeted-response-to-dangerous-cases.html>

Katz, Shani, and Michael Rempel. *The Impact of Integrated Domestic Violence Courts on Case Outcomes: Results for Nine New York State Courts, 2006 and 2007 Cases*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2011.

This report evaluates the impact of nine integrated domestic violence courts from primarily rural and semi-rural areas in upstate, New York.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Nine_IDV.pdf

Labriola, Melissa, et.al. *Testing the Efficacy of Judicial Monitoring: A Randomized Trial at the Rochester, New York Domestic Violence Courts*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2012.

This report presents findings from the first ever randomized controlled trial testing the efficacy of judicial monitoring with domestic violence offenders.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Testing_Efficacy_Judicial_Monitoring.pdf

Labriola, Melissa, et.al. *A National Portrait of Domestic Violence Courts*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2009.

This report should be required reading for anyone interested in or developing a domestic violence court.

<http://nicic.gov/library/024309>

Lemon, Nancy K. *Access to Justice: Can Domestic Violence Courts Better Address the Need of Non-English Speaking Victims of Domestic Violence*. Berkeley, CA: Berkeley Journal of Gender, Law & Justice, 2013.

This article looks at the need for free professional interpreters in civil domestic violence cases in the United States. This also emphasizes the importance of certification and specialized training for all civil court translators who interpret for victims of domestic violence. Finally, it highlights the way in which advocates may frame the need for interpreters so that fiscal resources may be secured to effect these changes for all non-English speaking victims of domestic violence.

<http://scholarship.law.berkeley.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1247&context=bglj>

Ling, Elizabeth, and Katie Crank. *Domestic Violence Benchbooks: A Guide to Court Intervention*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2015.

Domestic violence benchbooks are generally written and distributed to provide judges with an overview of domestic violence law to promote consistency and informed decision making.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/DV_BenchbookFinal.pdf

Moore, Samantha. *Two Decades of Specialized Domestic Violence Courts: A Review of the Literature*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2009.

An overview of the research literature on specialized domestic violence courts, this paper provides a summary of the current state of the field, an analyses of domestic violence court characteristics and goals, and a review of major research findings concerning court impacts on case processing, stakeholder coordination, informed decision-making, offender accountability, recidivism, victim safety, and victim services.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/DV_Court_Lit_Review.pdf

Picard-Fritsche, Sarah. *Litigant Perspectives in an Integrated Domestic Violence Court: The Case of Yonkers, New York, March 2007-March 2008*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2011.

An exploration of litigant perspectives and experiences in the Yonkers integrated domestic violence (IDV) court, this report indicates that the majority of litigants felt the IDV court was fair, and that those who felt the court treated them fairly were more satisfied with their case outcomes.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Yonkers_IDV.pdf

Picard-Fritsche, Sarah, Amanda B. Cissner, and Nora Puffett. *The Erie County Integrated Domestic Violence Court Policies, Practices, and Impacts: December 2004-December 2005 Cases*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2011.

This report provides one of two in-depth examinations of NYS integrated domestic violence courts, which bring all related cases of the same family before a single judge where the underlying issue is domestic violence.

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Erie_IDV.pdf

White-Domain, Rachel. *Using a Trauma-Informed Approach: What Domestic Violence Court Professionals Need to Know [Webinar]*. The National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2015.

What does a “trauma-informed approach” mean for domestic violence court professionals? Watch this webinar from July 24, 2015 and learn more from The National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma, and Mental Health.

<http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/using-trauma-informed-approach-what-domestic-violence-court-professionals-need-know?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>

Community Corrections

Abner, Carrie. *Addressing Abuse: Community Corrections Steps Up Response to Domestic Violence*. Lexington, KY: American Probation and Parole Association (APPA), 2009.

This is a set of guidelines for community corrections agencies in responding to domestic violence.

http://www.appa-net.org/eWeb/docs/APPA/pubs/OctSN_DomesticViolence.pdf

Arean, Juan Carlos, and Fernando Mederos. *Fathering after Violence: Working with Abusive Fathers in Supervised Visitation*. San Francisco, CA: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2008.

This guide is intended to assist the grantees of the Safe Havens: Supervised Visitation and Safe Exchange Grant Program (Supervised Visitation Program or SVP) that want to enhance the safety and well-being of women and children by working more deliberately with abusive fathers who use the centers to visit their children.

http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Children_and_Families/fathering_after_violence.pdf

Braun, Margaret Joy Freeland. *Intimate Partner Violence During the Transition from Prison to the Community: An Ecological Analysis*. Portland, OR: Portland State University, 2012.

The primary goal of this dissertation was to build upon the current literature with an examination of formerly incarcerated offenders' perpetration of domestic violence during the transition from prison to the community.

http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1510&context=open_access_etds

Crowe, Ann H., et al. *Community Corrections Response to Domestic Violence: Guidelines for Practice*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office on Violence Against Women, 2009.

This document provides conceptual information and practical tools to develop or enhance an effective proactive community supervision approach for domestic violence cases.

<http://nicic.gov/library/023830>

Henderson, James, and Katherine Strickfaden. *Civil and Criminal Protection Orders and the Role of Probation and Parole [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2013.

This webinar provides an overview of the role probation/parole officers play in keeping victims safe while highlighting supervision efforts that can be made by other allied professionals. Discussion includes the types of orders, how and where violations are enforced, and the obligations required while discussing options available to jurisdictions.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/civil-and-criminal-protection-orders-and-the-role-of-probation-and-parole.html>

Klein, Andrew R. *Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research for Probation Officers and Administrators*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015.

This booklet looks at the recent research on intimate partner violence and analyzes what it reveals that probation officers and administrators should know to do their jobs better in terms of completing PSI for defendants convicted of intimate partner violence, supervising abusers on their caseloads, and dealing with the victims of these abusers on probation and victims who have also ended up on probation caseloads.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/practical-implications-of-current-domestic-violence-research-for-probation-officers-and-administrators.html>

The New Orleans Blueprint for Safety: An Interagency Response to Domestic Violence Crimes. Adapted from the Saint Paul Blueprint for Safety, 2014.

The following guides and tools are designed to assist probation and parole officers in their supervision of domestic violence offenders.

http://media.nola.com/crime_impact/other/Blueprint%20for%20Safety.pdf

Webster, Michelle, and Kristin Bechtel. *Evidence-Based Practices for Assessing, Supervising and Treating Domestic Violence Offenders*. Boston, MA: Crime and Justice Institute at Community Resources for Justice, 2013.

This paper and companion training curriculum is on what is known about evidence-based practices in assessing, treating and supervising domestic violence offenders.

http://www.bscc.ca.gov/downloads/cpoc_issue_brief_3.pdf

Whaley, Rachel Bridges, et al., *The Domestic Violence Experiences of Women in Community Corrections*. Kalamazoo, MI: Western Michigan University, 2007.

Partner violence may play an important role in the genesis and maintenance of the criminality of a significant proportion of women, and should be acknowledged and addressed as part of programs intended to decrease recidivism.

http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1002&context=sociology_pubs

Wise, Mary Beth, and Lindsey Dixon. *Boy, What We've Learned: 13 Years of Monitoring Pretrial Defendants on GPS in Denver City and County [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015.

This webinar provides an overview of the pretrial process for defendants arrested for domestic violence related charges in Denver.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/monitoring-pretrial-defendants-gps.html>

Wright, Jen, and Michele Roenitz-Sigfrids. *Effectively Working with Victims of Domestic Violence in Community Corrections [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2014.

In this webinar two experienced officers discuss practices and policies that enhance safety for victims, and are productive for corrections.

<http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/effectively-working-with-victims-of-domestic-violence-in-community-corrections.html>

Juveniles

Campbell, Kristine A., et al. *Resolution of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Behavior Problems After Investigation for Suspected Child Maltreatment*. JAMA Pediatrics 167(3): 236-

Chamberlain, Linda. *Comprehensive Review of Interventions for Children Exposed to Domestic Violence*. San Francisco, CA: Futures Without Violence, 2014.

A three-prong approach that combined literature reviews, searches of registries and publications on evidence-based practices, and direct inquiry with key informants was employed to identify interventions that span across the continuum of empirical, experiential and contextual evidence.

<http://promising.futureswithoutviolence.org/files/2012/01/Comprehensive-Review-of-Interventions-for-Children-Exposed-to-Domestic-Violence-FINAL.pdf>

Children and Domestic Violence Fact Sheet Series. Los Angeles, CA: The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2013.

This fact sheet is #1 in a series of 10 sheets written to help you understand how children may react to domestic violence, and how you can best help them to feel safe and valued and develop personal strength.

http://www.nctsn.org/sites/default/files/assets/pdfs/childrenanddv_factsheetseries_complete.pdf

Children Who Witness Domestic Violence. Columbus, OH: Children's Defense Fund, 2009.

The purpose of this is to raise awareness of how destructive family violence is on child witnesses.

<http://cdf.childrendefense.org/site/DocServer/children-who-witness-domestic-violence-ohio.pdf?docID=9961>

Cui, Ming, Mellissa Gordon, and Frank D. Fincham. *The Continuation of Intimate Partner Violence from Adolescence to Young Adulthood*. Journal of Marriage and Family 75(2): 300-313, 2013.

This study examined the continuation of intimate partner violence (IPV) from adolescence to young adulthood. Women reported higher levels of perpetration and lower levels of victimization than men did. Those who were living together (married or cohabiting) reported higher levels of victimization and perpetration than those who were dating. Further, such associations existed beyond the effects of parent-child violence and general aggression tendencies, suggesting the continuation of relationship-specific violence.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3653598/>

Davis, Lonna, et al. *Domestic Violence Agencies and Shelters. Moving From Evidence to Action: The Safe Start Center Series on Children Exposed to Violence, Issue Brief #5*. North Bethesda, MD: Safe

Start Center, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Office of Justice Programs, U.S. Department of Justice, 2012.

The goal is to build the capacity of domestic violence shelters and agencies to offer sensitive, timely, and appropriate interventions that enhance children's safety, promote their resilience, and ensure their well-being.

http://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/safestart/IB5_DomesticViolenceAgenciesShelters.pdf

Domestic Violence Effects on Children: A Bibliography 2001-2010. Huntsville, AL: National Children's Advocacy Center, 2010.

This bibliography pertains to the effects of domestic violence on children.

<http://www.nationalcac.org/professionals/images/stories/pdfs/domestic%20violence%20and%20children%20bibliography3.pdf>

Domestic Violence Prevention Programs for Children and Youth. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway.

The following domestic violence prevention and awareness programs and resources are geared toward working with children and youth, including State and local examples.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/domviolence/prevention/children-youth/>

Edleson, Jeffrey L., Hoa T. Nguyen, and Ericka Kimball. *Honor Our Voices: A Guide for Practice When Responding to Children Exposed to Domestic Violence*. Minneapolis, MN: Minnesota Center Against Violence and Abuse (MINCAVA), 2011.

This is a multi-faceted effort to increase the awareness and sensitivity of shelter advocates and other social service professionals to the needs of children exposed to domestic violence and to suggest promising ways of responding to these children's needs.

<http://www.honourourvoices.org/docs/GuideforPractice.pdf>

Edwards, Jamie. *A Lesson in Unintended Consequences: How Juvenile Justice and Domestic Violence Reforms Harm Girls in Violent Family Situations (And How to Help Them)*. University of Pennsylvania Journal of Law and Social Change, 2010.

This article will explore reforms in the juvenile justice system and domestic violence law, and will argue that the convergence of these two seemingly progressive and pro-feminist legal reforms have inadvertently harmed girls in violent family situations.

<http://scholarship.law.upenn.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1095&context=jlasc>

Finkelhor, David, et al. *Children's Exposure to Violence: A Comprehensive National Survey*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 2009.

This survey is the first comprehensive attempt to measure children's exposure to violence

in the home, school, and community across all age groups from birth to age 17, and the first attempt to measure the cumulative exposure to violence over the child's lifetime.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/227744.pdf>

Foshee, Vangie A., et al. *Risk and Protective Factors Distinguishing Profiles of Adolescent Peer and Dating Violence Perpetration*. Journal of Adolescent Health 48(4): 344-350, 2011.

The current study extends research in this area by examining risk and protective factors from multiple domains that could distinguish violence profiles using a general sample of boys and girls living in rural areas. We define four violence profiles based on whether adolescents used violence against both peers and dates, against dates but not peers, against peers but not dates, or no violence against peers and dates and examine risk and protective factors that distinguish profiles.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4181573/>

Hamby, Sherry, et al. *Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Other Family Violence*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 2011.

This bulletin explores in depth the NatSCEV survey results regarding exposure to family violence among children in the United States, including exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV), assaults by parents on siblings of children surveyed, and other assaults involving teen and adult household members.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/232272.pdf>

Lundgren, Rebecka, and Avni Amin. *Addressing Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Among Adolescents: Emerging Evidence of Effectiveness*. Journal of Adolescent Health 56(1 Suppl): S42-S50, 2014.

The aim of this review was to identify effective approaches to prevent adolescent IPV and SV and to identify critical knowledge gaps. The interventions reviewed in this article reflect the global focus on interventions addressing violence perpetrated by men against women in the context of heterosexual relationships. Interventions for girls and boys (10–19 years) were identified through electronic searches for peer-reviewed and gray literature such as reports and research briefs.

