

CODE	YEAR	AUTHORS	TITLE	JOURNAL OR PUBLISHER	TOPIC	ABSTRACT	LINK
B_01	2018	Brem Meagan J., Florimbio Autumn Rae, Elmquist JoAnna and Shorey Ryan C.	Antisocial Traits, Distress Tolerance, and Alcohol Problems as Predictors of Intimate Partner Violence in Men Arrested for Domestic Violence	Psychology of Violence © 2017 American Psychological Association 2018, Vol. 8, No. 1, 132-139	Domestic Violence, Predictors	Objective: Men with antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) traits are at an increased risk for consuming alcohol and perpetrating intimate partner violence (IPV). However, previous research has neglected malleable mechanisms potentially responsible for the link between ASPD traits, alcohol problems, and IPV perpetration. Efforts to improve the efficacy of batterer intervention programs (BIPs) would benefit from exploration of such malleable mechanisms. The present study is the 1st to examine distress tolerance as 1 such mechanism linking men's ASPD traits to their alcohol problems and IPV perpetration. Method: Using a cross-sectional sample of 331 men arrested for domestic violence and court-referred to BIPs, the present study used structural equation modeling to examine pathways from men's ASPD traits to IPV perpetration directly and indirectly through distress tolerance and alcohol problems. Results: Results supported a 2-chain partial mediational model. ASPD traits were related to psychological aggression perpetration directly and indirectly via distress tolerance and alcohol problems. A 2nd pathway emerged by which ASPD traits related to higher levels of alcohol problems, which related to psychological aggression perpetration. Controlling for psychological aggression perpetration, neither distress tolerance nor alcohol problems explained the relation between ASPD traits and physical assault perpetration. Conclusion: These results support and extend existing conceptual models of IPV perpetration. Findings suggest intervention efforts for IPV should target both distress tolerance and alcohol problems.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000088
B_02	2018	De Vincenzo Mario, Troisi Gina	Jusqu'à ce que la mort nous sépare. Silence et aliénation dans les violences conjugales	Topique © L'Esprit du temps, 2018/2 (n° 143), p. 111-124	Domestic Violence	In this article, we will try to think about the phenomenon of the silence of women who have suffered domestic violence, thanks to a reading that takes into account the entanglement of the political and unconscious aspects that underpin the social bond. From a clinical illustration, we will explore the role of feelings of guilt, shame and terror that paralyze the psychic activity of women who have experienced violence. The concept of alienation will enable us to understand the fates of thought and subject in situations of violence.	DOI: 10.3917/top.143.0111 https://www.researchgate.net/publication/326273563_Jusqu'a_ce_que_la_mort_nous_sepere_Silence_et_alienation_dans_les_violences_conjugales_Dans_Topique_20182_n_143
B_03	2018	Follingstad Diane R., Wright Shannon, Lloyd Shirley and Sebastian Jeri A.	Sex Differences in Motivations and Effects in Dating Violence	Family Relations, Vol. 40, No. 1 (Jan., 1991), pp. 51-57 Published by: National Council on Family Relations	Domestic Violence, Motivation	Sex differences in motivations for and effects of dating violence are investigated using perceptions of both victims and perpetrators. A total of 495 college students (207 males and 288 females) completed a measure assessing motivation for and effects of dating violence, along with a social desirability measure, a state-trait anger expression inventory, a justification of relationship violence measure, and the Conflict Tactics Scale. Sex differences were evident in numerous motivations for and effects of dating violence and were also influenced by level of violence. Females were less likely to think force could be justifiable. Implications for the specific findings are discussed	https://about.istor.org/terms
B_04	2018	Gerbrandij Jacomina, Rosenfeld Barry, Nijdam-Jones Alicia and Gaietta Michele	Evaluating Risk Assessment Instruments for Intimate Partner Stalking and Intimate Partner Violence	Journal of Threat Assessment and Management Vol. 5, No.2, pp. 103-118	Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment	Research indicates that most stalking victims are harassed by a prior intimate partner and that this group of victims is at a higher risk for violence than other stalking victims. Furthermore, many researchers found a relationship between prior intimate partner stalking (IPS) and intimate partner violence (IPV). The present study focused on identification of overlapping and unique risk factors among IPS and IPV offenders. This was done by examining the accuracy and utility of abridged versions of the Brief Spousal Assault Form for the Evaluation of Risk (B-SAFER) and the Guidelines for Stalking Assessment and Management (SAM) in a sample of 158 low-risk offenders charged with crimes targeting an intimate partner. Follow-up ranged from one to 8.5 years; outcome variables were renewed (or continued) stalking and violent reoffending. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curves indicated that both instruments had weak, nonsignificant predictive validity for both violent or stalking reoffending when considered in isolation. However, each instrument added significantly to the logistic regression model when predicting stalking recidivism when entered after the PCL:SV and relevant covariates, but neither improved predictive accuracy when added after the other was already in the model. Neither instrument added to logistic regression models predicting violent reoffending. Analysis of individual items revealed that items measuring distress and violations of supervision (SAM) and violations of court orders (B-SAFER) were the most consistent predictors of renewed stalking but not violence. The findings of this study question the utility of these tools for predicting violent reoffending but provide qualified support for the prediction of stalking.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tam0000101

B_05	2018	Krishnakumar Ambika, Conroy Nicole and Narine Lutchmie	Correlates of Sex-Specific Young Adult College Student Dating Violence Typologies: A Latent Class Analysis Approach	Psychology of Violence © 2017 American Psychological Association 2018, Vol. 8, No. 2, 151–162	Gender Violence	Objective: To use latent class analysis (LCA) techniques to identify the sex-specific structure of college student dating violence typologies and to examine the shared and sex-specific background-situational correlates of college student dating violence typologies. Method: Sample consisted of 3,344 North American college students (2,323 females and 1,021 males) between 18 and 25 years in heterosexual dating relationships. Data were drawn from the International Dating Violence Study. Results: Five college student dating violence typologies defined by both perpetration and victimization behaviors were indicated for both sexes: no dating violence, physical assault-psychological aggression-sexual coercion, physical assault-psychological aggression, psychological aggression, and psychological aggression sexual coercion. Findings indicated sex-specific variations in the college student dating violence profiles. Psychological aggression perpetration and victimization behaviors were characteristic of all dating violence typologies (except the no dating violence typology). Antisocial personality symptoms, violence approval, criminal history, and length of relationship were generally characteristic of males and females in different college student dating violence typologies. Gender hostility to men and women and stressful conditions were characteristic of females in different college student dating violence typologies. Childhood violent socialization and sexual abuse history were not characteristic of males and females in different college student dating violence typologies. Conclusions: Results point to the complexity of college student dating violence behavior presentations with shared and sex-specific background situational correlates. Findings could inform the development of intervention programs designed to help young adult males and females in different dating violence typologies.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000116
B_06	2018	Misso Dave ,Schweitzer Robert D. and Dimaggio Giancarlo	Metacognition: A Potential Mechanism of Change in the Psychotherapy of Perpetrators of Domestic Violence	Journal of Psychotherapy Integration, Advance online publication.	Domestic Violence, Mechanism of Change	The perpetration of domestic violence against individuals is responsible for untold pain, suffering, and premature mortality. Research into outcome effectiveness of perpetrator interventions show inconsistent and inconclusive results. Tailoring treatments based on perpetrator typology has the potential to improve outcomes. Metacognition, referring to understanding self and others' mental states, points to an important dimension of perpetrator typology. Diminished metacognitive capacity is also related to high arousal states and potential for violence. This article provides a brief review of influences on current treatment approaches and explores metacognition as a psychological factor necessitating greater attention when considering perpetration of domestic violence. The proposed theory is supported through the use of a case presentation based upon the theory proposed. Future research is recommended to include the impact of social roles and relationships in enhancing metacognitive capacity.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/int0000111
B_07	2018	Montalvo Javier Fernández, Arteaga Alfonso and Goñi José J. López	Treatment Effectiveness of Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration Among Patients in a Drug Addiction Program	Psychology of Violence, © 2017 American Psychological Association. Advance online publication.	Domestic Violence, Treatment	Objective: This article evaluates the treatment effectiveness of an integrated intervention compared with addiction treatment as usual in reducing intimate partner violence perpetration (IPV-P) among patients in a drug addiction intervention program. Method: A parallel, randomized, controlled trial was carried out with repeated measures of assessment (pretreatment, posttreatment, and 6-month follow-up). A sample of 227 consecutive patients was assessed, and 70 patients with IPV-P were selected to participate in the study and then divided into two groups: treatment (n 34) and control (n 36). The treatment group participated in an integrated intervention program for addiction and IPV-P, and the control group received the treatment as usual without intervention for IPV-P. Treatment success was defined as the complete absence of IPV-P episodes, both physical and psychological. Results: At the follow-up, the 2 patients in the treatment group showed an IPV-P success rate (60.7%) that was significantly higher (2 3.85; p .05) than that of the patients in the control group (31.6%). Moreover, both groups achieved statistically significant improvements in associated variables. Conclusions: The presence of IPV-P should be assessed in drug addiction treatment programs. The combined treatment for addiction and IPV-P seems to be effective.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000184
B_08	2017 (Volume)	Babini Valeria (a cusa di)	Lasciatele vivere. Voci sulla violenza contro le donne	Publisher: Pendragon	Domestic Violence	Description This volume is born with the intent to gather many points of view and many questions to try to understand and fight one of the most serious and painful wounds of our time: violence against women. It is a question of (in) civilization that must be tackled and that in these pages, far from simplifications and spectacularizations, is analyzed by authoritative voices of the humanistic and scientific culture. Men and women whose interventions constitute, on the whole, a multidisciplinary reflection that aims to involve all of us in understanding this dramatic social problem and to encourage us to think.	https://www.ibs.it/lasciatele-vivere-voci-sulla-violenza-libro-vari/e/9788865988206
B_09	2017	Bozzoli Alessandra, Merelli Maria, Pizzonia Stefania, Ruggerini Maria Grazia	I centri per uomini che agiscono violenza contro le donne in Italia	LeNove – studi e ricerche sociali	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment,	It is the second update on the Centers that in Italy are addressed to the men who mistreated the one presented in these pages, but in substance is the third mapping that we do starting in 2011. In fact follows two years later the first that, in October 2014, had in turn made the point about what was new after the publication of the initial survey carried out in 2011-2012, on the problem in the collective volume The dark side of men edited by LeNove- studies and social research.	http://lenove.org/newsite/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Ricerca_centri_per_uomini.pdf

B_10	2017 (Volume)	Bozzoli A., Merelli M., Ruggerini M. G.	Il lato oscuro degli uomini. La violenza maschile contro le donne: modelli culturali di intervento	Publisher: Ediesse	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	<p>Description</p> <p>Violence against women: what is being done in Italy? To tighten the repressive norms and to isolate the violent male behaviors - that have now arrived to a femicide every two days - making exceptional cases, pathological, leaves unchanged the cultural models founded on those patriarchal equilibriums of power against which they worked since the eighties anti-violence centers and homes for battered women, the result of women's and feminist struggles. Understanding instead that violence against women is first of all a problem of men means shifting the attention from the victims to the authors, to the "masculine question" that all gender-based violence underlies. The book captures this change in optics through research - the first in Italy - which records avant-garde experiences directed at violent men in our country, in prisons and centers, in the private and public sphere, and offers a framework of programs developed at the international level, to which Italian experiences refer. The second part presents the reflections and proposals of scholars and scholars of various disciplines, and the experiences of operators and operators. In the appendix, a critical analysis of the d.l. n. 93/2013 converted into l. n. 119/2013. Following is the mapping of the centers for abused men updated in January 2017. The authors and authors: Anna Costanza Baldry, Michela Bonora, Marco Deriu, Monica Dotti, Francesca Garbarino, Paolo Giulini, Bruno Guazzaloca, Monica Mancini, Barbara Mapelli, Massimo Mery, Cristina Oddone, Alessandra Pauncz, Giorgio Penuti, Stefania Pizzonia, Chantal Podio, Roberto Poggi, Michele Poli, Amalia Rodontini, Mario Sgambato, Claudio Vedovati, Maria (Milli) Virgilio.</p>	https://www.ibs.it/lato-oscuro-degli-uomini-violenza-libro-vari/e/9788823020849
B_11	2017	Capezza Nicole M. , D'Intino Lauren A., Flynn Margaret A., Arriaga Ximena B.	Perceptions of Psychological Abuse: The Role of Perpetrator Gender, Victim's Response, and Sexism	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, First Published November 20, 2017	Gender Violence	<p>It is commonly assumed that male abuse is more damaging than female abuse, just as it previously has been assumed that physical abuse is more harmful than psychological abuse. We sought to examine gender assumptions given that they may cause people to overlook the harm that men experience with a psychologically abusive partner. The current experiment compared perceptions of male and female perpetrators of psychological abuse, and examined whether gendered perceptions were affected by sexist beliefs or participants' own sex. The experiment also explored the effect of the victim's response to a perpetrator's abuse. College participants (N = 195) read a scenario depicting a hypothetical marital conflict that manipulated the sex of the perpetrator, the level of abuse (abuse or no abuse), and whether the victim did or did not respond with some aggression. In scenarios that featured abuse (relative to no-abuse conditions), a male perpetrator was consistently perceived more harshly than a female perpetrator. Participant sex and sexism did not moderate this gender-based perception. Varying the victim's response in the scenario affected perceptions more in the noabuse condition than in the abuse condition. The findings are discussed in terms of robust gender assumptions and the difficulties in challenging such assumptions.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517741215
B_12	2017	Chiurazzi Alessandra, Arcidiacono Caterina	Working with domestic violence perpetrators as seen in the representations and emotions of female psychologists and social workers	La Camera Blu, N° 16 (2017)	Domestic Violence, Treatment	<p>Domestic violence is a global issue and is widespread (FRA, 2014; Istat, 2007, 2015), so in order to fight gender based violence, men's involvement is required too, both through information, education and the promotion of a non-violent culture, and in terms of treatment programs for the offenders. Therefore, in line with an ecological approach, (Prilleltensky & Prilleltensky, 2007), the study will explore how counsellors deal with perpetrators of domestic violence. Six female psychologists and one social worker working in the OLV - Oltre La Violenza (Beyond the violence) center, a public health service in Naples, were interviewed. Through thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke, 2006), this study will explore their perceptions and representations of violent relationship and its actors. The operators' gender influence and the way in which they interact within the contexts and make sense of their experience will be also analysed.</p>	http://dx.doi.org/10.6092/1827-9198/5232
B_13	2017	Davies Pamela Ann, Biddle Paul	Implementing a perpetrator-focused partnership approach to tackling domestic abuse: The opportunities and challenges of criminal justice localism	Criminology & Criminal Justice, 18 (1), First Published October 15, 2017	Domestic Violence, Treatment	<p>This article reports on a perpetrator-focused partnership approach to tackling domestic abuse. The package of interventions includes an identification tool and a unique multi-agency partnership approach to violence prevention and tackling abuse through perpetrator-focused early interventions. An overview of the key outcomes and issues emerging from this innovative package and partnership approach in one policing area in England is offered. Our discussion focuses on issues relating to the development of the co-ordination of the multi-agency tasking and co-ordination (MATAC) approach to addressing domestic abuse, particularly within the context of the opportunities and challenges of the localism agenda in criminal justice. Perceived concerns within the MATAC partnership, about victim safety alongside a heightened 'focus on perpetrators', caused us to critically reflect on the convergence of the politics of multi-agency working at very local levels. Our conclusion is that partnership working remains important in the shifting economic and political context in which local agenda setting and commissioning is occurring. The local still matters, and is as challenging as it ever was, in ensuring victim safety.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1177/1748895817734590

