



Annotated Bibliography



DV/IPV:
Domestic Violence/Intimate
Partner Violence

DV/IPV: Domestic Violence/Intimate Partner Violence

Prepared by the NIC Information Center

Date updated February 2018

Contents

Introduction	2
General.....	3
Assessment Instruments.....	9
Community Corrections	13
Courts.....	16
State Statutes.....	22
Juveniles.....	24
Family Programs.....	29
Victim Behaviors	33
Victim Programs & Services	38
Program Evaluations	48
Treatment (Perpetrators)	57
Safety Planning/Plans	68
Confidentiality.....	71
Resource Centers	73

Introduction

Domestic violence is the willful intimidation, physical assault, battery, sexual assault, and/or other abusive behavior as part of a systematic pattern of power and control perpetrated by one intimate partner against another. It includes physical violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, and emotional abuse. The frequency and severity of domestic violence can vary dramatically; however, the one constant component of domestic violence is one partner's consistent efforts to maintain power and control over the other.

In the United States, an average of twenty people are physically abused by intimate partners every minute. This equates to more than ten million abuse victims annually. Domestic violence affects everyone regardless of age, socio-economic status, sexual orientation, gender, race, religion or nationality and has devastating consequences that last a lifetime.

- Nearly 3 in 10 women (29%) and 1 in 10 men (10%) in the US have experienced rape, physical violence and/or stalking by a partner and report a related impact on their functioning.
- Nearly, 15% of women (14.8%) and 4% of men have been injured as a result of IPV that included rape, physical violence and/or stalking by an intimate partner in their lifetime.
- Females ages 18 to 24 and 25 to 34 generally experienced the highest rates of intimate partner violence.
- Most female victims of intimate partner violence were previously victimized by the same offender, including 77% of females ages 18 to 24, 76% of females ages 25 to 34, and 81% of females ages 35 to 49.
- Law enforcement officer fatality rates are greatly increased when responding to domestic violence incidents when a firearm is present. ([2017 Mid-Year Law Enforcement Officer Fatalities Report](#))

In response to this continuing issue and its impact on the corrections environment, the National Institute of Corrections will highlight innovative and promising programs that address offender accountability and victim safety in domestic violence cases both in institutional and community supervision settings:

- Provide information about designing a comprehensive post-conviction domestic violence response program for both offenders and victims.
- Steps and tools to identify and prioritize your response to offender behavior.
- Provide resources specifically tailored to the correctional environment.

<https://ncadv.org/learn-more>

<http://www.thehotline.org/resources/statistics/>

General

Ahmed, Awad Mohamed, et al. "Brief Tips on Domestic Violence: Basic Facts to Understand its Dynamics." *Clinical Psychiatry* 3, no. 2(2016). Accessed June 23, 2017, <https://clinical-psychiatry.imedpub.com/brief-tips-on-domestic-violence-basic-facts-to-understand-its-dynamics.pdf>.

Provides 12 basic facts of domestic violence.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/apples-oranges-comparing-survey-findings-selected-national-surveys-intimate-partner>.

Contextual and methodological differences among surveys contribute to differences in estimates of the incidence and prevalence of intimate partner violence.

Bair-Merritt, Megan, et al. "Why Do Women Use Intimate Partner Violence? A Systematic Review of Women's Motivations." *Trauma Violence Abuse* 11, no. 4(2010): 178-189. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2994556/>.

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.

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, <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/definitions.html>.

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

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, <https://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/ss6308a1.htm>.

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.

Brown, Taylor N.T., and Jody L. Herman. *Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Abuse among LGBT People: A Review of Existing Research*. Los Angeles, CA: The Williams Institute, UCLA School of Law, 2015, <https://williamsinstitute.law.ucla.edu/research/violence-crime/intimate-partner-violence-and-sexual-abuse-among-lgbt-people/>.

This report provides an overview of existing research on intimate partner violence (IPV) and sexual abuse (IPSA) among lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) people and makes recommendations for future research.

Catalano, Shannon. *Intimate Partner Violence: Attributes of Victimization, 1993-2011*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2013, <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=4801>.

Presents data on trends in nonfatal intimate partner violence among U.S. households from 1993 to 2011.

Chibber, Karuna, Jeremy Cantor, and Eliana Greenberg. *Domestic Violence Literature Review: Analysis Report*. Boston, MA: JSI Research & Training Institute, Inc., 2016, http://www.jsi.com/JSIInternet/Inc/Common/download_pub.cfm?id=17269&lid=3.

The objective of JSI's literature review and analysis was to address the following questions: 1. What is the evidence about the prevalence of DV? 2. What is known about the health consequences of exposure to DV? 3. What is the evidence about DV as a driver of health care costs? 4. What are the outcomes from interventions integrating DV response systems with health care? 5. What are the lessons learned from other sectors? This report presents a synthesis of findings from the literature review analysis for each question.

Covington, Stephanie S. *Justice-Involved Women: Understanding Trauma and Violence [Webinar]*. Philadelphia, PA: National Clearinghouse for the Defense of Battered Women (NCDBW), 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/029601>.

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.

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 (NRC DV), 2010, <http://vawnet.org/material/making-distinctions-between-different-types-intimate-partner-violence-preliminary-guide>.

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.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/domestic-violence-understanding-basics>.

This one 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.

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, <https://www.aclu.org/other/domestic-violence-sexual-assault-us-human-rights-based-approach-practice-guide>.

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

Gamache, Denise, and Rhonda Martinson. *Ending Gender Bias in the Law Enforcement Response to Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/ovw-gender-bias-roundtable-report.html>.

Discussion on how to implement guiding principles issued by the Department of Justice (DOJ) on the identification and prevention of gender bias in the law enforcement response to sexual assault and domestic violence.

Ganley, Anne, and Margaret Hobart. *Social Worker's Practice Guide to Domestic Violence*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition against Violence, 2010, <https://wscadv.org/resources/social-workers-practice-guide-to-domestic-violence/>.

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.

Gerlock, April. Caregivers, Military Veterans and Intimate Partner Violence [Webinar]. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2016, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/caregivers-vets-and-ipv.html>.

This webinar examines the complex issues surrounding caregiver engagement and safety when caring for a combat-injured service member or veteran partner; when IPV is also present.

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, <http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/violence/9789241564625/en/>.

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).

Guidance for Agency-Specific Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Stalking Policies. Washington, DC: United States Office of Personnel Management, 2013, <https://www.opm.gov/policy-data-oversight/worklife/news/2013/2/opm-guide-for-agency-specific-domestic-violence-sexual-assault-and-stalking-policies-released/>.

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.

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

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.

Hasstedt, Kinsey, and Andrea Rowan. "Understanding Intimate Partner Violence as a Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights Issue in the United States." *Gottmacher Policy Review* 19(2016): 37-45. Accessed October 3, 2016, <https://www.gottmacher.org/gpr/2016/07/understanding-intimate-partner-violence-sexual-and-reproductive-health-and-rights-issue>.

An increasing body of evidence demonstrates the importance of understanding and addressing IPV as a critical component of sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) in the United States.

Ingham, Mary. *What Advocates Need to Know About Law Enforcement's Role (Part 1: CCR Problem-Solving Series: The Role of Law Enforcement)* [Webinar]. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/what-advocates-need-to-know-about-law-enforcement-role-part-1.html>.

The presenters will: discuss the building blocks of a good relationship between law enforcement and advocacy, illuminate the vocabulary and jargon commonly used by police officers, discuss police culture, and share how police implement their many directives.

Ingham, Mary, and Chief Deputy David Hepperly. *Advocate Lessons: How Law Enforcement Respond to and Investigates Domestic Violence Cases (Part 2: CCR Problem-Solving Series: The Role of Law Enforcement)* [Webinar]. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/how-law-enforcement-responds-to-and-investigates-domestic-violence-cases.html>.

This second webinar in BWJP's CCR Problem-Solving Series builds upon the initial discussion of law enforcement response and specifically explores the role and responsibilities of law enforcement in their initial response to domestic violence cases.

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

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

Lambson, Suvi Hynynen, and Warren Reich. *Intimate Partner Violence as a Community Problem: Community Perspectives from Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, http://www.courtinnovation.org/ipv_bed-stuy?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all.

This study documents perceptions of intimate partner violence in the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood of Brooklyn, New York.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/research-partner-stalking-putting-pieces-together>.

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

Models in Prevention: CDC's DELTA Program. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012, <http://vawnet.org/sc/models-prevention-cdcs-delta-program>.

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.

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, no. 3 (2014): 253-259. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3952594/>.

This review examines the role of legislation and addresses proposals for helping victims of IPV.

National Victim Assistance Academy Resource Paper: Intimate Partner Violence. Fairfax, VA: Office for Victims of Crime Training and Technical Assistance Center (OVC TTAC), 2012, <https://ovc.ncjrs.gov/Publications.aspx?SeriesID=41>.

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.

Oehme, Karen, Stephanie Grace Prost, and Daniel G. Saunders. "Police Responses to Cases of Office-Involved Domestic Violence: The Effects of a Brief Web-Based Training." *Policing* 10, no. 4(2016): 391-407. Accessed June 19, 2017, <http://familyvio.csw.fsu.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Policing-2016-Oehme.pdf>.

This study investigated responses of officers (n = 852) to case scenarios of OVID before and after they participated in the National Prevention Toolkit on OVID, an online training.

Rivera, Echo A., et al. *The Relationship between Intimate Partner Violence and Substance Use: An Applied Research Paper*. Chicago, IL: National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2015, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/2016/03/new-resource-the-relationship-between-intimate-partner-violence-and-substance-use-an-applied-research-paper/>.

This paper provides a summary of recent research on the relationship between intimate partner violence and substance use or substance use disorders.

Smith, S. G., et al. *National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) – 2010-2012 State Report*. Atlanta, GA: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017. <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/summaryreports.html>.

This report uses the NISVS data from 2010-2012 to produce national and state victimization estimates for intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and stalking.

Truman, Jennifer L., and Lynn Langton. *Criminal Victimization, 2013*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2014, <http://nicic.gov/library/028467>.

This report presents 2013 estimates of rates and levels of criminal victimization in the United States.

Taking Action to Prevent Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence: Creating Statewide Prevention Plans. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 2013, <http://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/creating-statewide-prevention-plans2-a.pdf>.

Primary prevention requires comprehensive, coordinated, and sustained efforts of multiple, diverse organizations and stakeholders.

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, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/publications-products/ncdvtmh-review-of-trauma-specific-treatment-in-the-context-of-domestic-violence/>.

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.

When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2015 Homicide Data. Washington, DC: Violence Policy Center (VPC), 2017, <http://www.vpc.org/studies/wmmw2017.pdf>.

More than 1,600 women were murdered by men in 2015 and the most common weapon used was a gun, according to this new Violence Policy Center (VPC) study.

Ybarra, Michele, et al. *Intimate Partner Digital Abuse*. New York, NY: Data & Society Research Institute and San Clemente, CA: Center for Innovative Public Health Research (CiPHR), 2017, https://datasociety.net/pubs/oh/Intimate_Partner_Digital_Abuse_2017.pdf.

This report, part of a series of research reports on digital harassment and abuse, examines the prevalence and impact of intimate partner digital abuse.

Assessment Instruments

Assessing Patients for Sexual Violence: A Guide for Health Care Professionals. Enola, PA: National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC), 2011, <http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/assessing-patients-sexual-violence-guide-health-care-providers>.

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.

Capaldi, Deborah M., et al. "A Systematic Review of Risk Factors for Intimate Partner Violence." *Partner Abuse* 3, no. 2(2012): 231-280. Accessed June 14, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3384540/>.

The purpose of this study was to provide a comprehensive compilation and systematic review of studies involving risk factors for IPV, including the perpetration of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse.

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, <http://www.hennepin.us/~media/hennepinus/your-government/research-data/doccr-reports/dvsi-sara-validation-study-executive-summary.pdf?la=en>.

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 re-offense through administration of the DVSI.

Farrell, Helen M. "Batterers: A Review of Violence and Risk Assessment Tools." *The Journal of American Academy of Psychiatry and the Law* 39(2011): 562-564. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://jaapl.org/content/39/4/562.long>.

This article serves to bring awareness of the many factors, including neurobiology and neuropsychology, that contribute to the development of a batterer.

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

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.

Grant, Tanya M., and Bronwyn Cross-Denny. "Lethality Assessment Protocol: Police Perceptions of a Domestic Violence Intervention." *Criminal Justice Review* (2017): 1-16. Accessed August 4, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0734016817699672>.

This exploratory, qualitative research study examined the attitudes and barriers police officers identified in successful implementation of the lethality assessment protocol (LAP), a collaborative intervention between police departments and domestic violence advocacy agencies in the state of Connecticut.

Hamberger, Kevin L., Karin Rhodes, and Jeremy Brown. "Screening and Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence in Healthcare Settings: Creating Sustainable System-Level Programs." *Journal of Women's Health* 24, no. 1(2015): 86-91. Accessed June 23, 2017, <http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/full/10.1089/jwh.2014.4861>.

Description of a systems-level intervention model that may overcome the obstacles to routine screening for intimate partner violence (IPV).

Iverson, Katherine M., et al. "Clinical Utility of an Intimate Partner Violence Screening Tool for Female VHA Patients." *Journal of General Internal Medicine* 28, no. 10(2013): 1288-1293. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3785669/>.

This study evaluated the accuracy of a brief IPV victimization screening tool for use with female Veterans Health Administration (VHA) patients.

Johnson, Kate. *Risk Assessment Skills for Advocates [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2013, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/risk-assessment-skills-for-advocates.html>.

A four-stage process for conducting risk assessments with victims will be presented.

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

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.

Koppa, Vijetha. "Can Domestic Violence Victim Screening and Active Safety Counseling Save Lives?" 2016. Accessed June 23, 2017, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2982227.

This paper studies the effectiveness of the Lethality Assessment Program (LAP) program by exploiting the variation in the timing of implementation of it across law enforcement agencies in Maryland, where the program was first developed. Results indicate that the program reduced female homicide victimization by males by 35-45 percent [Abstract].

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, no. 5(2013): e63681. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3656036/>.

The development of a four-item screening instrument; the Jellinek Inventory for assessing Partner Violence (J-IPV).

Labrecque, Ryan M. *Domestic Violence Risk Assessments: Considerations for Selection and Use*. Salem, OR: Portland State University, 2016, http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cqi/viewcontent.cqi?article=1024&context=ccj_fac.

Presentation to the House and Senate Judiciary Committees on May 25, 2016 in Salem, Oregon.

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

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.

Messing, Jill Theresa, and Jonel Thaller. "The Average Predictive Validity of Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment Instruments." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28, no. 7(2013): 1537-1558. Accessed June 20, 2016, http://www.tdcaa.com/sites/default/files/Varela_Waters_predictive%20validity%20of%20risk%20assessment%202013.pdf.

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).

Messing, Jill Theresa, et al. *Police Departments' Use of the Lethality Assessment Program: A Quasi-Experimental Evaluation*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2014, <https://www.nij.gov/publications/Pages/publication-detail.aspx?ncjnumber=247456>.

Under LAP, a police officer responding to the scene of a domestic violence incident uses a brief 11-item risk assessment to identify victims at high risk for homicide victimization.

