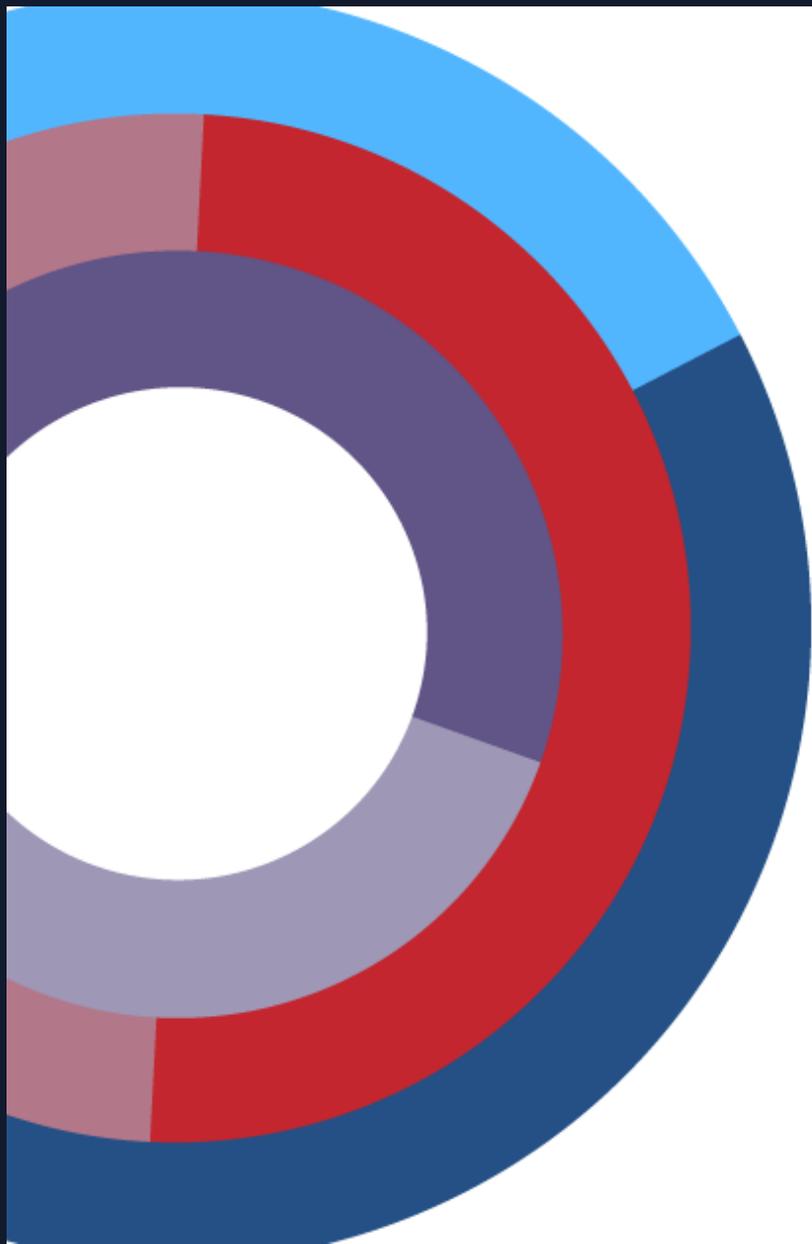


Welcome, this web conference will begin soon



a life course framework for preventing domestic violence

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January 22, 2020

11 AM PST | 2 PM EST



Meet the PreventConnect Team



Ashleigh Klein-Jimenez

Project Manager
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connect

PreventConnect.org

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PreventConnect.org/email – **email group**