B_14	2017	Frey Lisa L., Beesley Denise, Abbott Dea and Kendrick Elizabeth	Vicarious Resilience in Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Advocates	Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy © 2016 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 9, No. 1, 44–51	Domestic Violence	Objective: There is little research related to sexual assault and domestic violence advocates' experiences, with the bulk of the literature focused on stressors and systemic barriers that negatively impact efforts to assist survivors. However, advocates participating in these studies have also emphasized the positive impact they experience consequent to their work. This study explores the positive impact. Method: Vicarious resilience, personal trauma experiences, peer relational quality, and perceived organizational support in advocates (n 222) are examined. Also, overlap among the conceptual components of vicarious resilience is explored. Results: The first set of multiple regressions showed that personal trauma experiences and peer relational health predicted compassion satisfaction and vicarious posttraumatic growth, with organizational support predicting only compassion satisfaction. The second set of multiple regressions showed that (a) there was significant shared variance between vicarious posttraumatic growth and compassion satisfaction; (b) after accounting for vicarious posttraumatic growth, organizational support accounted for significant variance in compassion satisfaction; and (c) after accounting for compassion satisfaction, peer relational health accounted for significant variance in vicarious posttraumatic growth. Conclusions: Results suggest that it may be more meaningful to conceptualize advocates' personal growth related to their work through the lens of a multidimensional construct such as vicarious resilience. Organizational strategies promoting vicarious resilience (e.g., shared organizational power, training components) are offered, and the value to trauma-informed care of fostering advocates' vicarious resilience is discussed.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/tra0000159
B_15	2017	McConnell Nicola, Barnard Matt and Taylor Julie	Caring Dads Safer Children: Families' Perspectives on an Intervention for Maltreating Fathers	Psychology of Violence © 2017 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 7, No. 3, 406–416	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood, Intervention	Objective: The objective of the study was to evaluate whether Caring Dads Safer Children (CDSC), a program for domestically abusive fathers based on the Canadian Caring Dads model and delivered by a United Kingdom based children's charity, improved outcomes for the fathers' families and reduced the risk of further exposure to domestic abuse. Method: The evaluation of CDSC used a mixed method design that uniquely included partners' and children's reports on wellbeing and the fathers' parenting and controlling behavior. There were 271 evaluation participants (66% fathers, 26% partners or ex-partners, and 8% children) provided pre- and post-program reports about the behavior of fathers attending at 5 centers in the United Kingdom. Results: Potential risks to children appeared to reduce postprogram, as fathers and partners reported fewer incidents of domestic abuse; fathers also reported that their interactions with their children improved and their experience of parenting stress, an indicator for potential abuse, reduced. Improvement in some fathers' behavior appeared to contribute to increased feelings of safety and wellbeing within some families. Children and partners described positive changes in the fathers' behavior; however, some fathers continued to pose a risk. Case notes indicated that the program influenced referrers' decision making about children, either by providing evidence of the fathers' learning or highlighting continuing concerns. Conclusions: CDSC demonstrates promising evidence that the program can contribute to reducing risks to children and families.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000105
B_16	2017	Meyer Silke	Motivating perpetrators of domestic and family violence to engage in behaviour change: The role of fatherhood	Child & Family Social Work, © 2017 John Wiley & Sons Ltd, Volume 23, Issue 1, February 2018, pp. 97-104	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood, Motivation to change	Policies and practices around domestic and family violence (DFV) increasingly focus on perpetrator accountability. With growing evidence that punitive responses alone have a limited deterrent effect on perpetrators, behaviour change programs play a significant role in creating accountability and improving safety for victims and children. Motivating perpetrators to engage in such programs can, however, be challenging. Few perpetrators seem to recognize the need to change for their intimate (ex)-partner due to victim-blaming attitudes and a sense that relationships are replaceable. Relationships with their children on the other hand seem to hold more value. This article explores the role of fatherhood as a motivating factor for male perpetrators to engage in relevant behaviour change programs. Based on face-to-face interviews with 18 fathers in a court-mandated intervention program, findings alert to the need for education of abusive fathers in 3 key areas: the impact of DFV on children's well-being, the impact of DFV on the parent-child relationship, and the impact of DFV-related repercussions on the parent-child relationship. Fathers' desire to have a relationship with their children suggests fatherhood offers a viable angle to motivate their engagement in interventions that address gendered forms of DFV and subsequently improve victims' and children's safety.	DOI: 10.1111/cfs.12388
B_17	2017	Mizen Richard	A tale told by an idiot: the "banality" of violence?	La Camera blu, N° 16 (2017)	Domestic Violence	Generally we mean violence as a behavioral fact, the consequences of which psychological ones are incidental. Hence the idea that violence has to do with impulse o that is unreasonable. Here, against intuitively, I want to consider the idea that psychological experience is at the heart of violence and that action and behavior do I am the corollary. From this summit it is possible to consider the manifestations of violence not as an absence of thought, but rather as estrangement and radical cancellation of an emotional experience that threatens to overwhelm. With good reason the clinicians have a bias in keeping the violence out of the consultation cabinet. However in considering violence a kind of act failure, which hides and reveals, it becomes possible to understand its manifestations in the consultation room and consider how it is alive in the therapeutic relationship, moment after moment, in the transference and countertransference relationship, in opposition to take place "out of there". Which clinician who tries to understand the clinical reasons, in opposition to a theological or philosophical vision, I want to consider the "demon of the violence "from an analytical point of view, and in particular the elements symbolic of the "diabolic" enter human life by influencing behavior normal and pathological. In paraphrasing the "banality of evil" by Hannah Arendt, me I would talk about the banality of violence.	

B_18	2017	Park Sihyun, Kim Sin-Hyang	Who Are the Victims and Who Are the Perpetrators in Dating Violence? Sharing the Role of Victim and Perpetrator	Trauma, Violence and Abuse	Violence and roles	Background: Dating violence (DV) is a serious problem with devastating consequences. Often, research on DV has focused on two distinct groups: victims and perpetrators. However, there is growing evidence for a victim–perpetrator overlap model, which posits that those involved in DV are more likely to take on both roles, rather than either role on its own. Purpose: We investigated the patterns of involvement in DV among those who identified themselves as victims or perpetrators in previous studies. Method: This was a systematic review and meta-analysis. A total of 371 variables related to participants' previous and concurrent experiences of DV victimization or perpetration (202 variables related to victimization and 169 related to perpetration) were identified in 25 studies, which were found by systematically searching three databases: PubMed, Web of Science, and SCOPUS. Results: The majority of previous studies categorized study participants as either DV victims or perpetrators; however, those who identified themselves as either DV victims or DV perpetrators were more likely to assume the opposite role as well. Specifically, current DV perpetrators had a strong association with previous or concurrent victimization experiences, and current DV victims were similarly likely to have assumed the roles of both victim and perpetrator in their histories. Conclusion: Further efforts should be put into avoiding categorization of those involved in violence; rather, they should be regarded as a single group. Additionally, evidence-based interventions should be developed for this population to help break the cycle of violence.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838017730648
B_19	2017	Ruddle Anita, Afrodit Pina, Eduardo Vasquez	Domestic violence offending behaviors: A review of the literature examining childhood exposure, implicit theories, trait aggression and anger rumination as predictive factors	ScienceDirect .Aggression and Violent Behavior 34 (2017) 154–165	Domestic Violence, Motivation, Aggression and Violent Behavior	The prevalence of domestic violence (DV) is an increasing public health concern globally. This paper outlines the current literature on what is known about DV proclivity, with particular attention to predictors for DV perpetration from childhood. We begin by reviewing key methodological issues that are inherent within DV literature and hinder the development of interventions and treatments for DV offenders. The main body of this article provides an overview of four main predictive components for DV perpetration: (1) developmental risk factors for DV offending (e.g. childhood exposure to DV); (2) specific implicit theories related to sexual, violent and DV offenders; (3) the role of anger rumination as a psychological process of DV offending; and (4) an exploration of the role of trait aggression in increasing DV Proclivity. Finally, it was concluded that there is a need for the development of a psychometric measure to encompass these four key predictors of DV Proclivity and future offending.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2017.01.016
B_20	2017	Semiatin Joshua N., Torres Steffany, LaMotte Adam D., Portnoy Galina A. and Murphy Christopher M.	Trauma Exposure, PTSD Symptoms, and Presenting Clinical Problems Among Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence	Psychology of Violence © 2016 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 7, No. 1, 91–100	Domestic Violence, Assessment, Trauma	Objective: This study explores trauma exposure, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms and diagnosis, and PTSD symptom associations with key presenting problems in male intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetrators. The goal is to elucidate the implications of trauma and PTSD for understanding the presenting clinical problems of partner violent men. Method: Male IPV perpetrators (n = 293) at a community-based agency completed assessments of their past traumatic event exposures; current PTSD symptoms; depression; alcohol problems; illicit drug use; relationship problems; and perpetration of physical assault, psychological aggression, injury, sexual coercion, and general (nonrelationship) violence. Results: Seventy-seven percent of participants reported past trauma exposure, 62% reported multiple trauma exposures, and 11% screened positive for a probable diagnosis of PTSD. PTSD symptom levels were significantly correlated with depression, alcohol and drug use, general violence, and all indicators of relationship maladjustment and abuse. In multivariate analyses, PTSD symptoms uniquely predicted relationship dysfunction and relationship abuse over and above the influence of alcohol problems, drug use, and depression, and all 3 PTSD symptom clusters had some unique associations with relationship abuse scales. Conclusion: Trauma exposure and PTSD symptoms should be routinely assessed in IPV perpetrator treatment. More research is needed to determine whether PTSD symptoms influence treatment response and to investigate trauma-informed interventions for this population.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000041
B_21	2017	Vatnar Solveig Karin Bø and Friestad Christine	Intimate Partner Homicide in Norway 1990–2012: Identifying Risk Factors Through Structured Risk Assessment, Court Documents, and Interviews With Bereaved	Psychology of Violence © 2017 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 7, No. 3, 395–405	Domestic Violence, Intimate Partner Homicide	Objective: To explore possible risk factors for intimate partner homicide by combining structured risk assessment based on information available in court documents and individual risk assessment provided through interviews with the bereaved. Method: The aim of this study was to scrutinize intimate partner homicide (IPH) situations and interactions within a retrospective, mixed methods design. All IPHs in Norway that had received a final legal judgment from 1990 to 2012 (N = 177) were included. Quantitative data was extracted through structured investigation of the court documents. Risk factors were identified from three validated risk assessment instruments. Qualitative data were retrieved from interviews with a sample of bereaved (n = 12). Results: The IPH distribution was biased toward low socioeconomic status. Previous intimate partner violence (IPV) was identified in 7 out of 10 IPH incidents. Observed risk by the bereaved was infrequently communicated to health care, police, or support services. Individuals who did communicate risk found that professionals underestimated the reported risk and did not act on their warnings. Conclusions: The majority of IPHs did not occur without warning signs. To prevent IPH, structured risk assessments and knowledge of family and friends' perceptions of risk is essential.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000100

B_22	2017	Williams Kirk R. and Stansfield Richard	Disentangling the Risk Assessment and Intimate Partner Violence Relation: Estimating Mediating and Moderating Effects	Law and Human Behavior © 2017 American Psychological Association 2017, Vol. 41, No. 4, 344–353	Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment	To manage intimate partner violence (IPV), the criminal justice system has turned to risk assessment instruments to predict if a perpetrator will reoffend. Empirically determining whether offenders assessed as high risk are those who recidivate is critical for establishing the predictive validity of IPV risk assessment instruments and for guiding the supervision of perpetrators. But by focusing solely on the relation between calculated risk scores and subsequent IPV recidivism, previous studies of the predictive validity of risk assessment instruments omitted mediating factors intended to mitigate the risk of this behavioral recidivism. The purpose of this study was to examine the mediating effects of such factors and the moderating effects of risk assessment on the relation between assessed risk (using the Domestic Violence Screening Instrument-Revised [DVSIR]) and recidivistic IPV. Using a sample of 2,520 perpetrators of IPV, results revealed that time sentenced to jail and time sentenced to probation each significantly mediated the relation between DVSIR risk level and frequency of reoffending. The results also revealed that assessed risk moderated the relation between these mediating factors and IPV recidivism, with reduced recidivism (negative estimated effects) for high-risk perpetrators but increased recidivism (positive estimate effects) for low-risk perpetrators. The implication is to assign interventions to the level of risk so that no harm is done	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/lhb0000249
B_23	2017	Wolford-Clevenger Caitlin , Febres Jenimarie, Elmquist JoAnna, Zapor Heather, Brasfield Hope and Stuart Gregory L.	Prevalence and Correlates of Suicidal Ideation Among Court-Referred Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence	Psychological Services © 2014 American Psychological Association 2015, Vol. 12, No. 1, 9–15	Domestic Violence, Suicide	Despite the documented association between intimate partner violence perpetration and suicidal ideation, few studies have examined the prevalence and correlates of suicidal ideation in men attending batterer intervention programs. This cross-sectional study examined the prevalence and correlates of suicidal ideation in 294 males court-ordered to a batterer intervention program. Twenty two percent of the sample reported experiencing suicidal ideation within the 2 weeks prior to entering the batterer intervention program. Multiple linear regression indicated that depression and borderline personality disorder symptoms, but not intimate partner violence perpetration, victimization, or antisocial personality disorder symptoms, accounted for significant variance in suicidal ideation. These results suggest that symptoms of depression and borderline personality disorder observed in males attending batterer intervention programs should warrant thorough suicide risk assessment. Implications of the findings and limitations of the study are discussed.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0037338
B_24	2017	Zarling Amie, Bannon Sarah and Berta Meg	Evaluation of Acceptance and Commitment Therapy for Domestic Violence Offenders	Psychology of Violence, © 2018 American Psychological Association, Advance online publication	Domestic Violence, Therapy	Objective: There are currently few empirically supported batterer intervention programs (BIPs) for perpetrators of domestic violence. In practice, a combination of psychoeducation on power and control dynamics (i.e., Duluth Model) and cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) techniques are widely used in BIPs but produce limited effects on violent recidivism. Thus, the purpose of this study was to examine the impact of an Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT)-based program (Achieving Change Through Values-Based Behavior [ACTV]; Lawrence, Langer Zarling, & Orengo-Aguayo, 2014) on reducing new criminal charges 1 year postintervention compared with the traditional treatment (a combination of the Duluth Model and CBT). Method: Administrative data were collected from a sample of 3,474 men who were arrested for domestic assault and court-mandated to a BIP (nonrandomized either ACTV or Duluth/CBT) from 2011 to 2013. Incidence and frequency of new criminal charges were examined during the intervention time period as well as 12 months postintervention time period, and analyses were completed for the entire intent-to-treat sample as well as treatment completers only. Results: Compared with Duluth/CBT participants, significantly fewer ACTV participants acquired any new charges, domestic assault charges, or violent charges. ACTV participants also acquired significantly fewer charges on average in the 1 year after treatment than Duluth/CBT participants. This pattern of results emerged for both treatment completers and noncompleters. ACTV had a significantly higher dropout rate. Conclusions: This investigation provides preliminary evidence for the feasibility and effectiveness of an ACT-based group for men who have been arrested for domestic assault.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/vio0000097
B_25	2016	Aaron Sharon M., Beaulaurier Richard L.	The Need for New Emphasis on Batterers Intervention Programs	Trauma, Violence and Abuse, © 2018 by SAGE Publications, Vol. 18, Issue 4, 2017	Intervention Programs	Although Batterers' Intervention Programs (BIPs) remain a crucial part of victim safety and coordinated community responses, they have received less support and less attention by scholars than other parts of the domestic violence system. Research on BIPs also suggests that they have not been particularly effective at preventing recidivism, are prone to attrition, and increasingly lack the support and confidence of the courts. Nevertheless, BIPs remain one of the few viable alternatives to incarceration for perpetrators of domestic violence. This article examines the historical and empirical reasons for the apparent lack of effectiveness of BIPs. New research suggests avenues for improvement. This begins with incorporating existing research findings, consistency in implementation of best practice models, better diagnosis of personality characteristics of perpetrators and of types of violence that characterize their relationships as well as better funding and support for research. In addition, differentiated treatment approaches tailored to the abuser and their particular types of violence may hold promise—and require increased support by the research and practice communities.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838015622440