<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1054139X14003449>

Menard, Anne, Kenya Fairley, Jackie List Warrilow, and Nancy Durborow. *Enhanced Services to Children and Youth Exposed to Domestic Violence: Promising Practices & Lessons Learned*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

During the past decade, communities have begun to develop more comprehensive systems of care that better respond to the unique experiences and complex needs of children exposed to domestic violence. The quality of children's services has also improved as direct

service providers and researchers more clearly define the effects of domestic violence on children, document children's varied responses to abuse, and recommend effective approaches to working with children, youth and families.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/ESCY-ExecSummary.pdf

Moylan, Carrie A., et al. *The Effects of Child Abuse and Exposure to Domestic Violence on Adolescent Internalizing and Externalizing Behavior Problems*. Bethesda, MD: National Center for Biotechnology Information, U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2010.

This study examines the effects of child abuse and domestic violence exposure in childhood on adolescent internalizing and externalizing behaviors.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2872483/>

Roberts, Andrea L., et al. *Witness of Intimate Partner Violence in Childhood and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence in Adulthood*. *Epidemiology* 21(6): 809-818, 2010.

Men who witness intimate partner violence in childhood are more likely to commit such acts in adulthood, compared with men who are otherwise similar with respect to a large range of potential confounders. Etiological models of intimate partner violence perpetration should consider a constellation of childhood factors.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3108188/>

Rothman, Emily F., et al. *Does the Alcohol Make Them Do It? Dating Violence Perpetration and Drinking Among Youth*. *Epidemiologic Reviews* 34(1): 103-119, 2012.

Strong evidence links alcohol use to partner violence perpetration among adults, but the relation between youth alcohol use and dating violence perpetration (DVP) is not as well studied. The authors used meta-analytic procedures to evaluate current knowledge on the association between alcohol use and DVP among youth.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3276314/>

Runaway & Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2013.

This Toolkit was developed by and for advocates in the runaway and homeless youth (RHY) and domestic and sexual assault (DV/SA) fields to help programs better address relationship violence with runaway and homeless youth.

<http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvttoolkit/>

Siegel, Gene, and Gregg Halemba. *Promising Practices in the Diversion of Juvenile Domestic Violence Cases*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2015.

This monograph (19 pages) describes the successful efforts of four jurisdictions to divert youth charged with domestic violence offenses from secure detention and formal

processing in the juvenile court. The case studies address reforms in Pima County (Tucson) Arizona; DuPage County, Illinois; King County (Seattle) Washington; and the state of Florida. It also highlights efforts by the National Youth Screening and Assessment Project (NYSAP) and several study sites to pioneer a domestic violence screening typology.
<http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/Gene%20Gregg%20report/PromisingPracticesJuvenileDVdiversion2015.pdf>

Snyder, Howard N., and Carl McCurley. *Domestic Assaults by Juvenile Offenders*. Washington, DC: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 2008.

This offers a detailed report of the characteristics of domestic assaults reported to law enforcement.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/ojjdp/219180.pdf>

Sousa, Cindy, et al. *Longitudinal Study on the Effects of Child Abuse and Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence, Parent-Child Attachments, and Antisocial Behavior in Adolescence*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26(1): 111-136, 2010.

This study examined the unique and combined effects of child abuse and children's exposure to domestic violence on later attachment to parents and antisocial behavior during adolescence.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2921555/>

Stein, Nan D., and Kelly A. Mennemeier. *Addressing the Gendered Dimensions of Harassment and Bullying: What Domestic and Sexual Violence Advocates Need to Know*. Harrisburg, VA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence & National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2011.

This paper clarifies the distinctions between bullying and harassment and the priorities and responsibilities of school districts, explores the unintended consequences of ignoring the gendered dimensions of bullying and harassment in K-12 schools, and suggests helpful strategies for advocates collaborating with school personnel and students.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/CIB_HarassmentBullying.pdf

Supporting Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: A Facilitator's Guide to Creating a Coordinated Response in Elementary Schools. Washington, DC: National Law Enforcement Museum, 2011.

The goal of this guide, as part of the National Law Enforcement Museum's Domestic Violence Awareness Program (DVAP), is to describe how a school-based facilitator can lead an elementary school community through a collaborative planning process to develop and implement a customized plan for identifying and supporting students exposed to domestic violence.

http://www.nleomf.org/museum/education/programs-activities/domestic-violence-awareness-program/dvap-resources/FINAL_WEB_Facilitators_Guide.pdf

Szymanski, Linda A. *Can Juveniles be Prosecuted Under State Domestic Violence Laws?* Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2011.

Since the adoption of mandatory arrest policies and laws for responding to escalating incidents of family and domestic violence, many jurisdictions have struggled to define the manner in which juvenile perpetrators should be handled in these often complex and volatile family settings.

http://www.ncjj.org/pdf/Snapshots/2011/vol16_no10_Can%20Juveniles%20be%20prosecuted%20Under%20State%20Domestic%20Violence%20Laws.pdf

Tsavoussis, Areti, et al. *Child-Witnessed Domestic Violence and Its Adverse Effects on Brain Development: A Call for Societal Self-Examination and Awareness*. *Frontiers in Public Health* 2: 178, 2014.

There is substantial evidence indicating that children who witness domestic violence (DV) have psychosocial maladaptation that is associated with demonstrable changes in the anatomic and physiological make up of their central nervous system. Individuals with these changes do not function well in society and present communities with serious medical, sociological, and economic dilemmas. In this focused perspective, we discuss the psychosocially induced biological alterations (midbrain, cerebral cortex, limbic system, corpus callosum, cerebellum, and the hypothalamic, pituitary, and adrenal axis) that are related to maladaptation (especially post-traumatic stress disorder) in the context of child-witnessed DV, and provide evidence for these physical alterations to the brain.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4193214/?report=classic>

Wathen, C. Nadine, and Harriet L. MacMillan. *Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence: Impacts and Interventions*. *Paediatrics & Child Health* 18(8): 419-422, 2013.

Exposure to intimate partner violence is increasingly being recognized as a form of child maltreatment; it is prevalent, and is associated with significant mental health impairment and other important consequences. The present article provides an evidence-based overview regarding children's exposure to intimate partner violence, including epidemiology, risks, consequences, assessment and interventions to identify and prevent both initial exposure and impairment after exposure. It concludes with specific guidance for the clinician.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3887080/>

Family Programs

Agrawal, Alpna, et al. *Postpartum Intimate Partner Violence and Health Risks Among Young Mothers in the United States: A Prospective Study*. *Maternal and Child Health Journal* 18(8): 1985-1992, 2014.

The study assessed the relationship between postpartum intimate partner violence (IPV) and postpartum health risks among young mothers over time. Postpartum health risks studied at both time points were perceived stress, depression, fear of condom negotiation, condom use, infant sleeping problems, and parental stress. IPV screening and prevention programs for young mothers may reduce health risks observed in this group during the postpartum period.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4142118/>

Bobbitt, Mike, Robin Campbell, and Gloria L. Tate. *Safe Return: Working Toward Preventing Domestic Violence When Men Return from Prison*. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2006.

The Safe Return Initiative focuses on strengthening domestic violence services for African American women and their children when they are facing the return of an intimate partner from prison.

http://www.vera.org/sites/default/files/resources/downloads/SRIRoundtable_Final.pdf

Child Welfare Information Gateway. *Child Protection in Families Experiencing Domestic Violence*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Children's Bureau, 2003.

This manual discusses the intersection of child maltreatment and domestic violence with a focus on child protection practice.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/usermanuals/domesticviolence/>

Davis, Lonna, et.al. *Domestic Violence Agencies and Shelters*. Moving From Evidence to Action: The Safe Start Center Series on Children Exposed to Violence, 2012.

This brief translates emerging research and program practices into action steps for providers to design and implement programs in domestic violence shelters and agencies. The goal is to build the capacity of domestic violence shelters and agencies to offer sensitive, timely, and appropriate interventions that enhance children's safety, promote their resilience, and ensure their well-being.

http://www.ojjdp.gov/programs/safestart/IB5_DomesticViolenceAgenciesShelters.pdf

DeCandia, Carmela, Corey Anne Beach, and Rosenie Clervil. *Closing the Gap: Integrating Services for Survivors of Domestic Violence Experiencing Homelessness*. Needham, MA: The National Center on Family Homelessness, 2013.

This toolkit was created to address the gap between DV and homeless service systems. By laying the groundwork to understand the intersection between DV and homelessness, this toolkit offers practical strategies that providers can follow to improve service integration.
<http://wscadv.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/DVHF-Toolkit-Closing-the-Gap.pdf>

The Greenbook Initiative Final Evaluation Report. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011.

This final evaluation report on the implementation of the Greenbook Initiative (GI) - which consists of guidelines proposed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges for intervening effectively in cases of domestic violence and child maltreatment - assesses the extent to which GI implementation activities facilitated cross-system and within-system change and practice in child welfare agencies, dependency courts, and domestic-violence service providers.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/233290.pdf>

Hairston, Creasie Finney, and William Oliver. *Domestic Violence and Prisoner Reentry: Experiences of African American Women and Men*. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2006.

The Office on Violence Against Women created the Safe Return Initiative to help policymakers and practitioners strengthen domestic violence services for African American women and their children when they are facing the return of an intimate partner from prison. Because there has been relatively little discussion about the intersection of domestic violence and prisoner reentry, Safe Return conducted a series of focus groups with women and men who have had direct experience in managing intimate partner conflict and navigating the process of reentry. This report, a summary of lessons from those discussions, provides an important perspective on these critically important issues.

<http://www.idvaac.org/media/pubs/SafeReturnDomesticViolenceAndPrisonReentry.pdf>

Intimate Partner Violence among Pregnant and Parenting Women: Local Health Department Strategies for Assessment, Intervention, and Prevention. Washington, DC: National Association of County & City Health Officials (NACCHO), 2008.

This issue brief illustrates the public health importance of intimate partner violence (IPV) among pregnant women and shares promising approaches to the identification, intervention, and prevention of IPV. This issue brief will highlight four local health departments (LHDs) that have integrated screening and violence prevention activities into existing services (such as home visiting programs and family planning programs) for women of childbearing age.

<http://www.naccho.org/topics/hpdp/mch/upload/ipv-issue-brief-6-11-08.pdf>

Karakurt, Gunnur, et al. *Experience of Marriage and Family Therapists Working with Intimate Partner Violence*. Journal of Family Psychotherapy 24(1): 1-6, 2013.

The purpose of our study was to explore the experiences of marriage and family therapists in working with violent couples. In particular, we focused on therapists' questions and feelings of competency pertaining to violence assessment and treatment, the difficulties they face during their practices, and the factors that affect their practice. Six themes were derived from the coded data: acknowledgment and reliance on systemic foundations, therapist factors, assessment, treatment considerations, sex of batterers, and training in Marriage and Family Therapy programs.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4013345/>

Keene, Casey, and Ivonne Ortiz. *Supporting Parenting of Children Residing in Domestic Violence Shelters*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2015.

Recognizing that sensitive and complicated dynamics related to child discipline arise in domestic violence shelters, this Technical Assistance Guidance focuses on challenges regarding parenting and discipline of children who reside in these shelters, proposing a variety of recommendations for practice.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_TAG-SupportingParentinginShelter-May2015.pdf

LaPota, Holly B., et al. *Incorporating a Healthy Living Curriculum within Family Behavior Therapy: A Clinical Case Example in a Women with a History of Domestic Violence, Child Neglect, Drug Abuse, and Obesity*. Journal of Family Violence 26(3): 227-234, 2011.

In this case example, we describe the process of adapting an evidence-supported treatment to assist in managing significant co-existing health-related problems in a mother who was referred due to child neglect and drug abuse. At the conclusion of therapy, the participant reported improvements in perceived family relationships, illicit drug use, child maltreatment potential, whereas other health-related outcomes were mixed. Most improvements were maintained at 4-month follow-up. Issues relevant to implementing evidence-based treatments within community contexts are discussed, including methods of increasing the likelihood of valid outcome assessment, managing treatment integrity, and adjusting standardized treatments to accommodate co-occurring problems.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3513917/>

McKay, Tasseli, et al. *Addressing Domestic Violence in Family Strengthening Programs for Couples Affected by Incarceration*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2013.

This brief presents findings from the evaluation of Responsible Fatherhood, Marriage and Family Strengthening Grants for Incarcerated and Reentering Fathers and Their Partners.

<http://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/addressing-domestic-violence-family-strengthening-programs-couples-affected-incarceration>

Rhoades, Galena K., and Scott M. Stanley. *Using Individual-Oriented Relationship Education to Prevent Family Violence*. *Journal of Couple & Relationship Therapy: Innovations in Clinical and Educational Interventions* 10(2): 185-200, 2011.

In this paper, we first outline the benefits of using relationship education programs that are delivered to individuals (rather than couples) in preventing relationship aggression and co-occurring relationship aggression toward children. Next, we briefly review one such program, Within My Reach, and related research on its effectiveness in preventing relationship aggression.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3097413/>

Stover, Carla Smith, Caroline Easton, and Thomas J. McMahon. *Parenting of Men with Co-Occurring Intimate Partner Violence and Substance Abuse*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28(11): 2290-2314, 2013.