Risk Assessment (ODARA). Augusta, ME: Maine Coalition to End Domestic Violence (MCEDV), 2015, <http://www.mcedv.org/risk-assessment-odara>.

Describes 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)]

Sargent, Dave. *Maryland's Lethality Assessment Program [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2012, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/maryland-s-lethality-assessment-program.html>.

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.

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, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/accounting-for-risk-and-danger-checklists.html>.

To assist such an assessment, BWJP has developed Accounting for Risk and Danger Practice Checklists for each practitioner in the intervention process.

Sponsler-Garcia, Connie. *Practice Assessment Guides to Improve Risk Assessment and Protection Order Procedures [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: The Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/practice-assessment-guides-improve-risk-assessment-protection-order-procedure.html>.

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

Sprague, Sheila. "A Scoping Review of Intimate Partner Violence Screening Programs for Health Care Professionals." *PLoS One* 11, no. 12(2016). Accessed June 14, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5158065/>.

The purpose of our scoping review is to broadly identify and synthesize the available literature evaluating intimate partner violence identification programs within health care settings to identify key areas for potential evidence-based recommendations and to focus research priorities in the field.

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, no. 4(2013): 390-400. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3756706/>.

This paper describes the development of a short-form IPV screening tool intended to be used with gay and bisexual men.

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, no. 6(2013): e62592. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3674004/>.

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

Stewart, Lynn A., Jillian Flight, and Claire Slavin-Stewart. "Applying Effective Corrections Principles (RNR) to Partner Abuse Interventions." *Partner Abuse* 4, no. 4(2013): 494-534. Accessed July 6, 2017, <https://www.domesticviolenceintervention.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Stewart2013.pdf>.

The article identifies selected risk assessment tools to screen offenders into appropriate levels of service (the risk principle) and provides an extensive review of the literature on appropriate targets for change (the need principle).

Tarzia, Laura, et al. "Methodological and Ethical Challenges in a Web-Based Randomized Controlled Trial of a Domestic Violence Intervention." *Journal of Medical Internet Research* 19, no. 3(2017). Accessed June 22, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5388827/>.

This paper uses the case study of I-DECIDE, a Web-based healthy relationship tool and safety decision aid for women experiencing DV, developed in Australia.

Ulmer, Jennifer C. *The Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA): A Validation and Comparison Study for an Oregonian Law Enforcement Agency*. Dissertation, George Fox University. 2015, <http://digitalcommons.georgefox.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1176&context=psyd>.

This study describes local (Oregon) normative data for the ODARA (IPV risk measure) as well as investigate, for a specific law enforcement agency, which tool is a superior predictor for the agency, a general violence risk assessment tool, i.e., the LS-CMI (part one), or an IPV-specific risk tool, i.e., the ODARA.

Community Corrections

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, 2005, <https://www.vera.org/publications/safe-return-working-toward-preventing-domestic-violence-when-men-return-from-prison>.

This report was written for domestic violence victim advocates, corrections and community supervision staff and administrators, and others who work with victims of domestic violence or men coming out of prison with the goal of stimulating new ideas and practices aimed at keeping these especially high-risk families safe and improving prisoner reentry outcomes.

Braun, Margaret Joy Freeland. *Intimate Partner Violence During the Transition from Prison to the Community: An Ecological Analysis*. Dissertation, Portland State University, 2012, http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1510&context=open_access_etds.

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.

BWCCADV – DV Commission. Bellingham, WA: Bellingham – Whatcom County Commission Against Domestic Violence. <http://dvcommission.org/>.

The BWCCADV – DV Commission was created in 1998 by a joint resolution between the city of Bellingham and Whatcom County to provide leadership in the community's efforts to reduce and prevent domestic violence. Includes documents on local domestic violence issues and solutions.

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, 2005, <https://www.vera.org/publications/domestic-violence-and-prisoner-reentry-experiences-of-african-american-women-and-men>.

To provide better understanding of domestic violence among African American men returning from prison and their partners, researchers for Vera's Safe Return Initiative organized focus groups of men and women with relevant experience of these issues. This report presents the findings of their qualitative analysis.

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

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.

Henderson, James E. Jr. *We See You: Supervising Stalking Offenders [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/we-see-you-supervising-stalking-offenders.html>.

This session will provide an overview of stalking and suggestions on how to supervise probationers and parolees who engage in stalking behavior.

Klein, Andrew R. Practical. *Practical Implications of Current Domestic Violence Research for Probation Officers and Administrators*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2015, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/practical-implications-of-current-domestic-violence-research-for-probation-officers-and-administrators.html>.

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.

McKay, Tasseli, et al. *Intimate Partner Violence Experiences During Men's Reentry from Prison*. Washington, DC: Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation, 2016, <https://aspe.hhs.gov/pdf-report/intimate-partner-violence-experiences-during-men%E2%80%99s-reentry-prison>.

This descriptive brief presents findings on intimate partner violence experiences during men's reentry from prison from the Multi-site Family Study on Incarceration, Parenting and Partnering (MFS-IP).

The New Orleans Blueprint for Safety: An Interagency Response to Domestic Violence Crimes. Adapted from the Saint Paul Blueprint for Safety, 2014, http://media.nola.com/crime_impact/other/Blueprint%20for%20Safety.pdf.

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

Parks, Lisa Fujie, and Ashley Crawford. *THRIVE: A Framework for Understanding the Community Determinants of Intimate Partner Violence [Webinar]*. Oakland, CA: Prevention Institute and Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2016, <http://vawnet.org/material/thrive-framework-understanding-community-determinants-intimate-partner-violence>.

In this webinar, presenters explored how THRIVE can be used as a practical framework and tool to support local IPV prevention efforts in diverse community contexts.

Responding to Stalking: A Guide for Community Corrections Officers. Washington, DC: Stalking Resource Center, <http://victimsofcrime.org/docs/default-source/src/responding-to-stalking-a-guide-for-community-correctionsaf9bf82e2c3f4f608830756c920f85ec.pdf?sfvrsn=0>.

This guide describes effective approaches to supervising stalkers, which include focusing on victim safety and insisting on offender accountability and behavior change. It encourages probation and parole officers to screen offenders for stalking behavior, document the incidents of stalking, and actively pursue all violations.

Supervision of Domestic Violence Offenders. New York State Corrections and Community Supervision, 2017, <http://www.doccs.ny.gov/Directives/9401.pdf>.

Directive to provide guidance to field and facility staff regarding community preparation planning and the supervision of individuals identified as domestic violence offenders.

Voice of the Victim: A Perspective Spotlight Issue. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Justice, Office for Victims of Crime (OVC), 2012, <http://nicic.gov/library/027633>.

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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Courts

Abbasi, Nida, et al. *Enhancing Collaboration between Domestic Violence Courts and Supervised Visitation Services: An Addendum to Creating a Domestic Violence Court: A Planning Toolkit*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2014, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/enhancing-collaboration-between-domestic-violence-courts-and-supervised-visitation-services?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>.

Offering a comprehensive step-by-step process, the addendum advises court staff and stakeholders on creating an effective relationship with supervised visitation centers or improving an existing one.

Beichner, Dawn, et al. "A Legal and Policy Argument and Preventative Treatment for Batterers in the United States." *Criminal Justice Policy Review* 28, no. 4(2017): 311-326. Accessed May 12, 2017, <http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/womenstudiespapers/5/>.

This article provides an examination of how this legacy of social acceptance has influenced the development of laws and social policies related to battering.

Branch, Eryn Jane, and Amy Pincolini-Ford. *Family Violence Legislative Update*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2016, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/family-violence-legislative-updates>.

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.

Breaking Barriers: Enhancing Responses in Veterans Treatment Courts and Domestic Violence Courts. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, https://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/breaking_barriers.pdf.

This document features information about the respective court models as well as recommendations for how veterans treatment courts & domestic violence courts can improve their response to domestic violence through reducing information gaps.

Building a Culture of Justice: How Courts are Improving Access and Understanding in Domestic Violence Cases [Video]. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/dvcourtsandculture>.

Short video which explains how justice-system staff and stakeholders can serve litigant needs by implementing culturally-responsive practices in courts handling domestic violence cases.

Carillo, Jo J. "Financial Intimate Partner Violence: When Assets and Transactions Become Weapons." *Domestic Violence Report* 17(2017). Accessed May 15, 2017, https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=2919586.

The article compares Alaska's criminal law based domestic violence prevention approach with California's civil law based domestic violence prevention approach.

Carlile, Harry E. Jr. *Using the National Crime Information Center to Spread the Word about Protection Orders [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource->

[results/using_the_national_crime_information_center_to_spread_the_word_about_protection_orders.html](#).

The NCIC Protection Order File (POF) contains information on court orders which are issued to prevent acts of domestic violence against a person or to prevent a person from stalking, intimidating, or harassing another person.

Checklist to Promote Perpetrator Accountability in Dependency Cases Involving Domestic Violence. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2011, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/checklist-promote-perpetrator-accountability-dependency-cases>.

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

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, <https://nicic.gov/library/027524>.

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

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, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/suffolk-county-integrated-domestic-violence-court-policies-practices-and-impacts>.

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.

Cissner, Amanda B., Rebecca Thomforde Hauser, and Nida Abbasi. *The Windham County Integrated Domestic Violence Docket: A Process Evaluation of Vermont's Second Domestic Violence Court*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2016, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/windham-county-integrated-domestic-violence-docket-process-evaluation-vermont%E2%80%99s-second-dome?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>.

This process evaluation includes an overview of the court planning process and operations, including goals and key principles, and a summary of stakeholder insights as they pertain to each of the key principles.

Cultural Responsiveness & the Courts: Viewers' Guide to Building a Culture of Justice: How Courts are Improving Access and Understanding in Domestic Violence Cases. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/cultural-responsiveness-and-courts?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>.

This viewers' guide serves as a companion to the short video *Building a Culture of Justice*, which explains how justice-system staff and stakeholders can serve litigant needs by implementing culturally responsive practices in courts handling domestic violence cases.

Domestic Violence Risk Factor Guide: An Implementation Manual for Civil Courts, 2017, https://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Risk_Factor_Guide.pdf.

The goal of this guide is to increase the capacity of civil judges and self-represented litigants to identify and respond to domestic violence risk factors in civil protective order hearings.

Effective Court Communication: Assessing the Need for Language Access Services for Limited English Proficient Litigants in Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, Dating Violence, and Stalking Cases. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/effective-court-communication-assessing-need-language-access-services-limited-english-profi?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>.

Ensuring meaningful access to justice for Limited English Proficient (LEP) litigants is an essential responsibility of the justice system. This report outlines the findings and makes recommendations for strengthening language access.

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, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/combating-domestic-violence-indian-country-are-specialized-domestic-violence-courts-part-s>.

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.

Ford, Kathryn, and Kate Wurmfeld. *Tip Sheet for Planning Court-Based Domestic Violence Training*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, https://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/DV_Training_Guide.pdf.

This training tip sheet is designed for court administrators, managers, judges, advocates, and other practitioners looking to enhance court and community responses to domestic violence from judicial and non-judicial personnel.

Guiding Principles for Effectively Addressing Child Custody and Parenting Time in Cases Involving Domestic Violence. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), 2017, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/FCEP-Guiding-Principles>.

The National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ) understands due process to require that all litigants have a meaningful opportunity to be heard, that all judicial and non-judicial decision-makers are neutral and unbiased, that non-judicial court processes (custody evaluation, use of guardians ad litem, custody facilitators, etc.) include due process protections to the extent possible (and that parties are informed of any due process rights they give up), and that access to legal representation and/or legal advice is made available for all litigants, to the extent possible.

Hansen, Jesse. *Standards for Treatment with Court Ordered Domestic Violence Offenders a Process Evaluation*. Denver, CO: The Office of Domestic Violence and Sex Offender Management (ODVSOM), 2016, <https://cdpsdocs.state.co.us/dvomb/Research/Evaluation.pdf>.

Pursuant to 16-11.8-103(4)(IV), C.R.S., this report presents findings on the degree to which Standards for the treatment of court ordered domestic violence offenders (hereafter Standards) have been implemented in Colorado.

Hauser, Rebecca Thomforde. *10 Things Courts Should Know About Their Local Intervention Programs for Abusive Partners*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/10-things-courts-should-know-BIP?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>.

This two-page handout designed for courts including programming for abusive partners in their case dispositions lists the 10 most important questions court staff should ask as they consider making referrals and provides general information on national best practices.

Hauser, Rebecca Thomforde, and Nida Abbasi. *Adapting Deterrence Strategies for Domestic Violence Offenders*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/adapting-deterrence-strategies-domestic-violence-offenders>.

This fact sheet describes the concept of deterrence and how it can be implemented in domestic violence cases to enhance victim safety and hold offenders accountable.

Hauser, Rebecca Thomforde. *What Courts Should Know: Trends in Intervention Programming for Abusive Partners*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/what-courts-should-know?url=research%2F2993%2Fpublication&mode=2993&type=publication>.

This document describes the innovative approaches to risk assessment, treatment modality, compliance, and procedural fairness that intervention programs for abusive partners are using to enhance victim safety and offender accountability.

Herrschaft, Bryn A., and Stephanie Dolan. *Responses to Domestic Violence in Tribal Communities: A Regional Survey of Northern California*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2013, http://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/NCTCC_Responses_D_V.pdf.

This report presents findings from a technical assistance project designed to gain a deeper understanding of the problems associated with domestic violence in Northern California tribal communities, including the Hoopa Valley Tribe, Karuk Tribe, Smith River Rancheria, Trinidad Rancheria, and the Yurok Tribe.

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, <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>.

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

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, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/impact-integrated-domestic-violence-courts-case-outcomes-results-nine-new-york-state-courts>.

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

Klein, Andrew, and Jessica Klein. *Abetting Batterers: What Police, Prosecutors and Courts Aren't Doing to Protect America's Women: A Discussion with the Authors [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/abetting-batterers-what-police-prosecutors-and-courts-are-not-doing-to-protect-women.html>.

This webinar will discuss how court systems across the country, instead of protecting victims of abuse, are abetting batterers.

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

This article looks at the need for free professional interpreters in civil domestic violence cases in the United States.

Ling, Elizabeth, and Katie Crank. *Domestic Violence Benchbooks: A Guide to Court Intervention*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2015, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/domestic-violence-benchbooks-guide-court-intervention?url=research%2Fbrowse%2Fall%2Ffunction.call-user-func-array&mode=browse&type=all&sort=function.call-user-func-array&page=11>.

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.

Melangone, Danielle. *Integrating Procedural Justice in Domestic Violence Cases: A Practical Guide*. New York, NY: Center for Court Innovation, 2017, <https://www.courtinnovation.org/sites/default/files/documents/Practice-Guide-PJinDV.pdf>.

This guide is designed to help courts and domestic violence stakeholders assess their current practices and integrate new strategies to enhance procedural justice.

National Domestic Violence Prosecution Best Practices Guide. Arlington, VA: National District Attorneys Association, 2017, <http://www.ndaa.org/pdf/NDAA%20DV%20White%20Paper%20Final%20March%2016%202017.pdf>.

The National Domestic Violence Prosecution Best Practices Guide is a living document highlighting current best practices in the prosecution of domestic violence.