Learn.PreventConnect.org – **eLearning**

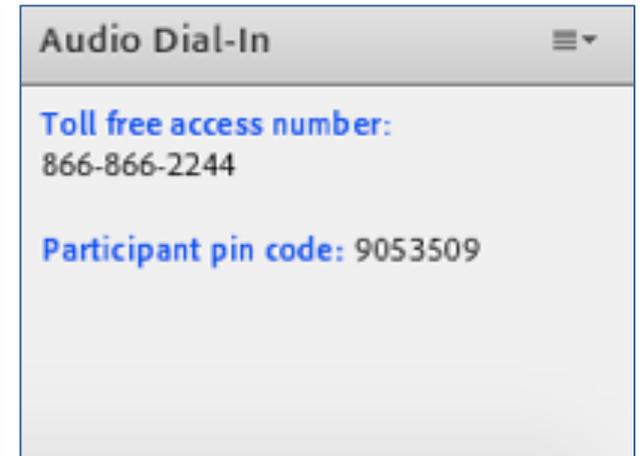
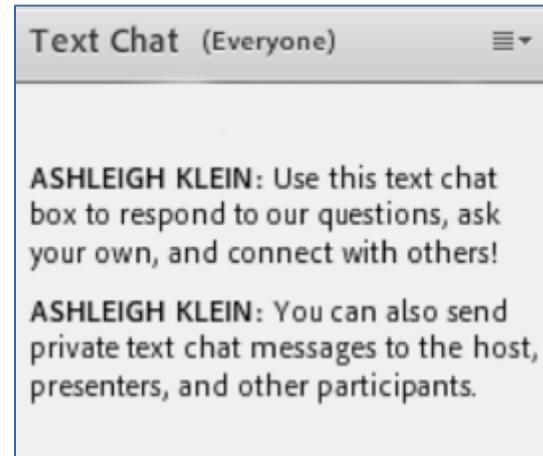
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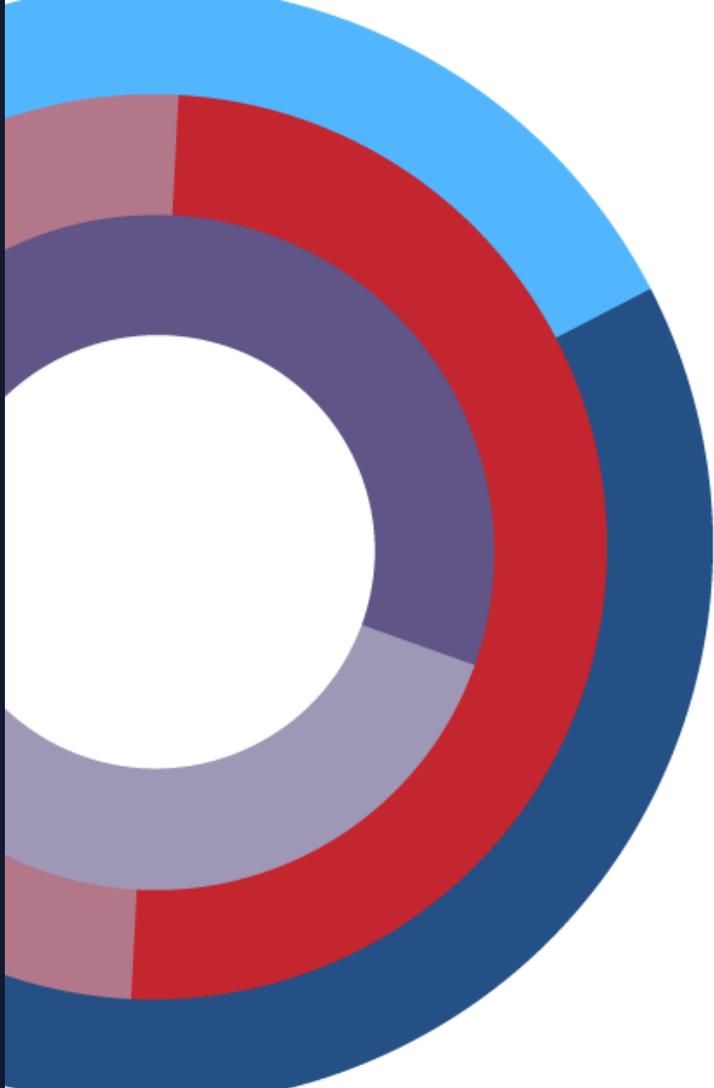