This study was designed to document mediators of differences in parenting behavior of fathers and the emotional-behavioral problems of their children for men with co-occurring SA and IPV.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3691327/>

Stover, Carla Smith, and Dorothy Morgos. *Fatherhood and Intimate Partner Violence: Bringing the Parenting Role into Intervention Strategies*. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 44(4): 247-256, 2013.

This article is meant to provide: 1) a rationale for considering father-child intervention in the context of IPV; 2) specific strategies for assessment; 3) guidelines for determining if a father is appropriate for such intervention; and 4) a review of treatment approaches that have been developed that may assist clinicians in work with this population.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3742340/>

Victim Programs & Services

2012 Mary Kay Truth About Abuse Survey. Dallas, TX: Mary Kay Inc., 2012.

The 2012 Mary Kay Truth About Abuse Survey continues to illustrate that the vast majority of shelters across the United States consistently report startling increases in the demand for their services and decreases in funding.

<http://content2.marykayintouch.com/Public/MKACF/Documents/2012survey.pdf>

Burke, Jessica G., et al. *Translating Community-Based Participatory Research (CBPR) Principles into Practice: Building a Research Agenda to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence*. *Progress in Community Health Partnerships: Research, Education, and Action* 7(2): 115-122, 2013.

This article provides an overview of CBPR workshops jointly held for academic and community members and explores suggestions from the workshop participants about how to put the CBPR principles into practice to promote community engaged research to reduce intimate partner violence (IPV).

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4138529/>

Clark, Cari Jo, et al. *Trauma-Sensitive Yoga as an Adjunct Mental Health Treatment in Group Therapy for Survivors of Domestic Violence: A Feasibility Study*. *Complementary Therapies in Clinical Practice* 20(3): 152-158.

This study is a feasibility test of whether incorporating trauma-sensitive yoga into group therapy for female victims of partner violence improves symptoms of anxiety, depression, and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) beyond that achieved with group therapy alone.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4215954/>

Copp, Jennifer E., and Wendi L. Johnson. *Patterns, Precursors, and Consequences of Teen Dating Violence: Analyzing Gendered and Generic Pathways*. Bowling Green, OH: Bowling Green State University, 2015.

Using five waves of structured interview data from the Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS), this research examined gender-specific and generic (that is, applicable regardless of gender) IPV pathways to further develop both theory and applied efforts designed to have a positive impact on this serious social problem.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249002.pdf>

Criminal Justice Consensus Cost-Benefit Working Group Final Report. Northfield Falls, VT: The Vermont Center for Justice Research, 2014.

Pursuant to Act 61 this project had the following goals: 1) determine the costs of the criminal and juvenile justice system including costs to victims; 2) develop "Throughput Models" of the criminal justice system to identify how cases proceed through the system

and to serve as a tool to assess the costs of policy changes; 3) analyze the cost benefits of the Bennington County Integrated Domestic Violence Docket Project using the Results First Model; 4) assess the quality of justice data collection systems for the purpose of conducting cost-benefit analysis; and 5) investigate the need for and the most appropriate entity within state government to manage an ongoing criminal justice cost benefit model.

<http://www.leg.state.vt.us/reports/2014ExternalReports/301407.pdf>

Davies, Jill. *When Battered Women Stay...Advocacy Beyond Leaving*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2008.

This paper raises key issues and questions not as a criticism of our current advocacy, but as one tool to help us all to explore some next steps toward expanding that advocacy.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/BCS20_Staying.pdf

Decker, Michele R., et al. *Transforming the Healthcare Response to Intimate Partner Violence and Taking Best Practices to Scale*. *Journal of Women's Health* 21(12): 1222-1229, 2012.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is prevalent among adolescent and adult women, with significant physical, sexual, and mental health consequences. In 2011, the Institute of Medicine's Clinical Preventive Services for Women consensus report recommended universal screening for violence as a component of women's preventive services; this policy has been adopted by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA). These policy developments require that effective clinic-based interventions be identified, easily implemented, and taken to scale.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3654819/>

DePrince, Anne P., et al. *Effectiveness of Coordinated Outreach in Intimate Partner Violence Cases: A Randomized, Longitudinal Design*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011.

This project used a randomized control design in evaluating an innovative outreach program for racially and ethnically diverse victims of intimate partner violence (IPV) whose cases involved contact with the criminal justice system.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238480.pdf>

Domestic Violence Counts 2014: A 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), 2015.

On September 10, 2014, 1,697 out of 1,916 (89%) identified domestic violence programs in the United States participated in the 2014 National Census of Domestic Violence Services. The following figures represent the information provided by these 1,697 participating programs about services provided during the 24-hour survey period.

http://nnedv.org/downloads/Census/DVCounts2014/DVCounts14_NatlReport_web.pdf

Domestic Violence: Grants for Survivors and Advocates. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center in Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2011.

These funding opportunities are for survivors of domestic violence and domestic violence advocates. All grants are available to a national audience.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/DomesticViolenceFundingIndividuals.pdf

Domestic Violence and the Holidays: Cultural Sensitivity During the Holiday Season. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2013.

With the holiday season upon us, questions may arise about the increase of domestic violence during this time and how to appropriately meet the needs of survivors and advocates working in shelter through the holiday season.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_TAG-DVHolidays2013.pdf

Domestic Violence and the Holidays: Promoting Wellness and Managing Stress. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence in partnership with the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2014.

This Technical Assistance Guidance is intended to help domestic violence programs create the organizational support needed to better respond to the wellness needs of shelter staff during the holiday season.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_TAG-DVandtheHolidays2014.pdf

Durborow, Nancy. *How to Create a Healthcare-based Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Program.* San Francisco, CA: Futures Without Violence, 2013.

This paper was developed by the National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence, supporting health care practitioners, administrators and systems, domestic violence experts, survivors, and policy makers at all levels as they improve health care's response to domestic violence.

<http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/HealthCare/How%20to%20Create%20a%20Healthcare-based%20DVSA%20Program.pdf>

Exum, Lyn. *Charlotte-Mecklenburg (N.C.) Police Department Domestic Violence Unit.* Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2010.

The Charlotte–Mecklenburg Police Department concluded from the study that arrest alone was not enough to deter domestic violence and that further steps were necessary to reduce domestic violence in Charlotte. The department subsequently established a specialized unit to handle domestic violence cases, and the Domestic Violence Unit (DV Unit) was implemented as part of the Special Victims Unit in 1995. The goals of the unit are to reduce recidivism of serious domestic violence offenders and to assist victims of domestic violence through the process of prosecution and recovery.

<https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=127>

From the Front of the Room: An Advocates Guide to Help Prepare Survivors for Public Speaking. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2011.

This guide provides a basic overview of the issues that face survivors who desire to speak publicly about their experiences with intimate partner violence. It provides guidance for both the survivor speaker and victim advocates seeking to maximize the survivor's physical and emotional safety and ensure the overall success of the speaking engagement.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_SpeakersGuide-Advocates.pdf

Gierisch, Jennifer M., et al. *Intimate Partner Violence: Prevalence Among U.S. Military Veterans and Active Duty Servicemembers and a Review of Intervention Approaches.* Durham, NC: Evidence-based Synthesis Program (ESP) Center, 2013.

A systemic review of the literature to synthesize the evidence on the prevalence of IPV among active duty servicemembers and Veterans and to conduct an evidence synthesis of the systematic review (SR) literature on intervention strategies to address IPV.

http://www.hsrdr.research.va.gov/publications/esp/partner_violence.pdf

Gilkerson, Fern, and Kenya Fairley. *Birth Doulas and Shelter Advocates: Creating Partnerships and Building Capacity.* Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2014.

The goal of this Technical Assistance Guidance is to provide information for both victim advocates working in shelter and birth doulas on the impact of trauma in pregnancy and childbirth, and to outline how a partnership between these two communities may be of benefit to pregnant survivors of domestic violence.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/FINAL-April2014-DV-DOULAS.pdf

Goicolea, Isabel, et al. *How Do Primary Health Care Teams Learn to Integrate Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Management? A Realist Evaluation Protocol.* *Implementation Science* 8:36, 2013.

This realist evaluation protocol aims to ascertain: why, how, and under what circumstances primary healthcare teams engage (if at all) in a learning process to integrate IPV management in their practices; and why, how, and under what circumstances team learning processes lead to the development of organizational culture and values regarding IPV management, and the delivery of IPV management services.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3617002/>

Gonzalez-Guarda, Rosa Maria, Elizabeth Grace Lipman Diaz, and Amanda M. Cummings. *A Community Forum to Assess the Needs and Preference for Domestic Violence Prevention Targeting Hispanics.* *Hispanic Health Care International* 10(1): 18-27, 2012.

The Partnership for Domestic Violence used a community-based participatory research approach to assess the needs and preferences for preventing domestic violence (DV) among Hispanics in Miami-Dade County. Researchers conducted a community forum in which data collected from focus groups were presented to approximately 100 community members to gather their feedback regarding the development of DV prevention programs tailored for Hispanics. Participants were in high agreement that a program targeting youth is the highest priority and that specific cultural variables should be incorporated to make the program most effective.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3528337/>

Grimmett, Juliette, Amily McCool, and Carolina Alzuru. *Guidance for Creating College and University Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Prevention and Intervention* Peek-Asa, Corinne, et al. *Rural Disparity in Domestic Violence Prevalence and Access to Resources*. *Journal of Women's Health* 20(11): 1743-1749, 2011.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) against women is a significant health issue in the United States and worldwide. The majority of studies on IPV have been conducted in urban populations. The objectives of this study are to determine if prevalence, frequency, and severity of IPV differ by rurality and to identify variance in geographic access to IPV resources. Women in small rural and isolated areas reported the highest prevalence of IPV (22.5% and 17.9%, respectively) compared to 15.5% for urban women.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3216064/>

Programs and Policies for Students. Durham, NC: North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV), 2015.

This document is one of two documents and serves as a general guide for colleges and universities as they develop their domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual violence policies. The second document, a supplement, includes a recommended layout and language for the policy itself.

http://www.nccadv.org/images/pdfs/NCCADV_Model_College-University-IPV-Stalking-SV_Policy.pdf

Hart, Bill, and Iliamari Vazquez. *Serving Valley Victims of Domestic Violence: Challenges and Choices* Phoenix, AZ: Morrison Institute for Public Policy, Arizona State University, College of Public Programs, 2014.

The study had three goals: to survey DV victims and advocates concerning the needs of Valley victims; to review utilization rates and other aspects of the Valley's 10 emergency DV Shelters; and based on this information, to suggest questions regarding the Valley's campaign against DV that would prompt useful discussions among stakeholders and practitioners.

<http://www.azcadv.org/azcadv2014wp/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/DV-Final.pdf>

Hines, Denise A., and Emily M. Douglas. *The Reported Availability of U.S. Domestic Violence Services to Victims Who Vary by Age, Sexual Orientation, and Gender*. New York, NY: Springer Publishing Company, 2011.

In this article, we focus on DV agencies' ability to provide their services to various populations that have documented evidence of being underserved due to their age, gender, and/or sexual orientation.

<https://www.clarku.edu/faculty/dhines/Hines%20%20Douglas%202011%20availability%20of%20services%20part%201.pdf>

How the Earth Didn't Fly Into the Sun: Missouri's Project to Reduce Rules in Domestic Violence Shelters. Jefferson City, Missouri: The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence (MCADSV), 2012.

This first-hand account of Missouri's project to reduce rules in domestic violence shelters offers practical tips for other state Coalitions, programs, and individual advocates interested in this approach.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_ShelterRules.pdf

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, and HIV-Affected Intimate Partner Violence in 2012. New York, NY: National Coalition of Anti-Violence Programs, 2013.

Within the 2012 IPV report, person level data indicates that gay men, LGBTQ communities of color, LGBTQ youth and young adults, and transgender communities experienced the most severe forms of IPV. These findings continue to highlight the importance of IPV prevention, strategic and community-specific responses to IPV, and the need for research and accurate documentation of LGBTQ and IPV.

http://www.avp.org/storage/documents/ncavp_2012_ipvreport.final.pdf

Lyon, Eleanor, Jill Bradshaw, and Anne Menard. *Meeting Survivors' Needs Through Non-Residential Domestic Violence Services and Supports: Results of a Multi-State Study*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2011.

This study of the services and supports provided by domestic violence programs in four states (Alabama, Illinois, Massachusetts, and Washington) was designed to help fill a gap in current knowledge about the range of services provided, and the needs and experiences of survivors.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/DVServicesStudy-FINALReport2011.pdf

Lyon, Eleanor, Shannon Lane, and Anne Menard. *Meeting Survivors' Needs: A Multi-State Study of Domestic Violence Shelter Experiences*. Harrisburg, VA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV), 2008.

This study of domestic violence shelters in eight states (Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Michigan, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Washington) was designed to help fill a gap in current knowledge about the range of services provided, the needs and experiences of survivors who have turned to shelters for help, and the types of help they received.
http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/MeetingSurvivorsNeeds-FullReport.pdf

Munson, Michael. *Sheltering Transgender Women: Providing Welcoming Services*. Harrisburg, PA: FORGE and the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV), 2014.