B_26	2016	Adolfsson Kerstin, Strömwall Leif A., Sara Landström	Blame Attributions in Multiple Perpetrator Rape Cases: The Impact of Sympathy, Consent, Force, and Beliefs	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, © 2018 by Sage Publications, July 2017, OnlineFirst	Violence, Treatment	Victims of multiple perpetrator rape (MPR) have been found to be an especially vulnerable group. This study examined effects of MPR and perpetrators' use of force on attributions of victim and perpetrator blame. In two large experiments (total N = 2,928), Swedish community members read scenarios depicting an MPR and subsequently made several ratings of blame, rape myth acceptance (RMA), just world beliefs, sympathy for the victim, perception of consent, and trust in the legal system. Data were analyzed with a multianalytical approach using both analyses of variance as well as exploratory analyses. In Experiment 1, more blame was attributed to a victim of MPR than a victim of a lone perpetrator rape (LPR). In Experiment 2, no effect of used force was found on levels of attributed blame. In both experiments, hierarchical multiple regression analyses indicated that four components, identified through principal components analyses, explained substantial shares of the variance in both victim and perpetrator blame. The best individual predictors were participants' perception of consent, sympathy for the victim, and RMA. The study shows the importance of studying participants' beliefs and attitudes about rape and that victim-blaming research needs both theory development and greater methodological awareness. Implications for victim support services are also discussed.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260517721171
B_27	2016	Babcock Julia, Armenti Nicholas, Cannon Clare, Lauve-Moon Katie, Buttell Fred, Ferreira Regardt, Cantos Arthur, Hamel John, Kelly Don, Jordan Cathleen, Lehmann Peter, Leisring Penny A., Murphy Christopher, O'Leary K. Daniel, Bannon Sarah, Salis Katie Lee, Solano Ingrid	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs: A Proposal for Evidence-Based Standards in the United States	Partner Abuse, Partner Abuse, © 2018 American Psychological Association, Vol. 7, Issue 4, pp. 355-460.	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	In the United States, the judicial system response to violence between intimate partners, or intimate partner violence (IPV), typically mandates that adjudicated perpetrators complete a batterer intervention program (BIP). The social science data has found that these programs, on the whole, are only minimally effective in reducing rates of IPV. The authors examined the social science literature on the characteristics and efficacy of BIPs. More than 400 studies were considered, including a sweeping, recently conducted survey of BIP directors across the United States and Canada. Results of this review indicate that the limitations of BIPs are due, in large part, to the limitations of current state standards regulating these programs and, furthermore, that these standards are not grounded in the body of empirical research evidence or best practices. The authors, all of whom have considerable expertise in the area of domestic violence perpetrator treatment, conducted 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. Recommendations for evidence-based national BIP standards were made based on findings from this review.	DOI: 10.1891/1946-6560.7.4.355
B_28	2016	Choi Young Eun, Hyun Jin Hye	A Predictive Model of Domestic Violence in Multicultural Families Focusing on Perpetrator	Science Direct, Volume 10, Issue 3, September 2016, pp. 213-220	Predictive Model of Domestic Violence, Asian Nursing Research	Purpose: This study was conducted to assess predictor variables of husbands in multicultural families and examine the relationship among variables after setting up a hypothetical model including influencing factors, so as to provide a framework necessary for developing nursing interventions of domestic violence. Methods: The participants were 260 husbands in multicultural families in four cities in Korea. Data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 and AMOS 20.0. Results: Self-control, social support, family of origin violence experience and stress on cultural adaptation directly affected to dysfunctional communication, and the explanatory power of the variables was 64.7%. Family of origin violence experience in domestic stress on cultural adaptation, and dysfunctional communication were directly related to domestic violence in multicultural families, and the explanatory power of the variables was 64.6%. We found out that all variables in the model had mediation effects to domestic violence through dysfunctional communication. In other words, self-control and social support had complete mediation effects, and family of origin violence experience in domestic violence and stress on cultural adaptation had partial mediation effects. Conclusions: The variables explained in this study should be considered as predictive factors of domestic violence in multicultural families, and used to provide preventive nursing intervention. Our results can be taken into account for developing and implementing programs on alleviating dysfunctional communication in multicultural families in Korea.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anr.2016.04.004

B_29	2016 (Volume)	Devaney John and Lazenbatt Anne	Domestic Violence Perpetrators	Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group	Domestic Violence	<p>Domestic violence is a serious, widespread public, social and health problem that affects the lives of many women, children and men. There is also evidence to suggest it has one of the highest rates of recidivism. This comprehensive book provides an overview of what the research tells us about the perpetrators of domestic violence and what works, and what doesn't, in promoting positive change. Collecting together the most up-to-date evidence from the international literature and bringing psychological, sociological, gendered and socio-political theoretical perspectives to bear on the issue, the authors explore:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what domestic violence is, why it happens and how it can be measured; • who the perpetrators of domestic violence are, including discussion of non- stereotypical patterns such as male victims, female perpetrators, couples where the abuse is mutual, and couples with abusive relationships who want the abuse to end but the relationship to be sustained; • strategies for engaging perpetrators in interventions and for promoting behaviour change; • evidence-informed interventions, programmes and policies for working with perpetrators; • where robust evidence is lacking and more research needs to be undertaken. <p>Domestic violence is a significant problem for those individuals and families whose lives are affected by this issue, the social, health and criminal justice agencies that respond to it, and wider society which must bear the costs and its devastating effects. This volume is an important reference for all those researching and working with the victims, survivors and perpetrators of domestic violence, including academics and students from fields such as social work, sociology, criminology, psychology and social policy.</p>	https://www.routledge.com/Domestic-Violence-Perpetrators-Evidence-Informed-Responses/Devaney-Lazenbatt/p/book/9781138016262
B_30	2016	Fowlera Drew R., Cantosa Arthur L.,b, Millera Steven A.	Exposure to violence, typology, and recidivism in a probation sample of domestic violence perpetrators	ScienceDirect. Child Abuse & Neglect 59 (2016) 66–77	Domestic Violence, Motivation, Child Abuse & Neglect	<p>The present study investigated the predictive utility of self-reported domestic violence perpetrators' exposure to violence in their family of origin and patterns related to this exposure through the use of longitudinal analyses on a sample of 228 men on probation in Lake County, Illinois. Differences in typology, recidivism, recidivism frequency, and violent behavior survival patterns in men with a history of domestic violence perpetration and with varying levels of family of origin violence exposure were examined. Findings suggest that those who witnessed interparental violence (either alone, or in combination with experiencing violence) were most likely to be classified as Generally Violent offenders (e.g., perpetrators who direct violence toward their family and others), compared to those who did not report experiencing or witnessing violence. In addition, results also indicate that men who experienced both witnessing interparental violence and receiving physical abuse in childhood were more likely to recidivate more frequently compared to those who did not report experiencing or witnessing violence. No significant findings for typology and recidivism were noted. Clinical and policy/practice implications are discussed.</p>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.anr.2016.04.004
B_31	2016	Heward-Belle Susan	The Diverse Fathering Practices of Men Who Perpetrate Domestic Violence	Australian Social Work, 2016 Vol. 69, No. 3, 323–337	Domestic Violence and Fathehnood	<p>Quantitative and qualitative data were gathered from in-depth interviews with 17 Australian fathers who were participating in a men's behaviour change program. The study found that men's fathering varied and posed significant, yet different, risks to women, children, and young people. Variations were particularly evident when analysing narratives of masculinity with perceptions of control over the use of domestic violence. Other aspects of men's identities such as class, culture, and health intersected with gender and contributed to the diversity of harmful fathering practices. This paper spotlights the substantive issue of men's domestic violence and its impact on all aspects of family life, rather than current practices which frequently focus on women and their mothering practices.</p>	http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/0312407X.2015.1057748
B_32	2016	Hilder Sarah and Freeman Caroline	Working with Perpetrators of Domestic Violence and Abuse: The Potential for Change	© The Editor(s) (if applicable) and The Author(s) 2016 - 273 S. Hilder, V. Bettinson (eds.), Domestic Violence	Domestic Violence, Motivation for change	<p>This chapter commences with a brief overview of the development of behavioural change programmes for perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse (DVA) in the UK. Sarah Hilder and Caroline Freeman highlight a number of academic discourses, which have been utilised to examine the commission of DVA, with more sophisticated understandings developing over time of the diverse characteristics of DVA perpetrators. They discuss the impact of competing approaches to programme intervention, influenced primarily by discourses rooted in psychology and feminism. The evaluation of perpetrator programmes remains problematic, although the recent Mirabal (Kelly, L., & Westmarland, N. (2015) Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Steps towards change: Project Mirabal final report. London and Durham, NC: London Metropolitan University and Durham University) study provided opportunity for broadening ideas on the victim-centred metrics that may be applied. The authors conclude by drawing upon desistance frameworks to argue the potential of combining programme interventions with a more holistic understanding of what may lead to an individual cessation from DVA.</p>	DOI 10.1057/978-1-137-52452-2_13

B_33	2016	Gray Rebecca, Broady Timothy, Gaffney Irene, Pamela Lewis, Mokany Tibor, O'Neill Brian	I'm Working Towards 'Getting Back Together': Client Accounts of Motivation Related to Relationship Status in Men's Behaviour Change Programmes in New South Wales, Australia	Child Abuse Review Vol. 25, pp. 171–182 (2016)	Domestic Violence, Programs, Motivation	Research in Australia has examined factors associated with filicide in order to more accurately instigate points of intervention. Factors include parental separation/divorce, depression in the perpetrator and domestic violence. Therefore, services that facilitate men's behaviour change programmes provide one such point of intervention. Relationships Australia NSW offers 'Taking Responsibility': an 18-week programme that 'addresses men's use of violence and abuse in their intimate relationships, through group work and individual support. Fundamental to this programme is the whole family's safety, which is managed through initial screening, ongoing contact and access to additional therapeutic services. Programme evaluation has revealed that men's change factors are influenced by varying levels of motivation, at intake and throughout. These accounts have indicated that the relationship status with their partner affects their motivation, which in turn has the potential to affect their investment in the programme. This relates to both increased and diminished motivation. Partners and former partners, however, expressed ambivalence towards their continuing relationships. Given the risk factors for filicide associated with domestic violence and separation, these interviews contribute to what is known about men's motivation to change violent and abusive behaviours, and in turn the clinical objectives for professionals working on these programmes	DOI: 10.1002/car.2318
B_34	2016	Kane F.allon A. & Bornstein Robert F.	Beyond passivity: Dependency as a risk factor for intimate partner violence.	Personality and Mental Health, 10, pp. 12–21.	Domestic Violence and Psychopathology	Interpersonal dependency in male perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) is an understudied phenomenon but one that has noteworthy clinical implications. The present investigation used meta-analytic techniques to quantify the dependency-IPV link in all extant studies examining this relationship (n of studies = 17). Studies were gathered via an extensive literature search using relevant dependency/IPV search terms in the PsychInfo, Medline and Google Scholar databases. Results revealed a small but statistically significant relationship between dependency and perpetration of IPV in men ($r = 0.150$, Combined $Z = 4.25$, $p < 0.0001$), with the magnitude of the dependency-IPV link becoming stronger ($r = 0.365$, Combined $Z = 6.00$, $p < 0.0001$) when studies using measures of dependent personality disorder symptoms were omitted. Other moderators of the dependency-IPV effect size included IPV measure, type of sample and perpetrator age. These findings illuminate the underlying dynamics and interpersonal processes involved in some instances of IPV and may aid in understanding how to identify and treat male perpetrators of domestic violence. Copyright © 2015 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1002/bmh.1322
B_35	2016	Kaukinen Catherine ,Powers Ráchael A. & Meyer Silke	Estimating Canadian childhood exposure to intimate partner violence and other risky parental behaviors	Journal of Child Custody Volume 13, 2016 - Issue 2-3	Domestic Violence, Childhood	Using victimization data, this study provides national estimates of childhood exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) and other risky parental behaviors. According to respondent reports, 13% of these families are characterized by emotional abuse and 5% by physical violence. This equates to over 765,000 Canadian children potentially exposed to domestic abuse that includes emotional abuse and over 294,000 children exposed to physical violence. Our research further identifies that children residing in family households experiencing IPV are exposed to a multitude of other high-risk parental behaviors. When compared to children in nonvictim households, children in households experiencing IPV are more likely to have a parent using medications for sleep, to calm down, for depression, or having a parent that engages in binge drinking. These findings point to the importance of interventions addressing a multitude of risk factors present in families affected by IPV to minimize the adverse impacts on children.	https://doi.org/10.1080/15379418.2016.1204581
B_36	2016	Kelly Liz, Westmarland Nicole	Naming and defining 'domestic violence': lessons from research with violent men	Feminist Review 112 2016 (113–127) © 2016 Feminist Review. 0141-7789/16 www.feminist-review.com	Domestic Violence	In this paper we draw on data from in-depth interviews with men who have used violence and abuse within intimate partner relationships to provide a new lens through which to view the conceptual debates on naming, defining and understanding 'domestic violence', as well as the policy and practice implications that flow from them. We argue that the reduction of domestic violence to discrete 'incidents' supports and maintains how men themselves talk about their use of violence, and that this in turn overlaps with contentions about the appropriate interventions and responses to domestic violence perpetrators. We revisit Hearn's 1998 work The Violences of Men, connecting it to Stark's later concept of coercive control, in order to develop and extend understandings of violence through analysis of the words of those who use it. We conclude by exploring the implications of these findings for recent legal reform in England and Wales and for policies on how we deal with perpetrators.	https://doi.org/10.1057/fr.2015.52
B_37	2016	Labarre Michel, Bourassa Chantal, Holden George W. , Turcotte Pierre & Letourneau Nicole	Intervening with fathers in the context of intimate partner violence: An analysis of ten programs and suggestions for a research agenda	Journal of Child Custody Volume 13, 2016 - Issue 1, pp. 1-29	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	Clinical and scientific initiatives focused on fathers who exhibit violent and abusive behavior in the context of domestic violence have proliferated since 2000. The objective of this article is to review current intervention practices designed for violent fathers, to provide a critical analysis of the current intervention trends, and to identify research directions. Results reveal two main categories of objectives of programs intended for these fathers: (1) increasing accountability and empathy while decreasing violence; and (2) fostering positive fathering and father-child relationship. Ten programs targeting violent fathers using different intervention approaches (e.g., group intervention, family therapy) are identified and described. Finally, we discuss challenges related to research (i.e., program evaluation) and practice (i.e., co-parenting) that researchers, facilitators, and service providers need to address in order to preserve the safety and well-being of children, mothers, and fathers.	https://doi.org/10.1080/15379418.2016.1127793

B_38	2016	Lilley-Walker Sarah-Jane, Hester Marianne, Turner William	Evaluation of European Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Toward a Model for Designing and Reporting Evaluations Related to Perpetrator Treatment Interventions	International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, © 2018 by SAGE Publications, Vol 62, Issue 4, 2018	Treatment in Domestic Violence	This article is based on a review of 60 evaluations (published and unpublished) relating to European domestic violence perpetrator programmes, involving 7,212 programme participants across 12 countries. The purpose of the review, part of the "IMPACT: Evaluation of European Perpetrator Programmes" project funded by the European Commission (Daphne III Programme), was to provide detailed knowledge about the range of European evaluation studies with particular emphasis on the design, methods, input, output, and outcome measures used in order to identify the possibilities and challenges of a multicountry, Europe-wide evaluation methodology that could be used to assess perpetrator programmes in the future. We provide a model to standardise the reporting of evaluation studies and to ensure attention is paid to what information is being collected at different time points so as to understand what and how the behaviour and attitudes of perpetrators might change throughout the course of the programme.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X16673853
B_39	2016	Lysova Alexandra	Victims but Also Perpetrators: Women's Experiences of Partner Violence	Women and Children as Victims and Offenders: Background, Prevention, Reintegration, June 2016, pp 505-537. © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland	Domestic Violence	Both the United Nations and the World Health Organisation have made serious efforts to address violence against women as a public health and a human rights issue worldwide. Drawing on international scholarship primarily from Western industrialized countries, this chapter critically discusses perspectives on women's experiences of partner violence (PV) as both victims and perpetrators. It emphasizes that partner violence is a dynamic, complex, and multidimensional phenomenon. Researching it needs the examination of its interactional and situational aspects. Integrating attention to the violent dynamics of partner violence with elements of the "violence against women" framework would allow global women's research to recognize and give voice to diverse experiences of partner violence, help reveal its intrinsic, interactional nature, and, as a result, promote a transformational change for crime prevention at the international and domestic level.	https://link.springer.com/book/10.1007/978-3-319-08398-8
B_40	2016	McConnell Nicola & Taylor Julie	Evaluating Programmes for Violent Fathers: Challenges and Ethical Review	Child Abuse Review, Volume 25, Issue 3	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood, Programs	A range of challenges exist when evaluating programmes for violent men about domestic abuse. Delivered in five UK sites, the Caring Dads Safer Children programme is designed to enhance the parenting behaviour of violent men. At the end of the first delivery programme in each site, a review was undertaken at the request of the ethics committee: to ensure that the evaluation was not raising further ethical issues; to check on the wellbeing of service users and their families; to scrutinise the evaluation process in terms of data quality and quantity; and to inform service and evaluation changes as necessary. In-depth interviews were undertaken with practitioners delivering the service and analysed inductively. While some practitioners expressed concerns about the burden on service delivery and challenges to their relationship with families due to the use of standardised measures in the evaluation, others demonstrated how robust evaluation procedures enhanced assessment and service delivery. Organisations need to be confident that the cumulative effects of any disadvantages posed by the use of standardised measures do not outweigh the benefits and plan for potential barriers and resistance to their implementation. Copyright © 2014 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.	https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2342
B_41	2016	Polaschek Devon L. L., Yesberg Julia A., Bell Rebecca K., Casey Allannah R. & Dickso Sophie R.	Intensive psychological treatment of high-risk violent offenders: Outcomes and pre-release mechanisms	Psychology, Crime & Law, © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland, © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland, © 2018 Springer Nature Switzerland Vol. 22, Issue 4, pp. 344-365	Domestic Violence, Treatment	Research on correlates of intervention programmes that reduce expected reconviction rates ('what works' literature, Risk-Need-Responsivity model) has been highly influential in criminal justice systems throughout much of the western world. But while this psychological research has been acquiring widespread recognition, a deeper understanding of how programmes work and of mechanisms for desistance more generally, has still to develop. This research reports results of a quasi-experimental recidivism outcome study for a series of prison units that provide intensive psychological treatment to high-risk, persistently violent prisoners. Four outcomes were examined over the first 12 months following release on parole: parole violations, new convictions, new convictions for violence, and imprisonment sentences resulting from new convictions. Alongside these results, we conducted preliminary analyses of two potential pre-release mechanisms for surviving the first 12 months on parole without reconviction: lower dynamic risk for violence, and greater release readiness. We found that dynamic violence risk fully accounted for differences between treatment completers and comparison prisoners in proportions reconvicted for violence. However, in all other cases, the proposed mechanisms did not significantly explain treatment-related differences. We close by considering possible explanations for these unexpected results, and reiterating the importance to our field of more sophisticated treatment outcome research.	https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2015.1109088