Passi, Sonya, and Amira Samuel. *Tort Suits & Financial Compensation for Domestic Violence Survivors: A Webinar for Advocates [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/tort-suits-and-financial-compensation-for-domestic-violence-survivors.html>.

This webinar will provide an overview of tort law and the timeline of a case with a focus on how to manage client expectations and support them throughout the process.

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

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

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

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.

Pretrial and Post-Conviction Use of Batterer Intervention Programs: Report to Maine's Joint Standing Committee on Criminal Justice and Public Safety Pursuant to L.D. 150. Augusta, ME: Maine Commission on Domestic and Sexual Abuse, 2016, <http://www.mcedv.org/sites/default/files/2.19.16%20LD150%20Final%20Report.pdf>.

This review was to consider the potential to use batterers' intervention programs before trial, during a period of deferred disposition and after conviction.

Samuel, Amira. *Tort Suits & Financial Compensation for Domestic Violence Survivors: A Webinar for Attorneys [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/facilitating-groups-with-men-who-batter.html>.

This webinar will address the following: Who should facilitate BIPs and who maybe should not; Co-facilitation; Dialogue without judgment; Exposing contradictions; Facilitate men 'reading their world'; Looking at beliefs, "skill" building, and use of role plays; How to facilitate accountability with men who batter; Collusion.

Ward, David. "In Her Words: Recognizing and Preventing Abusive Litigation Against Domestic Violence Survivors." *Seattle Journal for Social Justice* 14(2016): 429-464. Accessed September 16, 2016, <http://digitalcommons.law.seattleu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1815&context=sjsj>.

The purpose of this article is to give survivors and their advocates the chance to tell their stories and to learn from their experiences in considering how courts can recognize and prevent abusive litigation against domestic violence survivors.

Wasileski, Gabriela, and Erika Davis-Frenzel. *Domestic Violence Cases in Rural Pennsylvania Magisterial Courts: Practices, Effectiveness and Consequences*. Harrisburg, PA: The Center for Rural Pennsylvania, 2016, http://www.rural.palegislature.us/documents/reports/Domestic_Violence_Mag_Courts_Wasileski_2016.pdf.

This research examined DV cases brought before Magisterial Courts in rural Pennsylvania and the way these courts commonly handle DV cases.

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

Watch this webinar and learn what does a "trauma-informed approach" mean for domestic violence court professionals?

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, no. 7(2015): 897-907. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4629466/>.

The discussion explores policy implications and potential means to rectify the gap between mandated processes and implementation.

Child Witnesses to Domestic Violence. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway, 2016, <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/witnessdv.pdf>.

State statutes current through April 2016.

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

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

Domestic Violence Arrest Policies. American Bar Association Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence, 2014, http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/domestic_violence1/Resources/statutorysummarycharts/2014%20Domestic%20Violence%20Arrest%20Policy%20Chart.authcheckdam.pdf.

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

Domestic Violence Survivors Justice Act. New York, NY: Correctional Association of New York, Women in Prison Project, 2017, <http://www.correctionalassociation.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/DVSJA-talking-points-2-page-mar-2017.pdf>.

The DVSJA allows judges to sentence domestic violence survivors convicted of offenses caused by that violence to shorter sentences or to alternative-to-incarceration programs instead of prison. Survivors also get a chance for fair sentencing if they were sentenced before the bill becomes law.

Durborow, Nancy, et al. *Compendium of State Statutes and Policies on Domestic Violence and Health Care*. San Francisco, CA: Futures Without Violence, 2013, <http://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/compendium-of-state-statutes-and-policies-on-domestic-violence-and-health-care/>.

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.

Fineran, Sarah, Taylor Barry, and Lanette Watson. *An Analysis of Domestic Abuse and Sex Offense in Iowa*. Des Moines, IA: Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Statistical Analysis Center, 2017, https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/2017%20SORC%20Report_An%20Analysis%20Domestic%20Abuse%20and%20Sex%20Offense%20in%20Iowa.pdf.

The purpose of this analysis is to examine the overall profile of offenders convicted of domestic violence and/or sex abuse in Iowa.

Gover, Angela, and Tara Richards. "A Review of State Standards for Batterer Intervention Treatment Programs and the Colorado Model." *Court Review* 53, no. 1(2017): 36-41. Accessed June 23, 2017, <http://aja.ncsc.dni.us/publications/courtrv/cr53-1/CR53-1Gover.pdf>.

This article reviews existing literature in relation to state standards for BIT in general and Colorado's unique model for BIT specifically.

Justice System: Focus on Domestic Violence. Carson City, NV: Research Division, Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau, 2016, <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Division/Research/Publications/PandPReport/33-DV.pdf>.

This section of the Policy and Program Report focuses on domestic violence and related definitions, penalties, procedures, and programs in Nevada.

Saunders, Daniel G. *State Laws Related to Family Judges' and Custody Evaluators' Recommendations in Cases of Intimate Partner Violence, Final Summary Overview*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2017. <https://www.nij.gov/publications/pages/publication-detail.aspx?ncjnumber=250667>.

This study obtained information on the relationship between State family law statutes and professionals' recommendations for child custody and visitation in cases involving intimate partner violence (IPV).

Sorenson, Susan B. "Guns in Intimate Partner Violence: Comparing Incidents by Type of Weapon." *Journal of Women's Health* 26, no. 3(2017): 249-258. Accessed June 19, 2017, <http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/jwh.2016.5832>.

The goal of this study was to assess the frequency, nature, and outcome of weapon use in intimate partner violence (IPV) and to assess compliance with related gun policies.

State Statutes: Misdemeanor Crimes of Domestic Violence. Arlington, VA: National Center on Protection Orders and Full Faith & Credit, 2014, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/state-statutes-misdemeanor-crimes-of-domestic-violence.html>.

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

Sullivan, Tami P., et al. *Criminal Protective Orders as a Critical Strategy to Reduce Domestic Violence, Final Summary Overview*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2017. <https://nij.gov/publications/pages/publication-detail.aspx?ncjnumber=250664>.

This report summarizes the methodology and findings of an examination of Connecticut's policies and practices regarding criminal protective orders used to address domestic violence (DV).

Teen Dating Violence. Washington, DC: National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), 2017, <http://www.ncsl.org/research/health/teen-dating-violence.aspx>.

State laws on teen dating violence.

Juveniles

Baker, Linda, and Nicole Etherington. *The Link between Boys' Victimization & Adult Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence: Opportunities for Prevention across the Life Course*. London, Ontario: Centre for Research & Education on Violence Against Women & Children, 2016, http://www.vawlearningnetwork.ca/sites/vawlearningnetwork.ca/files/PHAC_Boys_report_S_O.pdf.

The aim of this paper is to identify pathways from childhood maltreatment to IPV perpetration to highlight these two forms of violence as intricately linked public health issues with implications for prevention across the life course.

Campbell, Kristine A., et al. "Resolution of Intimate Partner Violence and Child Behavior Problems After Investigation for Suspected Child Maltreatment." *JAMA Pediatrics* 167, no. 3(2013): 236-242. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3923889/>.

The goal of this study is to examine the association between resolution of IPV and child behavior problems in a nationally representative sample of households investigated by CPS for suspected maltreatment.

Chamberlain, Linda. *Comprehensive Review of Interventions for Children Exposed to Domestic Violence*. San Francisco, CA: Futures Without Violence, 2014, <https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/review-of-interventions-for-children-exposed-to-violence/>.

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.

Children and Domestic Violence Fact Sheet Series. Los Angeles, CA: The National Child Traumatic Stress Network, 2013, <http://nctsn.org/products/children-and-domestic-violence-fact-sheet-series>.

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.

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

Despite the general recognition of the seriousness of teen and young adult dating violence, existing research does not provide a comprehensive portrait of the ways in which gender influences the etiology and sequelae of teen dating violence and intimate partner violence in early adulthood. 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.

Cui, Ming, Melissa Gordon, and Frank D. Fincham. "The Continuation of Intimate Partner Violence from Adolescence to Young Adulthood." *Journal of Marriage and Family* 75, no. 2(2013): 300-313, accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3653598/>.

This study examined the continuation of intimate partner violence (IPV) from adolescence to young adulthood.

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,

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

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.

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

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.

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* 219(2010): 1-23. Accessed July 8, 2016,

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

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.

Espelage, Dorothy L., et al. *Bullying, Sexual, and Dating Violence Trajectories from Early to Late Adolescence*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2014,

<https://www.nij.gov/publications/pages/publication-detail.aspx?ncjnumber=246830>.

This longitudinal study of a large sample of early adolescents examined the impact of family abuse and conflict, self-reported delinquency, and peer delinquency on the behaviors of bullying, sexual harassment, and/or dating violence in the high school years.

Foshee, Vangie A., et al. "Risk and Protective Factors Distinguishing Profiles of Adolescent Peer and Dating Violence Perpetration." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 48, no. 4(2011): 344-350. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4181573/>.

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.

Giordano, Peggy C., Monica A. Longmore, and Wendy D. Manning. *Life Course, Relationship, and Situational Contexts of Teen Dating Violence: A Final Summary Overview*. Bowling Green, OH: Bowling Green State University, 2015, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248626.pdf>.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) necessarily occurs within the context of dyadic relationships, but knowledge of the character and dynamics of teen and young adult violent relationships is limited. Building on the earlier Toledo Adolescent Relationships Study (TARS), this research added quantitative and qualitative assessments of IPV with a focus on (a) developmental progressions, (b) relationship dynamics; and (c) situational factors associated with persistence/desistance in IPV across this with a subset of male and female respondents who varied in their levels of IPV experience.

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

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.

Lewis, Natalia V., et al. "Training on Domestic Violence and Child Safeguarding in General Practice: A Mixed Method Evaluation of a Pilot Intervention." *BMC Family Practice* 18, no. 33(2017). Accessed June 23, 2017, <https://bmcfampract.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12875-017-0603-7>.

Children's exposure to domestic violence is a type of child maltreatment, yet many general practice clinicians remain uncertain of their child safeguarding responsibilities in the context of domestic violence. We developed an evidence-based pilot training on domestic violence and child safeguarding for general practice teams. The aim of this study was to test and evaluate its feasibility, acceptability and the direction of change in short-term outcome measures.

Lundgren, Rebecka, and Avni Amin. "Addressing Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence among Adolescents: Emerging Evidence of Effectiveness." *Journal of Adolescent Health* 56, no. 1 Suppl (2014): S42-S50. Accessed July 8, 2016, [http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X\(14\)00344-9/fulltext](http://www.jahonline.org/article/S1054-139X(14)00344-9/fulltext).

The aim of this review was to identify effective approaches to prevent adolescent IPV and SV and to identify critical knowledge gaps.

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, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/dv-exposure-lessons-learned>.

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.

Miller, Elizabeth, et al. *Integrating Prevention and Intervention: A School Health Center Program to Promote Healthy Relationships*. Oakland, CA: Public Health Institute, 2015, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/248640.pdf>.

This is the first study to provide evidence of a potential benefit of a school health center intervention to address adolescent relationship abuse, and suggests that integrating this kind of system into schools and communities may be a promising tool for prevention and intervention.

Moylan, Carrie A., et al. "The Effects of Child Abuse and Exposure to Domestic Violence on Adolescent Internalizing and Externalizing Behavior Problems." *Journal of Family Violence* 25, no. 1(2010):53-63. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2872483/>.

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

Orpinas, Pamela, Lusine Nahapetyan, and Natalia Truszczyński. "Low and Increasing Trajectories of Perpetration of Physical Dating Violence: 7-Year Associations with Suicidal Ideation, Weapons, and Substance Use." *Journal of Youth and Adolescence* 46, no. 5(2017): 970-981. Accessed June 19, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10964-017-0630-7>.

The purpose of this study was to examine whether adolescents in these two trajectories differed longitudinally on other problem behaviors: (1) suicidal ideation and attempts, (2) weapon-carrying and threats with a weapon, and (3) substance use, particularly alcohol and marijuana [Abstract].

Reidy, Dennis E., et al. "Evaluation of the Expect Respect Support Group Program: A Violence Prevention Strategy for Youth Exposed to Violence." *Preventive Medicine* 100(2017): 235-242. Accessed June 23, 2017, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0091743517301664>.

In the present study, we assess the effects of the Expect Respect Support Groups (ERSG) on frequency of teen dating violence (TDV) and general youth violence. ERSG is a school-based violence prevention program for youth who have been exposed to violence in their home, school, or community.

Roberts, Andrea L., et al. "Witness of Intimate Partner Violence in Childhood and Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence in Adulthood." *Epidemiology* 21, no. 6(2010): 809-818. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3108188/>.

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.

Rothman, Emily F., et al. "Does the Alcohol Make Them, Do It? Dating Violence Perpetration and Drinking Among Youth." *Epidemiologic Reviews* 34, no. 1(2012): 103-119. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3276314/>.

The authors used meta-analytic procedures to evaluate current knowledge on the association between alcohol use and DVP among youth.

Runaway & Homeless Youth and Relationship Violence Toolkit. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2013, <http://www.nrcdv.org/rhydvtoolkit/>.

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.

Siegel, Gene, and Gregg Halemba. *Promising Practices in the Diversion of Juvenile Domestic Violence Cases*. Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2015, http://www.ncjj.org/news/15-03-12/Promising_Practices_in_the_Diversion_of_Juvenile_Domestic_Violence_Cases_Siegel_and_Halemba_2015.aspx.

This monograph 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.

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, no. 1(2010): 111-136. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2921555/>.

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.

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, <http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/addressing-gendered-dimensions-harassment-and-bullying-what-domestic-and-sexual-violenc>.

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.

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

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.

Szymanski, Linda A. *Can Juveniles be Prosecuted Under State Domestic Violence Laws?* Pittsburgh, PA: National Center for Juvenile Justice, 2011, <http://www.ncjj.org/Publication/Can-Juveniles-be-Prosecuted-Under-State-Domestic-Violence-Laws?-.aspx>.

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 way juvenile perpetrators should be handled in these often complex and volatile family settings.

[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(2014): 178. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4193214/>.

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.

Wathen, C. Nadine, and Harriet L. MacMillan. "Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence: Impacts and Interventions." *Paediatrics & Child Health* 18, no. 8(2013): 419-422. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3887080/>.

This 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.

Family Programs

Agrawal, Alpana, 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, no. 8(2014): 1985-1992. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4142118/>.

The study assessed the relationship between postpartum intimate partner violence (IPV) and postpartum health risks among young mothers over time.

Behl, Michelle, and Krista DelGallo. *Battered Mothers and Child Support [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2016, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/battered-mothers-child-support.html>.

In this webinar presenters outline both potential risks and benefits for survivors posed by the IV-D Child Support system from their vantage point in Texas.

Blumenfeld, Susan. *Guide for Engaging & Supporting Parents Affected by Domestic Violence*. Chicago, IL: National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2016, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/publications-products/guide-for-engaging-and-supporting-parents-affected-by-domestic-violence/>.

This guide is designed for staff in domestic violence programs and provides practical guidance for supporting parents affected by domestic violence in their parenting.

Davis, Gabrielle, Loretta Frederick, and Nancy Ver Steegh. *Domestic Violence-Informed Child Custody Decision-Making Worksheets*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2016, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/child-custody-decision-making-worksheets.html>.