This Technical Assistance Guidance highlights effective strategies for integrating trans-women into shelter, building on the knowledge that most shelter staff and allied professionals have already developed practice, familiarity, and skill in providing shelter services to women.
http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRC DV_TAG-TransWomenShelter-Sept2014.pdf

Ofstehage, Andrew, et al. *Empowering Victims of Domestic Violence*. Boston, MA: Social Impact Research (SIR), Root Cause, 2011.

The report is complemented by state reports that frame the issue in the local context and the guide to giving that provides criteria to evaluate organizations working to address the issue.
<http://www.rootcause.org/docs/Resources/Research/Empowering-Victims-of-Domestic-Violence/Empowering%20Victims%20of%20Domestic%20Violence-%20Social%20Issue%20Report.pdf>

Preventing and Responding to Domestic & Sexual Violence in Later Life. Madison, WI: National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life, 2015.

This special collection brings together selected materials related to preventing and responding to elder abuse and abuse in later life. It draws from the work of the National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL), National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC), National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA), National Adult Protective Services Agency (NAPSA) and other organizations.
<http://www.vawnet.org/special-collections/DVLaterLife.php>

Preventing and Responding to Teen Dating Violence. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Center Against Violence & Abuse (MINCAVA), 2015.

This special collection emphasizes collaborative and multi-level approaches to the prevention of and response to teen dating violence (TDV). The first section of this special

collection provides general information about teen dating violence. The next six sections include TDV information related to: 1) young people, 2) parents and caregivers, 3) men and boys, 4) teachers and school-based professionals, 5) health care professionals, 6) pregnancy prevention programs, and 7) domestic violence and sexual violence service providers. The final section presents documents on TDV-related laws and legislation. The special collection concludes with examples of national programs that address TDV and a list of national organizations.

<http://www.vawnet.org/special-collections/TDV.php>

Rana, Sheetal, and Leni Marin. *Addressing Domestic Violence in Immigrant Communities: Critical Issues for Culturally Competent Services*. Harrisburg, VA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center in Domestic Violence (NRC DV), 2012.

This Applied Research paper provides an overview of the methodological issues in research used to generate knowledge of the nature and dynamics of domestic violence in immigrant communities, the research findings that help us understand the broad contexts within which immigrant women experience domestic violence, and provides some considerations for culturally competent services.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_DVImmigrantComm.pdf

Rorie, Melissa, Bethany Backes, and Jaspreet Chahal. *Services for IPV Victims: Encouraging Stronger Research Methods to Produce More Valid Results*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice Journal, 2014.

Given the strain on funding, it is critical that the programs that do receive money effectively increase safety, increase victims' knowledge of and confidence in legal options, and help them recover from victimization. The desire to improve services for victims should serve as the driving force behind the choice of a research design.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/247880.pdf>

Rosenberg, Jennifer S., and Denise A. Grab. *Supporting Survivors: The Economic Benefits of Providing Civil Legal Assistance to Survivors of Domestic Violence*. New York, NY: Institute for Policy Integrity, New York University School of Law, 2015.

This report discusses significant categories of benefits that will be generated by reducing the incidence of domestic violence through the provision of legal services. These categories of benefits include savings in the following areas: medical and mental health care costs, criminal justice system costs, and the tangible and intangible benefits associated with lessening children's exposure to violence.

<http://policyintegrity.org/documents/SupportingSurvivors.pdf>

Runner, Michael, Mieko Yoshihama, and Steve Novick. *Intimate Partner Violence in Immigrant and Refugee Communities: Challenges, Promising Practices and Recommendations*. Princeton, NJ: Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, 2009.

This document describes intimate partner violence (IPV) in immigrant and refugee communities in the United States.

https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/ImmigrantWomen/IPV_Report_March_2009.pdf

Sanders, Cynthia K., and Meg Schnabel. *Asset Building Programs for Domestic Violence Survivors*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2011.

This paper discusses asset building programs, including some of the benefits of asset ownership and the importance of such programs for domestic violence survivors. The lack of literature on asset building and domestic violence issues is highlighted, implying a need for further research.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_AssetBuilding.pdf

Serving Survivors of Domestic Violence Who Have a Disability. Washington, DC: Equal Rights Center, 2010.

There are multiple factors which can act as barriers to women and men who are leaving a domestic violence situation. Disability is one such critical barrier, and it is unfortunately often an overlooked factor in a survivors' journey out of domestic violence. Due to the compounding relationship between disability and domestic violence, there is an immediate and essential need to link domestic violence advocates with disability education and resources.

http://www.equalrightscenter.org/site/DocServer/Serving_Survivors_of_Domestic_Violence_who_have_a_Disabi.pdf?docID=261

Shorey, Ryan C., Vanessa Tirone, and Gregory L. Stuart. *Coordinated Community Response Components for Victims of Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of the Literature*. *Aggression and Violent Behavior* 19(4): 363-371, 2014.

A number of services are available to women who sustain IPV (e.g., shelters, advocacy, legal protection), and the combination of these services has been termed a Coordinated Community Response (CCR) to IPV. The purpose of the present manuscript is to review the individual components of CCRs for IPV victims, examine the extant literature on a number of the individual CCR components, and suggest directions for future research on CCRs for IPV victims. Our review demonstrates that there is a significant lack of research on various CCR components, that research on the integration of CCR services is limited, and that theoretical guidance for CCR programs is almost non-existent.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4113829/>

Stover, Carla Smith, and Kimberly Lent. *Training and Certification for Domestic Violence Service Providers: The Need for a National Standard Curriculum and Training Approach*. *Psychology of Violence* 4(2): 117-127, 2014.

This paper reviews current approaches to training and the ability of such methods to adequately prepare providers. There are no national standards for providers at any level from DV advocates to batterer interventionists, to clinicians with the required hours of training in most states at an alarmingly low level. Few states require cross training for those working as victim advocates or batterer interventionists. The systems that currently provide segregated and limited training create silos of service that are less effective. A proposed set of standards and training guidelines are proposed for DV advocates, batterer interventionists, and clinicians along with a discussion of the implications of such standards for the field.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4231530/>

Sullivan, Cris M., Carole Warshaw, and Echo A. Rivera. *Counseling Services for Domestic Violence Survivors: A Review of the Empirical Evidence*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2013.

The purpose of this review was to systematically locate and review the empirical evidence behind providing counseling services to survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) within or in collaboration with domestic violence programs.

<http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/wp-content/uploads/CounselingResearchSummary.pdf>

Sullivan, Cris M. *Examining the Work of Domestic Violence Programs Within a "Social and Emotional Well-Being Promotion" Conceptual Framework*. Harrisburg, VA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2012.

This paper examines the work of domestic violence programs within a "social and emotional well-being" framework. It first elucidates how domestic violence negatively impacts survivors' and their children's well-being, and which factors have been shown to restore this well-being over time. It then describes the Theory of Change that is at the foundation of domestic violence programs' work, and details how domestic violence programs creatively engage with survivors and their children to influence the factors known to promote their well-being. It concludes with a review of the empirical evidence examining the extent to which domestic violence programs have been effective in achieving their desired outcomes.

<http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/wp-content/uploads/ConceptualFramework.pdf>

Sullivan, Cris M. *Support Groups for Women with Abusive Partners: A Review of the Empirical Evidence*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2012.

The purpose of the current review was to systematically examine the evidence behind support groups for IPV survivors specifically.

<http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/wp-content/themes/DVEProject/files/research/DVSupportGroupResearchSummary10-2012.pdf>

Traumatic Brain Injury and Domestic Violence: Understanding the Intersections. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2014.

This Special Collection offers information about the intersection between domestic violence and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI). It provides advocates and other professionals with tools to screen for TBI within the context of domestic violence as well as presentations, articles, and other relevant resources on the topic. The purpose of this collection is to: 1) increase knowledge and understanding of TBI within the context of domestic violence, 2) provide tools to advocates and other professionals to screen domestic violence survivors for TBI, and 3) highlight best practices.

<http://www.vawnet.org/special-collections/DVBrainInjury.php>

Trevillion, Kylee, et al. *Disclosure of Domestic Violence in Mental Health Settings: A Qualitative Meta-Synthesis*. *International Review of Psychiatry* 26(4): 430-444, 2014.

This qualitative meta-synthesis examined the healthcare experiences and expectations of mental health service users experiencing domestic violence. Mental health services often fail to adequately address the violence experienced by mental health service users. This meta-synthesis highlights the need for mental health services to establish appropriate strategies and responses to domestic violence to ensure optimal care of this vulnerable population.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4162653/>

Vivero, Sofia, et al. *Report to the Legal Services Corporation: Immigrant Victims of Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault and Human Trafficking and Access to Legal Services*. Washington, DC: National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project (NIWAP), American University, Washington College of Law, 2013.

The National Immigrant Women's Advocacy Project conducted a national survey and produced this report to better understand how and to what extent the expansions of access to assistance from Legal Services Corporation ("LSC") funded programs that became law in the Violence Against Women Act of 2006 are being implemented by LSC funded programs across the country.

<http://www.lsc.gov/sites/default/files/LSC/pdfs/2.%20%20Appendix%201%20%20LSC%20Report%20on%20Immigrant%20Crime%20Victim%20Access%20-%20NIWAP%206%2018%2013.pdf>

Wahab, Stephanie, et al. *Motivational Interviewing at the Intersections of Depression and Intimate Partner Violence among African American Women*. *Journal of Evidence-Based Social Work* 11(3): 291-303, 2014.

This article focuses on design, training, and delivery of a culturally-tailored, multi-faceted intervention which used motivational interviewing (MI) and case management to reduce depression severity among African American survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV). We used a community based participatory research (CBPR) approach to develop and evaluate the multi-faceted intervention. As part of the evaluation, we collected process measures about the use of MI, assessed MI fidelity, and interviewed participants about their experiences with the program.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4086811/>

Why Pets Mean So Much: The Human-Animal Bond in the Context of Intimate Partner Violence. Harrisburg, PA: Animal Welfare Institute for the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2014.

Developed by the Animal Welfare Institute, this Technical Assistance Guidance explores ways that victim advocates can assist survivors of domestic violence and their pets when seeking safety and refuge from abuse.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRCDV_TAG-AnimalAbuse-IPV-Sept2014.pdf

Program Evaluations

Ball, Barbara, et al. *Expect Respect Support Groups: Preliminary Evaluation of a Dating Violence Prevention Program for At-Risk Youth*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, 2012.

This preliminary, uncontrolled evaluation examined changes in healthy relationship skills and emotionally and physically abusive behaviors in participants' peer and dating relationships.

http://www.expectrespectaustin.org/uploads/general/Ball_et_al.,_2012.full.pdf

Bouchet, Stacey, Luis Torres, and Allison Hyra. *HHMI Grantee Implementation Evaluation: Addressing Domestic Violence in Hispanic Healthy Relationship Programs*. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation, Administration for Children and Families, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2013.

This brief describes how study sites addressed domestic violence in the family strengthening and relationship education services they provided. The major finding of the study is that programs treated domestic violence with requisite seriousness and expressed concern about the prevalence and effects of domestic violence in their communities.

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/opre/resource/hhmi-grantee-implementation-evaluation-addressing-domestic-violence-in-0>

Busch-Armendariz, Noel, Karen Kalergis, and Jacqueline Garza. *An Evaluation of the Need for Self-Care Programs in Agencies Serving Adult and Child Victims of Interpersonal Violence in Texas*. Austin, TX: Institute on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Center for Social Work Research (IDVSA), 2009.

The purpose of this study is to assess the need for self-care programs in agencies serving adult and child victims of interpersonal violence in Texas and to evaluate the status of current efforts to address this issue.

http://www.ncdsv.org/images/UTSW-IDVSA_SelfCareReport_09-09.pdf

Cissner, Amanda B. *Evaluating the Mentors in Violence Prevention Program*. New York: NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2009.

This report presents findings from a two-year evaluation of a gender violence prevention program known as Mentors in Violence Prevention (MVP).

http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/MVP_evaluation.pdf

Cox, Pamela J., et al. *Evaluation for Improvement: A Seven-Step Empowerment Evaluation Approach for Violence Prevention Organizations*. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2009.

This is designed to help violence prevention organizations hire an empowerment evaluator who will assist them in building their evaluation capacity through a learn-by-doing process of evaluating their own strategies. It is for state and local leaders and staff members of organizations, coalitions, government agencies, and/or partnerships working to prevent sexual violence, intimate partner violence, youth violence, suicide, and/or child maltreatment.

<http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/wp-content/uploads/CDC-EvaluationForImprovement.pdf>

Cox, Stephen M., and Pierre M. Rivolta. *Evaluation of Three Court-Mandated Family Violence Interventions: FVEP, EXPLORE, and EVOLVE*. New Britain, CT: Institute for the Study of Crime and Justice, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Central Connecticut State University, 2014.

An evaluation to assess the effectiveness of programs maintained by the Connecticut Judicial Branch, through its Court Support Services Division (CSSD).