B_42	2016	Russell Brenda, Kraus Shane W., Chapleau Kristine M., Oswald Debra	Perceptions of Blame in Intimate Partner Violence: The Role of the Perpetrator's Ability to Arouse Fear of Injury in the Victim	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, May 2016, OnlineFirst	Violence and Perceptions	Men are more likely to be blamed more for intimate partner violence (IPV) than are women who commit the same offense. However, because men are typically stronger and perceived as more physically aggressive than women are, perpetrator sex is confounded with masculinity and the ability to arouse fear in the victim. This study disentangled the construct of gender in understanding bystanders' attributions of blame in IPV. Participants (N = 639) read a scenario in which the perpetrator's sex (male/female) and gender identity (masculine/feminine), and the victim's sex (male/female) were manipulated and rated how much they blamed the perpetrator and the perpetrator's ability to arouse fear of injury in the victim. Results showed that male perpetrators (regardless of gender identity) who assaulted a female victim were attributed the most blame and were perceived as having the greatest ability to arouse victim fear. In contrast, feminine female perpetrators were attributed the least blame and perceived as arousing the least victim fear regardless of the victim's gender. Furthermore, controlling for the perpetrator's ability to arouse fear in the victim resulted in the elimination of the interaction effects for blame. This finding suggests that perpetrators' ability to arouse fear is an underlying factor in bystanders' attributions of blame.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260516646999
B_43	2016	Serin Ralph C. , Chadwick Nick, Lloydb Caleb D.	Dynamic risk and protective factors	Psychology, Crime & Law, Volume 22, Issue 1-2, 2016, pp. 151-170,	Psychology, Crime and Law	This paper reviews the literature regarding the identification and measurement of risk factors considered imminent precipitants of subsequent criminal conduct (i.e. dynamic risk factors). This paper also frames these risk factors against the so-called protective factors that are presumed to mitigate risk. Commonality among recent dynamic risk and protective measures reflects general agreement regarding viable candidate variables. Empirical studies suggest such factors yield incremental predictive validity and should inform case-formulaic understanding of criminal conduct and pathways to desistance, although this is not common practice. As well, definitional and measurement considerations are not well advanced and speak to the need for further conceptual clarity.	https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2015.1112013
B_44	2016	Trevena Judy and Poynton Suzanne	Does a prison sentence affect future domestic violence reoffending?	Contemporary Issues in Crime and Justice Number 190	Domestic Violence, Crime and Justice	Aim: To examine whether short prison sentences (up to 12 months) exert a deterrent effect for domestic-violence (DV) related offending. Method: Propensity score matching was used to compare time to reoffence among 1,612 matched pairs of offenders, in which one of each pair received a prison sentence of 12 months or less and the other received a suspended sentence of two years or less. Kaplan-Meier survival analysis was then used to examine time to the first proven offence committed after the index court appearance. Results: In the matched analysis, DV-related reoffending was not significantly different for people with suspended sentences and prison sentences. After 1 year, 20.3% of people given a suspended sentence and 20.3% of people given prison sentence had at least one new DV-related offence, and after 3 years the proportions were 34.2% and 32.3% respectively. These were not significantly different (HR 0.96, p=0.6). Conclusion: Short prison sentences (up to 12 months) are no more effective in deterring DV-related reoffending than suspended sentences	https://www.bocsar.nsw.gov.au/Documents/CJB/Report-2016-Does-a-prison-sentence-affect-future-domestic-violence-reoffending-cjb190.pdf
B_45	2015	Ayala Erin E., Kotary Brandy , Hetz Maria	Blame Attributions of Victims and Perpetrators: Effects of Victim Gender, Perpetrator Gender, and Relationship	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. 33, Issue 1, pp. 94-116	Violence and roles	Although research has been conducted on rape myth acceptance (RMA) and other factors associated with attribution formation, researchers have not yet determined how the combination of such factors simultaneously affects levels of victim blame and perpetrator blame. The current investigation recruited 221 students from an all-women's college to examine differences in blame attributions across RMA, victim gender, and perpetrator gender, and the relationship between the two parties (i.e., stranger vs. acquaintance). Results suggested that RMA, victim gender, and perpetrator gender account for a significant amount of variance in blame attributions for both victims and perpetrators. In sum, victim blame with female perpetrators was relatively consistent across levels of RMA, but increased substantially for male perpetrators as individuals endorsed higher levels of RMA. Perpetrator blame, however, was highest with male perpetrators when individuals endorsed low levels of RMA and lowest for male perpetrators when individuals endorsed relatively higher levels of RMA. Findings demonstrate the continued influence of RMA on blame attributions for both victims and perpetrators, and the stigma faced by male victims. More research is needed on the differing attributions of male and female victims and perpetrators, as well as differing attributions based on type of relationship. Such research will lead to a better and more thorough understanding of sexual assault and rape.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515599160

B_46	2015	Cattaneo Bennett Lauren and Goodman Lisa A.	What Is Empowerment Anyway? A Model for Domestic Violence Practice, Research, and Evaluation	Psychology of Violence © 2014 American Psychological Association 2015, Vol. 5, No. 1, 84–94	Domestic Violence, Assessment	Although the idea of empowerment lies at the heart of the anti-domestic violence movement, consensus on the defining characteristics of this construct have remained elusive. A clear and consistent definition of empowerment would promote the development of common metrics for research and evaluation, and guide the development of best practices. In this article, we describe specific challenges that have made the conceptualization of empowerment difficult. We then overview the Empowerment Process Model, and describe the ways in which it addresses those challenges. This model articulates empowerment as a meaningful shift in the experience of power attained through interaction in the social world, and describes the process of building empowerment as an iterative one, in which a person takes action toward personally meaningful goals; draws on community supports, skill, knowledge, and self-efficacy to move toward those goals; and observes the extent to which those actions result in progress. By incorporating both process and outcome dimensions, bridging the psychological and contextual realms, and allowing for domain specificity, the model addresses challenges to a clear conceptualization, and provides a	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0035137
B_47	2015	Chiurazzi Alessandra, Arcidiacono Caterina, Susana Helm	Treatment Programs for Perpetrators of Domestic Violence: European and International Approaches	New Male Studies: an International Journal, Vol. 4, Issue 3, 2015, pp. 5-22 © 2015 AUSTRALIAN INSTITUTE OF MALE HEALTH AND STUDIES	Treatment in Domestic Violence	For far too long, domestic violence against women was regarded as only a female issue, and men were merely considered to be offenders to be blamed. The aim of this work, therefore, is to present a review of major treatment programs for perpetrators of domestic violence, with the purpose of understanding the perspective of these programs as well as some possible strategies for intervention. To identify the best existing practices, this work investigated at the program level areas such as: mission, personnel, target groups, first contact procedures, treatment methodologies and procedures, length of the program, program contents, special objectives, restrictions, evaluation, and follow-up. Finally, the achievements and strengths of the various programs were assessed.	http://newmalestudies.com/OJS/index.php/nms/article/view/192
B_48	2015	Costa Beth M. Kaestle Christine E. Ashlee Arlene Walker Curtis Andrew Day Toumbourou John W. Miller Peter	Longitudinal predictors of domestic violence perpetration and victimization: A systematic review	Science Direct, Volume 24, September–October 2015, pp. 261-272	Domestic Violence, Predictors, Aggression and Violent Behavior	Domestic violence (DV) is a serious and complex social issue which is associated with significant costs to both those individuals who are directly affected and the wider community. Preventative approaches with vulnerable population groups represent an important component of any integrated response to DV and should be informed by an understanding of those factors that influence violence developmentally. This paper reports the findings of a systematic review of longitudinal studies that have prospectively investigated childhood and/or adolescent predictors of DV perpetration and/or victimization among adult men and women in intimate relationships. We identified 25 original studies that met the inclusion criteria, all of which investigated predictors of domestic physical abuse. Few studies prospectively examined psychological, sexual and verbal abuse. Child and adolescent abuse, family of origin risks, child and adolescent behavioral problems, adolescent peer risks, and sociodemographic risks were all identified as significant predictors of DV perpetration and victimization. It is concluded that early childhood and adolescent factors are consistent predictors in the development of DV perpetration and victimization and that prevention and early intervention approaches targeting these factors are likely to prove the most effective.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2015.06.001
B_49	2015	Cunha Olga Soares, Gonçalves Rui Abrunhosa	Efficacy Assessment of an Intervention Program With Batterers	Psychosocial Intervention, Volume 46, issue: 4, pp. 455-482	Assessment, Intervention, Domestic Violence	This study examines the efficacy of an intervention program with male batterers. Twenty-six batterers who attended the intervention and 19 batterers who did not attend the intervention were compared using self-report measures. Batterers who attended the intervention showed significant reductions in abusive behaviors, in attitudes toward domestic violence, in risk of future violence, and in psychopathology, and an increase in self-esteem and problem solving. These changes were confirmed at the 6-month follow-up. The control group also revealed reductions in abusive behaviors, psychopathology, and risk of violence; however, the intervention group showed higher effect sizes. Comparing the groups at post-test, differences were found on abusive behaviors, attitudes, and risk of violence; at the follow-up, differences were found on abusive behaviors, attitudes, self-esteem, and problem solving, with intervention group showing more positive changes. These findings suggest that the intervention program has a therapeutic effect and reduces the risk of future violence.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1046496415592478

B_50	2015	Devaney Dr John	Research Review: The Impact of Domestic Violence on Children	IRISH PROBATION JOURNAL: Volume 12, pp. 79-94.	Domestic Violence, Childhood	<p>Introduction</p> <p>Domestic violence is a significant problem for those whose life is affected by this issue, the social, health and criminal justice agencies that respond to it, and wider society that must bear the costs. Whilst domestic violence is not a new phenomenon, the past thirty years has seen increasing public awareness and a growing political consensus that something needs to be done, even if what should be done is less clear (Holt and Devaney, 2015). Over time our understanding about the presentation, dynamics and impact of domestic violence has developed, resulting in the need to define what is it that society needs to tackle. This, however, has not been a trouble free endeavour, with definitions and understanding of violence varying across research studies, regions and cultural settings (European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, 2014). In Northern Ireland domestic violence (also referred to as domestic abuse or intimate partner violence in the literature) has been defined as: Threatening, controlling, coercive behaviour, violence or abuse (psychological, physical, verbal, sexual, financial or emotional) inflicted 79 IRISH PROBATION JOURNAL Volume 12, October 2015</p> <p>1 John Devaney, PhD. is a senior lecturer in social work in the School of Sociology, Social Policy and Social Work at Queen's University Belfast. Email j.devaney@qub.ac.uk IPJ Vol 12cl revised_IPJ 21/09/2015 15:10 Page 79 on anyone (irrespective of age, ethnicity, religion, gender or sexual orientation) by a current or former intimate partner or family member. (Department of Health, Social Services and Public Safety and Department of Justice, 2013). In a British Crime Survey it was reported that half of those who suffered domestic violence in the previous year were living with a child aged sixteen years or younger (Mirrlees-Black, 1999). Within the United Kingdom it is estimated that up to one million children have been exposed to domestic violence (UNICEF, 2006). Yet in spite of these stark statistics there has been, until recently, a systemic failure by public agencies to appreciate that the presence of domestic violence should be an indicator of the importance of assessing the needs of children to both support and protection when living in the same household as the victim. This article seeks to summarise the key messages from the research literature on the prevalence and impact of domestic violence on children, and to draw some conclusions about how professionals should respond to children's needs for safety and support.</p>	https://pure.qub.ac.uk/ws/files/17369087/Research_review_impact_of_domestic_violence_on_children.pdf
B_51	2015	Haggård Ulrika , Freij Ingrid, Danielsson Maria, Wenander Diana, Långström Niklas	Effectiveness of the IDAP Treatment Program for Male Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence: A Controlled Study of Criminal Recidivism	Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Vol. 32, issue 7, pp. 1027-1043	Treatment in Domestic Violence	<p>Despite substantial problems with intimate partner violence (IPV) worldwide, the empirical support remains weak for the effectiveness of recidivism-reducing interventions for IPV perpetrators. We conducted a controlled study of the effectiveness of the Integrated Domestic Abuse Program (IDAP), a manual-based group intervention for adult male IPV offenders. A consecutive series of 340 convicted male IPV offenders who began IDAP in the Swedish Prison and Probation Services 2004 to 2007 were compared with 452 contemporary, convicted male IPV offender controls. We obtained follow-up conviction data from the National Crime Register and used Cox regression to model the effectiveness of IDAP versus regular treatment. Treated and control subjects were all followed until March 2, 2011, for an average time-at-risk of 4.6 years (median 4.4, SD = 1.0). Twenty-five percent (n = 84) of IDAP participants recidivated in any violence versus 23% of controls (n = 104); corresponding figures for IPV specifically were 19% (n = 65) and 19% (n = 84), respectively. Intention-to-treat analyses adjusted for individual baseline risk and follow-up time suggested marginally and nonsignificantly lower conviction rates in IDAP participants versus controls (hazard ratio [HR] = 0.92, 95% confidence interval [CI] = [0.69, 1.23] for any violence and HR = 0.92, 95% CI = [0.66, 1.28] for IPV, respectively). Hence, possible recidivism-reducing effects of IDAP in this cross-cultural validation were small and impossible to secure statistically. To remedy the frustrating lack of proven effective treatments for IPV offenders, better interventions should be developed and tested. Such efforts could benefit from improved knowledge about IPV-specific, causal risk factors and more powerful treatment combinations.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260515586377
B_52	2015	Hamberger L. Kevin, Larsen Sadie E.	Men's and Women's Experience of Intimate Partner Violence: A Review of Ten Years of Comparative Studies in Clinical Samples; Part I	Journal of Family Violence, Vol. 30, Issue 6, pp 699-717, 2015	Domestic Violence, Motivation	<p>The present paper reviews literature published between 2002 and 2013 regarding gender differences in the perpetration, motivation, and impact of intimate partner violence (IPV) in clinical samples in order to update and extend a previous review by Hamberger (2005). Results showed that although both women and men are active participants in acts of physical IPV and emotional abuse, women's physical violence appears to be more in response to violence initiated against them. Although both men and women participate in emotional abuse tactics, the type and quality appears to differ between the sexes. Men tend to use tactics that threaten life and inhibit partner autonomy; women use tactics that consist of yelling and shouting. Men are the predominant perpetrators of sexual abuse. Analysis of patterns of violence and abuse suggests that women are more highly victimized, injured, and fearful than men in clinical samples. Research and clinical implications are discussed.</p>	https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10896-015-9732-8