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PreventConnect

- ▶ Domestic violence/intimate partner violence
- ▶ Sexual violence
- ▶ Violence across the lifespan, including child sexual abuse
- ▶ Prevent before violence starts
- ▶ Connect to other forms of violence and oppression
- ▶ Connect to other prevention practitioners



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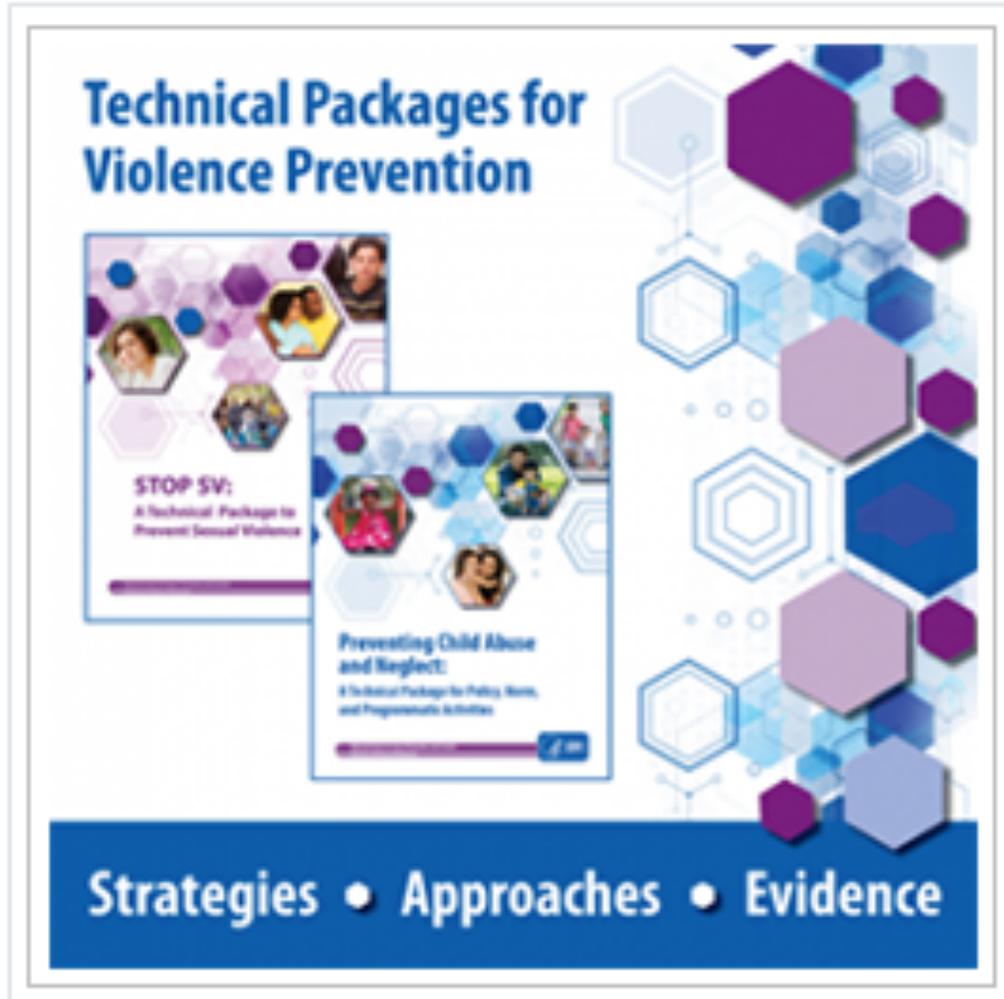
PreventConnect is a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault sponsored by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The views and information provided in this web conference do not necessarily represent the official views of the U.S. government, CDC or CALCASA.