[http://web.ccsu.edu/criminology/files/Connecticut%20Family%20Violence%20Program%20Evaluation%20Final%20Report%20\(June%202014\).pdf](http://web.ccsu.edu/criminology/files/Connecticut%20Family%20Violence%20Program%20Evaluation%20Final%20Report%20(June%202014).pdf)

Dill, Ebony M. *Domestic Violence Service Evaluation Report 2010-2011: An Evaluation of the Family Violence Prevention Initiative (FVPI) Programs*. Chicago, IL: Chicago Department of Family and Support Services, 2011.

By funding and evaluating the Family Violence Prevention Initiative (FVPI), the Division seeks to develop, administer, and enhance the quality of social service programs that improve the lives of victims of domestic violence.

http://www.cityofchicago.org/content/dam/city/depts/fss/supp_info/DV/DVReports/20102011DFFSFVPIServiceEvaluationFinal.pdf

Dosik, Susie Mason. *Batterer Intervention Programs: Stakeholder Observations: A Report to the Department of Corrections by the Alaska Judicial Council*. Anchorage, AK: Alaska Judicial Council, 2011.

The Department of Corrections requested that the Alaska Judicial Council conduct a series of interviews of stakeholders involved with Batterer Intervention Programs (BIPs) in five DOC-approved sites: Fairbanks, Homer, Kenai, Ketchikan, and Palmer. The purpose of the interviews was to identify any systemic problems that might affect overall effectiveness of the BIP system, which in turn might affect a recidivism analysis which is currently being performed by the University of Alaska Anchorage Justice Center.

<http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/reports/batterer11.pdf>

Eckhardt, Christopher, et al. *The Effectiveness of Intervention Programs for Perpetrators and Victims of Intimate Partner Violence*. Partner Abuse, 2013.

In this review, we provide a descriptive and detailed review of intervention

programs for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators and survivor-victims.

<http://www.battererintervention.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Eckhardt.etal2013.Manuscript.pdf>

Erez, Edna, et al., *GPS Monitoring Technologies and Domestic Violence: An Evaluation Study*.

Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2012.

This study examines the implementation of Global Positioning System (GPS) monitoring technology in enforcing court mandated “no contact” orders in domestic violence (DV) cases, particularly those involving intimate partner violence (IPV). The research also addresses the effectiveness of GPS as a form of pretrial supervision, as compared to other conditions in which defendants are placed. The project has three components: First, a national web-based survey of agencies providing pretrial supervision reported on patterns of GPS usage, as well as the advantages, drawbacks, and costs associated with using GPS for DV cases. The results indicate a gradual increase in agencies’ use of GPS technology for DV cases since 1996, primarily to enhance victim safety and defendant supervision.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238910.pdf>

Fry, Deborah. *A Room of Our Own: Sexual Assault Survivors Evaluate Services: A Research Report from the New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault*. New York, NY: New York City Alliance Against Sexual Assault, 2007.

This report takes the evaluation of service provision to a participatory level by including feedback from the very people who use these services.

http://www.svfreenyc.org/media/research/2007_04_survivor_survey.pdf

Ganley, Anne L. *Domestic Violence, Parenting Evaluations and Parenting Plans: Practice Guide for Parenting Evaluators in Family Court Proceedings*. Seattle, WA: King County Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2009.

The goal of the project is to assist parenting evaluators in King County to more effectively and consistently integrate an understanding of domestic violence into their practice. Includes: Protocol for Routine Screening for Domestic Violence, Protocol for Specialized DV Risk Assessment of Risks to Children and Parenting, Specialized Domestic Violence Assessment, Parenting Evaluations and Parenting Plans.

<http://www.kccadv.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/PE-practice-Guide-final-08-13-09-compressed1.pdf>

Gibbons, Roberta E., and Julie Evans. *The Evaluation of Campus-Based Gender Violence Prevention Programming: What We Know about Program Effectiveness and Implications for Practitioners*.

Harrisburg, VA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2013.

This reviews available evidence on the effectiveness of gender violence prevention programs on college campuses, explores various models of campus-based prevention programming, and discusses the implications of emerging themes from the literature for practice.

http://www.vawnet.org/summary.php?doc_id=3486&find_type=web_desc_AR

Goodman, Lisa A., Kristie A. Thomas, and Deborah Heimel. *How Do We Know that Domestic Violence Programs are Making a Difference? A Guide for Using the Measure of Victim Empowerment Related to Safety (MOVERS)*. Domestic Violence Evidence Project, 2015.

This brief guide was created to assist domestic violence programs and other community based organizations interested in assessing program participants' progress and outcomes.

http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/wp-content/uploads/MOVERS_v6-Goodman-20153.pdf

Harrah, Bryana Marie. *Perceptions of Program Effectiveness: An Evaluation of a Domestic Violence Treatment Program*. Kansas City, MO: Missouri Western State University, 2012.

The purpose of this study was to examine the perspectives of court-ordered domestic violence offenders while they were attending a domestic violence intervention program at a Midwestern privately-owned probation agency.

<https://mospace.umsystem.edu/xmlui/handle/10355/14058>

Hegarty, Kelsey, et al. *Protocol for a Randomised Controlled Trial of a Web-Based Healthy Relationship Tool and Safety Decision Aid for Women Experiencing Domestic Violence (I-DECIDE)*. BMC Public Health 15: 736, 2015.

This randomised controlled trial is testing the effectiveness of a web-based healthy relationship tool and safety decision aid (I-DECIDE). If shown to be effective, I-DECIDE could be easily incorporated into the community sector and health care settings, providing an alternative to formal services for women not ready or able to acknowledge abuse and access specialised services.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4522060/>

Houston, Jonathan J. *Batterers' Intervention Program Analysis*. Cranston, RI: Justice Assistance, 2011.

Through the analysis of trends among offenders who have been referred by the Rhode Island District Court to Justice Assistance for batterer's intervention services, it is the objective of this report to establish if such intervention works and to identify which factors most typically predict if or when an offender will reoffend.

http://www.justiceassistance.org/pdf/Batterers_Intervention_Analysis-April_11_2011.pdf

Jack, Susa M., et al. *Development of a Nurse Home Visitation Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence*. BMC Health Services Research 12: 50, 2012.

One program that holds promise in preventing IPV and improving outcomes for women exposed to violence is the Nurse-Family Partnership (NFP), an evidence-based nurse home visitation program for socially disadvantaged first-time mothers. The present study developed an intervention model and modification process to address IPV within the context of the NFP. This included determining the extent to which the NFP curriculum addressed the needs of women at risk for IPV or its recurrence, along with client, nurse and broader stakeholder perspectives on how best to help NFP clients cope with abusive relationships.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3311591/>

Klein, Andrew, et al. *Evaluation of the Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Grant Program Special Initiative: Faith-Based and Community Organization Pilot Program*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2009.

This report details the evaluation of the Office of Violence Against Women's (OVW) Rural Domestic Violence and Child Victimization Grant Program Special Initiative: Faith-Based and Community Organization Pilot Program (Rural Pilot Program), funded by the National Institute of Justice (NIJ).

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228192.pdf>

Kubiak, Sheryl, et al. *Best Practice Toolkit for Working with Domestic Violence Survivors with Criminal Histories*. Okemos, MI: Michigan Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence (MCADSV), 2011.

The MCADSV Open Doors Project is a national demonstration project that aims to identify and address the many barriers that incarcerated and formerly incarcerated domestic and sexual assault survivors face in obtaining advocacy and support from domestic violence and sexual assault programs.

<http://ocadvsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Best-Practice-Toolkit-for-Working-with-DV-Victims-with-Criminal-Histories.pdf>

Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Jennifer, and Deborah M. Capaldi. *Clearly We've Only Just Begun: Developing Effective Prevention Programs for Intimate Partner Violence*. *Prevention Science* 13(4): 410-414, 2012.

Articles included in this Special Section present evidence that supports an encouraging new vision for prevention of intimate partner violence (IPV) in dating relationships and also for interventions with many couples experiencing IPV. This paradigm shift involves focusing on the role of dyadic interactions in the production of violence, while highlighting the necessity of addressing risk factors for IPV perpetration by both members of the romantic dyad (even if only one partner is participating in the prevention program)—be the participant a man or a woman.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3405177/>

Latessa, Edward J., et al. *Evaluation of Selected Institutional Offender Treatment Programs for the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections*. Cincinnati, OH: Center for Criminal Justice Research, School of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, 2009.

In an effort to assess how well the principles of effective intervention are being implemented across state correctional institutions, Pennsylvania Department of Corrections (PADOC) contracted with the University of Cincinnati, Center for Criminal Justice Research to conduct a system-wide process evaluation of five treatment programs offered throughout the PADOC. Specifically, this evaluation was intended to identify system-wide strengths and areas for improvement within the Thinking for a Change, Batterer's Intervention, Violence Prevention, and Sex Offender outpatient and therapeutic community programs. This assessment was intended to identify the effectiveness of each program at providing evidence-based services.

https://www.uc.edu/content/dam/uc/ccjr/docs/reports/project_reports/PA_Institutions_Final_Report.pdf

Levesque, Deborah A., et al. *Evaluation of a Stage-Based, Computer-Tailored Adjunct to Usual Care for Domestic Violence Offenders*. *Psychology of Violence* 2(4): 368-684, 2012.

Research assessing the efficacy of court-mandated domestic violence treatment continues to yield inconsistent results. The current study examined whether Journey to Change, a Transtheoretical Model of Behavior Change-based treatment adjunct that consists of three computer-administered sessions and a print guide, could improve outcomes.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3569030/>

Listening to Our Communities: Assessment Toolkit. Enola, PA: National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2014.

This toolkit from the National Sexual Assault Demonstration Initiative focuses on key tools and skills for conducting community assessments in order to strengthen services for sexual assault survivors.

<http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/nsvrc-publications-toolkits/listening-our-communities-assessment-toolkit>

Lyon, Eleanor, and Cris M. Sullivan. *Outcome Evaluation Strategies for Domestic Violence Service Programs Receiving FVPSA Funding: A Practical Guide*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2007.

The overall purpose of this FVPSA outcome evaluation project is to help states develop and implement outcome evaluation strategies that will accurately capture the impact of FVPSA dollars on survivors' safety and wellbeing.

http://www.ocjs.ohio.gov/FVPSA_Outcomes.pdf

Lyungai, Mbilinyi. *Washington Domestic Violence Housing First Evaluation Manual*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2012.

The evaluation manual provides an overview, process, and guidelines of the Domestic Violence Housing First's program evaluation.

<http://wscadv.org/resources/washington-domestic-violence-housing-first-evaluation-manual/>

Miller, Marna, Elizabeth Drake, and Mia Nafziger. *What Works to Reduce Recidivism by Domestic Violence Offenders?* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy (WSIPP), 2013.

If your agency is thinking of using the Duluth model you need to read this report. It explains why the Duluth model for domestic violence (DV) treatment does not reduce DV recidivism. Group treatment of DV offenders with the Duluth model and four other models (cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), relationship enhancement, substance abuse treatment, and group couples counseling) were evaluated.

<http://nicic.gov/library/027743>

Nicolaidis, Christina, et al. *The Interconnections Project: Development and Evaluation of a Community-Based Depression Program for African American Violence Survivors*. *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 28(4): 530-538, 2012.

Multi-faceted depression care programs based within the healthcare system have been found to be effective, but may not fully address the needs of African American Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) survivors, many of whom are not seeking depression care in healthcare settings.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3599026/>

Orgocka, Aida, and Nikolina Kenig. *Final Evaluation of the UN Joint Programme "Strengthening National Capacities to Prevent Domestic Violence"*. New York, NY: United Nations Development Programme, 2012.

This describes coordination and strengthening the mechanisms for prevention of violence and provision of adequate victim support services with the following outcomes: (1) Efficient policy-making and improved policy-implementation accountability of all relevant national stakeholders; (2) Extensive and comprehensive protection and support to the victims of DV; (3) Increased public awareness on DV.

http://www.unicef.org/evaldatabase/files/Final_Evaluation_of_the_UN_Joint_Programme_Strngthening_National_Capacities_to_Prevent_Domestic_Violence.pdf

Sarver, Christian M., Kort Prince, and Robert P. Butters. *Utah Project Safe Neighborhoods Task Force: Addressing Domestic Violence to Avert New Criminal Efforts (Project ADVANCE) Interim Report*. Salt Lake City, UT: Utah Criminal Justice Center, University of Utah, 2014.

This report provides baseline information on the characteristics of domestic violence cases in four courts in Salt Lake County (Salt Lake District, West Jordan District, Salt Lake City Justice, and West Jordan Justice) in the two years prior to the implementation of the project. This report also documents the impact of training and outreach efforts and reports on awareness of domestic violence and federal firearms restrictions among criminal justice and domestic violence professionals.

http://ucjc.utah.edu/wp-content/uploads/PSN_Interim-Report_022014.pdf

Smith, Nancy and Charity Hope. *Cultivating Evaluation Capacity: A Guide for Programs Addressing Sexual and Domestic Violence*. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2015.

This guide helps these service providers assess their evaluation capacity and identify areas of strength, as well as areas for improvement.

<http://www.vera.org/pubs/special/cultivating-evaluation-capacity-sexual-domestic-violence-guide>

Stevens, Amy Bush, and Sandra Ortega. *Ohio Primary Prevention of Intimate Partner Violence & Sexual Violence Empowerment Evaluation Toolkit*. Columbus, OH: Ohio Domestic Violence Network, 2011.