B_53	2015	Harris Grant T. and Rice Marnie E.	Progress in Violence Risk Assessment and Communication: Hypothesis versus Evidence	Behavioral Sciences & the Law, Vol. 33, Issue 1, pp.128-145, 2015	Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment	We draw a distinction between hypothesis and evidence with respect to the assessment and communication of the risk of violent recidivism. We suggest that some authorities in the field have proposed quite valid and reasonable hypotheses with respect to several issues. Among these are the following: that accuracy will be improved by the adjustment or moderation of numerical scores based on clinical opinions about rare risk factors or other considerations pertaining to the applicability to the case at hand; that there is something fundamentally distinct about protective factors so that they are not merely the obverse of risk factors, such that optimal accuracy cannot be achieved without consideration of such protective factors; and that assessment of dynamic factors is required for optimal accuracy and furthermore interventions aimed at such dynamic factors can be expected to cause reductions in violence risk. We suggest here that, while these are generally reasonable hypotheses, they have been inappropriately presented to practitioners as empirically supported facts, and that practitioners' assessment and communication about violence risk run beyond that supported by the available evidence as a result. We further suggest that this represents harm, especially in impeding scientific progress. Nothing here justifies stasis or simply surrendering to authoritarian custody with somatic treatment. Theoretically motivated and clearly articulated assessment and intervention should be provided for offenders, but in a man that moves the field more firmly from hypotheses to evidence.	DOI: 10.1002/bsl.2157
B_54	2015	Kelly Liz, Westmarland Nicole	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Steps Towards Change. Project Mirabal Final Report	Project Report. London Metropolitan University and Durham University, London and Durham	Domestic Violence, Intervention	Introduction As we complete this study there is more conversation about what is to be done with perpetrators of domestic violence than for some time – a conversation which ricochets across police, social services, women's support services, multi-agency groups, policymakers, commissioners, media commentators and academics. At issue are two key questions: 1. Do domestic violence perpetrator programmes (DVPPs) actually work in reducing men's violence and abuse and increasing the freedom of women and children? 2. How do we hold more perpetrators to account, since even if DVPPs do work, their limited capacity means the majority of men do not access them and criminal justice interventions alone are clearly not creating the change that all stakeholders seek? This report can offer evidence with respect to the first question and will engage with the second The starting point for Project Mirabal was our contention that we had reached an impasse in both research and policy on perpetrator programmes. On the one hand are repeated calls for interventions that call perpetrators to account, whilst on the other a deep scepticism about both routes for so doing - perpetrator programmes and criminal justice sanctions. This scepticism results in such programmes being held to far more stringent levels of scrutiny and measures of success than criminal justice interventions, intensified in the era of outcomes and cost led public policy. This is the context in which this report is set	https://www.dur.ac.uk/resources/criva/ProjectMirabalfinalreport.pdf
B_55	2015	McGinn Tony, Taylor Brian, McColgan Mary, Lagdon Susan	Survivor Perspectives on IPV Perpetrator Interventions: A Systematic Narrative Review	Trauma, Violence and Abuse	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	More effective work with perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) can be built upon a better understanding of how and why they change their behavior. This article presents a systematic narrative review of female IPV survivor perspectives on the changes brought about by IPV perpetrator programs. Fourteen databases and web search engines were searched and 16 articles reporting relevant qualitative findings were identified. Survivors often reported some level of positive change through their partner's engagement with a program, but the sustainability of this change is unclear and there was also some negative feedback. From the survivors' perspective, key barriers to perpetrator change include alcohol dependency, mental health challenges, relationship dynamics, and their family of origin. Mechanisms by which perpetrators are held to account, namely, survivor validation and judicial measures, were seen as central to the change process. Survivors perceived changes in perpetrator behavior (the use of conflict interruption techniques and new communication skills) and changes in perpetrators' belief systems (adopting new perspectives). Changes in belief systems were associated with more complete desistance from violence and would appear more difficult to effect. The review highlights the complexity in this field, which is discussed by the authors with reference to practice, policy, and research.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838015584358
B_56	2015	Vaughn, Michael G., Salas-Wright Christopher P., DeLisi Matt & Larson Matthew	Deliberate self-harm and the nexus of violence, victimization, and mental health problems in the United States	ScienceDirect: Psychiatry Research 225 (2015) 588–595	Domestic Violence and Psychopathology	Deliberate self-harm (DSH) is associated with diverse psychiatric diagnoses and broad psychopathology but less is known about its association with other forms of interpersonal violence and crime. Using the National Epidemiologic Survey on Alcohol and Related Conditions (NESARC), the current study examined linkages between not only DSH and mental health and substance abuse comorbidity, but also childhood abuse, lifetime victimization, and a variety of violent behaviors. We identified a prevalence of 2.91% for DSH and found that DSH is associated with generalized and severe psychopathology, wide-ranging substance abuse, and adverse childhood experiences. Contrary to other studies, we found significant racial and ethnic differences in DSH. African-American, Latinos, and Asians, were substantially less likely than Whites to report DSH. Our hypothesis that DSH would be associated with a variety of violent behaviors including robbery, intimate partner violence, forced sex, cruelty to animals, and use of a weapon was supported even after adjusting for an array of covariates. We extend previous research on DSH by examining its prevalence in one the largest comorbidity surveys ever conducted and show that DSH is associated with multiple forms of violent behavior toward others, including animals.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.psychres.2014.11.041

B_57	2015	Wilson Joshua M., Fauci Jenny E. and Goodman Lisa A.	Bringing Trauma-Informed Practice to Domestic Violence Programs: A Qualitative Analysis of Current Approaches	American Journal of Orthopsychiatry © 2015 American Orthopsychiatric Association 2015, Vol. 85, No. 6, 586–599	Domestic Violence, Programs	Three out of 10 women and 1 out of 10 men in the United States experience violence at the hands of an intimate partner— often with devastating costs. In response, hundreds of residential and community-based organizations have sprung up to support survivors. Over the last decade, many of these organizations have joined other human service systems in adopting trauma-informed care (TIC), an approach to working with survivors that responds directly to the effects of trauma. Although there have been various efforts to describe TIC in domestic violence (DV) programs, there is a need to further synthesize this discourse on trauma-informed approaches to better understand specific applications and practices for DV programs. This study aimed to address this gap. The authors of this study systematically identified key documents that describe trauma-informed approaches in DV services and then conducted a qualitative content analysis to identify core themes. Results yielded 6 principles (Establishing emotional safety, Restoring choice and control, Facilitating connection, Supporting coping, Responding to identity and context, and Building strengths), each of which comprised a set of concrete practices. Despite the common themes articulated across descriptions of DV-specific trauma-informed practices (TIP), we also found critical differences, with some publications focusing narrowly on individual healing and others emphasizing the broader community and social contexts of violence and oppression. Implications for future research and evaluation are discussed.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/ort0000098
B_58	2015	Committee of Minister	Recommendation CM/Rec(2015)5 of the Committee of Ministers to member States on the processing of personal data in the context of employment	Committee of Minister	Respect for human rights	Respect for human dignity, privacy and the protection of personal data should be safeguarded in the processing of personal data for employment purposes, notably to allow for the free development of the employee's personality as well as for possibilities of individual and social relationships in the workplace.	https://www.apda.ad/system/files/cm-rec-2015-5-en.pdf
B_59	2015	Wojnicka Katarzyna	Work with Perpetrators of Domestic Violence in Eastern European and Baltic countries	Gender rovné příležitosti, výzkum, 2015, Issue 01, pp. 35-45	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	The aim of the paper is to present and analyse the current state of perpetrator programmes in Eastern European ,and Baltic countries as this issue has barely been raised in the literature. It is connected to the fact that in described region such programmes are still relatively new phenomena and, compared to other European Union countries (mostly in Western and Northern Europe), the number of the programmes is still insufficient. Moreover, the number and character of the perpetrator programmes in Eastern European and Baltic countries is to a large extent determined by traditional gender relations, glorification of the traditional family and specific definitions of masculinities and femininities, as well as by the nature of the anti -violence legislation that exists in particular countries. The presented findings result from research on the specificity of work with perpetrators of domestic violence in the region. The analysis is based on the cases of Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Lithuania and Poland. It is to a large extent the result of research conducted within the Daphne III project IMPACT: Evaluation of European Perpetrator Programmes (2013–2014) and of analysis of national reports delivered by country experts for a project conducted by the Work with Perpetrators – European Network in 2013.	http://dx.doi.org/10.13060/12130028.2015.16.1.165
B_60	2014	Day Andrew, Richardson Trevor, Bowen Erica, Bernardi Jessica	Intimate partner violence in prisoners: Toward effective assessment and intervention	Science Direct, Vol. 19, Issue 5, September–October 2014, pp. 579-583	Domestic Violence, Assessment	This paper reviews the significant challenges that are involved in the development of services for perpetrators of intimate partner violence who are in prison. It is suggested that difficulties in accurately identifying intimate partner violence, reliably assessing risk of re-offense, and in identifying offending behavior programs that meet the specific needs of prisoners have limited the development of services in this area. As a result it is argued that unique and complex victim related issues that arise during incarceration and post-release are not adequately recognized in current correctional assessment and case management systems. Four avenues for future research and service development in this area are identified, with a view to developing the role that correctional services have to play in preventing intimate partner violence.	http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2014.08.002
B_61	2014	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	FRA 2014-Violence against women: an EU-wide survey Main results	European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights	Violence	This FRA survey is the first of its kind on violence against women across the 28 Member States of the European Union (EU). It is based on interviews with 42,000 women across the EU, who were asked about their experiences of physical, sexual and psychological violence, including incidents of intimate partner violence ('domestic violence'). The survey also included questions on stalking, sexual harassment, and the role played by new technologies in women's experiences of abuse. In addition, it asked about their experiences of violence in childhood. Based on the detailed findings, FRA suggests courses of action in different areas that are touched by violence against women and go beyond the narrow confines of criminal law, ranging from employment and health to the medium of new technologies.	http://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2014/violence-against-women-eu-wide-survey-main-results-report
B_62	2014	Hester Marianne, Lilley Sarah-Jane	Domestic and Sexual Violence Perpetrator Programmes: Article 16 of the Istanbul Convention: A collection of papers on the Council of Europe Convention on preventing and combating violence against women and domestic violence	Strasbourg: Council of Europe	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	Article 16 – Preventive intervention and treatment programmes 1. Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or support programmes aimed at teaching perpetrators of domestic violence to adopt non-violent behaviour in interpersonal relationships with a view to preventing further violence and changing violent behavioural patterns. 2. Parties shall take the necessary legislative or other measures to set up or support treatment programmes aimed at preventing perpetrators, in particular sex offenders, from re-offending. 3. In taking the measures referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, Parties shall ensure that the safety of, support for and the human rights of victims are of primary concern and that, where appropriate, these programmes are set up and implemented in close co-ordination with specialist support services for victims.	https://research-information.bristol.ac.uk/en/publications/domestic-and-sexual-violence-perpetrator-programmes-article-16-of-the-istanbul-convention(0c772021-74fe-4b4a-b5b4-97904551fe74)/export.html

B_63	2014	Juodis Marcus, Starzowski Andrew, Porter Stephen Woodworth Michael	A Comparison of Domestic and Non-Domestic Homicides: Further Evidence for Distinct Dynamics and Heterogeneity of Domestic Homicide Perpetrators	Journal of Family Violence, April 2014, Vol. 29, Issue 3, pp. 299–313	Domestic Violence, Homicide	To facilitate a deeper understanding of domestic homicide (DH), the correctional files of 37 male DH perpetrators were examined. Victim, perpetrator and offense characteristics were compared against those from 78 non-domestic homicide perpetrator files to elucidate distinct dynamics. Risk factors preceding DHs were identified retrospectively using the revised Danger Assessment (DA; Campbell et al. 2009), and the role of psychopathy was explored via the Psychopathy Checklist-Revised (Hare 2003). DHs exhibited distinctive dynamics, especially in terms of perpetrators' predominant drives to inflict harm out of proprietary revenge. Most DHs did not occur "out of the blue", as 82.9 % of cases showed elements of planning; and 86.5 % were identified as a homicide risk according to the revised DA. Psychopathic DH perpetrators were less likely to act suicidal prior to homicides and more likely to kill in a dispassionate, premeditated and gratuitously violent manner. The findings underscore the importance of coordinated community responses.	DOI 10.1007/s10896-014-9583-8
B_64	2014	Juodis Marcus, Starzowski Andrew, Porter Stephen Woodworth Michael	What Can be Done About High-Risk Perpetrators of Domestic Violence?	Journal of Family Violence, May 2014, Vol. 29, Issue 4, pp. 381–390	Domestic Violence, Assessment	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. Adjunct interventions for related problems (e.g., anger, suicidal behaviour, substance abuse) are offered, and risk management tactics are summarized. The article highlights the significance of safety planning for victims and teaching youth skills for forming and maintaining healthy relationships. Possible solutions to the problem of DV perpetrators who avoid arrest also are highlighted (e.g., public awareness campaigns). Additionally, this article discusses approaches for dealing with psychopathic DV perpetrators, including the possible benefits of community education on psychopathy and early intervention for youth at risk for developing these traits. Some policy implications concerning DV and psychopathy also are covered. The article underscores the importance of coordinated community responses to DV.	DOI 10.1007/s10896-014-9597-2
B_65	2014	Kohlman Stephanie, Baig Amber, Balice Guy, Di Rubbo Christine, Placencia Linda, Skale Kenneth, Thomas Jessica, Flitter, Jessica, Mirzad Fereshte, Moeckler Hillary and Aquino Shayne	Contribution of Media to the Normalization and Perpetuation of Domestic Violence	Austin Journal of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Volume 1 Issue 4 - 2014	Domestic Violence	Domestic violence (DV) is becoming more prevalent in social media as well as academic literature. Based on the astonishing prevalence rates of DV there are good reasons to consider this issue an epidemic. This paper discusses the mechanisms through which DV is normalized and desensitized in the public's eye. Specifically, DV awareness campaigns, psychosocial interventions, legal definitions, religious traditions, and family cultural influences are each ways in which people understand the issue of DV. However, there are mechanisms through which DV is normalized and condoned through the media. These media outlets unfortunately tend to address DV by portraying sexism, devaluation of women, and most importantly, violence against women. Furthermore, DV continues to be normalized through its comedic portrayal via news outlets, magazines, advertisements, and television shows. Although there is a growing body of research and literature focused on the media's comedic portrayal of domestic violence, it is quite limited. Suggest that using sexist humor, offensive and prejudicial humor, jokes promoting destruction to victims of DV, and language in connection with DV allow society to view this type of violence as more acceptable. Behavioral scientists should work to reverse this trend by demonstrating how the media irresponsibly shapes peoples' perception of DV through a lighthearted and comical fashion	ISSN : 2381-9006 www.austinpublishinggroup.com
B_66	2014	World Health Organization	World Health Statistics 2014	World Health Organization	Health	World Health Statistics 2014 contains WHO's annual compilation of health-related data for its 194 Member States, and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets. This year, it also includes highlight summaries on the ongoing commitment to end preventable maternal deaths; on the need to act now to combat rising levels of childhood obesity; on recent trends in both life expectancy and premature deaths; and on the crucial role of civil registration and vital statistics systems in national and global advancement.	https://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2013/en/
B_67	2013 (Volume)	Arcidiacono Caterina, Testoni Ines, Groterath Angelika	Daphne and the Centaurs – Overcoming Gender Based Violence	Barbara Budrich Publishers	Gender Violence, Intervention	Description The authors of this volume look into the origins of gender-based violence as well as ways to tackle this issue. They link systematic reflections unfolding a socio-cultural viewpoint and depictions of concrete action with psychological tools regarding the effect of interventions. The book is a result of the European project "Empower", which is part of the Daphne III Programme (2007-2013) and whose goal is to realize the objectives defined by European policy aimed at preventing and fighting all forms of gender based violence.	https://cup.columbia.edu/book/daphne-and-the-centaurs-overcoming-gender-based-violence/9783847401247