Objectives

- ▶ Describe key findings from “A Life Course Framework for Preventing Domestic Violence”
- ▶ Identify risk and protective factors for domestic violence across the lifespan and across generations
- ▶ Engage in a discussion on opportunities for multigenerational domestic violence prevention work

Commitment to Prevention



<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pub/technical-packages.html>

Meet Our Guests



Lucia Corral Peña

Senior Program Officer,
Blue Shield of California Foundation
she/her/hers



Arnold Chandler

President,
Forward Change Consulting
he/him/his

breaking the cycle:
a life course framework for
preventing domestic
violence

Our Bold Goal



To make California the
**healthiest state in the
country, and the state with
the lowest rates of domestic
violence**

What We've Learned



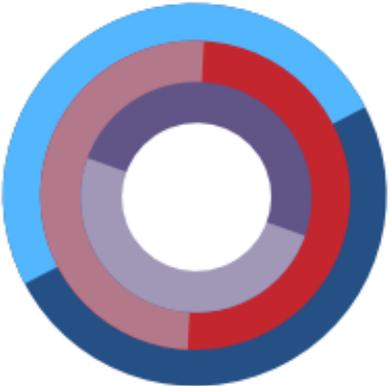
Violence starts early and impacts people **throughout their lives**, so we need approaches that match their life course.



Polling Question

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breaking the cycle:
a life course framework
for preventing
domestic violence



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Presentation Overview



**Domestic
Violence and Its
Consequences**



**Taking a Life Course
Approach to Domestic
Violence Prevention**



**Moving Toward Life
Course Prevention of
Domestic Violence**



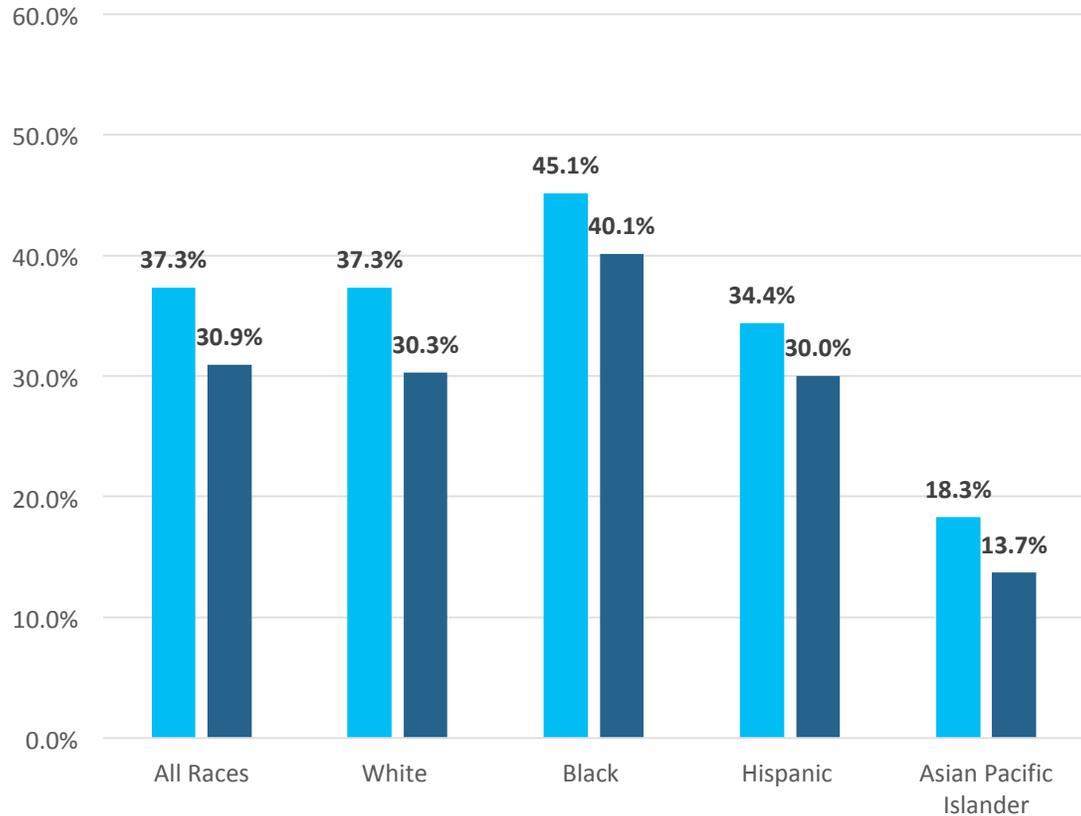
**Programs for
Preventing Domestic
Violence**