The intended audience for this toolkit is local primary prevention providers, particularly those who are beginners or who have intermediate level skills in program evaluation. The toolkit could also be used by evaluation professionals as a source of training and technical assistance materials.

http://www.ncdsv.org/images/ODVN-ODH_EmpowermentEvaluationToolkit_12-2011.pdf

Storer, Heather L., Taryn Lindhorst, and Kelly Starr. *The Domestic Violence Fatality Review: Can It Mobilize Community-Level Change?* *Homicide Studies* 17(4): 418-435, 2013.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review (DVFR) teams are a means of identifying systems' gaps in the coordinated response to domestic violence. While the number of homicide reviews has grown, little is known about whether DVFRs facilitate change in the community-level response to domestic violence. This research evaluated whether the recommendations made by one state-level DVFR had an effect on community and organizational priorities and practices. The results indicate that the recommendations influence countywide priorities, but less was done to implement the recommendations. DVFRs have the capacity to influence community-level change agendas; however, organizations need support moving from issue prioritization to implementation.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4346061/>

Straus, Murray A. *Addressing Violence by Female Partners is Vital to Prevent or Stop Violence Against Women: Evidence from the Multisite Batterer Intervention Evaluation*. Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, 2014

This article presents a reanalysis of data from Gondolf's (2012) article in this journal on reoffending by men in the 15-month period subsequent to participation in batterer intervention programs.

<http://pubpages.unh.edu/~mas2/Gondolf%20critique%20V86%20corrections-2%20.pdf>

Stuart, Gregory L., et al. *The Temporal Association Between Substance Use and Intimate Partner Violence Among Women Arrested for Domestic Violence*. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology* 81(4): 681-690, 2013.

The current study examined whether the probability of IPV perpetration and victimization increases following alcohol or drug use relative to days of no use among women arrested for domestic violence. Alcohol use was temporally associated with physical violence perpetration and victimization, and cocaine use was temporally associated with sexual coercion victimization, suggesting that substance use should be targeted in batterer intervention programs for women.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3885140/>

Wintemute, Garen J., et al. *Identifying Armed Respondents to Domestic Violence Restraining Orders and Recovering Their Firearms: Process Evaluation of an Initiative in California*. *American Journal of Public Health*, 2013.

In this study, we report a process assessment of a pilot initiative in San Mateo County and Butte County, California, during which domestic violence restraining order respondents were screened for firearms ownership or possession and an effort was made, at the time restraining orders were served or soon thereafter, to recover firearms from respondents believed to have them.

<https://www.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/vprp/publications/wintemute%20et%20al%20identifying%20armed%20respondents.pdf>

Treatment (Perpetrators)

Babcock, Julia C., et al. *A Proximal Change Experiment Testing Two Communication Exercises with Intimate Partner Violent Men*. Behavior Therapy 42(2): 336-347, 2011.

This study tests the immediate impact of two interventions for intimate partner violent (IPV) men in affecting behavioral and emotional change during arguments with their partners. Results suggest that IPV men can learn to adopt new communication skills and that they do appear to have a positive impact on the emotional tone of their arguments. Clinically, communication skills training may be a useful addition to battering intervention programs, although these skills may need to be taught to both men and women involved in violent relationships.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3660970/>

Bissonnette, Victor L., et al. *Minimum Standards for Batterer Intervention Programs*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2015.

The development of minimum standards for batterer intervention programs was undertaken by the LCADV Research Consortium in order to define and describe the recommended program structure, format, content and techniques used by programs that target perpetrators of domestic violence.

<http://lcadv.org/wp-content/uploads/LCADV-BIP-Standards-2015.pdf>

Brasfield, Hope, et al. *Male Batterers' Alcohol Use and Gambling Behavior*. Journal of Gambling Studies 28(1): 77-88, 2012.

The aim of the current investigation was to explore the associations between IPV, alcohol use, and gambling behavior among 341 males court-mandated to attend BIPs utilizing self-report measures. This study provides an important step toward better understanding factors which might eventually contribute to more effective intervention programs. Individuals in BIPs who abuse alcohol and/or have gambling problems might benefit from additional treatment which addresses these behaviors and any features they have in common.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3382076/>

Buitelaar, Nannet JL, et al. *Impact of Treatment of ADHD on Intimate Partner Violence (ITAP), A Study Protocol*. BMC Psychiatry 14: 336, 2014.

The ITAP study aims to investigate the relationship between treatment of ADHD symptoms and IPV in patients in forensic mental health care. Moreover, this study examines the role of comorbid psychopathology, subtype of the offender, and dynamics of the domestic violence.

Carey, Megan. *An Exploration of Effective Treatments for Domestic Abusers*. Brockport, NY: The College at Brockport, State University of New York, 2015.

This article explores the literature of three different batterer intervention programs (BIP) psychoeducational, anger-management and coordinated community intervention.
<http://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1091&context=honors>
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4251680/>

Carter, Lucy Salcido. *Batterer Intervention: Doing the Work and Measuring the Progress*. San Francisco, CA: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2010.

In December 2009, national experts in batterer intervention and domestic violence gathered in Washington, D.C. to discuss how to improve intervention systems and design research that better informs practice. This report describes the experts roundtable, summarizes the key themes that emerged from the discussions, and recommends next steps for the field of batterer intervention.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/232426.pdf>

Cezario, Carla. *Systems of Accountability for Abusive Men in a Domestic Violence Context: The Nature of Abuse, Limited Effectiveness and Intervention Strategy Improvement*. Ypsilanti, MI: Eastern Michigan University, 2013.

A literature review focusing on the nature of abusive behavior, the effectiveness of current strategies and suggestions on how to develop new intervention strategies to reduce male abusive behavior against their female partners are presented.

<http://commons.emich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1862&context=theses>

Corvo, Kenneth, Donald Dutton, and Wan-Yi Chen. *Toward Evidence-Based Practice with Domestic Violence Perpetrators*. Oklahoma City, OK: Oklahoma Coalition Against Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault, 2008.

This review examines the policy and practice of interventions with male perpetrators of domestic violence in light of the widely accepted principles of evidence-based practice.

<http://ocadvsa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/04/Toward-Evidence-Based-Practice-with-Domestic-Violence-Perpetrators.pdf>

Crane, Cory A., and Christopher I. Eckhardt. *Evaluation of a Single-Session Brief Motivational Enhancement Intervention for Partner Abusive Men*. *Journal of Counseling Psychology* 60(2): 180-187, 2013.

The current study evaluated the efficacy of a single session brief motivational enhancement (BME) interview to increase treatment compliance and reduce recidivism rates in a sample of 82 recently adjudicated male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV). Results indicate that outcomes may be improved through treatment efforts that consider individual

differences, such as one's readiness to change, in planning interventions for IPV perpetrators.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4190022/>

Crane, Cory A., et al. *Relationship Status Acceptance, Alcohol Use and the Perpetration of Verbal Aggression Among Males Mandated to Treatment for Intimate Partner Violence*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28(13): 2731-2748, 2013.

Forty substance using, male offenders of intimate partner violence completed measures of alcohol use and relationship status acceptance during a pretreatment screening session. They also completed a measure of verbal aggression after each month of a 12 week intervention program. The interaction between time in treatment and relationship status acceptance was significant and showed that participants who accepted their relationship status reported low verbal aggression across measurement occasions while those who did not accept their relationship status reported high initial verbal aggression that decreased over treatment.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4264832/>

Crane, Cory A., Lindsay M.S. Oberleitner, and Caroline J. Easton. *Sub-Clinical Trauma in the Treatment of Partner Violent Offenders with Substance Dependence*. *Advances in Dual Diagnosis* 6(1): 5-13, 2013.

This paper examined the association between sub-clinical trauma, treatment compliance, and recidivism in a sample of male, substance dependent intimate partner violence offenders.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4399647/>

Current and Evolving Practices: Guidelines for Programs that Work with People who Batter. Minneapolis, MN: Greater Twin Cities United Way, 2010.

The Current Evolving Practices reflected in this document are intended to assist programs to identify and pursue key areas for program and organization development.

http://unitedfrontmn.org/family-violence/files/2010/10/FINAL-Current-and-Evolving-Practices_10510.pdf

Eckhardt, Christopher, and Cory A. Crane. *Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence and Implicit Attitudes toward Violence: Associations with Treatment Outcomes*. *Cognitive Therapy and Research* 38(3): 291-301, 2014.

The present study examined the associations among implicit attitudes toward factors related to intimate partner violence (IPV) and objective, behavioral outcomes of participants legally mandated to attend partner violence interventions. Among explicit measures, only negative partner violence outcome expectancies were marginally associated

with treatment compliance. None of the explicit measures predicted previous violence or recidivism. The findings are discussed in the context of reducing violence through promoting implicit cognitive change.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4294270/>

Edleson, Jeffrey L. *Groupwork with Men Who Batter: What the Research Literature Indicates.*

Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

This paper first provides a brief overview of the history and current practice of groupwork with men who batter, and then focuses on key findings from the published research on batterer group programs.

http://www.vawnet.org/advanced-search/print-document.php?doc_id=3159&find_type=web_desc_AR

Febres, Jeniimarie, et al. *Adulthood Animal Abuse Among Men Arrested for Domestic Violence.*

Violence Against Women 20(9): 1059-1077, 2014.

Learning more about intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators could aid the development of more effective treatments. The prevalence of adulthood animal abuse (AAA) perpetration and its association with IPV perpetration, antisociality, and alcohol use in 307 men arrested for domestic violence was examined. Controlling for antisociality and alcohol use, AAA showed a trend towards a significant association with physical and severe psychological IPV perpetration.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4203417/>

Febres, Jeniimarie, et al. *Adulthood Animal Abuse Among Women Court-Referred to Batterer Intervention Programs.* *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 27(15): 3115-3126, 2012.

This study examined the prevalence of adulthood animal abuse perpetration and its association with psychological and physical IPV perpetration in a sample of women arrested for domestic violence (N= 87). Seventeen percent (n= 15) of the women committed at least one act of animal abuse since the age of 18, in contrast to the 0.28% prevalence rate reported in the general population. The overrepresentation of animal abuse in this sample was consistent with that of men arrested for domestic violence. Further, women who reported committing animal abuse as an adult showed moderately higher rates of psychological aggression and physical assault perpetration against their partners, relative to women who did not report animal abuse.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3454863/>

Findings and Recommendations Relative to the Status of Domestic Abuse Intervention Programming in Louisiana. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2012.

House Concurrent Resolution (HCR) 86 of the 2011 Regular Session, authored by

Representative Nita Hutter, charges the Louisiana Coalition Against Domestic Violence (LCADV) with creating a task force to evaluate existing court-approved domestic abuse intervention programming across the state, to study similar programs in other states to determine responsible, evidence-based best practices in the field of domestic abuse intervention programming, and to report on its findings and recommendations relative to the development of minimum standards for domestic abuse intervention programming to the House Committee on the Administration of Criminal Justice and the Senate Committee on Judiciary B.

<http://lcadv.org/wp-content/uploads/DAIP-Report-to-Legislature-02-20-12.pdf>

Grana, Jose Luis, et al. *Subtypes of Batterers in Treatment: Empirical Support for a Distinction between Type I, Type II and Type III*. PLOS One 9(10): e110651, 2014.

The results show a typology consisting of 3 types of batterers on the basis of violence level and psychopathology: low (65%), moderate (27.8%) and high (7.1%). This study provides empirical support for the development of batterer typologies. These typologies will help achieve early detection of different types of batterers, allowing us to tailor interventions on the basis of the needs of each of the types.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4199760/>

Hobart, Margaret. *Batterer Accountability: Responding to Child Maltreatment and Domestic Violence*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence (WSCADV), 2008.

Recommends improvements to the child protective services investigation and case planning process in Washington State by including batterer accountability efforts and strengthening collaboration between child welfare and domestic violence services.

http://superiorcourtjudgesassociation.com/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Batterer_Accountability_Responding_to_child_maltreatment_and_domestic_violence.pdf

Kernsmith, Poco, and Roger Kernsmith. *Treating Female Perpetrators: State Standards for Batterer Intervention Services*. Social Work, 2009.

This study examined existing state policies to explore the degree to which they address the unique needs of women in batterer intervention programs.

http://www.biscmi.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/KernsmithTreating_Female_Perpetrators2009.pdf

Minimum Standards for Domestic Violence Offender Intervention Programs. Boise, ID: Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance, 2011.

Idaho Code, Section 18-918, enacted in 1998, gave the Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance (ICDVVA) responsibility to set standards for counseling and

treatment ordered for anyone who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of domestic violence.
<http://icdv.idaho.gov/downloads/MinimumStandardsDVOffendeProgramsEd2011-1.pdf>

Neighbors, Clayton, et al. *Normative Misperceptions of Abuse Among Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*. Violence Against Women, 2010.

This research was designed to evaluate the applicability of social norms approaches to interventions with male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV).
<http://depts.washington.edu/mcheckup/normative%20misperceptions.pdf>

North Carolina Batterer Intervention Programs: A Guide to Achieving Recommended Practices. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Council for Women, 2013.