B_68	2013	Arias Esther, Arce Ramón and Vilariño Manuel	Batterer intervention programmes: A meta-analytic review of effectiveness	Psychosocial Intervention, Vol. 22, Issue 2, August 2013, pp. 153-160	Domestic Violence, Intervention	A meta-analysis of the state-of-the-art on the efficacy of batterer treatment programmes was conducted from the year 1975 to 2013. A total of 19 Spanish and English language research articles were retrieved yielding 49 effect sizes from a sample of 18,941 batterers. The results revealed that the recidivism rate as measured by couple reports (CR) was significantly higher than the rate based on official reports (OR), since the recidivism as measured by OR is underestimated. Overall, treatment showed a non significant positive weighted mean effect, $\delta = 0.41$. Nevertheless, the counternull effect size, $ES_{counternull} = 0.82$, suggested a null effect was as probable as a treatment efficacy rate of 38%. The intervention type was not a significant moderator of recidivism, but the counternull effect sizes, $ES_{counternull} = 0.82$ and 0.94 , revealed an efficacy rate of 38% and 42% based on ORs, for Duluth Model and behavioral-cognitive treatment, respectively. The long-term treatment interventions had a significantly positive medium effect size, $\delta = 0.49$. The implications of these findings for the design and assessment of future intervention programmes are discussed. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2018 APA, all rights reserved)	https://doi.org/10.5093/in2013a18
B_69	2013	Akoensi Thomas D., Koehler Johann A., Friedrich Lösel, & Humphreys David K.	Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programs in Europe, Part II A Systematic Review of the State of Evidence	International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, October 2013, Vol. 57, Issue 10, pp. 1206-25	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	In Part II of this article, we present the results of a systematic review of European evidence on the effectiveness of domestic violence perpetrator programs. After searching through 10,446 titles, we discovered only 12 studies that evaluated the effectiveness of a perpetrator program in some systematic manner. The studies applied treatment to a total of 1,586 domestic violence perpetrators, and the sample sizes ranged from 9 to 322. Although the evaluations showed various positive effects after treatment, methodological problems relating to the evaluation designs do not allow attribution of these findings to the programs. Overall, the methodological quality of the evaluations is insufficient to derive firm conclusions and estimate an effect size. Accordingly, one cannot claim that one programmatic approach is superior to another. Evaluation of domestic violence perpetrator treatment in Europe must be improved and programs should become more tailored to the characteristics of the participants.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X12468110
B_70	2013	Boira Santiago, López del Hoyo Yolanda, Tomás-AragónésLucía, Gaspar Ana R.	Efficacy of different treatment modalities in men convicted of intimate partner violence	Anales de Psicología, Annals of Psychology, Vol. 29, Issue 1, pp. 19-28	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	The results obtained in a psychological intervention program for men convicted of intimate partner violence are presented in this study. The sample consists of 62 men distributed into three treatment modalities: unstructured group therapy (N = 15); structured group therapy (N = 16); individual therapy (N = 16), and control group (N = 15). A quasi-experimental design with pre and post intervention assessment is used to measure the effect of the treatment modality. Although the results obtained are not conclusive in the variables analysed, some differences between treatment options are observed. Pre and post differences are observed between individual and group therapy regarding participants' goal achievements. When comparing the two group formats, the structured therapy group shows more significant values of change in the administered questionnaires. In the individual therapy format, post treatment measures show higher values in the following scores of the SCL-90-R (Interpersonal Sensitivity, Depression, Hostility, GSI, PSDI and PST). We discuss the relevance of using self-report questionnaires in evaluating such programs	https://doi.org/10.6018/analesps.29.1.130631
B_71	2013	Dayan Kobi, Fox Shaul and Morag Michal	Validation of Spouse Violence Risk Assessment Inventory for Police Purposes	Journal of Family Violence, November 2013, Vol. 28, Issue 8, pp. 811-821	Domestic Violence, Risk Assessment	The Spouse Violence Risk Assessment Inventory (SVRA-I) is a new scale developed by the Israeli police to measure the likelihood of male perpetrators repeating violent behavior toward their partners. This article describes the objectives of the inventory, its distinction in comparison to existing inventories, and the process of its development. Our preliminary study demonstrated a reasonable level of inter-rater reliability. Two subsequent studies examined the relationships between clinical assessments and SVRA-I scores, and additional two studies tested the validity of the inventory against criteria of repeated partner abuse. The inventory was found to be a valid and efficient tool for predicting recidivism of intimate partner violence (IPV). In the discussion, we review the limitations of devices aimed at predicting repeated IPV.	DOI 10.1007/s10896-013-9547-4
B_72	2013	Lila Marisol, Oliver Amparo, Galiana Laura, Gracia Enrique	Predicting success indicators of an intervention programme for convicted intimate-partner violence offenders: The Contexto Programme	The European Journal of Psychology Applied to Legal Context, January 2013, Vol. 5, Issue 1, pp. 73-95	Domestic Violence, Intervention	Recent legal changes in Spain have led to an important increase in the number of men court-mandated to community-based partner violence offender intervention programmes. However, just a few of those interventions have been systematically examined. This study aims to predict success indicators of an intervention programme for convicted intimate-partner violence offenders. The sample consisted of 212 convicted intimate-partner violence offenders who participated in the Contexto Programme. Three "intervention gains" or target criteria were established (increasing the perceived severity of violence, increasing the responsibility assumption for one's actions, and reducing the risk of recidivism). A structural equations model was tested, fitting data appropriately. Participants with major gain in recidivism risk were those who presented lower levels of alcohol consumption, shorter sentences, lower impulsivity, and a higher degree of life satisfaction. The largest gain in perceived severity was found in younger participants, participants with shorter sentences, lower alcohol consumption, higher life satisfaction, higher participation in their community, and higher self-esteem. And, finally, participants with the highest gains in responsibility assumption were older participants, participants who presented higher intimate support, higher anxiety, higher sexism, lower anger control, higher depression, higher impulsivity and higher self-esteem.	http://scielo.isciii.es/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S1889-18612013000100004

B_73	2013	Stover Smith Carla	Fathers for Change: A New Approach to Working with Fathers Who Perpetrate Intimate Partner Violence	J Am Acad Psychiatry Law. 2013 ; 41(1): 65-71.	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	Legal and social service systems rarely acknowledge the status of men as fathers in the conceptualization and delivery of interventions for intimate partner violence (IPV). Large percentages of men who are arrested and mandated to intervention programs for IPV are fathers who continue to live with or have consistent contact with their young children despite aggression and substance use. There are currently no evidence-based treatments that address co-morbid substance abuse and domestic violence perpetration with emphasis on paternal parenting for fathers. This paper will describe the components of a new intervention, Fathers for Change, which addresses the co-morbidity of substance abuse, domestic violence, and poor parenting for fathers of young children. Fathers for Change is unique in its focus on the paternal role throughout treatment. A case example and initial feasibility of the intervention will be described to provide an understanding of the key ingredients and the gap this intervention could fill in the field once tested in efficacy trials.	https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/2c2b/5642e22bb1f0397c3dcaf0f6076d4d546a50.pdf
B_74	2013	Subirana-Malaret Montse, Andrés-Pueyo Antonio	Proactive retention and therapeutic adherence in programs for male perpetrators of intimate partner violence	Psychosocial Intervention, August 2013, Vol. 22, Issue 2, Madrid	Domestic Violence, Motivation to treatment, Intervention	Adherence to treatment in intervention programs for male perpetrators of intimate partner violence is one of the most relevant factors of the effectiveness of prevention of intimate partner violence. Despite controversies arising from different studies on this subject, there is unanimity in highlighting the key role that participants' motivation plays in adherence to treatment and program completion. Techniques ensuring participants' motivation in therapeutic programs include proactive retention techniques. In this paper we analyze the effect of proactive retention techniques at the beginning and throughout the treatment sessions in an intervention program for male perpetrators of intimate partner violence. The results indicate that both proactive retention techniques and support influence adherence to treatment	https://doi.org/10.5093/in2013a12
B_75	2013	Westmarland Nicole and Kelly Liz	Why Extending Measurements of 'Success' in Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programmes Matters for Social Work	British Journal of Social Work (2013) 43, 1092-1110	Domestic Violence, Programs	Ever since domestic violence gained prominence on the social policy agenda, the focus of interventions has been on victims. A range of studies on social work/social welfare note the invisibility and/or lack of interventions aimed at domestic violence perpetrators. The exception has been perpetrator programmes (known in the USA as batterer intervention programmes, or BIPs), which increasingly receive referrals from social workers. However, there remains ongoing disagreement internationally about their effectiveness. Part of this disagreement stems from the failure to consider a broad range of potential outcomes, with most research focusing on an overly narrow understanding of what 'success' means (as no subsequent police callouts or incidents of physical violence). A total of seventy-three interviews with men on programmes, their partners/ex-partners, programme staff, and funders and commissioners were undertaken to explore what 'success' meant from their perspectives. Findings reveal that success needs to be redefined and connected not just to criminal justice, but also to health and social care agendas.	doi:10.1093/bjsw/bcs049
B_76	2013	World Health Organization	WHO-World Health Statistics 2013	World Health Organization	Health	World Health Statistics 2013 contains WHO's annual compilation of health-related data for its 194 Member States, and includes a summary of the progress made towards achieving the health-related Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and associated targets. This year, it also includes highlight summaries on the topics of reducing the gaps between the world's most-advantaged and least-advantaged countries, and on current trends in official development assistance (ODA) for health.	https://www.who.int/gho/publications/world_health_statistics/2013/en/
B_77	2012	Cameron Gary, Coady Nick and Hoy Sandy	Perspectives on being a father from men involved with child welfare service	Child and Family Social Work 2014, 19, pp 14-23	Welfare Service	Fathers can make positive contributions to their children's well-being. However, involving the literature and this research indicate that fathers are much less likely to be engaged with child welfare services than mothers. This paper reports the findings of life story research with 18 fathers involved with child welfare. It focuses on these men's perspectives of fatherhood and their relationships with their children. Also, reactions to these fatherhood stories from father and service provider focus groups are examined. The findings challenge common perceptions of these fathers and highlight similarities and differences in perspectives between fathers and service providers. Implications for engaging fathers in child welfare practice are discussed.	doi:10.1111/j.1365-2206.2012.00876.x
B_78	2012	Diranzo Raquel Conchell, Murillo Marisol Lila, Miñana Alba Catalá	Cambios psicossociales en un programa de intervención con hombres penados por violencia contra la mujer	Revista de Psicología, diciembre 2012, Vol. 21, No 2	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	This paper presents the results obtained in relation to the evaluation of the efficacy of an intervention program for men convicted of violence against women, developed in an open environment in the province of Valencia (Context Program). The sample is composed of 109 men. A pre-experimental design was used with pre- and post-treatment measurement. According to the results obtained, significant changes take place at the attitudinal level, reducing the victim's guilt attitudes. On the other hand, there are changes related to psychological variables, with the participants experiencing a reduction in depressive symptomatology and, finally, at the social level, participation in the community increases. The implications of this study for future research are discussed.	DOI: 10.5354/0719-0581.2012.25841

B_79	2012 (Volume)	Iacona Riccardo	Se questi sono gli uomini. Italia 2012. La strage delle donne	Publisher: Chiarelettere	Domestic Violence	<p>Description</p> <p>What you are about to read is the incredible story of a national tragedy, which grinds grief and spreads pain like a real war machine. A war that before ending up in the newspapers is born in the houses, inside the families, in the place that should be the safest and the most protected and instead suddenly becomes the most dangerous. Only in mid-2012 are more than 80 women killed in Italy by their comrades. 137 in 2011. One every three days. Riccardo Iacona has crossed the country chasing the stories of the many ill-treatment and feminicides. Finally, the voice of those who suffer violence can listen to it, along with the words of the men, those who have been reported: "I was afraid of losing it. I gave them so strongly that it flew out of bed ...". "What then is true Italy, where love is a choice and women are free, or that of the many prison houses we have entered? ... This is a story that concerns us closely, because it tells us how we are deep inside "writes Iacona. It is a phenomenon that can not be classified among borderline facts. There are dozens of cases of silent and everyday violence that are consumed in our homes. "In the evening, as soon as we heard the noise of his car, the children and I would get excited, I would say to them: 'Get in front of the TV right away.'" Thus life becomes a hell, if these are men.</p>	https://www.ibs.it/se-questi-sono-uomini-italia-libro-riccardo-iacona/e/9788861903234
B_80	2012	King Bryn	Psychological Theories of Violence	Journal of Human Behavior in the Social Environment, June 2012, Vol. 22, Issue 5, pp. 553-571	Violence	<p>Psychology, as a discipline, largely attributes the causes of aggression, especially extreme or chronic criminal violence, to individual and familial dysfunction or pathology. The pathways to violence are considered at an individual level that includes internal characteristics of perpetrators, their immediate circumstances, and the type of violence committed. This literature review provides an overview of larger theoretical models for understanding violence, which can facilitate the integration of multiple psychological constructs from varying schools of thought. From that general overview, theories of violence were separated into two major categories: violence as a condition of human nature (including psychobiological and temperamental vulnerabilities and violence as an instinct) and violence as the consequence of a damaged psyche (including five interrelated processes: self-regulation; attachment and relationships; the role of shame; self-concept and self-esteem; and learning and cognitive theories).</p>	https://doi.org/10.1080/10911359.2011.598742
B_81	2012	Langhinrichsen-Rohling Jennifer, McCullars Adrienne, A. Misra Tiffany	Motivations for Men and Women's Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration: A Comprehensive Review	Partner Abuse, October 2012, Vol. 3, No. 4., pp. 429-468. Publisher: Springer Publishing Company	Domestic Violence, Motivation	<p>The main purpose of this review article was to collect and summarize all available papers that reported empirical data related to men's and women's motivations for IPV. To facilitate direct gender comparisons, the motives reported in each obtained study were coded by the current authors into seven broad categories: (a) power/control, (b) self-defense, (c) expression of negative emotion (i.e., anger), (d) communication difficulties, (e) retaliation, (f) jealousy, and (g) other. Across the 75 samples (located in 74 articles) that were reviewed and coded for this study, 24 contained samples of only women (32%), 6 samples consisted of only men (8%), and 46 samples used both women and men (62%). Power/control and self-defense were commonly measured motivations (76% and 61%, respectively). However, using violence as an expression of negative emotion (63%), communication difficulties (48%), retaliation (60%), or because of jealousy (49%) were also commonly assessed motives. In 62% of the samples, at least one other type of motive was also measured. Only 18 of the located study samples (24%) included data that allowed for a direct gender comparison of men's and women's reported motivations. Many of these studies did not subject their data to statistical analyses. Among those that did, very few gender-specific motives for perpetration emerged. These results should be viewed with caution, however, because many methodological and measurement challenges exist in this field. There was also considerable heterogeneity across papers making direct gender comparisons problematic.</p>	https://www.ingentaconnect.com/content/springer/pa/2012/00000003/00000004/art00003
B_82	2012	Maxwell Nina, Scourfield Jonathan, Featherstone Brid, Holland Sally & Tolman Richard	Engaging fathers in child welfare services: a narrative review of recent research evidence	Child & Family Social Work, Volume 17, Issue 2	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	<p>It is widely recognized as problematic that there are generally low levels of engagement with child welfare services from biological and social fathers. The result can be limited resources for children's care and potentially poor risk assessment and management. This paper reviews the published research from 2000 to 2010 about the barriers to and facilitators of better father engagement, as well as the very limited evidence on the effectiveness of work with maltreating fathers. There is relatively little known about what works in engaging men, but there are some promising indicators from family support and child protection practice contexts. These include early identification and early involvement of fathers; a proactive approach, including an insistence on men's involvement with services; and the use of practical activities. In the light of what is known about the characteristics of maltreating fathers, there is a logical fit with cognitive-behavioural approaches. Although there is no direct evidence of the effectiveness of motivational interviewing in this context, its effectiveness in allied fields of practice would suggest that it may hold some promise for the initial engagement of fathers who pose a risk to children.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2206.2012.00827.x

B_87	2011	Humphreys Cathy and Absler Deborah	History repeating: child protection responses to domestic violence	Child and Family Social Work 2011, 16, pp 464–473	Domestic Violence, Child Protection	Statutory child protection has a long and contested history in domestic violence intervention where children are involved. The inadequacy of the response has been raised by researchers, women and their advocates for more than 20 years. In fact, Linda Gordon, in her classic analysis of the files of charitable agencies from 1880 to 1960, showed that violent men were ignored, women whose own lives were in danger were judged as inadequate when they failed to protect their children and 'child rescue' was frequently seen as the solution to protecting vulnerable children. The same issues continue to be raised today. The repetitive pattern points to the structured nature of the problem which goes beyond the intentions and practice of individual workers. A policy response and a cultural change is needed, which tackles not only the 'age old' but also some of the newer permutations of intervention in this area. This paper will explore aspects of this structured pattern and then draw from international research and projects which are grappling with positive changes to child protection intervention in this area.	doi:10.1111/j.1365-2206.2011.00761.x
B_88	2011	Johnson Michael P.	Gender and types of intimate partner violence: A response to an anti-feminist literature review	Science Direct, July-August 2011, Vol. 16, Issue 4, pp. 289-296	Gender Violence Aggression and Violent Behavior	This article presents a feminist perspective on domestic violence that is rooted in an explication of the differences among three major types of intimate partner violence (Johnson, 2008). Theory and research from this perspective is then reviewed to rebut recent attacks on feminist scholarship and policy regarding intimate partner violence.	doi:10.1016/j.avb.2011.04.006
B_89	2011	Sheehan Kathleen A., Thakor Sumaiya, Donna E. Stewart	Turning Points for Perpetrators of Intimate Partner Violence	Trauma, Violence, & Abuse, January 2012, Vol. 13, Issue 1, pp. 30-40	Domestic Violence	Understanding why and how perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) change their behavior is an important goal for both policy development and clinical practice. In this study, the authors investigated the concept of "turning points" for perpetrators of IPV by conducting a systematic review of qualitative studies that investigated the factors, situations, and attitudes that facilitated perpetrators' decisions to change their abusive behavior. Two literature databases were searched and six studies were found that met the inclusion criteria for the systematic review. Most included participants from batterer intervention programs (BIPs). The data indicate that community, group, and individual processes all contribute to perpetrators' turning points and behavioral change. These include identifying key incidents that precede change, taking responsibility for past behavior, learning new skills, and developing relationships within and outside of the BIP. By using a qualitative systematic review, the authors were able to generate a more complete understanding of the catalysts for and process of change in these individuals. Further research, combining quantitative and qualitative approaches, will be helpful in the modification of existing BIPs and the development of new interventions to reduce IPV.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838011426016
B_90	2011	Stanley Nicky	Children Experiencing Domestic Violence: A Research Review.	Research in practice	Domestic Violence, Childhood	Responding effectively to children's experience of domestic violence is a major challenge for those planning and delivering children's social care services. This is in part because children's experience of domestic violence is so widespread. Chapter 2 of this review presents the latest UK prevalence figures, which show that nearly a quarter of young adults have been exposed to at least one incident of domestic violence in their lifetime (Radford et al forthcoming 2011). Subsequent to the Adoption and Children Act 2002, which defined exposure to domestic violence as a form of significant harm, children's social care departments in England and Wales have experienced a high volume of police notifications of domestic violence incidents in families with children, which has been described as overwhelming for some areas (Social Services Inspectorate of Wales 2004; Ofsted 2008; Laming 2009).	http://www.menoresyviolenciadegenero.es/documentos/estudios-sobre-menores-expuestos-a-violencia-de-genero/Children-Experiencing-Domestic-Violence-A-Research-Review.pdf
B_91	2010	Westmarland, N. and Kelly, L. and Chalder-Mills, J.	Domestic violence perpetrator programmes : what counts as success?	London Metropolitan University and Durham University, London and Durham	Domestic Violence, Intervention	Whether domestic violence perpetrator programmes 'work' is contested by researchers, policy makers and practitioners. Some evaluations have concluded they do reduce violence, whereas others claim they do not and may even make things worse. Much of the disagreement is related to three issues: variations in methodological and analytical approaches; disagreements over the interpretation of data; and differing definitions of what the term 'works' means. Whilst there is now extensive literature exploring the methodological questions, rather less attention has been paid to unpicking the latter issue. It is this topic that we address in this briefing note. What does it mean for a programme to 'work', to 'be successful', to have 'positive outcomes', and whose perspectives on these questions should we be mindful of ?	http://dro.dur.ac.uk/11515/1/11515.pdf?DDD34+dss4a
B_92	2009	ADVA and Sue Penna Associates	REPAIR (Resolve to End the Perpetration of Abuse in Relationships): A community- and whole-family-based intervention programme targeting perpetrators of domestic violence and abuse in Devon. An evaluation of a	Exeter, UK: Devon County Council	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	This executive summary identifies key findings from Devon adva's three-year community perpetrator programme, REPAIR, (2005 to 2008). The purpose of the project was to introduce a whole-family intervention model.	http://www.devon.gov.uk/adva_repair_summary.pdf