These worksheets assist the family court practitioner in easily and visually organizing and keeping track of what is being learned about abuse in a custody case, including its full nature and context, to ensure that the practitioner's actions in the case are directly responsive to the actual implications of the abuse for the task at hand for this family.

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

This brief translates emerging research and program practices into action steps for providers to design and implement programs in domestic violence shelters and agencies.

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, <http://www.air.org/resource/closing-gap-integrating-services-survivors-domestic-violence>.

This toolkit was created to address the gap between DV and homeless service systems.

Evaluation of Co-Locating Domestic Violence Advocates in New York State Child Protective Services Offices. Albany, NY: Center for Human Services Research, 2014, http://www.albany.edu/chsr/Publications/CPS_DV%20Study%20final%20report16.pdf.

The goal of this program is to increase safety for families experiencing both domestic violence and child maltreatment by improving case practice and system relationships.

Frederick, Loretta, and Gabrielle Davis. *Practice Guides for Family Court Decision-Making in Domestic Abuse-Related Child Custody Matters*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2014, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/practice-guides-for-family-court-decision-making-in-domestic-abuse-related-child-custody-matters.html>.

These practice guides are designed to improve decision-making by family court professionals involved in domestic abuse-related child custody matters.

The Greenbook Initiative Final Evaluation Report. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011, <https://www.rcdvcpc.org/the-greenbook.html>.

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.

Havener, Julie. *Strengthening Hope and Resilience in Children, Youth, and Mothers in Domestic Violence Programs: Lessons from Friendship Home [Webinar]*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV), 2017, <http://vawnet.org/material/strengthening-hope-and-resilience-children-youth-and-mothers-domestic-violence-programs>.

This webinar highlighted the ways in which strengths-centered advocacy can help to mitigate or repair some of the potential negative impacts of domestic violence on children and youth, while also strengthening protective factors that can lead to resilience across the lifespan.

Hellman, Chan M., and Casey Gwinn. "Camp HOPE as an Intervention for Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: A Program Evaluation of Hope, and Strength of Character." *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal* 34, no. 3(2017): 269-271. Accessed June 13, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10560-016-0460-6>.

This study used a matched pretest posttest design to examine the change in hope, and strength of character among 229 school-aged children participating in Camp HOPE America. Results showed that hope, and psychological strengths improved from pre-test to post-test assessments. Additionally, children's scores on hope were positively associated with the character strengths of zest, grit, self-control, optimism, gratitude, social intelligence, and curiosity obtained from counselor observations. These findings highlight hope as a coping resource for children exposed to domestic violence and provides preliminary support Camp HOPE America as an intervention within the established Family Justice Center system in the US [Abstract].

Herschell, Amy D., et al. "Feasibility and Effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy with Victims of Domestic Violence: A Pilot Study." *Journal of Child and Family Studies* 26, no. 1(2017): 271-283. Accessed June 13, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10826-016-0546-y>.

Parent–Child Interaction Therapy is an evidence-based treatment for young children (aged 2.5–7 years) with externalizing behavior problems. Since its development, Parent–Child Interaction Therapy has been applied to a wide array of childhood problems and has a significant evidence base for families with histories of child physical abuse. The current study extended the existing literature by testing the effectiveness and feasibility of Parent–Child Interaction Therapy in an urban domestic violence shelter with community-based clinicians delivering the treatment. Seven clinicians implemented Parent–Child Interaction Therapy with parent–child dyads, which included 21 pre-school ($M = 4.57$ years; $SD = 1.50$) children. Families completed assessments at baseline, mid-treatment, and post-treatment. Nine families completed Parent–Child Interaction Therapy (43 %). Completion of Parent–Child

Interaction Therapy was associated with improved child behavior, parenting practices, and mental health symptoms [Abstract].

Karakurt, Gunnur, et al. "Experience of Marriage and Family Therapists Working with Intimate Partner Violence." *Journal of Family Psychotherapy* 24, no. 1(2013): 1-6. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4013345/>.

The purpose of our study was to explore the experiences of marriage and family therapists in working with violent couples.

Keene, Casey, and Ivonne Ortiz. *Supporting Parenting of Children Residing in Domestic Violence Shelters*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2015, <http://vawnet.org/material/supporting-parenting-children-residing-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.

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, no. 3(2011): 227-234. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3513917/>.

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.

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

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

Pernebo, Karin, and Kjerstin Almquist. "Young Children Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence Describe their Abused Parent: A Qualitative Study." *Journal of Family Violence* 32, no. 2(2017): 169-178. Accessed June 19, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5250674/>.

The aim of this study was to collect and interpret young children's accounts of their abused parent.

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, no. 2(2011): 185-200. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3097413/>.

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.

Sargent, Kelli S., et al. "Evaluating an Online Program to Help Children Exposed to Domestic Violence: Results of Two Randomized Controlled Trials." *Journal of Family Violence* 31, no. 5(2016): 647-654. Accessed June 19, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-016-9800-8>.

The current study reports the results of two randomized controlled trials investigating effects of an online program (Change A Life) designed to educate individuals about children's exposure to domestic violence (DV), and to increase individuals' self-efficacy for providing support to children exposed to DV. In both a community sample ($n = 110$) and a college student sample ($n = 146$), participants who completed Change A Life, compared to those who completed a control program, reported increased knowledge about children's exposure to DV. In the community sample, but not the college student sample, those who completed Change A Life also reported increased self-efficacy for helping children exposed to DV. Neither participant sex nor history of exposure to domestic violence moderated intervention effects [Abstract].

Scaia, Melissa. *Working with Men Who Batter as Fathers [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/working-with-men-who-batter-as-fathers.html>.

Addressing fatherhood with abusive and violent parents requires a process that seeks to change the underlying beliefs that justify the violent and abusive behaviors. A key method to begin this process is to look at and examine the impacts and effects of the core beliefs related to parenting.

Soonok, An, et al. "The Effectiveness of Intervention for Adolescents Exposed to Domestic Violence." *Children and Youth Services Review* 79(2017): 132-138. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0190740917300439>.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate the effectiveness of a 10-week group intervention for adolescents who were exposed to domestic violence in their home, and compare behavioral and emotional symptoms between adolescents with direct or indirect exposure to domestic violence. [Abstract].

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, no. 11(2013): 2290-2314. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3691327/>.

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.

Stover, Carla Smith, and Dorothy Morgos. "Fatherhood and Intimate Partner Violence: Bringing the Parenting Role into Intervention Strategies." *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice* 44, no. 4(2013): 247-256. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3742340/>.

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.

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, no. 5(2015): 493-501. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4139456/>.

The primary aim of the current study was to examine the consistency and strength of the association between cigarette smoking and intimate partner violence (IPV) using a nationally representative sample.

Domestic Violence Programs Discriminate Against Male Victims. Rockville, MD: Stop Abusive and Violent Environments (SAVE), 2010, <http://www.saveservices.org/pdf/SAVE-VAWA-Discriminates-Against-Males.pdf>.

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.

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, no. 6(2011): 473-485. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3175099/>.

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.

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, no. 8(2011): 1067-1085. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4196266/>.

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.

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, no. 4(2015): 419-431. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4412644/>.

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.

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

This monograph focuses on cases involving victims of battering charged with crimes committed against their abusers.

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, no. 6(2014): 613-615. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4184979/>.

We examined the moderating effect of women's alcohol misuse on the relationship between intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization and postpartum depression

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, no. 4(2015): 445-455. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4404166/>.

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.

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, no. 2(2014): 208-227. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3999088/>.

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).

Johnson, Nicole L., and Dawn M. Johnson. "Correlates of Readiness to Change in Victims of Intimate Partner Violence." *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma* 22, no. 2(2013): 127-144. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3616509/>.

The current study investigated correlates of readiness to change, and readiness to change's impact on treatment utilization.

Karakurt, Gunnur, Douglas Smith, and Jason Whiting. "Impact of Intimate Partner Violence on Women's Mental Health." *Journal of Family Violence* 29, no. 7(2014): 693-702, accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4193378/>.

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.

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, no. 3(2015): 207-212. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4555442/>.

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.

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, no. 1(2012): 33-44. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3280382/>.

In the present prospective study involving 74 female help-seeking victims of IPV, we investigated victim-related psychological mechanisms that may underlie this link.

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, no. 10(2015): e008415. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4611204/>.

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).

Mignone, Theresa, et al. "PTSD and Intimate Partner Violence: Clinical Considerations and Treatment Options." *Journal of Addiction Medicine and Therapeutic Science* 3, no. 1(2017): 1-6. Accessed June 21, 2017, <https://www.peertechz.com/articles/ptsd-and-intimate-partner-violence-clinical-considerations-and-treatment-options.pdf>.

This paper describes the literature on IPV and PTSD along with available treatment options, and concludes with recommendations for future research and practice.

Murray, Christine E., et al. "Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence as Advocates for Social Change." *Journal for Social Action in Counseling and Psychology* 7, no. 1(2015): 84-100. Accessed October 3, 2016, http://www.psyr.org/jsacp/murray-v7n1-2015_84-100.pdf.

This study aims to expand the concept of self-advocacy to survivors of IPV and other similarly marginalized groups, highlighting the potential for personal empowerment and social change.

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), 2010, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/231095.pdf>.

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.

Novisky, Meghan A., and Robert L. Peralta. "When Women Tell: Intimate Partner Violence and the Factors Related to Police Notification." *Violence Against Women* 21, no. 1(2015): 65-86. Accessed June 22, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/1077801214564078>.

An analysis of how victim perceptions of mandatory arrest policies, perpetrator substance use, and presence of children are related to decisions to invoke law enforcement assistance.

Nurius, Paula S, et al. "Intimate Partner Survivors' Help-Seeking and Protection Efforts: A Person-Oriented Analysis." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 26, no. 3(2011): 539-566, accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3966194/>.

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

Overstreet, Nicole M., and Diane M. Quinn. "The Intimate Violence Stigmatization Model and Barriers to Help-Seeking." *Basic and Applied Social Psychology* 35, no. 1(2013): 109-122. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3601798/>.

We provide an integrative literature review that supports the IPV stigmatization model and its role in reducing help-seeking behaviors.

Reaves, Brian A. *Police Response to Domestic Violence, 2006-2015*. Washington, DC: Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 2017, <https://www.bjs.gov/index.cfm?ty=pbdetail&iid=5907>.

Presents 2006-15 data on nonfatal domestic violence victimizations reported to police, the police response to these victimizations, the prevalence of related arrests or charges, and criminal complaints signed against the offender.

Rhodes, Karin V. *Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/235284.pdf>.

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.

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, no. 4(2013): 351-369. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3628556/>.

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.

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, no. 3(2013): 455-466. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4247542/>.

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.

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, no. 9(2012): 1045-1066. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4141777/>.

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).

Turchik, Jessica A. *Sexual Victimization among Male College Students: Assault Severity, Sexual Functioning, and Health Risk Behaviors*. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association (APA), 2011, <https://www.apa.org/pubs/journals/features/men-13-3-243.pdf>.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between college men's sexual victimization experiences, engagement in several health risk behaviors, and sexual functioning.

VanDieten, Marilyn, Natalie J. Jones, and Monica Rondon. *Working with Women Who Perpetrate Violence: A Practice Guide*. National Resource Center on Justice Involved Women (NRCJIW), 2014, <http://cjininvolvedwomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Working-With-Women-Who-Perpetrate-Violence-A-Practice-Guide6-23.pdf>.

This practice brief was designed to summarize the available research on female perpetrated violence.

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, <http://law.lclark.edu/live/files/18121-bulletincountering-common-misperceptions-of-dv>.

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.

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(2015): 8-16. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4363011/>.

The goal of the present study was to examine the inter-correlations among IPV (physical, psychological, and sexual), PTSD, and DSH (deliberate self-harm) history and versatility, and the potentially mediating role of PTSD symptoms in the IPV-DSH relation.

Women Who Kill in Response to Domestic Violence: How Do Criminal Justice Systems Respond? Report on Australia, Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Spain and the United States. United Kingdom: Penal Reform International (PRI), 2016, <https://www.penalreform.org/resource/women-who-kill-in-response-to-domestic-violence/>.

This study was produced by Linklaters LLP for PRI and examines how women who have killed their abusers following prolonged domestic abuse are treated in law and before the courts, covering nine jurisdictions: Australia, Brazil, Hong Kong, India, Japan, Mexico, Poland, Spain and the USA.

Victim Programs & Services

Building the Evidence for Domestic Violence Services & Interventions: Challenges, Areas of Opportunity, and Research Priorities. Denver, CO: Center for Policy Research and Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV), 2017. <https://aspe.hhs.gov/pdf-report/building-evidence-domestic-violence-services-interventions-challenges-areas-opportunity-and-research-priorities>.

The purpose of this paper is to: 1) briefly describe the current state of the evidence for DV services and interventions, and 2) highlight innovative and concrete areas of opportunity, identified by subject matter experts, for building this evidence base.

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, no. 2(2013): 115-122. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4138529/>.

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).

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, no. 3(2014): 152-158. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4215954/>.

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.

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

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.

Criminal Justice Consensus Cost-Benefit Working Group Final Report. Northfield Falls, VT: The Vermont Center for Justice Research, 2014, <http://www.leg.state.vt.us/reports/2014ExternalReports/301407.pdf>.

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.

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, no. 12(2012): 1222-1229. Accessed July 8, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3654819/>.

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).

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

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.

Domestic Violence Counts 2015: A 24-Hour Census of Domestic Violence Shelters and Services. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), 2016, <http://nnedv.org/projects/census/4655-domestic-violence-counts-census-2015-report.html>.

For the tenth consecutive year, on September 16, 2015, NNEDV conducted a one-day unduplicated count of adults and children seeking domestic violence service in the United States.

Domestic Violence: Grants for Survivors and Advocates. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center in Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2016, <http://vawnet.org/material/domestic-violence-grants-survivors-and-advocates>.

These funding opportunities are for survivors of domestic violence and domestic violence advocates.

Domestic Violence and the Holidays: Cultural Sensitivity during the Holiday Season. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2013, <http://vawnet.org/material/domestic-violence-and-holidays-cultural-sensitivity-during-holiday-season>.

Guidance on how to appropriately meet the needs of survivors and advocates working in shelter through the holiday season.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/domestic-violence-and-holidays-promoting-wellness-and-managing-stress>.

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.

Durborow, Nancy. *How to Create a Healthcare-based Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Program*. San Francisco, CA: Futures without Violence, 2013, <https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/how-to-create-a-healthcare-based-domestic-violencesexual-assault-program/>.

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.

Elias Roni A. "Restorative Justice in Domestic Violence Cases." *DePaul Journal for Social Justice* 8, no. 1(2015): 67-84. Accessed October 3, 2016, <http://via.library.depaul.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1091&context=jsj>.

This paper addresses how the practices of the "restorative justice" movement can be applied to improve the ways in which the criminal justice system addresses the problem of domestic violence.

Exum, Lyn. *Charlotte-Mecklenburg (N.C.) Police Department Domestic Violence Unit*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice, 2010, <https://www.crimesolutions.gov/ProgramDetails.aspx?ID=127>

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.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/front-room-advocates-guide-help-prepare-survivors-public-speaking>.