The N.C. Domestic Violence Commission's Batterer Intervention Committee has created this Guide to Achieving Recommended Practices to assist abuser treatment service providers with interpreting the rules as established by N.C. Administrative Code.
<http://www.councilforwomen.nc.gov/documents/publications/battererinterventionhandbook.pdf>

Price, Bethany J., and Alan Rosenbaum. *Batterer Intervention Programs: A Report from the Field*. Violence and Victims, 2009.

The aim of this study was to examine the philosophy, structure, leadership, curricula, and support systems of BIPs.
<http://www.battererintervention.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/PriceRosenbaum2009.pdf>

Raiford, Jerris Laverne, et al. *Interpersonal and Community Level Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration among African American Men*. Journal of Urban Health 90(4): 784-795, 2013.

The present study examined attitudes toward IPV, ineffective couple conflict resolution, exposure to neighborhood violence, and the interplay of these factors as predictors of IPV perpetration. The findings indicated that interpersonal- and community-level factors interact with individual level factors to increase the risk of recent IPV perpetration among African American men. While IPV prevention should include individual-level interventions that focus on skills building, these findings also highlight the importance of couple-, community-, and structural-level interventions.
<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3732682/>

Schumacher, Julie A., and Scott F. Coffey. *Development of a Brief Motivational Enhancement Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence in Alcohol Treatment Settings*. Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 20(2): 103-127, 2011.

The current studies were a manual development study and a small pilot study of a 90-minute motivational enhancement style intervention to address IPV in alcohol treatment-seeking men.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3085463/>

Scott, Katreena. *Practical Considerations for Parenting Interventions for Men who Batter*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

This is a companion paper to Parenting Interventions for Men who Batter and addresses practical concerns: these include questions about program length and organization, referral routes, specific program content, and nature of collaboration between agencies.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_PracticalConsiderationsforParentingInterventions.pdf

Scott, Katreena. *Parenting Interventions for Men Who Batter*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

This paper provides an overview of the research on the commonalities and controversies surrounding parenting interventions programs for men who batter with an emphasis on improving outcomes for women and child survivors of domestic violence.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/AR_ParentingInterventions.pdf

Siegel, Judith P. *An Expanded Approach to Batterer Intervention Programs Incorporating Neuroscience Research*. Trauma, Violence & Abuse, 2013.

This article reviews findings that have informed the treatment of disorders that are strongly represented among perpetrators of intimate violence, such as addiction, posttraumatic stress disorder, mood, anxiety, and personality disorders. The article argues for an expanded perspective that recognizes the relationships among childhood trauma, emotional regulation impairment, and intimate partner violence. Recommendations and ways to draw on emerging knowledge to invigorate existing programs are provided.

http://www.researchgate.net/publication/256119131_An_Expanded_Approach_to_Batterer_Intervention_Programs_Incorporating_Neuroscience_Research

Stover, Carla Smith. *Fathers for Change: A New Approach to Working with Fathers who Perpetrate Intimate Partner Violence*. Journal of the American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law Online 41(1): 65-71, 2013.

This paper will describe the components of a new intervention, Fathers for Change, which addresses the co-morbidity of substance abuse, domestic violence, and poor parenting for fathers of young children. Fathers for Change is unique in its focus on the paternal role throughout treatment. A case example and initial feasibility of the intervention will be

described to provide an understanding of the key ingredients and the gap this intervention could fill in the field once tested in efficacy trials.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3641144/>

Stover, Carla S., Thomas J. McMahon, and Caroline J. Easton. *The Impact of Fatherhood on Treatment Response for Men with Co-Occurring Alcohol Dependence and Intimate Partner Violence*. *American Journal of Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Encompassing All Addictive Disorders* 37(1): 74-78, 2011.

This brief report is intended to highlight the need to develop and focus interventions for men with co-occurring substance abuse and IPV with an emphasis on their roles as fathers.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3093046/>

Sumner, Marty A. *Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative: The First Two Years, 2014*.

One of the strategy's critical features is the ability to focus on offenders at earlier stages of offending, before the secrecy of offending entrenches and violence escalates.

http://nnscommunities.org/uploads/OFDVI_Report_Aug_2014.pdf

Swogger, Marc T., et al. *Self-Reported Childhood Physical Abuse and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence: The Moderating Role of Psychopathic Traits*. *Criminal Justice and Behavior* 39(7): 910-922, 2012.

The present study examined dimensions of psychopathy as moderators of the relationship between physical abuse in childhood and perpetration of IPV in a sample of criminal offenders. Results indicated that, among individuals with higher levels of impulsive-irresponsible (i.e., Lifestyle) traits of psychopathy, childhood physical abuse was associated with later perpetration of IPV. Findings have implications for the propensity toward IPV perpetration among individuals who have experienced childhood physical abuse.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3439214/>

Timko, Christine, et al. *Substance Abuse and Batterer Programmes in California: Factors Associated with Treatment Outcomes*. *Health and Social Care in the Community* 23(6): 642-653, 2014.

The association between substance abuse and intimate partner violence is quite robust. A promising area to improve treatment for the dual problems of substance abuse and violence perpetration is the identification of client characteristics and organisational and programme factors as predictors of health outcomes. Therefore, we examined associations of client, organisational and programme factors with outcomes in community health settings.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4573371/>

Timko, Christine, et al. *Addressing Substance Abuse and Violence in Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Batterer Intervention Programs*. *Substance Abuse Treatment, Prevention, and Policy* 7:37, 2012.

Substance use disorders and perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV) are interrelated, major public health problems.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3489609/>

Tollefson, Derrick R., et al. *A Mind-Body Approach to Domestic Violence Perpetrator Treatment: Program Overview and Preliminary Outcomes*. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 18: 17-45, 2009.

This article describes how a rural state-sponsored domestic violence offender program utilizes a treatment approach known as Mind-Body Bridging to help its clients overcome their abusive behaviors.

<https://www.psychologytoday.com/files/attachments/56475/amind-bodyapproachtodomesticviolenceperpetratorreatmentjamt20091.pdf>

VanMeter, Carrie A. *Predicting Recidivism and Retention in a Program for Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence Using the Family vs. Control Subjects and Correctional Scales of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3*. Toledo, OH: University of Toledo, 2011.

This research examined the ability of the Substance Abuse Subtle Screening Inventory-3 to predict retention and recidivism among male perpetrators of intimate partner violence.

<http://utdr.utoledo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1762&context=theses-dissertations>

Walker, Denise D., et al. *Evaluating the Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on the Perpetrator: The Perceived Consequences of Domestic Violence Questionnaire*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 25(9): 1684-1698, 2010.

This article describes the development and evaluation of the Perceived Consequences of Domestic Violence Questionnaire (PCDVQ). The PCDVQ is a 27-item self-report instrument designed to assess the consequences of intimate partner violence (IPV) as perceived by the perpetrator.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3341660/>

Walker, Kate, et al. *Desistance from Intimate Partner Violence*. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30(15): 2726-2750, 2015.

This article introduces a conceptual model to outline how the process of desistance evolves and what it encompasses. Using thematic analysis of interview data from partner-violent men, survivors, and treatment facilitators, the resulting model demonstrates that the process of change is a dynamic one where men's use of, and cessation from, violence needs to be understood within the context of each individual's life. Three global themes were

developed: (a) lifestyle behaviors (violent): what is happening in the men's lives when they use violence; (b) catalysts for change: the triggers and transitions required to initiate the process of change; and (c) lifestyle behaviors (non-violent): what is different in the men's lives when they have desisted from IPV. The purpose of this model is to offer a framework for service providers to assist them to manage the process of change in partner-violent men. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4535319/#>

Wells, Lana, et al. *Engaging Men and Boys in Domestic Violence Prevention: Opportunities and Promising Approaches*. Calgary, AB: The University of Calgary, Shift: The Project to End Domestic Violence, 2013.

This paper offers a summary of key themes that emerged from the review and highlights promising policies, programs, practices and citizen-led initiatives aimed at engaging men and/or boys in prevention of domestic violence.

<http://blog.calgaryunitedway.org/socialvoice/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/Shift-Engaging-Men-and-Boys.pdf>

Wu, Elwin, et al. *Criminal Justice Involvement and Service Need among Men on Methadone who Have Perpetrated Intimate Partner Violence*. *Journal of Criminal Justice* 38(4): 835-840, 2010.

This study utilized a sample of men in methadone treatment who perpetrated male-to-female IPV in order to examine associations between criminal justice involvement and perceived additional service need(s). Results indicate that the likelihood of having a service need(s) significantly increased as time since most recent arrest or incarceration decreased. These findings highlight the need and potential benefit that can be derived from greater coordination amongst the criminal justice, IPV prevention, and drug treatment systems and service providers.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2907181/>

Safety Planning/Plans

Brame, Robert, et al. *Impact of Proactive Enforcement of No-Contact Orders on Victim Safety and Repeat Victimization*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2009.

This study examined whether police proactive enforcement of court-imposed no-contact orders (NCOs) on offenders in misdemeanor domestic violence cases increased victim knowledge about NCOs, reduced contact between offenders and victims, and increased victim safety and sense of well-being.

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/228003.pdf>

Davies, Jill. *Advocacy Beyond Leaving: Helping Battered Women in Contact with Current or Former Partners: A Guide for Domestic Violence Advocates*. San Francisco, CA: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2009.

This guide offers practical suggestions to assist advocates working day to day with victims. Using the familiar and concrete framework of woman-defined advocacy, the guide explains advocates' important role in safety planning when victims are in contact with current or former partners.

[http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Children_and_Families/Advocates%20Guide\(1\).pdf](http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Children_and_Families/Advocates%20Guide(1).pdf)

Domestic Violence and Voter Registration: Safety Considerations. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012.

With the upcoming 2012 national, state, and local elections, questions arise about safety considerations for domestic violence survivors when registering to vote.

http://www.vawnet.org/Assoc_Files_VAWnet/NRC DV_TAG-VoterRegistrationAug2012.pdf

Hoog, Cathy. *Model Protocol on Safety Planning for Domestic Violence Victims with Disabilities*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2010.

This protocol builds on existing knowledge of advocates, without reviewing basic safety-planning strategies. The goal of this protocol and recommended policies is to support domestic violence agencies to increase their safety-planning services to people with disabilities and advance self-determination for people with disabilities by offering safety planning that is aware of environmental and social barriers. The protocol gives specific information about responding in a crisis, responding when there is more time to plan and prepare, specific considerations for a variety of disabilities, and a sample of safety-planning questions.

http://wscadv.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Protocol_disability_safety_planning-rev-2010.pdf

Hamby, Sherry, and Sarah Clark. *The VIGOR: The Victim Inventory of Goals, Options & Risks: A Safety Planning Tool to Help Survivors of Violence Assess Their Risk and Decide How to Cope*, 2012-2014.

The VIGOR is a safety planning tool to help survivors of violence assess their risk and decide how to cope.

<http://www.thevigor.org/vigor-safety-planning-tool/>

Keeping Safe: A Workbook for Developing Safety Plans. Philadelphia, PA: Women in Transition, Inc.

This workbook is designed to help women focus on behaviors and activities relative to their fundamental safety, helping to highlight the complex network of needs and problems each woman may encounter, her survival skills and strengths, and how she can or has already used them to prioritize the difficult areas of her life.

<http://www.helpwomen.org/pr/BeSafe.pdf>

Meyer, Emilie. *Civil Protection Orders: A Guide for Improving Practice*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2010.

This publication is known as the CPO Guide. The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, in partnership with the Department of Justice Office on Violence Against Women developed the CPO Guide as a tool designed to support the work of professionals dedicated to enhancing the effectiveness of the civil protection order process. It provides guidance for advocates, attorneys, judges, law enforcement personnel, and prosecutors to help ensure that protection orders are effectively issued, served, and enforced across the country.

http://www.ncjfcj.org/sites/default/files/cpo_guide.pdf

Personalized Safety Plan. Cleveland, OH: Domestic Violence & Child Advocacy Center, 2015.

Developing a safety plan is a critical step to leaving a relationship. The following plan, available as a PDF, includes simple but critical steps to ensure your safety. Just click on the link below to open the PDF document. Then, simply print out the document and fill it out as completely as possible. Or, if you wish to save the PDF file, we recommend doing so on a computer not accessible by your abuser.

<https://dvcac.org/personalized-safety-plan>

Rhodes, Karin V., et al. *Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011.

This study examined to what extent female intimate partner violence (IPV) victim participation in prosecution is associated with their future safety. In essence, are IPV victims who participate in prosecution safer than those who do not?

<https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/235284.pdf>

Safety Net: National Safe & Strategic Technology Project. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), 2015.

NNEDV's Safety Net: National Safe & Strategic Technology Project creates resources to help victims and agencies respond effectively to the many ways that technology impacts victims of domestic and dating violence, sexual violence and stalking.

<http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs.html>

Sadusky, Jane M. *Collaborating for Safety: Coordinating the Military and Civilian Response to Domestic Violence—Elements and Tools.* Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2010.

This guide is about the process of organizing and building a coordinated community response (CCR) in a military-civilian setting. While it relates to the work of a CCR—that is, what a CCR does once it is organized—the guide's primary focus is how to create a sense of common mission and purpose among the participants.

http://www.bwjp.org/assets/documents/pdfs/collaborating_for_safety_coordinating_military_civilian_response_domestic_violence.pdf

Safety Planning. Hillsboro, OR: Domestic Violence Resource Center, 2014.