B_93	2009 (Volume)	Merzagora Betsos Isabella	Uomini violenti	Raffaello Cortina Editore	Domestic Violence	Uomini violenti, che inaugura una nuova collana di "Criminologia e scienze forensi", affronta l'argomento della violenza in famiglia, in particolare dell'uxoricidio, sfatando non pochi pregiudizi e consentendo una conoscenza scientificamente fondata soprattutto dei fattori di rischio. Alla parte teorica si affianca il racconto, dalla voce dei protagonisti, di trenta storie di violenza, anche letale, compresi alcuni casi assurdi all'"onore" della cronaca. Un'attenzione particolare è dedicata ai progetti di trattamento, finora del tutto assenti in Italia e per la prima volta descritti in questo libro: se ne analizzano le modalità e gli scopi, primo tra tutti la responsabilizzazione degli aggressori.	http://www.raffaellocortina.it/scheda-libro/isabella-merzagora-betsos/uomini-violenti-9788860302496-1192.html
B_94	2009 (Volume)	Murphy Christopher, Roland Maiuro	Motivational Interviewing and Stages of Change in Intimate Partner Violence	Springer Publishing Company	Domestic Violence, Motivation to change	Motivational Interviewing has becoming increasingly widespread among counselors and therapists, but no book to date has focused exclusively on applying Motivational Interviewing to domestic and partner violence. Written by established authorities in the field, the chapters in this volume represent important applications of motivational enhancement strategies to intimate partner violence with both victims and batterers. These studies include descriptive research on victims and perpetrators of abuse, measurement issues in assessing stages of change, and real-world applications of motivational interviewing. Murphy and Maiuro illustrate both the benefits and challenges inherent in this growing area of research."	http://qhttp.48653.nexcesscdn.net/80223CF/springer-static/media/samplechapters/9780826119773/9780826119773_chapter.pdf
B_95	2009	Salisbury Emily J., Henning Kris and Holdford Robert	Attitudes on Children's Exposure to Interparental Conflict and Risk Factors for Child Abuse	SAGE JOURNAL: Child Maltreatment, Volume: 14 issue: 3, page(s): 232-242	Domestic Violence, Childhood	A substantial body of research concludes that children in homes marked by intimate partner violence (IPV) and conflict are at increased risk for maladjustment. Although studies often attribute these difficulties to the aggressive acts witnessed, other research and theoretical work suggests that disrupted parenting and co-occurring child maltreatment play an equally critical role in the onset of the children's psychological and behavioral problems. Despite the clear importance of parenting in the context of IPV, relatively little scholarship has been devoted to the topic, particularly when it comes to examining fathers. The current study sought to better understand the paternal relationships of men arrested for spouse/partner abuse, to examine their beliefs about children's exposure to interparental conflict and to identify the specific factors that may place their children at risk for maltreatment. The data consisted of questionnaires administered to 3,824 men attending a court-ordered evaluation after they were convicted of assaulting an intimate partner. Analyses revealed that most of the men had some type of fathering role with underage children (n = 2,508; 65.6%) and in most cases these relationships continued following their arrest. Although the majority of the men acknowledged that their children had been exposed to interparental conflicts, few perceived that their children had been affected by the arguing. Also of concern was the fact that risk factors for child maltreatment were highly prevalent in this population. Implications of these findings and suggestions for those working with domestic offenders are discussed.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1077559509338407
B_96	2009	Stark Evan	Rethinking Coercive Control	SAGE JOURNAL, Volume: 15 issue: 12, page(s): 1509-1525	Domestic Violence	The critical appraisals of Coercive Control focus largely on what my analysis implies for intervention, a matter to which the book devotes only limited space. In this reply, I reiterate core concepts in the book and acknowledge that much more work is needed to translate the realities of coercive control into practical legal and advocacy strategies. I review how coercive control differs from partner assaults and so why it merits a distinct response; the extent to which coercive control targets gender identity; the wisdom of complementing the focus on violence with an emphasis on male domination, sexual inequality and personal liberty; what this implies for shelters and the law; why sexual inequality differentiates coercive control from female partner abuse of men; how sexual equality can be both cause and antidote for coercive control; why I think an affirmative concept of freedom is essential to grasp the human rights violations inflicted by coercive control; and what it means to "story" coercive control by integrating women into the larger liberty narrative on which our national identity rests.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801209347452

B_97	2009	Walmsley Christopher	Fathers and the Child Welfare System	BCFederation of Child and Family Services of BC	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	<p>Introduction: Today, men are present in the lives of child welfare involved children as resident or nonresident fathers, step-fathers, the mothers' partner, the mother's brother or father, and family friends. Yet the overwhelming focus of child welfare policy, practice, research and education is mothers. This essay explores why men and fathers are often not involved in child welfare services, describes how to encourage their involvement, and identifies some of the complexities of increased father involvement in child welfare. In Canada 80% of first level child protection social workers are women (Fallon et al., 2003), and historically child welfare has been viewed as a practice that takes place between women (Davies, 2005; Callahan and Walmsley, 2007; Scourfield, 2006). Although men are found in the field today often as managers, parenting experts and child development researchers, research, education, and practice in child welfare has remained focused on mothers. In a recent analysis of child protection practice, social workers considered fathers irrelevant to both mothers and children 50% of the time (Strega et al., 2007). Men's potential violence may be a reason to avoid them in practice (Buckley, 2003), but clearly, social workers gave little importance to involving fathers in planning for a child's care. In our society, caring work is constructed as feminized activity (Christie, 2006), and with the feminization of the child welfare workplace, men perceive social services as designed for women (Devault et al., 2003), or mother-centric (Ball & George, 2006).</p> <p>Processes that exclude, marginalize or render fathers invisible are not unique to child welfare. A study of popular parenting literature (Fleming and Tobin, 2005) found that although most books are written for the gender-neutral "parent", the images portraying adults with children were most frequently female (69.1%) in comparison to male (22.9%). In parent education materials, fathers are often depicted only in peripheral ways as sideline participants or helpers (Hodgins, 2007). A study of popular parenting materials in Britain and the United States found fathers portrayed as doing little more than stepping in and helping, whereas mothers are viewed as the full-time parent (Sunderland, 2004). As recent as the 1950s, Dr. Spock, a US parenting expert, advised "it was fine for fathers to change a diaper or make the formula occasionally" after a day's work outside the home, but parenting was fundamentally viewed as a mother's work (Carter and McGoldrick, 1999, p. 252). Today fathers are portrayed as "helping" at home, but co-parenting still means "Mom's responsible, Dad helps out" (Carter and McGoldrick, 1999, p. 255). The gendering of parenting to view childcare as 'mother's work' is expressed in child welfare practice by focusing on mothers and ignoring or excluding fathers.</p>	http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.532.1&rep=rep1&type=pdf
B_98	2009	Strega Susan, Brown Leslie, Callahan Marilyn, Dominelli Lena & Walmsley Christopher	Working with Me, Working at Me: Fathers' Narratives of Child Welfare	Journal of Progressive Human Services , 20:1, 72-91	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	<p>This article examines the experiences of fathers involved in the child welfare system. Fathers who were interviewed as part of a multiyear Canadian project were atypical in that they were actively engaged with the child welfare system. Their stories show how, although not always physically present, child welfare's ghostly form is still very much a part of the daily lives of fathers and their families. These fathers had to be resourceful and resilient as they endeavored to look "promising" to the child welfare system. The critical analysis offers insights into a more father-inclusive approach to child welfare that has implications for policy and practice development.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1080/10428230902871207
B_99	2008	Bowen Erica, Elizabeth A. Gilchrist, Anthony R. Beech	Change in treatment has no relationship with subsequent re-offending in U.K. domestic violence sample: A preliminary study	International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology, October 2008, Vol. 52, Issue 5, pp. 598-614	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	<p>In this study, data is presented from a sample of 52 male domestic violence offenders who were court mandated to attend a profeminist psycho-educational rehabilitation program in the West Midlands. The extent of both statistically and clinically significant psychological change achieved across a variety of measures (pro-domestic-violence attitudes, anger, locus of control, interpersonal dependency) assessed pre- and post-treatment, and their association with post-treatment re-offending within an 11-month follow-up period is examined. The results indicate that program completers achieved limited significant psychological change. However, the level of psychological change achieved had no association with re-offending.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X08319419
B_100	2008	Eckhardt Christopher , Holtzworth-Munroe Amy, Norlander Bradley, Sibley Ashley, Cahill melissa	Readiness to Change, Partner Violence Subtypes, and Treatment Outcomes Among Men in Treatment for Partner Assault	Violence and Victims, February 2008, Vol. 23, Issue 4, pp. 446-75	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	<p>Men court-mandated to attend a batterer's intervention program (BIP) were evaluated to determine whether pre-BIP readiness to change and the presence of partner violence subtypes predicted BIP completion, criminal recidivism, and postadjudication partner violence 6 months post-BIP. Of the 199 subject sample, 40% did not complete BIP. Four readiness-to-change clusters were found, with most men (76%) reporting change-resistant stages-of-change profiles. The partner violence typology reported by Holtzworth-Munroe et al. (2000) was supported with clustering into four subtypes: family only (FO), low-level antisocial (LLA), borderline/dysphoric (BD), and generally violent/antisocial (GVA). BIP completion was predicted by violence subtype (with BD and GVA more likely to drop out) but not by pre-BIP readiness to change. Men rearrested scored higher on the precontemplative stage of change and were more likely to be in the BD and GVA subtypes. Implications for counseling strategies are discussed.</p>	DOI: 10.1891/0886-6708.23.4.446
B_101	2008	Lapierre Simon	Mothering in the context of domestic violence: the pervasiveness of a deficit model of mothering	Child & Family Social Work, Volume13, Issue 4	Domestic Violence, Motherhood	<p>Despite growing concerns with the situation of children exposed to domestic violence, and although women have been seen as central in the welfare of their children, limited attention has been paid to the issue of mothering in this context. This paper examines how concerns regarding abused women's mothering have been articulated in the academic literature on children's exposure to domestic violence, and argues that the dominant discourse in this area has been characterized by a deficit model of mothering. Implications of the pervasiveness of a deficit model for child welfare policies and practices are highlighted. Finally, this paper identifies key elements that should be considered in the development of a feminist perspective on mothering in the context of domestic violence, which could lead to less blaming and more supportive practices.</p>	https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2206.2008.00563.x

B_102	2008	Strega Susan, Fleet Claire, Brown Leslie, Dominelli Lena, Callahan Marilyn and Walmsley Christopher	Connecting father absence and mother blame in child welfare policies and practice	ScienceDirect, Children and Youth Services Review 30 (2008) 705–716	Domestic Violence and Childhood	This paper reports the results of research about fathers and child welfare conducted in a mid-size Canadian city. The overall study uses a variety of modalities to assess the current state of child welfare policy, practice and discourse with fathers of children who come to the attention of child protection authorities, with particular attention to fathers of the children of mothers who were adolescent at the time of at least one child's birth. Our research includes birth/biological fathers, stepfathers and men providing emotional, financial or social support to a child or children. This paper reports on the first phase of the study, in which we reviewed a random sample of child protection case files utilising both quantitative and qualitative methods. Our analysis and discussion is informed by a review of recent child welfare literature related to fathers and by related research team members have completed or are currently engaged in, including studies about young mothers in care, kinship care, risk assessment, failure to protect and the narratives of child welfare workers. Our intention is to contribute to reframing child welfare practice, policy and discourse in ways that are more inclusive of fathers and less blaming of mothers. © 2007 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.	doi:10.1016/j.childyouth.2007.11.012
B_103	2008	Perel Guy & Peled Einat	The Fathering of Violent Men: Constriction and Yearning	SAGE JOURNAL: Violence Against Women Volume 14 Number 4 April 2008 457-482	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	The study presented in this research note aims to expand our understanding of the experience of fathering for men who are violent toward their partners. The naturalistic qualitative methodology applied was shaped by phenomenological, feminist, and interpretative interactionist influences. In-depth interviews were conducted with 14 abusive men identified through domestic violence intervention centers. The findings describe the drama of fathering for abusive men, centered on an inner dialogue between an experienced constriction and a yearning for a closer, deeper connection with their children. The discussion focuses on the meaning of fathering for abusive men, and possible applications for intervention are proposed	https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801208314846
B_104	2007	Brown JAC PhD	Shame and domestic violence: treatment perspectives for perpetrators from self psychology and affect theory	Sexual and Relationship Therapy, February 2004, Vol. 19, Issue 1, pp. 39-56	Domestic Violence, Treatment	Perpetrators of domestic violence have traditionally been seen as an undeserving client group when considered in relation to the victims of their violence. Apart from anger management and psycho-educational groups for male perpetrators, very few other treatment options have been suggested. In treating couples, Goldner (1998) has advocated holding men accountable for their violence while at the same time utilizing concepts from attachment theory to provide treatment for them. This paper draws mainly upon self psychology and the affect theory literature to better understand the underlying dynamics of violent behaviour in intimate relationships, with particular reference to the role of shame as a precursor of violence. Qualitative data linking shame and violence were drawn from interviews with men attending a group for their violent behaviour. I argue that treatment may focus at the level of shame and its connection to violence, and that this may require working with the individual perpetrator, rather than the couple, in order to adequately address the issue of violence. I suggest some general guidelines for working with violent men that incorporate aspects of shame.	https://doi.org/10.1080/14681990410001640826
B_105	2007	Featherstone Brid and Peckover Sue	Letting them get away with it: Fathers, domestic violence and child welfare	Critical Social Policy Ltd 0261^0183 91Vol. 27(2): 181^202; 075708 SAGE PUBLICATIONS (London, Los Angeles, Delhi and Singapore)	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	Recent developments at policy, legislative and practice levels have led to the mainstreaming of domestic violence as a child welfare issue. How ever, research evidence would suggest that familiar and well established tensions in service provision to women and children continue to be recycled. Moreover, there remains a central dichotomy in relation to men. Constructed as perpetrators or offenders, their identities as fathers remain invisible with serious consequences for the development of policies and practices which engage with them as 'domestically violent fathers'. The discursive removal of violent men from the category of father or indeed parent needs addressing in order to support women and children, but also to offer possibilities for men to develop non-violent parenting and partnering relationship patterns.	DOI:10.1177/0261018306075708
B_106	2007	Gondolf Edward W.	Theoretical and research support for the Duluth Model: A reply to dutton and corvo	ScienceDirect Aggression and Violent Behavior Volume 12, Issue 6, November–December 2007, Pages 644-657	Domestic Violence, Aggression and Violent Behavior	In a recent article, Dutton and Corvo denounce and reject the so-called Duluth Model of batterer intervention based on cognitive-behavioral counseling, reinforcement from the criminal justice system, and coordination of additional community services. They not only accuse it of being ineffective and detrimental to progress in the field, but assert that its supporters are merely acting out of ideological and activist motivations. These authors call for research-based treatment that is more psycho-therapeutic in nature, along with a diminished role of the criminal justice system and more attention to women's violence. The authors, however, are highly selective in the research they use to substantiate their position and apply their own activist biases to its interpretation. Their portrayal of the Duluth Model, and the fundamentals it represents, is a distorted caricature of its current conception. There is psychological theory and criminal justice research that support the Duluth Model and its utility. Moreover, developments in the field contradict the claims that the Duluth Model has an "iron-clad" hold that is impeding progress. The categorical condemnations in the Dutton and Corvo article shut-off needed dialogue and debate rather than further those developments.	https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2007.03.001