This guide provides a basic overview of the issues that face survivors who desire to speak publicly about their experiences with intimate partner violence.

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, https://www.hsrd.research.va.gov/publications/esp/partner_violence.cfm.

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.

Gilkerson, Fern, and Kenya Fairley. *Birth Doulas and Shelter Advocates: Creating Partnerships and Building Capacity*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2014, <http://vawnet.org/material/birth-doulas-and-shelter-advocates-creating-partnerships-and-building-capacity>.

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.

Girls for Gender Equity: Centering Girls of Color within the Racial and Gender Justice Movement of the 21st Century [Webinar]. Harrisburg, PA: IPV Prevention Council, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2016, <http://vawnet.org/material/girls-gender-equity-centering-girls-color-within-racial-and-gender-justice-movement-21st>.

The presenters share their radical and visionary approaches to promoting racial and gender justice and the critical importance it has to addressing and preventing domestic and sexual violence.

Goicolea, Isabel, et al. 2013. "How Do Primary Health Care Teams Learn to Integrate Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) Management? A Realist Evaluation Protocol." *Implementation Science* 8(2013):36. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3617002/>.

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.

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, no. 1(2012): 18-27. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3528337/>.

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.

Goodman, Shaina. *The Difference between Surviving and Not Surviving: Public Benefits Programs and Domestic and Sexual Violence Victims' Economic Security*. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Family & Youth Services Bureau, 2018, https://vawnet.org/sites/default/files/assets/files/2018-01/TheDifferenceBetweenSurvivingandNotSurviving_Jan2018.pdf.

This report discusses the findings from a 2017 survey of over 1,100 domestic and sexual violence advocates, legal services/legal aid providers, social services program staff, and housing/homelessness and anti-poverty advocates. It details barriers survivors encounter when trying to access public benefits programs, cross-sector collaboration and systems-level advocacy, and possible legislative changes to these critical programs.

Grimmett, Juliette, Amily McCool, and Carolina Alzuru. *Guidance for Creating College and University Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Stalking, and Sexual Violence Prevention and Intervention Programs and Policies for Students*. Durham, NC: North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV), 2015, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3528337/>.

This document, the Guidance, is one of two documents prepared by the North Carolina Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCCADV) and serves as a general guide for colleges and universities as they develop their domestic violence, dating violence, stalking, and sexual violence policies. The Template is the second document, a supplement to the Guidance, and includes a recommended layout and language for the policy itself.

Gupta, Maya. *Creating Relationships Between Domestic Violence Service Providers and Animal Control/Humane Law Enforcement*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/dv-service-providers-and-animal-control.html>.

Animal control officers may encounter victims of domestic violence in many ways, and they can be important partners for domestic violence advocates.

Hansen, Nina B., Sara B. Eriksen, and Ask Elklit. "Effects of an Intervention Program for Female Victims of Intimate Partner Violence on Psychological Symptoms and Perceived Social Support." *European Journal of Psychotraumatology* 5(2014). Accessed June 13, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4163755/>.

Research has documented severe mental health problems in female victims of intimate partner violence (IPV). Therefore, providing effective treatment is pivotal.

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, <https://morrisoninstitute.asu.edu/products/serving-valley-victims-domestic-violence-challenges-and-choices>.

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.

Hartley, Carolyn Copps, and Lynette M. Renner. *The Longer-Term Influence of Civil Legal Services on Battered Women*. Washington, DC: National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2016, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/249879.pdf>.

We conducted a two-year, panel study of how the receipt of civil legal services provided by Iowa Legal Aid (ILA), influences safety, psychological well-being and economic self-sufficiency outcomes for women who experienced IPV residing in metro and non-metro communities in Iowa.

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, <http://www2.clarku.edu/faculty/dhines/Douglas%20%20Hines%202011%20DV%20services%20for%20disabilities%20immigrants%20etc.pdf>.

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.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/how-earth-didnt-fly-sun-missouris-project-reduce-rules-domestic-violence-shelters>.

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.

Intersections of Human Trafficking, Domestic Violence, and Sexual Assault. Oakland, CA: Asian Pacific Institute on Gender-Based Violence, 2016, http://www.api-gbv.org/files/IntersectionsOfHumanTraffickingDomesticViolenceSexualAssault_API-GBV_2016.pdf.

The National Organizational Advocacy Roundtable's goals set out to (a) identify the challenges and success of models and strategies to deliver survivor-centered, trauma-informed services; (b) articulate policies that sustain coordination without causing unintended consequences; and (c) build capacity across federal, state, national, and local agencies and systems.

Iverson, Katherine M., et al. "Intimate Partner Violence and Current Mental Health Needs Among Female Veterans." *Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine* 28, no. 6(2015): 772-776. Accessed October 3, 2016, <http://www.jabfm.org/content/28/6/772.full.pdf+html>.

These findings can increase provider knowledge of the strong connection between past-year IPV and mental health conditions among female veterans. This may encourage IPV screening and

facilitate appropriate referrals, treatment conceptualization, and planning within the VHA and other health care settings.

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 (NRC DV), 2011, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/fysb/resource/nrcdv-residential-services-and-supports>.

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.

Messing, Jill T., et al. "The State of Intimate Partner Violence Intervention: Progress and Continuing Challenges." *Social Work* 60, no. 4(2015): 305-313. Accessed June 12, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/282302806_The_State_of_Intimate_Partner_Violence_Intervention_Progress_and_Continuing_Challenges.

Services offered to victim-survivors of IPV are often tied to criminal justice intervention, or otherwise encourage separation. These interventions have been effectively using the authority of the state to enhance women's power relative to that of abusive men. However, these interventions do not serve the needs of women who, for cultural or personal reasons, want to remain in their relationship, or marginalized women who fear the power of the state due to institutionalized violence, heterosexism, and racism. The one-size fits-all approach that encourages prosecution and batterer intervention programs for offenders and shelter and advocacy for victim-survivors fails to adhere to the social work value of client self-determination and the practice principle of meeting clients where they are. It is imperative that social workers in all areas of practice are aware of IPV policies, services, and laws. Social workers' challenge moving forward is to develop innovative and evidence-based interventions that serve all victim-survivors of IPV [Abstract].

Miller, Erin C., et al. *Trauma-Informed Approaches for LGBTQ* Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of Literature and a Set of Practice Observations*. Cambridge, MA: GLBTQ Domestic Violence Project, 2016, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/publications-products/trauma-informed-approaches-for-lgbqt-survivors-of-intimate-partner-violence-a-review-of-literature-and-a-set-of-practice-observations/>.

The following document is a literature review that sets the context for thinking about trauma-informed practice (TIP) for lesbian, gay, bisexual, queer and transgender (LGBTQ*) survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV).

Munson, Michael. *Sheltering Transgender Women: Providing Welcoming Services*. Harrisburg, PA: FORGE and the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRC DV), 2014, <http://forge-forward.org/2014/09/30/sheltering-transgender-women-nrcdv/>.

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.

National Best Practices for Sexual Assault Kits: A Multidisciplinary Approach. Washington, D.C.: National Institute of Justice (NIJ), 2017, <https://www.nij.gov/topics/law-enforcement/investigations/sexual-assault/pages/national-best-practices-for-sexual-assault-kits.aspx>.

Through this report, 35 recommendations are provided as a guide to victim-centered approaches for responding to sexual assault cases and better supporting victims throughout the criminal justice process. A coordinated and collaborative approach to sexual assault investigations helps provide reassurance and support to the victims of sexual violence, improve victim engagement to facilitate healing, and increase the potential for just resolutions to these cases.

Niolon, Phyllis Holditch, et al. *Preventing Intimate Partner Violence Across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices*. Atlanta, GA: Division of Violence Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Center for Disease Control and Prevention, 2017, <http://www.safestates.org/news/346386/CDC-Releases-Technical-Package-Intimate-Partner-Violence-Across-the-Lifespan.htm>.

This technical package represents a select group of strategies based on the best available evidence to help communities and states sharpen their focus on prevention activities with the greatest potential to prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) and its consequences across the lifespan.

Ofstehage, Andrew, et al. *Empowering Victims of Domestic Violence*. Boston, MA: Social Impact Research (SIR), Root Cause, 2011, <http://www.rootcause.org/resources2/empowering-victims-of-domestic-violence>.

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.

Peek-Asa, Corinne, et al. "Rural Disparity in Domestic Violence Prevalence and Access to Resources." *Journal of Women's Health* 20, no. 11(2011): 1743-1749, accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3216064/>.

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.

Preparing for Court Proceedings with Survivors of Domestic Violence: Tips for Civil Lawyers and Legal Advocates. Chicago, IL: National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2013, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/NCDVTMH-2013-Preparing-for-Court-Proceedings.pdf>.

Many survivors of domestic violence find the proceedings challenging in ways specific to the trauma they have experienced—ways that others may not be able to anticipate.

Preventing and Responding to Domestic & Sexual Violence in Later Life. Madison, WI: National Clearinghouse on Abuse in Later Life, 2015, <http://vawnet.org/sc/preventing-and-responding-domestic-sexual-violence-later-life>.

This special collection brings together selected materials related to preventing and responding to elder abuse and abuse in later life.

Preventing and Responding to Teen Dating Violence. St. Paul, MN: Minnesota Center Against Violence & Abuse (MINCAVA), 2015, <http://vawnet.org/sc/preventing-and-responding-teen-dating-violence>.

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

Program Evaluation: Domestic Violence Programs for Victims and Batterers. Santa Fe, NM: Legislative Finance Committee Program Evaluation Unit, 2017, https://www.nmlegis.gov/Entity/LFC/Documents/Program_Evaluation_Reports/Domestic%20Violence%20Programs%20for%20Victims%20and%20Batterers.pdf.

The evaluation reviewed the system of programs that provide services to domestic violence survivors and offenders in New Mexico.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/addressing-domestic-violence-immigrant-communities-critical-issues-culturally-competent>.

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.

Rivera, Echo A., Lanae Davis, and Lauren Alessi. *Assessing Needs and Measuring Outcomes for Survivors of Domestic Violence: Final Report of the Colorado Self-Sufficiency Matrix Evaluation*. Denver, CO: Center for Policy Research, 2016. <http://centerforpolicyresearch.org/publications/assessing-needs-and-measuring-outcomes-for-survivors-of-domestic-violence-final-report-of-the-colorado-self-sufficiency-matrix-evaluation/>.

An evaluation of the self-sufficiency matrix (SSM) in Colorado's DVP programs.

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, <https://www.nij.gov/journals/274/Pages/ipv-victim-services.aspx>.

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.

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, <http://policyintegrity.org/publications/detail/supporting-survivors>.

This report discusses significant categories of benefits that will be generated by reducing the incidence of domestic violence through the provision of legal services.

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 (NRC DV), 2011, <http://vawnet.org/material/asset-building-programs-domestic-violence-survivors>.

This paper discusses asset building programs, including some of the benefits of asset ownership and the importance of such programs for domestic violence survivors.

Sasson, Erika. *Can Restorative Practices Address Intimate Partner Violence? Summary of a Roundtable Discussion*. New York, NY: Court for Center Innovation, 2016, <http://www.courtinnovation.org/research/can-restorative-practices-address-intimate-partner-violence-summary-roundtable-discussion?url=research%2F7%2Fall&mode=7&type=all>.

This document synthesizes a complex discussion into a series of themes for future reflection and planning around whether and how restorative practices could be used to safely and effectively respond to intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and dating violence.

Seighman, Mary Malefyt, Erika Sussman, and Olga Trujillo. *Representing Domestic Violence Survivors Who Are Experiencing Trauma and Other Mental Health Challenges: A Handbook for Attorneys*. Chicago, IL: National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2011, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/publications-products/attorneys-handbook/>.

This handbook was created for the overall purpose of providing guidance to attorneys so that they can help survivors achieve their civil legal objectives when trauma or other mental health challenges are a potential factor in a case.

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, no. 4(2014): 363-371. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4113829/>.

The purpose of the present manuscript is to review the individual components of Coordinated Community Responses (CCRs) for IPV victims, examine the extant literature on several the individual CCR components, and suggest directions for future research on CCRs for IPV victims.

Smith, Nancy, et al. *Measuring Capacity to Serve Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Survivors with Disabilities*. New York, NY: Vera Institute of Justice, 2015, <https://www.vera.org/publications/measuring-capacity-to-serve-survivors-with-disabilities>.

Using performance indicators, this one-of-a-kind resource was designed to help practitioners—measure their organizations' capacity to serve survivors with disabilities against field standards.

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, no. 2(2014): 117-127. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4231530/>.

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.

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

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.

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), 2016, <http://vawnet.org/material/examining-work-local-domestic-violence-programs-within-social-and-emotional-well-being>.

This paper examines the work of domestic violence programs within a "social and emotional wellbeing" framework.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/support-groups-women-abusive-partners-review-empirical-evidence>.

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

Traumatic Brain Injury and Domestic Violence: Understanding the Intersections. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2014, <http://vawnet.org/sc/traumatic-brain-injury-and-domestic-violence-understanding-intersections>.

This Special Collection offers information about the intersection between domestic violence and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI).

Trevillion, Kylee, et al. "Disclosure of Domestic Violence in Mental Health Settings: A Qualitative Meta-Synthesis." *International Review of Psychiatry* 26, no. 4(2014): 430-444. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4162653/>.

This qualitative meta-synthesis examined the healthcare experiences and expectations of mental health service users experiencing domestic violence.

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, <http://niwaplibrary.wcl.american.edu/pubs/report-lsc/>.

A national survey and 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.

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, no. 3(2014): 291-303. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4086811/>.

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).

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, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/publications-products/ncdvtmh-review-of-trauma-specific-treatment-in-the-context-of-domestic-violence/>.

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.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/why-pets-mean-so-much-human-animal-bond-context-intimate-partner-violence>.

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.

Program Evaluations

Aaron, Sharon M., and Richard L. Beaulaurier. "The Need for a New Emphasis on Batterers Intervention Programs." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* (2016): 1-8. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1524838015622440>.

This article examines the historical and empirical reasons for the apparent lack of effectiveness of BIPs [Abstract].

Andruczyk, Malwina. "Intimate Partner Violence: Restorative Justice and Trauma-Informed Care." *Columbia Social Work Review* 1(2015): 1-6. Accessed June 12, 2017, <https://cswr.columbia.edu/article/intimate-partner-violence-restorative-justice-and-trauma-informed-care/>.

Promotes use of trauma informed care and restorative justice techniques [Abstract].

Armstead, Theresa L., et al. "CDC's DELTA FOCUS Program: Identifying Promising Primary Prevention Strategies for Intimate Partner Violence." *Journal of Women's Health* 26, no. 1(2017): 9-12. Accessed June 23, 2017, <http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/jwh.2016.6251>.

To prevent intimate partner violence (IPV) before it occurs, the CDC developed Domestic Violence Prevention Enhancements and Leadership Through Alliances, Focusing on Outcomes for Communities United with States to identify promising community- and societal-level prevention strategies to prevent IPV. [Abstract].

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

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

Black, Beverly M., et al. "Accountability and Risk Assessment: Members' and Leaders' Perspectives about Psychoeducational Batterers' Group." *Social Work with Groups*, 38, no. 2(2015): 136-151. Accessed June 12, 2017, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/01609513.2014.923363?scroll=top&needAccess=true>.