An essential part of the work we do with clients experiencing domestic violence is safety planning. Safety planning is just what it sounds like: creating a plan to keep yourself and any children and/or pets safe while living in an environment of domestic violence and abuse, preparing to leave, leaving, and after leaving an abuser. A survivor's safety and well-being is most at risk during episodes of violence and when attempting to leave an abuser, so it's especially important to prepare ahead of time to be as protected as possible. Below are some basic guidelines for safety planning in a DV situation, as well as downloadable versions of our personalized safety planning packet, in both English and Spanish.

<http://www.dvrc-or.org/safety-planning/>

Safety Planning with Domestic Violence Victims and Their Children. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway.

This section provides resources for creating safety plans for victims and their children, including State and local examples.

<https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/domviolence/casework-practice/safety-planning/>

Safety Strategies: Safety Planning for Survivors of Domestic Violence and Their Children. Greensboro, NC: Family Violence Research Group, UNCG Department of Counseling and Educational Development, 2013.

This booklet is one result of our ongoing research on safety planning related to domestic

violence. We believe that safety is one of the most important goals for anyone working with clients impacted by any form of domestic violence, including physical, sexual, and emotional abuse. As such, this was a natural focus for our research, as we wanted to learn more about best practices in promoting the safety of domestic violence victims/survivors and their children.

<http://www.councilforwomen.nc.gov/documents/grants/2014/SafetyStrategiesBooklet.pdf>

Technology Safety Planning with Survivors. Washington, DC: National Network To End Domestic Violence, 2015.

This handout provides some simple but critical tips about phone, computer, email, instant messaging and other technologies to discuss if someone you know is in danger.

<http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs/technology-safety-plan.html>

Victim-Centered Safety Planning: Key Considerations for Professionals Working with Older Survivors of Abuse. Madison, WI: National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL), 2011.

Seventy-seven million baby boomers are aging and people 85 and older, the fastest growing segment of the population, are disproportionately women. These demographic trends have significant implications for victimization, safety, suffering, health, and well-being of tens of millions of older Americans. Through advocacy and education, the National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life (NCALL) works everyday to improve victim safety, increase abuser accountability, expand coordinated community response, and ultimately, put an end to abuse in later life. Safety planning is a process where a worker and a victim jointly create a plan to enhance the individual's personal safety. The safety plan is victim driven and centered.

<http://www.ncall.us/sites/ncall.us/files/resources/Victim%20Centered%20Safety%20Planning%205-11-11.pdf>

White, Randy, and Joan Zorza. *Safety Plan for a Friend, Relative, or Co-Worker Who Is Being Abused by an Intimate Partner*, 2010.

This plan is based in part on research findings. Since the overwhelming majority of victims are female we have written this safety plan as if the woman is the victim and the abuser a male. However, victims and perpetrators can be of either sex, and domestic violence occurs in same-sex relationships.

<http://www.civiresearchinstitute.com/pdfs/DVR1601-SA4-SafetyPlanForAFriend.pdf>

What is Safety Planning? Austin, TX: The National Domestic Violence Hotline.

A safety plan is a personalized, practical plan that includes ways to remain safe while in a relationship, planning to leave, or after you leave. Safety planning involves how to cope with emotions, tell friends and family about the abuse, take legal action and more.

<http://www.thehotline.org/help/path-to-safety/>

Confidentiality

Confidentiality Best Practices Manual: A Resource Manual for District of Columbia Domestic Violence Programs. Washington, DC: DC Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2011.

This Confidentiality Manual is a resource for domestic violence programs, advocates, and other stakeholders in the District of Columbia. It provides valuable and accessible information regarding how federal and local laws and regulations apply to programs and advocates, outlines how programs and advocates can offer services in compliance with District and federal law, and provides programs and advocates with guidelines for best practices in recordkeeping to help ensure confidentiality.

<http://www.dccadv.org/img/fck/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20DCCADV%20Confidentiality%20and%20Record%20Keeping%20Manual%20Jan%202021%20FIN.pdf>

Davies, Jill. *Confidentiality & Information Sharing Issues: For Domestic Violence Advocates Working with Child Protection and Juvenile Court Systems.* San Francisco, CA: Family Violence Prevention Fund.

This paper presents information about three laws related to information sharing: confidentiality, privileged communications, and mandated reporting. It includes information on making decisions on how to handle and use information about child abuse.

http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/userfiles/file/Children_and_Families/InfoSharing.pdf

Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocate Confidentiality Laws. Chicago, IL: Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence, American Bar Association: 2014.

Domestic violence/sexual assault advocate confidentiality laws by state.

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/domestic_violence1/Resources/statutorysummarycharts/2014%20Advocate%20Confidentiality%20Chart.authcheckdam.pdf

Field, Julie Kunce. *Victim Confidentiality Considerations for Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Programs When Responding to Rare or Emergency Situations.* Confidentiality Institute and National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2010.

This article provides guidelines for thinking about confidentiality in emergencies and creating policies to address victim safety.

<http://www.ccasa.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/Template-Policy-Victim-Confidentiality-Considerations-For-Domestic-Violence-and-Sexual-Assault-Programs-When-Responding-to-Rare-or-Emergency-Situations.pdf>

Field, Julie Kunce, et al. *Confidentiality: An Advocate's Guide*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2007.

Confidentiality and privilege are key to keeping battered women safe and represent the cornerstones of all successful advocacy and shelter programs. This guide is intended to familiarize advocates with a variety of laws, policies, requirements, and best practices on the topic of confidentiality.

http://www.bwjp.org/assets/documents/pdfs/confidentiality_an_advocates_guide.pdf

Hellmuth, Julianne, and Kenneth E. Leonard. *Methods for Assessing and Addressing Participant Protection Concerns in Intimate Partner Research*. *Partner Abuse* 4(4): 482-493, 2013.

Research on intimate partner violence (IPV) is highly sensitive and may put some participants at increased psychological, emotional, and physical risk. Still, we know little about the risks posed by most social science methods and have minimal guidance regarding appropriate practices for carrying out various forms of research. This study collected data from 59 IPV researchers regarding the most commonly used participant protection methods, the efficacy of those methods, number and nature of adverse events (AE) experienced, and experiences with institutional review boards (IRBs). Findings indicate an overall low incidence of AEs as well as a minimal relationship between AEs and IPV inquiry.

<http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4039631/>

Kristiansson, Viktoria. *Walking a Tightrope: Balancing Victim Privacy and Offender Accountability in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecutions. Part I: An Overview of the Importance of Confidentiality and Privilege Laws*. Washington, DC: AEquitas, 2013.

The purpose of this article is to help professionals in the criminal justice system understand what information a victim considers to be private and be able to explain to the victim as well as to other professionals within the system what information is private under the law.

http://www.aequitasresource.org/Issue_9_Walking_A_Tightrope_Balancing_Victim_Privacy_and_Offender_Accountability_in_Domestic_Violence_and_Sexual_Assault_Prosecutions_Part_I_May_2013.pdf

Kristiansson, Viktoria. *Walking a Tightrope: Balancing Victim Privacy and Offender Accountability in Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Prosecutions. Part II: Protecting Privileges and Victims Who Assert Them*. Washington, DC: AEquitas, 2013.

Part II provides prosecutors with a greater understanding of legal privileges that exist in the following relationships: qualified community advocate/client, clergy/penitent, psychiatrist/patient, physician/patient, spousal, and attorney/client. This Strategies issue will also include common scenarios in which these privileges may be challenged and suggest strategies for prosecutors to protect privileged communications where the victim's privacy interests outweigh the need for the sought information.

http://www.aequitasresource.org/Issue_10_Walking_A_Tightrope_Balancing_Victim_Privacy_and_Offender_Accountability_in_Domestic_Violence_and_Sexual_Assault_Prosecutions_Part_II_May_2013.pdf

Model Protocol on Confidentiality When Working with Battered Women. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence, 2007.

This model protocol covers definitions, federal and state obligations, recommended policy and procedure, training, protecting confidentiality of immigrant and refugee women, and dealing with the media. It also contains sample forms for releases.

<http://wscadv.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/Confidentiality-When-Working-with-Battered-Women.pdf>

Murphy, Sandra Tibbetts, and Jenna Yauch. *Domestic Violence Programs and Children's Records: Issues of Confidentiality and Release.* Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2009.

The importance of confidentiality in the lives of battered women and their children cannot be understated. Preserving confidentiality for these women and children is central to ensuring their safety and allowing them to regain and retain control over their lives. The vital services of a shelter or domestic violence program mean nothing if anyone can access their records, putting battered women and their children in danger of being located. These records also need to be protected so that private, personal, and potentially damaging information about the recipients of services remain within their control.

http://www.bwjp.org/assets/documents/pdfs/domestic_violence_programs_and_children's_records.pdf

Thoughtful Documentation: Model Forms for Domestic Violence Programs. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Coalition Against Domestic & Sexual Violence, 2011.

It is important that all programs think about and discuss what information they keep and why. This resource provides a set of sample forms that shelters can use to collect information about clients, and includes rationale for data elements included and excluded.

<http://www.mocadsv.org//FileStream.aspx?FileID=10>

Resource Centers

Battered Women's Justice Project

BWJP is the national resource center on civil and criminal justice responses to intimate partner violence (IPV). BWJP promotes systemic change within the civil and criminal justice systems to ensure an effective and just response to victims and perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV), and the children exposed to this violence.

<http://www.bwjp.org/index.html>

National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence

The National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence designs, provides and customizes training and consultation; influences policy, promotes collaboration, and enhances diversity with the goal of ending domestic and sexual violence. Renamed the National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence in 2003, our organization helps a myriad of professionals who work with victims and perpetrators; law enforcement; criminal justice professionals such as prosecutors, judges and probation officers; health care professionals including emergency response teams, nurses and doctors; domestic violence and sexual assault advocates and service providers; and counselors and social workers. In addition to these professionals, the National Center also works with local, state and federal agencies; state and national organizations; educators, researchers, faith community leaders, media, community leaders, elected officials, policymakers, and all branches of the military.

<http://www.ncdsv.org/index.html>

National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI)

The National Crime Victim Law Institute actively promotes balance and fairness in the justice system through crime victim centered legal advocacy, education, and resource sharing.

http://law.lclark.edu/centers/national_crime_victim_law_institute/

The National Domestic Violence Hotline

For nearly 20 years, the National Domestic Violence Hotline has been the vital link to safety for women, men, children and families affected by domestic violence. With the help of our dedicated advocates and staff, we respond to calls 24/7, 365 days a year. We provide confidential, one-on-one support to each caller and chatter, offering crisis intervention, options for next steps and direct connection to sources for immediate safety. Our database holds over 5,000 agencies and resources in communities all across the country. Bilingual advocates are on hand to speak with callers, and our Language Line offers translations in 170+ different languages. The Hotline is an excellent source of help for concerned friends, family, co-workers and others seeking information and guidance on how to help someone they know.

<http://www.thehotline.org/>

National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV)

NNEDV is the leading voice for domestic violence victims and their advocates. As a membership and advocacy organization of state domestic violence coalitions, allied

organizations and supportive individuals, NNEDV works closely with its members to understand the ongoing and emerging needs of domestic violence victims and advocacy programs. Then NNEDV makes sure those needs are heard and understood by policymakers at the national level. NNEDV offers a range of programs and initiatives to address the complex causes and far-reaching consequences of domestic violence. Through cross-sector collaborations and corporate partnerships, NNEDV offers support to victims of domestic violence who are escaping abusive relationships – and empowers survivors to build new lives. NNEDV further supports the fight to end domestic violence by providing state coalitions with critical information and resources. From training and technical assistance to innovative programs and strategic funding, NNEDV brings much-needed resources to local communities. At NNEDV's national and regional meetings, members share information and ideas with NNEDV staff and with each other, working together to develop comprehensive solutions.

<http://nnedv.org/>

National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women: Domestic Violence (VAWnet)

VAWnet was created in 1995 by the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence with an initial focus on intimate partner violence and supporting the intervention and prevention efforts of a key group of constituents – state domestic violence coalitions. Since that time, VAWnet's scope has broadened to encompass sexual assault and other forms of violence particularly impacting women. VAWnet's constituent base has also expanded, and now includes: community-based domestic and sexual violence programs; state, tribal, and territorial domestic and sexual violence coalitions; national advocacy organizations; federal, state, tribal, and local government agencies; professional associations; educators; faith-based groups; and community organizations working to end violence against women.

<http://www.vawnet.org/domestic-violence/>

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)

Since 1993 the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) has been a comprehensive source of information for those wanting to educate themselves and help others on the many issues related to domestic violence. Today, through its many key initiatives such as VAWnet, the Domestic Violence Awareness Project, the Domestic Violence Evidence Project, and Building Comprehensive Solutions to Domestic Violence, NRCDV works tirelessly to improve community response to domestic violence and, ultimately, prevent its occurrence. Our comprehensive technical assistance, training and resource development are just a few examples of the many ways in which NRCDV broadly serves those dedicated to ending domestic violence in relationships and communities.

<http://www.nrcdv.org/>