B_107	2007	Mauricio, Anne Marie, Jenn-Yun Tein & Frederick G. Lopez,	Borderline and antisocial personality scores as mediators between attachment and intimate partner violence.	Violence and Victims, 22, 139 –157.	Domestic Violence and Psychopathology	Court-mandated male batterers (n = 192) attending an intervention program completed measures examining adult attachment orientations (anxious and avoidant), personality disorders (borderline and antisocial), type of violence (psychological and physical), and social desirability. Structural equation modeling was used to determine whether there were significant relationships between anxious attachment and physical and psychological violence that are mediated by either borderline or antisocial personality disorders. Social desirability was included in both models as a covariate. Results indicated that personality disorders fully mediated the relationship between avoidant attachment and physical as well as psychological violence. Personality disorders only partially mediated the relationship between anxious attachment and psychological violence. Implications for intervention are discussed	http://dx.doi.org/10.1891/088667007780477339
B_108	2006	Henning Kris, Renauer Brian, Holdford Robert	Victim or Offender? Heterogeneity Among Women Arrested for Intimate Partner Violence	Journal of Family Violence Volume 21, Issue 6, pp 351–368	Domestic Violence	Mandatory arrest laws for intimate partner violence (IPV) have increased both the number and proportion of arrests that involve female defendants. Whether these numbers should be as high as they are remains a source of controversy. Most practitioners argue that women are usually arrested for defensive actions used in the face of assaults perpetrated by their spouse/partner. Others believe that these higher arrest rates more accurately reflect the true prevalence of physical aggression perpetrated by women. One way to help clarify this debate is to take a closer look at the women charged with IPV. The present study used self-reported information and criminal justice records on prior aggression to classify 485 women convicted of IPV into four distinct subtypes (i.e., no prior violence, primary victim, primary aggressor, and primary aggressor not identified). Despite the fact that all of these women were arrested for and convicted of IPV, analyses consistently found that few of the women could be considered as the primary aggressor in their relationship. Nor, however, were all of the women classified as primary victims. Methodological issues are discussed as well as the policy, practice, and research implications of this study.	DOI 10.1007/s10896-006-9032-4
B_109	2006 (Volume)	Mizen Richard, Morris Mark	On Aggression and Violence: An Analytic Perspective	Publisher: Red Globe Press	Violence, Treatment	Description Aggressive and violent patients are an increasing concern for mental health professionals. Mizen and Morris critically review psychoanalytic literature and present their own coherent and practical new model. The clear clinical focus and emphasis on managing violence in therapy, makes this book essential reading for practitioners and trainees.	https://www.macmillanih.com/page/detail/on-aggression-and-violence-richard-mizen/?sf1=barcode&st1=9781403902184
B_110	2006	Scourfield Jonathan	The challenge of engaging fathers in the child protection process	Critical Social Policy, Vol 26, Issue 2, 2006	Domestic Violence, Fatherhood	This is an overview of the well-known difficulties of engaging fathers in the child protection process and makes some suggestions about constructive responses from services. There is brief discussion of the historical context of the problem, current child welfare policy, the culture of front-line practice amongst child protection staff and the behaviour of fathers who come to the attention of child protection staff. Ideas for changes in policy and practice include embracing more sophisticated theory, avoiding the dualistic responses of seeing men as either risk or resource, institutionalizing the engagement of men as core business and building on interventions that have been found by research to be effective. A range of effective interventions may be relevant, including cognitive-behavioural work with abusive men and strengths-based family work such as the family group conference.	https://doi.org/10.1177/0261018306062594
B_111	2005	Bowen Erica, Gilchrist Elizabeth A. and Beech Anthony R.	An examination of the impact of community-based rehabilitation on the offending behaviour of male domestic violence offenders and the characteristics associated with recidivism	Legal & Criminological Psychology, September 2005, Vol. 10, Issue 2, pp. 189-209	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	Purpose. The aim of this study was to examine the impact of completing a community-based rehabilitation programme on both the rate of domestic violence reoffending, and time to first post-treatment offence within an 11-month follow-up period. In addition, the pre-treatment psychological, demographic, and offending history characteristics of recidivists were examined. Methods. Prior to attending West Midlands Probation Area's Domestic Violence Perpetrator Programme (DVPP), 86 male offenders completed a battery of six psychometric tests. The tests were the Novaco Anger Scale, Inventory of Beliefs about Wife Beating, Abusive Behaviour Inventory, Interpersonal Dependency Inventory, Multidimensional Locus of Control Scale and Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding. Post-treatment reoffending was identified from police contact data. Results. Of the 86 offenders who started the DVPP, 21% were alleged to have reoffended within an 11-month post-treatment period. Completing the programme was not significantly associated with either alleged reoffending, or time to first alleged incident. The identified treatment effect size was small (w=0.20). It was found that higher interpersonal dependency and more frequent contact with the police in the 24 months prior to attending the programme for theft and violent domestic violence predicted post-treatment domestic violence offending. Conclusions. The results of this study indicate that the programme did not significantly reduce the rate of alleged reoffending among programme completers, or the time to first post-treatment offence reported to the police. However, the results suggest that those offenders who were alleged to have reoffended may represent a distinct offender subgroup. These results are discussed with reference to client treatment matching and the move towards nationally accredited rehabilitation programmes in the UK.	https://doi.org/10.1348/135532505X36778

B_112	2004	Babcock Julia C., Green Charles E. and Robie Chet	Does batterers' treatment work? A meta-analytic review of domestic violence treatment	Clinical Psychology Review, January 2004, Vol. 23, Issue 8, pp. 1023-53	Domestic Violence, Treatment	This meta-analytic review examines the findings of 22 studies evaluating treatment efficacy for domestically violent males. The outcome literature of controlled quasi-experimental and experimental studies was reviewed to test the relative impact of Duluth model, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), and other types of treatment on subsequent recidivism of violence. Study design and type of treatment were tested as moderators. Treatment design tended to have a small influence on effect size. There were no differences in effect sizes in comparing Duluth model vs. CBT-type interventions. Overall, effects due to treatment were in the small range, meaning that the current interventions have a minimal impact on reducing recidivism beyond the effect of being arrested. Analogies to treatment for other populations are presented for comparison. Implications for policy decisions and future research are discussed.	DOI: 10.1016/j.cpr.2002.07.001
B_113	2003	Mears Daniel P.	Research And Interventions To Reduce Domestic Violence Revictimization	Trauma, Violence and Abuse, April 2003, Vol. 4, Issue 2, pp. 127-147	Domestic Violence, Intervention	Despite decades of research on domestic violence, considerable challenges must be addressed to develop sound, theoretically and empirically based interventions for reducing domestic violence revictimization. Many basic and applied research issues remain unaddressed by existing studies, and evaluations frequently do not sufficiently highlight their limitations or program or policy implications. Nonetheless, progress has been made, and practitioners and policy makers increasingly have a wide range of promising interventions from which to select. This article reviews research on domestic violence and focuses particular attention on interventions aimed at reducing revictimization among individuals known to have been abused. It also provides a conceptual framework for practitioners and policy makers to situate existing evaluation research and highlights the need for better data to understand and assess efforts to reduce domestic violence revictimization. The author concludes by discussing directions for future research and recommendations for practice and policy.	https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838002250764
B_114	2003	Scourfield Jonathan & Welsh Ian	Risk, Reflexivity and Social Control in Child Protection: New Times or same Old Story?	SAGE JOURNAL: Critical Social Policy, Vol 23, Issue 3, 2003	Domestic Violence, Childhood	The article addresses some recent attempts to reassess the contemporary child protection system as potentially liberating. These are, first, discussions of child protection in the context of theories of reflexive modernization and the risk society, and, second, postmodernist feminist writings. After initial theoretical debate about some of these perspectives, the authors go on to present ethnographic research evidence showing that social control is alive and well in child protection work. The article concludes that, while these recent optimistic accounts of the child protection system are welcome contributions, they have overstated the liberating potentials of the current system. While much of the discussion deals with child protection specifically, another aim of the article is to contribute to a debate about the application to social policy in general of theories of reflexive modernization and the risk society.	https://doi.org/10.1177/02610183030233005
B_115	2002	Anderson Kristin L.	Perpetrator or Victim? Relationships Between Intimate Partner Violence and Well-Being	Journal of Marriage and Family, November 2002, Vol. 64, Issue 4, pp. 851-863	Domestic Violence, Assessment	In national surveys, around half of intimate partner violence perpetrators are also victims of partner assaults. However, data on intimate partner violence victimization and perpetration are rarely examined together. This study examines the relationships between perpetration, victimization, and three psychosocial variables—depression, self-esteem, and substance abuse—that have been constructed in prior research as both causes and consequences of partner violence. Results indicate that associations between substance abuse and self-esteem and partner violence perpetration are mediated by controlling for victimization, but depression is associated with both victimization and perpetration. Associations between mutual violence and depression and substance abuse are greater among women than men, supporting the position that gender symmetry in reported violence perpetration does not imply symmetry in outcomes.	https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/j.1741-3737.2002.00851.x
B_116	2002 (Volume)	Gondolf Edward W.	Batterer Intervention Systems: Issues, Outcomes, and Recommendations	SAGE Publications, Inc.	Domestic Violence, Intervention, Treatment	One of the most burning debates in the domestic violence field is over the effectiveness of batterer programs and how to improve them. Batterer Intervention Systems responds to this debate with research from a multi-site evaluation of batterer programs—the most comprehensive and extensive evaluation to date. It critiques current experimental evaluations, exposes the complex issues of evaluation, and presents alternatives to assessing effectiveness. A four-year follow-up of program participants reveals a surprising de-escalation of abuse, a subgroup of unresponsive repeat reassaulters, and the difficulty in identifying the most dangerous men. Conventional batterer counseling appears to be appropriate for the vast majority of men. Most of all, the book shows that the “system” matters and can be improved through some straightforward adjustments.	http://dx.doi.org/10.4135/9781452229263
B_117	2002	Kimmel Michael S.	Gender Symmetry in Domestic Violence	Violence Against Women, November 2002, Vol. 8, No. 11, pp. 1332-1363	Domestic Violence	Despite numerous studies that report the preponderance of domestic violence is perpetrated by men against women, other empirical studies suggest that rates of domestic violence by women and men are equivalent. This article explores these claims of gender symmetry in intimate partners' use of violence by reviewing the empirical foundations of the research and critiquing existing sources of data on domestic violence. The author suggests methods to reconcile the disparate data and encourages researchers and practitioners to acknowledge women's use of violence while understanding why it tends to be very different from violence by men toward their female partners.	DOI: 10.1177/107780102237407

B_118	2000 (Volume)	Fonagy Peter & Target Mary	Attaccamento e funzione riflessiva	Traduttore: F. Gazzillo F. Odorisio M. Simula Curatore: V. Lingiardi, M. Ammaniti Editore: Cortina Raffaello Collana: Psicoanalisi e ricerca Anno edizione: 2001 In commercio dal: 1 novembre 2000 Pagine: XVII-438 p. EAN: 9788870786736	Violenza di Genere, Attaccamento e funzione riflessiva	Description The book collects the writings of Peter Fonagy and Mary Target, researchers working at the Anna Freud Center in London. Fonagy aims to compare and combine the richness of the psychoanalytic heritage with cognitivism, attachment theory and infant research. The book is divided into five sections: attachment and psychoanalysis; attachment, borderline states and theory of mind; play with reality; aggression and violence; psychoanalysis and change (of the technique and goals of treatment).	http://www.raffaellocortina.it/scheda-libro/peter-fonagy-mary-target/attaccamento-e-funzione-riflessiva-9788870786736-749.html
B_119	1993	Murphy Christopher M; Meyer Shannon-Lee & O'Leary K Daniel.	Family of Origin Violence and MCMII-III Psychopathology Among Partner Assaultive Men	Violence and Victims; New York Vol. 8, Fasc. 2,	Domestic Violence and Psychopathology	This study examined associations between family of origin violence, self-reports of psychopathology on the MCMII-III, and current spouse abuse among partner assaultive men. Compared to nonviolent men in discordant (n = 24) and well-adjusted (n = 24) relationships, partner assaultive men (n = 24) were significantly more likely to report childhood histories of physical abuse and physical abuse of the mother in the family of origin. The partner assaultive men also reported significantly higher scores on a variety of MCMII-III personality disorder and Axis I disorder scales. When negative affectivity was controlled, however, batterers differed from contrast groups only on scales assessing antisocial and aggressive characteristics. Within the partner assaultive group, a history of severe childhood abuse was associated with higher scores on a variety of MCMII-III personality disorder and Axis I disorder scales, and higher levels of psychological and physical aggression directed toward the current relationship partner. Abuse of the mother in the family of origin among batterers was associated with higher levels of psychological and physical aggression toward the current partner, but not with self-reported psychopathology. The results support prior descriptions of a batterer subgroup with significant trauma histories, more psychological difficulties, and higher abuse levels than other batterers, suggesting continuities in social and emotional development from childhood maltreatment to adult relationship violence.	DOI:10.1891/0886-6708.8.2.165
B_120	1993	Nazioni Unite	Dichiarazione sull'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne	Nazioni Unite	Gender and Domestic Violence against women	La Dichiarazione sull'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne è stata adottata senza voto da parte dell'Assemblea generale delle Nazioni Unite con la risoluzione 48/104 del 20 dicembre 1993. In essa è contenuto il riconoscimento della "necessità urgente per l'applicazione universale alle donne dei diritti e dei principi in materia di uguaglianza, la sicurezza, la libertà, l'integrità e la dignità di tutti gli esseri umani". La risoluzione è spesso riconosciuta come complementare e un rafforzamento dei lavori della Convenzione sull'eliminazione di ogni forma di discriminazione della donna e la Dichiarazione e Programma d'azione di Vienna. Ricorda e incarna gli stessi diritti e principi sanciti in tale strumenti come la Dichiarazione Universale dei Diritti dell'Uomo e gli articoli 1 e 2 forniscono la definizione più diffusa di violenza contro le donne. Come conseguenza della risoluzione, nel 1999, l'Assemblea generale, guidata dal rappresentante della Repubblica Dominicana, ha designato il 25 novembre come la Giornata internazionale per l'eliminazione della violenza contro le donne. (Fonte: Wikipedia)	https://www.esteri.it/mae/approfondimenti/20090827-allegato2_it.pdf

PRESS REVIEW

PR_01	2018	Save the children-Italian ONLUS	Abbattiamo il muro del silenzio: cosa significa assistere a violenza	Save the children- Italian ONLUS	Domestic Violence and Children	Cosa succede nella stanza di un bambino mentre affianco la madre subisce violenza da parte del padre. Mettiti nei suoi panni, entra nella sua stanza, ascolta!	https://www.savethechildren.it/campagne/abbattiamo-il-muro-del-silenzio/cosa-significa-assistere-a-violenza
PR_02	February 2018	Repubblica.it	Violenze in casa, incubo per 427mila bambini: 'Una stanza per capire l'orrore che provano i piccoli'	Repubblica.it	Domestic Violence and Children	Un milione e 400mila donne picchiate davanti agli occhi dei figli. Save the children ha realizzato una installazione immersiva talmente forte da essere vietata ai minori di 18 anni	https://www.repubblica.it/cronaca/2018/07/05/news/save_the_children_maltrattamenti_violenze_domestiche-200916861/
PR_03	July 2018	Mirror online	Virtual reality is used to treat domestic violence offenders by placing them in their victim's shoes	Mirror online	Domestic Violence and Men	Researchers have developed a virtual reality system to treat men who have committed a domestic violence crime, by placing them in their victim's shoes	https://www.mirror.co.uk/tech/virtual-reality-used-treat-domestic-12090653