This study reports group leaders' assessment of group members' risk for re-assault and level of accountability during a psychoeducational group intervention with male domestic violence perpetrators. It also examines members' assessment of their own risk for re-assault and level of accountability over the 18-week program [Abstract].

Bolton, Kristin W., et al. "Self-Determined Goals in a Solution-Focused Batterer Intervention Program: Application for Building Client Strengths and Solutions." *Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment* 26, no. 6(2016): 541-548. Accessed June 12, 2017, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10911359.2016.1172996?journalCode=whum20>.

The present study explores the content and characteristics of self-determined goals developed by violent offenders as part of a court-mandated treatment program. Data were collected from 89 domestic violence offenders enrolled in a solution-focused batterer intervention program. The data were analyzed using content analysis, and the emergent themes included (1) emotional regulation, (2) personal growth, (3) improve family relationships, and (4) improve communication. The findings from this study offer preliminary insight into the type of goals, the

usefulness and importance of developing goals, and how goals might be helpful in reinforcing the change process while in treatment [Abstract].

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

This brief describes how study sites addressed domestic violence in the family strengthening and relationship education services they provided.

Building Evidence for Domestic Violence Services & Interventions. Center for Policy Research (CPR) and National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCOV), 2017, <http://centerforpolicyresearch.org/publications/building-evidence-for-domestic-violence-services-and-interventions-challenges-areas-of-opportunity-and-research-priorities/>.

This paper: 1) briefly summarizes and critiques the current state of rigorous evidence on core DV victim services; 2) identifies some key challenges that have limited the development of—and evidence base for—core services; 3) identifies several strategies that could assist in building the evidence base; and 4) outlines some areas of opportunity for strengthening future research and evaluation.

Bystander Intervention: Building the Evidence Base for Sexual and Domestic Violence Prevention [Webinar]. Sacramento, CA: PreventConnect Program, California Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 2017, <https://www.nccpsafety.org/calendar/bystander-intervention-building-the-evidence-base-for-sexual-and-domestic-v/>.

A new study, released in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine, shows that Green Dot, a bystander intervention program, was effective in reducing sexual violence perpetration rates in high schools.

Clinton-Sherrod, Monique, et al. *Healthy Relationship Program Influences: Evidence for Understanding How Healthy Relationship Programs May Influence Intimate Partner Violence*. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research & Evaluation (OPRE), 2016, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/evidence-for-understanding-how-healthy-relationship-programs-may-influence-intimate-partner-violence>.

The purpose of the Responding to Intimate Violence in Relationship programs (RIViR) project is to understand how to best identify and address intimate partner violence (IPV) in the context of healthy relationship programming.

Coker, Ann L., et al. "RCT Testing Bystander Effectiveness to Reduce Violence." *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* 52, no. 5(2017): 566-578. Accessed August 4, 2017, [http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797\(17\)30027-2/abstract](http://www.ajpmonline.org/article/S0749-3797(17)30027-2/abstract).

This study evaluated the Green Dot bystander intervention to reduce sexual violence and related forms of interpersonal violence in 26 high schools over 5 years.

Connors, Angela D., Jeremy F. Mills, and Andrew L. Gray. "An Evaluation of Intimate Partner Violence Intervention with Incarcerated Offenders." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 27, no. 6(2012): 1176-1196. Accessed June 12, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/51895774_An_Evaluation_of_Intimate_Partner_Violence_Intervention_With_Incarcerated_Offenders.

The following study is an evaluation of the Moderate Intensity Family Violence Prevention Program (MIFVPP) [Abstract].

Connors, Angela D., Jeremy F. Mills, and Andrew L. Gray. "Intimate Partner Violence Intervention for High-Risk Offenders." *Psychological Services* 10, no. 1(2013): 12-23. Accessed June 12, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283487266_Intimate_Partner_Violence_Intervention_for_High-Risk_Offenders.

This study is an evaluation of pre-post program change associated with the High Intensity Family Violence Prevention Program (HIFVPP) for incarcerated male offenders who are perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) [Abstract].

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, <https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Evaluation-of-Three-Court-Mandated-Family-Violence-Cox-Rivolta/6f53614e16c8686628ac68ebdd0a748425d9a38d>.

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

Crockett, Erin E., et al. "Breaking the Mold: Evaluating a Non-Punitive Domestic Violence Intervention Program." *Journal of Family Violence* 30, no. 4(2015): 489-499. Accessed June 12, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-015-9706-x>.

Individuals convicted of committing domestic violence are often court mandated to attend a Batterer Intervention Program (BIP). Evidence of the effectiveness of these programs, however, is inconclusive largely because of the diversity in approaches used by BIPs. In a pre-test/post-test design, the current study assessed outcomes associated with one specific BIP: a counseling-based, non-punitive psychoeducational program designed to treat both male and female domestic violence offenders. A sample of 149 clients completed a comprehensive survey both prior to and upon completion of the BIP. Participation in this BIP fostered attitudes known to be associated with nonviolence, including perceptions of accountability, anger management, indications of safety planning, and reported desire for change. Additionally, self-reported levels of psychological and physical violence decreased from pre- to post-treatment [Abstract].

Cuevas, Desiree A., and Bui H. Ngoc. "Social Factors Affecting the Completion of a Batterer Intervention Program." *Journal of Family Violence* 31, no. 1(2016): 95-107. Accessed June 12, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-015-9748-0>.

From the perspective of social learning theory, factors such as experiences with childhood abuse, witnessing sibling and parental violence, having a distant relationship with one's father, and experiencing parental divorce were expected to be associated with completion of a 52-week court-mandated batterer intervention program. Archival data from 180 clinical files of adult male batterers, aged 18 and older, who completed at least an intake session from an existing state-approved domestic violence treatment facility in the Los Angeles area, were analyzed [Abstract].

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,

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

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.

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, <http://www.ajc.state.ak.us/judicial-council-publications>.

The purpose of this report was to identify any systemic problems that might affect overall effectiveness of the BIP system, which in turn might affect a recidivism analysis.

Eckhardt, Christopher, et al. "The Effectiveness of Intervention Programs for Perpetrators and Victims of Intimate Partner Violence." *Partner Abuse* 4, no. 2(2013):196-231. Accessed July 11, 2016, <https://www.domesticviolenceintervention.net/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/Eckhardt.etal2013.Manuscript.pdf>.

In this review, we provide a descriptive and detailed review of intervention programs for intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators and survivor-victims.

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, no. 4(2014): 359-374. Accessed June 12, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4201052/>.

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.

Erez, Edna, et al. *GPS Monitoring Technologies and Domestic Violence: An Evaluation Study*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2012, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/238910.pdf>.

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).

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/evaluation-campus-based-gender-violence-prevention-programming-what-we-know-about-program>.

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.

Goodman, Lisa A., Kristie A. Thomas, and Deborah Heibel. *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, http://www.dvevidenceproject.org/wp-content/uploads/MOVERS_v6-Goodman-20153.pdf.

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

Harrah, Bryana Marie. *Perceptions of Program Effectiveness: An Evaluation of a Domestic Violence Treatment Program*. Kansas City, MO: Missouri Western State University, 2012, <https://mospace.umsystem.edu/xmlui/handle/10355/14058>.

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.

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(2015): 736. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4522060/>.

This randomised controlled trial is testing the effectiveness of a web-based healthy relationship tool and safety decision aid (I-DECIDE).

Herman, Katharine, et al. "Outcomes from a Duluth Model Batterer Intervention Program at Completion and Long Term Follow-Up." *Journal of Offender Rehabilitation* 53, no. 1(2014): 1-18. Accessed June 12, 2017, <http://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10509674.2013.861316>.

This study examined changes in the beliefs and behaviors of 156 offenders who participated in a Duluth model batterer intervention program [Abstract].

Houston, Jonathan J. *Batterers' Intervention Program Analysis*. Cranston, RI: Justice Assistance, 2011, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4522060/>.

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.

Intimate Partner Violence Intervention. New York, NY: National Network for Safe Communities at John Jay College. <https://nnscommunities.org/our-work/strategy/swift>.

The Intimate Partner Violence Intervention (IPVI) uses the National Network principles that have informed effective interventions against homicide, gun violence, drug markets, and other critical public safety problems and applies them to intimate partner violence.

Jack, Susa M., et al. "Development of a Nurse Home Visitation Intervention for Intimate Partner Violence." *BMC Health Services Research* 12(2012): 50. doi:10.1186/1472-6963-12-50. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3311591/>.

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.

Krieger, Kate, et al. *Current Approaches: Current Approaches to Addressing Intimate Partner Violence in Healthy Relationship Programs*. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research & Evaluation (OPRE), 2016, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/current-approaches-to-addressing-intimate-partner-violence-in-healthy-relationship-programs>.

This paper describes current approaches used by healthy relationship programs recently funded by the Administration for Children and Families to address intimate partner violence (IPV) and teen dating violence (TDV).

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, <https://vaw.msu.edu/project/best-practices-toolkit-for-working-with-domestic-violence-survivors-with-criminal-histories/>.

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.

Langhinrichsen-Rohling, Jennifer, and Deborah M. Capaldi. "Clearly We've Only Just Begun: Developing Effective Prevention Programs for Intimate Partner Violence." *Prevention Science* 13, no. 4(2012): 410-414. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3405177/>.

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 for interventions with many couples experiencing IPV.

Levesque, Deborah A., et al. "Evaluation of a Stage-Based, Computer-Tailored Adjunct to Usual Care for Domestic Violence Offenders." *Psychology of Violence* 2, no. 4(2012): 368-684. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3569030/>.

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.

Listening to Our Communities: Assessment Toolkit. Enola, PA: National Sexual Violence Resource Center, 2014, <http://www.nsvrc.org/publications/nsvrc-publications-toolkits/listening-our-communities-assessment-toolkit>.

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

Lyungai, Mbilinyi. *Washington Domestic Violence Housing First Evaluation Manual*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition against Domestic Violence, 2012, <http://wscadv.org/resources/washington-domestic-violence-housing-first-evaluation-manual/>.

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

McKay, Tasseli, et al. *Prevalence and Experiences: Intimate Partner Violence Prevalence and Experiences among Healthy Relationship Program Target Populations*. Washington, DC: Office of Planning, Research & Evaluation (OPRE), 2016, <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/opre/resource/prevalence-experiences-intimate-partner-violence-among-healthy-relationship-program-target-populations>.

This paper summarizes research on the prevalence and experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) among the target populations for adult healthy relationship programs.

Mason, Robin, et al. "Making Connections Across Silos: Intimate Partner Violence, Mental Health, and Substance Use." *BMC Women's Health* 17, no. 29(2017). Accessed May 15, 2017, <https://bmcwomenshealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12905-017-0372-4>.

In this paper, we report on its (an evidence-informed, competency-based curriculum) effectiveness in increasing knowledge, changing beliefs and enhancing skills of frontline workers from all three sectors.

Messing, Jill Theresa, Jacqueline Campbell, and Janet Sullivan Wilson. "Research Designs in the Real World: Testing the Effectiveness of an IPV Intervention." *NIJ Journal* 275(2015): 48-56. Accessed November 15, 2016, <https://nij.gov/journals/275/Pages/research-designs.aspx>.

This case study looks at factors and their impact on an evaluation of an intimate partner violence intervention.

Miller, Marna, Elizabeth Drake, and Mia Nafzinger. *What Works to Reduce Recidivism in Domestic Violence Offenders?* Olympia, WA: Washington State Institute for Public Policy, 2013, <https://nicic.gov/library/027743>.

This report explains why the Duluth model for domestic violence (DV) treatment does not reduce DV recidivism.

Mills, Linda G., Briana Barocas, and Barak Ariel. "The Next Generation of Court-Mandated Domestic Violence Treatment: A Comparison Study of Batterer Intervention and Restorative Justice Programs." *Journal of Experimental Criminology* 9, no. 1(2013): 65-90. Accessed June 12, 2017, <https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11292-012-9164-x>.

The most common approach to treatment of domestic violence crimes in the United States is the mandated group-based Batterer Intervention Program (BIP). Several alternative treatment approaches have been developed over the years, including a restorative justice-based treatment program for domestic violence offenders called Circles of Peace (CP). This study compared a CP program administered in Arizona with a local BIP program, in controlled settings [Abstract].

Moving Toward Evidence-Based Practices: A Guide for Domestic Violence Organizations. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges (NCJFCJ), 2016, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/EBP-Guide>.

The goal of the Moving Toward Evidence-Based Practices: A Guide for Domestic Violence Organizations (EBP Guide) is to help programs identify where they are in the process of documenting empirical evidence to support their effectiveness so they may identify ways to move up the continuum of evidence.

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, no. 4(2012): 530-538. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3599026/>.

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.

Phillips, Heather, et al. *Promising Practices and Model Programs: Trauma-Informed Approaches to Working with Survivors of Domestic and Sexual Violence and Other Trauma*. Chicago, IL: National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health, 2015, <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/publications-products/promising-practices-and-model-programs/>.

The National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health (NCDVTMH) is engaged in efforts to identify, assess, and share information on evidence-based and promising trauma-informed practices relevant to survivors of domestic and sexual violence.

Rabey, Sarah, and Paul Stageberg. *Outcome Evaluation of the Moderate Intensity Family Violence Prevention Program (MIFVPP)*. Des Moines, IA: Iowa Department of Human Rights, Division of Criminal and Juvenile Justice Planning Statistical Analysis Center, 2013, https://humanrights.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/media/MIFVPP%20Evaluation_2.pdf.

The Moderate Intensity Family Violence Prevention Program (MIFVPP) is a prison based intervention aimed at reducing subsequent violent behavior of inmates. The purpose of this evaluation is to examine the extent to which participation in MIFVPP is associated with lower rates of subsequent violent assault convictions.

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, <https://www.justice.gov/usao-ut/project-safe-neighborhoods>.

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.

Sechrist, Stacy, John Weil, and Terri Shelton. *Evaluation of the Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI) in High Point, NC & Replication in Lexington, NC*. University of North Carolina Greensboro: North Carolina Network for Safe Communities, 2016, <https://nnscommunities.org/uploads/COPS-OFDVI-Lexington-High-Point-Evaluation-FINAL.pdf>.

Documents the implementation and evaluation of the Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI) High Point, North Carolina, and the replication of OFDVI in Lexington, North Carolina. The OFDVI strategy uses focused deterrence policing methods to combat domestic violence.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/empowerment-evaluation-toolkit>.

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.

Storer, Heather L., Taryn Lindhorst, and Kelly Starr. "The Domestic Violence Fatality Review: Can It Mobilize Community-Level Change?" *Homicide Studies* 17, no. 4(2013): 418-435. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4346061/>.

Domestic Violence Fatality Review (DVFR) teams are a means of identifying systems' gaps in the coordinated response to domestic violence. This research evaluated whether the recommendations made by one state-level DVFR influenced community and organizational priorities and practices.

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, <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.914.1282&rep=rep1&type=pdf>.

This article presents a reanalysis of data from Gondolf's (2012) article in this journal

on reoffending by men in the 15-month period after participation in batterer intervention programs.

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, no. 4(2013): 681-690. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3885140/>.

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.

Tollefson, Derrik R., and Isaac Phillips. "A Mind-Body Bridging Treatment Program for Domestic Violence Offenders: Program Overview and Evaluation Results." *Journal of Family Violence* 30, no. 6(2015): 783-794. Accessed June 13, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/275352000_A_Mind-Body_Bridging_Treatment_Program_for_Domestic_Violence_Offenders_Program_Overview_and_Evaluation_Results.

This article describes a 16-week domestic violence offender group treatment program for abusive men that is grounded in the Mind-Body therapeutic tradition.

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*, 104, no. 2(2014): e113–e118. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3935681/>.

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.

Zalmanowitz, Sharla J., et al. "The Association of Readiness to Change and Motivational Interviewing with Treatment Outcomes in Males Involved in Domestic Violence Group Therapy." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28, no. 5(2013): 956-974. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0886260512459381>.

The present study investigated the impact of motivational interviewing (MI) and stage of change on a self-report measure of global functioning (Outcome Questionnaire [OQ 45.2]). Participants were men mandated to attend the Responsible Choices for Men (RCM) group therapy program following an incident of domestic violence. [Abstract].

Treatment (Perpetrators)

Adams, Peter J. "Interventions with Men Who Are Violent to Their Partners: Strategies for Early Engagement." *Journal of Marital & Family Therapy* 38, no. 3(2012): 458-470. Accessed October 3, 2016, <http://www.kean.edu/~psych/doc/INTERVENTIONS%20WITH%20MEN%20WHO%20ARE%20VIOLENT.pdf>.

This paper explores how a language-oriented approach to violence can assist practitioners in responding to abuser's current perceptions while avoiding collusion with justifications for violence.

Babcock, Julie C., Nicholas A. Armenti, and Patricia Warford. "The Trials and Tribulations of Testing Couples-Based Interventions for Intimate Partner Violence." *Partner Abuse* 8, no. 1(2017): 110-122. Accessed June 23, 2017, <http://www.domesticviolenceintervention.net/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/Babcock2017.pdf>.

This article considers the risks and benefits of couples' interventions for intimate partner violence (IPV).

Babcock, Julia, et al. "Domestic Violence Perpetrators Programs: A Proposal for Evidence-Based Standards in the United States." *Partner Abuse* 7, no. 4(2016): 355-459. Accessed June 13, 2017, <https://www.domesticviolenceintervention.net/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/BIPStandardsMs.pdf>.

An exhaustive investigation of the following key intervention areas: overall effectiveness of BIPs; length of treatment/length of group sessions; number of group participants and number of facilitators; group format and curriculum; assessment protocol and instruments; victim contact; modality of treatment; differential treatment; working with female perpetrators; working with perpetrators in racial and ethnic minority groups; working with lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender (LGBT) perpetrators; perpetrator treatment and practitioner– client relationships; and required practitioner education and training.

Babcock, Julia C., et al. "A Proximal Change Experiment Testing Two Communication Exercises with Intimate Partner Violent Men." *Behavior Therapy* 42, no. 2(2011): 336-347. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3660970/>.

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.

Bissonnette, Victor L., et al. *Minimum Standards for Batterer Intervention Programs*. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Coalition against Domestic Violence, 2015, <http://lcadv.org/wp-content/uploads/LCADV-BIP-Standards-2015.pdf>.

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

Brasfield, Hope, et al. "Alcohol Use, Alcohol-Related Outcome Expectancies, and Partner Aggression among Males Court-Mandated to Batterer Intervention Programs: A Brief Report." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 31, no. 2(2016): 245-256. Accessed June 12, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4469639/>.

Examination of the relationship between alcohol use, alcohol expectancies, and partner aggression among 360 males arrested for a domestic violence offense and court-mandated to treatment. Results indicate that certain alcohol expectancies do play a role in the relationship between alcohol use and some forms of partner aggression.

Brasfield, Hope, et al. "Male Batterers' Alcohol Use and Gambling Behavior." *Journal of Gambling Studies* 28, no. 1(2012): 77-88. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3382076/>.

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.

Buitelaar, Nannet JL, et al. "Impact of Treatment of ADHD on Intimate Partner Violence (ITAP), A Study Protocol." *BMC Psychiatry* 14(2014): 336. doi:10.1186/s12888-014-0336-2. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4251680/>.

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, <http://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1091&context=honors>.

This article explores the literature of three different batterer intervention programs (BIP) psychoeducational, anger-management and coordinated community intervention.

Carter, Lucy Salcido. *Batterer Intervention: Doing the Work and Measuring the Progress*. San Francisco, CA: Family Violence Prevention Fund, 2010, <https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/batterer-intervention-doing-the-work-and-measuring-the-progress-a-report-on-the-december-2009-experts-roundtable/>.

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.

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

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.

Crane, Cory A., and Caroline J. Easton. "Integrated Treatment Options for Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence." *Drug and Alcohol Review* 36(2017): 24-33. Accessed June 21, 2017, <http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/dar.12496/full>.

Literature review of intimate partner violence for detailed reports of traditional as well as innovative, integrated treatment approaches.

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, no. 2(2013): 180-187. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4190022/>.

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).

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, no. 13(2013): 2731-2748. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4264832/>.

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.

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, no. 1(2013): 5-13. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4399647/>.

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

Crane, Cory A., Robert C. Schlauch, and Christopher I. Eckhardt. "Dyadic Violence and Readiness to Change among Male Intimate Partner Violence Offenders." *Criminal Behavior and Mental Health* 25, no. 4(2015): 287-298. Accessed June 22, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4864597/>.

Results provide support for the assertion that the most violent offenders may be the most resistant to partner violence intervention efforts, particularly when they perceive themselves to be victims as well. Enhanced motivational and couples programming may facilitate treatment engagement among the high-risk group of male offenders who report concordant relationship violence.

Current and Evolving Practices: Guidelines for Programs that Work with People Who Batter. Minneapolis, MN: Greater Twin Cities United Way, 2010, http://unitedfrontmn.org/family-violence/files/2010/10/FINAL-Current-and-Evolving-Practices_10510.pdf.

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

Davies, A. Mervyn. *Risk Assessment in Batterer Intervention*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2016, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/batterer-intervention-risk-assessment.html>.

This workshop explains the development and use of the Domestic Violence Risk and Needs Assessment (DVRNA), a tool employed by practitioners in Colorado to determine to what level of treatment an offender should be assigned.

Eckhardt, Christopher, Christopher Murphy, and Joel G. Sprunger. "Interventions for Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence." *Psychiatric Times* 31, no. 8(2014): 1-7. Accessed June 12, 2017, <http://www.psychiatrictimes.com/special-reports/interventions-perpetrators-intimate-partner-violence>.

Details on the substantial progress made in the development of etiologic models of intimate partner violence and interventions for individuals who assault their intimate partners [Abstract].

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, no. 3(2014): 291-301. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4294270/>.

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.

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/groupwork-men-who-batter-what-research-literature-indicates>.

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.

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, no. 4(2014): 359-374. Accessed June 20, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4201052/>.

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.

Febres, Jeniimarie, et al. *Adulthood Animal Abuse Among Men Arrested for Domestic Violence*. Violence against Women 20(9): 1059-1077, 2014. Accessed May 8, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4203417/>.

The prevalence of adulthood animal abuse (AAA) perpetration and its association with IPV perpetration, anti-sociality, and alcohol use in 307 men arrested for domestic violence was examined.

Febres, Jeniimarie, et al. "Adulthood Animal Abuse among Women Court-Referred to Batterer Intervention Programs." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 27, no. 15(2012): 3115-3126. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4203417/>.

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).

Findings and Recommendations Relative to the Status of Domestic Abuse Intervention Programming in Louisiana. Baton Rouge, LA: Louisiana Coalition against Domestic Violence, 2012, <http://lcadv.org/wp-content/uploads/DAIP-Report-to-Legislature-02-20-12.pdf>.

An evaluation of 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.

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, no. 10(2014): e110651. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4199760/>.

This study provides empirical support for the development of batterer typologies.

Greaves, Lorraine, Natalie Hemsing, and Nancy Poole. "Health Interventions Responding to Male Batterers: Are They Ignored and Mistreated?" *Violence and Gender* 3, no. 3(2016): 139-142. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://online.liebertpub.com/doi/abs/10.1089/vio.2015.0041?journalCode=vio>.

A review of existing data and recommendations of an evolution of approaches to men's programming that would include gender-transformative and trauma-informed approaches.

Haggard, Ulrika, et al. "Effectiveness of the IDAP Treatment Program for Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A Controlled Study of Criminal Recidivism." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 32, no. 7(2015): 1027-1043. Accessed July 12, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/277078714_Effectiveness_of_the_IDAP_Treatment_Program_for_Male_Perpetrators_of_Intimate_Partner_Violence.

A controlled study of the effectiveness of the Integrated Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP), a manual-based group intervention for adult male IPV offenders.

Holtrop, Kendal, et al. "Exploring Factors that Contribute to Positive Change in a Diverse, Group-Based Male Batterer Intervention Program: Using Qualitative Data to Inform Implementation and Adaptation Efforts." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 32, no. 8(2017). Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0886260515588535>.

The purpose of this qualitative study was to examine the perceptions and experiences of participants in a diverse, group-based male BIP to better understand factors facilitating positive change. [Abstract].

Juodis, Marcus, et al. "What Can Be Done About High-Risk Perpetrators of Domestic Violence?" *Journal of Family Violence* 29, no. 4(2014): 381-390. Accessed June 13, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/270284425_What_Can_be_Done_About_High-Risk_Perpetrators_of_Domestic_Violence.

This article addresses practical implications for preventing lethal and nonlethal domestic violence (DV) that stem from recent research on male domestic homicide perpetrators. The role of risk assessment and batterer intervention programs is emphasized, including specific programming for treatment-resistant perpetrators. [Abstract].

Langenderfer, L. "Alcohol Use among Partner Violent Adults: Reviewing Recent Literature to Inform Intervention." *Aggression & Violent Behavior* 18, no. 1(2013): 152-158. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1359178912001279>.

This review of recent literature describes the role of alcohol in adult IPV commission.

Lewis, Megan L. *Batterer Intervention Programs: A Research Project*. Dissertation, California State University, San Bernardino, 2017, <http://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1579&context=etd>.

The following research project monitored the progress of a 20-week batterer intervention program, measuring the perceived effectiveness of the facilitator in engaging the clients, and the congruency of the facilitator's and the participants perceived level of engagement.

Minimum Standards for Domestic Violence Offender Intervention Programs. Boise, ID: Idaho Council on Domestic Violence and Victim Assistance, 2011,

<http://icdv.idaho.gov/downloads/MinimumStandardsDVOffenderProgramsEd2011-1.pdf>.

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.

Neighbors, Clayton, et al. *Normative Misperceptions of Abuse among Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence*. Violence against Women, 2010, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3341134/>.

This research was designed to evaluate the applicability of social norms approaches to interventions with male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV).

North Carolina Batterer Intervention Programs: A Guide to Achieving Recommended Practices. Raleigh, NC: North Carolina Council for Women, 2013, <https://ncadmin.nc.gov/advocacy/women/abuser-treatment-program>.

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.

Orengo-Aguayo, Rosaura. *Implementation of an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy Skills Group with Incarcerated Domestic Violence Offenders: A Feasibility Pilot Study*. Thesis, University of Iowa, 2016, <http://ir.uiowa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=6676&context=etd>.

The specific aims of the study were: 1) to examine post-treatment effects in the targeted ACT skills (i.e., present-moment awareness, acceptance, de-fusion, experiential avoidance), internalizing symptoms, and externalizing behaviors; and to test whether treatment effects were moderated by IPV-related criminal history severity (IPV-CHS); 2) to explore participants' perceptions of the group; and 3) to examine whether pre-treatment IPV-CHS predicted worse ACT skills and greater symptom severity at pre-treatment.

Penti, Brian, et al. "Physicians' Experiences with Male Patients Who Perpetrate Intimate Partner Violence." *Journal of the American Board of Family Medicine* 30, no.2(2017): 239-247. Accessed May 15, 2017, <http://www.jabfm.org/content/30/2/239.full>.

Family medicine physicians in this sample reported feeling underprepared to serve patients whom they know are perpetrators of IPV, particularly if they are also providing care to the victim.

Radatz, Dana L., and Emily M. Wright. "Integrating the Principles of Effective Intervention into Batterer Intervention Programming." *Trauma, Violence & Abuse* 17, no. 1(2016): 72-87. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/1524838014566695>.

Most batterer intervention program (BIP) evaluations have indicated they are marginally effective in reducing domestic violence recidivism. Meanwhile, correctional programs used to treat a variety of offenders (e.g., substance users, violent offenders, and so forth) that adhere to the "principles of effective intervention" (PEI) have reported significant reductions in recidivism. This article introduces the PEI—the principles on which evidence-based practices in correctional rehabilitation are based—and identifies the degree to which they are currently integrated into BIPs. The case is made that batterer programs could be more effective if they incorporate the PEI [Abstract].

Radcliffe, Polly, and Gail Gilchrist. "You Can Never Work with Addictions in Isolation: Addressing Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration by Men in Substance Misuse Treatment." *International Journal of Drug Policy* 36(2016): 130-140. Accessed June 13, 2017, [http://www.ijdp.org/article/S0955-3959\(16\)30088-3/fulltext](http://www.ijdp.org/article/S0955-3959(16)30088-3/fulltext).

Studies have shown rates of IPV-perpetration among men in substance misuse treatment at rates far higher than the general population. There is poor evidence for the effectiveness of IPV perpetrator programs [Abstract].

Raiford, Jerris Laverne, et al. "Interpersonal and Community Level Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration among African American Men." *Journal of Urban Health* 90, no. 4(2013): 784-795. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3732682/>.

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.

Romero-Martinez, Angel, et al. "Improvements in Empathy and Cognitive Flexibility after Court-Mandated Intervention Program in Intimate Partner Violence Perpetrators: The Role of Alcohol Abuse." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health* 13, no. 4(2016): 394-407. Accessed June 13, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4847056/>.

This study evaluated potential neuropsychological changes (emotional decoding, perspective taking, emotional empathy and cognitive flexibility) and their relationship with alcohol consumption in a mandatory intervention program for IPV perpetrators, as well as how these variables affect the risk of IPV recidivism.

Scaia, Melissa. *Organizing and Developing a Batterers Intervention Program [Webinar]*. Minneapolis, MN: Battered Women's Justice Project, 2017, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/organizing-developing-batterers-intervention-programs.html>.

This webinar includes information on current trends and promising practices in working with domestic violence offenders in BIPs.

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, no. 2(2011): 103-127. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3085463/>.

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.

Scott, Katreena, et al. "The (Dubious?) Benefits of Second Chances in Batterer Intervention Programs." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 28, no. 8(2013): 1657-1671. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0886260512468321>.

In batterer intervention programs, there are conflicting recommendations about best practices for responding to client dropout. Risk management philosophies emphasize the importance of swift and sure sanctions for failure to comply with program attendance requirements. In contrast, change theory emphasizes the importance of providing clients with multiple opportunities to engage in treatment. To clarify the implications of each of these philosophies, the current study examined rates of program dropout, reinstatement, and completion in a consecutive sample of 294 probation-mandated clients referred to a large batterer intervention program. Just over half (53.7%) of men completed intervention on their first attempt. Over the

2-year follow-up study period, 73 clients were reinstated once by the intervention program, 23 clients were reinstated twice, and 5 clients reinstated three (or more) times. Reinstated clients were, in general, more like men who failed to complete than those who completed on their first attempt. Although rates of dropout at each reentry point were quite high (56% to 80%), 32 of the 73 (43.7%) reinstated clients eventually completed. There were significant costs associated with providing clients with additional chances to complete the program, with successful reinstatement requiring an average of 7.55 phone calls to clients, 3.82 phone calls to referral agents, one letter, and 0.73 in-person meetings [Abstract].

Scott, Katreena, et al. "Intervening to Prevent Repeat Offending among Moderate- to High-Risk Domestic Violence Offenders: A Second-Responder Program for Men." *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology* 59, no. 3(2015): 273-294. Accessed June 13, 2017, <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/0306624X13513709>.

The current study offers an initial evaluation of an RNR (Risk, Needs, and Responsivity)-focused second-responder program for men accused of assaulting their intimate partners and who were judged as being at moderate to high risk for re-offending. A quasi-experimental design was used to compare police outcomes for 40 men attending a second-responder intervention program to 40 men with equivalent levels of risk for re-offense who did not attend intervention (comparison group). Results showed that there were significant, substantial, and lasting differences across groups in all outcome domains. In terms of recidivism, rates of subsequent domestic-violence-related charges were more than double for men in the comparison group as compared with the intervention group in both 1-year (65.9% vs. 29.3%) and 2-year (41.5% vs. 12.2%) follow-up. Changes in the rates of arrest were consistent with reductions in men's general involvement with police, with men in the intervention group receiving fewer charges for violent offenses, administrative offenses, and property offenses over the 2 years following intervention than men in the comparison group [Abstract].

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, <http://vawnet.org/material/practical-considerations-parenting-interventions-men-who-batter>.

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.

Scott, Katreena. *Parenting Interventions for Men Who Batter*. Harrisburg, PA: VAWnet, a project of the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012, <http://vawnet.org/material/parenting-interventions-men-who-batter>.

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.

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, no. 1(2013): 65-71. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3641144/>.

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.

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, no. 1(2011): 74-78. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3093046/>.

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.

Stuart, Gregory L., et al. "Randomized Clinical Trial Examining the Incremental Efficacy of a 90-Minute Motivational Alcohol Intervention as an Adjunct to Standard Batterer Intervention for Men. *Addiction* 108, no. 8(2013): 1376-1384. Accessed June 13, 2017, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3681834/>.

An examination of whether adding adjunctive alcohol intervention to batterer intervention reduced the likelihood of substance use and violence relative to batterer intervention alone.

Sumner, Marty A. *Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative: The First Two Years, 2014*, http://nnscommunities.org/uploads/OFDVI_Report_Aug_2014.pdf.

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.

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, no. 7(2012): 910-922. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3439214/>.

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.

Timko, Christine, et al. "Substance Abuse and Batterer Programs in California: Factors Associated with Treatment Outcomes." *Health and Social Care in the Community* 23, no. 6(2014): 642-653. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4573371/>.

A promising area to improve treatment for the dual problems of substance abuse and violence perpetration is the identification of client characteristics and organizational and program factors as predictors of health outcomes.

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(2012):37. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3489609/>.

Substance use disorders and perpetration of intimate partner violence (IPV) are interrelated, major public health problems.

Trebow, E. A., Berkanovic, E., & Harada, P. U. (2015). The outcomes and process improvement project: Batterers' intervention program evaluation comparing English-language and Spanish-language offenders. *Partner Abuse*, 6(3), 273-297. Accessed June 14, 2017, https://www.safetylit.org/citations/index.php?fuseaction=citations.viewdetails&citationIds%255B%255D=citjournalarticle_515881_21.

This study was a longitudinal, naturalistic comparison of treatment completion and re-offense rates for two groups of offenders convicted of domestic violence (DV): Seventy-five men attending Spanish-language classes and 75 men attending English-language classes. Participant-specific background and psychosocial information, as well as alcohol and drug use, were assessed for influencing program success and DV re-offense. Overall, men who completed DV

classes were less likely to reoffend than those who did not. Men in the Spanish-language group had better outcomes than men in the English-language group. In addition, substance use, timing of probation violations, employment, court rereferrals to DV classes, and previous DV convictions all had an impact on rate of class completion and/or re-offense. Psychosocial variables did not appear to influence outcomes [Abstract].

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, <http://utdr.utoledo.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1762&context=theses-dissertations>.

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.

Wagers, Shelly M. *Deconstructing the 'Power and Control Motive': Moving Beyond a Unidimensional View of Power in Domestic Violence Theory*." Dissertation, University of South Florida, 2012. Accessed June 12, 2017, <http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5444&context=etd>.

The main goal of this study was to advance our current understanding of an individual's sense of power and control as a motive for using coercive control tactics, such as psychological and physical abuse tactics against an intimate partner.

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, no. 9(2010): 1684-1698. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3341660/>.

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.

Walker, Kate, et al. "Desistance from Intimate Partner Violence." *Journal of Interpersonal Violence* 30, no. 15(2015): 2726-2750. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4535319/#>.

This article introduces a conceptual model to outline how the process of desistance evolves and what it encompasses. 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.

Waller, Bern. "Broken Fixes: A Systematic Analysis of the Effectiveness of Modern and Postmodern Interventions Utilized to Decrease IPV Perpetration among Black Males Remanded to Treatment." *Aggression & Violent Behavior* 27(2016): 42-49. Accessed June 12, 2017, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/294579325_Broken_fixes_A_systematic_analysis_of_the_effectiveness_of_modern_and_postmodern_interventions_utilized_to_decrease_IPV_perpetration_among_Black_males_remanded_to_treatment.

Although limited, available research reflects promising outcomes and may point toward developing more strengths-based interventions. Fixing the batterer system is critical to reducing intimate partner violence, particularly since Black women are murdered by their intimate partner at rates that parallel Black males' program dropout [Abstract].

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,

<http://preventdomesticviolence.ca/research/engaging-men-and-boys-domestic-violence-prevention-opportunities-and-promising-approaches>.

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.

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, no. 4(2010): 835-840. Accessed July 11, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2907181/>.

This study utilized a sample of men in methadone treatment who perpetrated male-to-female IPV to examine associations between criminal justice involvement and perceived additional service need(s).

Safety Planning/Plans

Davies, Jill. *Victim-Defined Safety Planning: A Summary*. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), 2017, <http://vawnet.org/material/victim-defined-safety-planning-summary>.

This resources discusses safety as a broad concept and provides information for advocates on how to engage in comprehensive safety planning to better meet victims' needs.

Domestic Violence and Voter Registration: Safety Considerations. Harrisburg, PA: National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, 2012, <http://vawnet.org/material/domestic-violence-and-voter-registration-safety-considerations>.

With the upcoming 2012 national, state, and local elections, questions arise about safety considerations for domestic violence survivors when registering to vote.

Ford-Gilboe, Marilyn, et al. "A Tailored Online Safety and Health Intervention for Women Experiencing Intimate Partner Violence: The iCAN Plan 4 Safety Randomized Controlled Trial Protocol." *BMC Public Health* 17(2017). Accessed June 19, 2017, <https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-017-4143-9>.

Intimate partner violence (IPV) threatens the safety and health of women worldwide. Safety planning is a widely recommended, evidence-based intervention for women experiencing IPV, yet fewer than 1 in 5 Canadian women access safety planning through domestic violence services. Rural, Indigenous, racialized, and immigrant women, those who prioritize their privacy, and/or women who have partners other than men, face unique safety risks and access barriers. Online IPV interventions tailored to the unique features of women's lives, and to maximize choice and control, have potential to reduce access barriers, and improve fit and inclusiveness, maximizing effectiveness of these interventions for diverse groups.

Hoog, Cathy. *Model Protocol on Safety Planning for Domestic Violence Victims with Disabilities*. Seattle, WA: Washington State Coalition against Domestic Violence, 2010, <http://www.endabusepwd.org/publications/wscadv-safety-planning-protocol/>.

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.

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, <http://www.thevigor.org/vigor-safety-planning-tool/>.

The VIGOR is a safety planning tool to help survivors of violence assess their risk and decide how to cope.

Meyer, Emilie. *Civil Protection Orders: A Guide for Improving Practice*. Reno, NV: National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, 2010, <https://www.ncjfcj.org/resource-library/publications/civil-protection-orders-guide-improving-practice>.

The CPO Guide is a tool designed to provide 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.

Personalized Safety Plan. Cleveland, OH: Domestic Violence & Child Advocacy Center, 2015, <https://dvcac.org/personalized-safety-plan>.

The following plan includes simple but critical steps to ensure your safety upon leaving an abusive relationship.

Rhodes, Karin V., et al. *Victim Participation in Intimate Partner Violence Prosecution: Implications for Safety*. Rockville, MD: National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), 2011, <https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/235284.pdf>.

This study examined to what extent female intimate partner violence (IPV) victim participation in prosecution is associated with their future safety.

Safety Net: National Safe & Strategic Technology Project. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), 2015, <http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs.html>.

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.

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, <http://www.bwjp.org/resource-center/resource-results/collaborating-for-safety-coordinating-the-military-and-civilian-response-to-domestic-violence-elements-and-tools.html>.

This guide is about the process of organizing and building a coordinated community response (CCR) in a military-civilian setting.

Safety Planning. Hillsboro, OR: Domestic Violence Resource Center, 2014, <http://www.dvrc-or.org/safety-planning/>.

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.

Safety Planning. National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence, 2017, http://www.ncdsv.org/publications_safetyplans.html.

Safety plan resources.

Safety Planning with Domestic Violence Victims and Their Children. Washington, DC: Child Welfare Information Gateway, n.d., <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/systemwide/domviolence/casework-practice/safety-planning/>.

This section provides resources for creating safety plans for victims and their children, including state and local examples.

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, <https://ncdoa.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/documents/files/SafetyStrategiesBooklet.pdf>.

This booklet is on safety planning related to domestic violence.

Technology Safety Planning with Survivors. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2015, <http://nnedv.org/resources/safetynetdocs/technology-safety-plan.html>.

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.

White, Randy, and Joan Zorza. *Safety Plan for a Friend, Relative, or Co-Worker Who Is Being Abused by an Intimate Partner*, 2010, <http://www.civresearchinstitute.com/pdfs/DVR1601-SA4-SafetyPlanForAFriend.pdf>.

This safety plan as if the woman is the victim and the abuser a male.

What is Safety Planning? Austin, TX: The National Domestic Violence Hotline, n.d., <http://www.thehotline.org/help/path-to-safety/>.

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.

Confidentiality

Confidentiality Best Practices Manual: A Resource Manual for District of Columbia Domestic Violence Programs. Washington, DC: DC Coalition against Domestic Violence, 2011,

<http://www.dccadv.org/img/fck/Microsoft%20Word%20-%20DCCADV%20Confidentiality%20and%20Record%20Keeping%20Manual%20Jan%202011%20FIN.pdf>.

This is a resource for domestic violence programs, advocates, and other stakeholders in the District of Columbia.

Confidentiality Templates. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV),

<https://www.techsafety.org/confidentiality-templates/>.

Templates for agencies working with survivors.

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, n.d.,

<http://vawnet.org/material/confidentiality-and-information-sharing-issues-domestic-violence-advocates-working-child>.

This paper presents information about three laws related to information sharing: confidentiality, privileged communications, and mandated reporting.

Domestic Violence/Sexual Assault Advocate Confidentiality Laws. Chicago, IL: Commission on Domestic & Sexual Violence, American Bar Association: 2014,

http://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/domestic_violence1/Resources/statutorysummarycharts/2014%20Advocate%20Confidentiality%20Chart.authcheckdam.pdf.

Domestic violence/sexual assault advocate confidentiality laws by state.

Field, Julie Kuncie. *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, <http://vawnet.org/material/victim-confidentiality-considerations-domestic-violence-and-sexual-assault-programs-when>.

This article provides guidelines for thinking about confidentiality in emergencies and creating policies to address victim safety.

Hellmuth, Julianne, and Kenneth E. Leonard. *Methods for Assessing and Addressing Participant Protection Concerns in Intimate Partner Research.* Partner Abuse 4, no. 4(2013): 482-493. Accessed July

26, 2016, <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4039631/>.

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).

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,

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.

The purpose of this article is to help professionals in the criminal justice system understand what information a victim considers to be private and can explain to the victim as well as to other professionals within the system what information is private under the law.

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,
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.

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.

Technology & Confidentiality Toolkit. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), <https://www.techsafety.org/confidentiality/>.

This toolkit is meant to help providers and agencies understand and follow the confidentiality obligations mandated by the funding they receive through the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA), Victims of Crime Act (VOCA), and related state and federal privacy laws.

Thoughtful Documentation: Model Forms for Domestic Violence Programs. Jefferson City, MO: Missouri Coalition against Domestic & Sexual Violence, 2011,
<http://www.mocadsv.org/FileStream.aspx?FileID=10>.

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.

Victim Confidentiality Considerations for Domestic violence and Sexual Assault Programs When Responding to Rare or Emergency Situations. The Confidentiality Institute and National Network to End Domestic Violence, 2010,
http://sdcedsv.org/media/sdcedsvfactor360com/uploads/Articles/NNEDVField_EmergenciesCrimesConfidentiality_2010.pdf.

Given the complex and critical safety issues faced by victims, programs should have policies to address victim safety and confidentiality in unusual or emergency circumstances.

Why Privacy and Confidentiality Matters for Victims of Domestic & Sexual Violence. Washington, DC: National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), 2016,
<https://www.techsafety.org/privacymatters/>.

Explores technology in the context of intimate partner violence, sexual assault, and violence against women.

Resource Centers

Battered Women's Justice Project, <http://www.bwjp.org/index.html>

BWJP is the national resource center on civil and criminal justice responses to intimate partner violence (IPV).

National Center on Domestic and Sexual Violence, <http://www.ncdsv.org/index.html>

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.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence (NCADV), <http://www.ncadv.org/>

The vision of NCADV is to create a culture where domestic violence is not tolerated; and where society empowers victims and survivors, and holds abusers accountable.

National Crime Victim Law Institute (NCVLI),

http://law.lclark.edu/centers/national_crime_victim_law_institute/

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.

The National Domestic Violence Hotline, <http://www.thehotline.org/>

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.

National Health Resource Center on Domestic Violence,

<https://www.futureswithoutviolence.org/health/national-health-resource-center-on-domestic-violence/>

The Center has supported health care professionals, domestic violence experts, survivors, and policy makers at all levels as they improve health care's response to domestic violence.

National Network to End Domestic Violence (NNEDV), <http://nnedv.org/>

NNEDV is the leading voice for domestic violence victims and their advocates.

National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women: Domestic Violence (VAWnet),

<http://www.vawnet.org/domestic-violence/>

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.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV), <http://www.nrcdv.org/>

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.

National Sexual Violence Resource Center (NSVRC), <http://www.nsvrc.org/>

The NSVRC's mission is to provide leadership in preventing and responding to sexual violence through collaboration, sharing and creating resources, and promoting research.