Domestic Violence and its Consequences

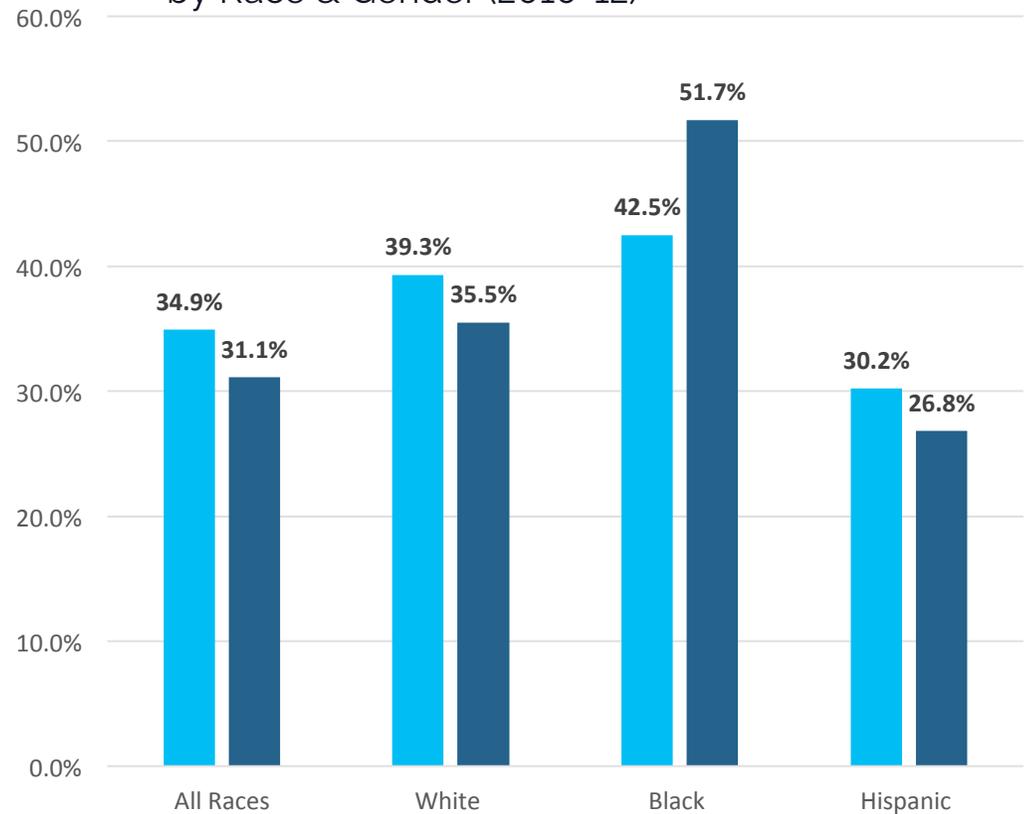
Domestic Violence Prevalence is Similar Across Genders



United States: Lifetime Prevalence of Intimate Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, or Stalking Victimization by Race & Gender (2010-12)



California: Lifetime Prevalence of Intimate Sexual Violence, Physical Violence, or Stalking Victimization by Race & Gender (2010-12)



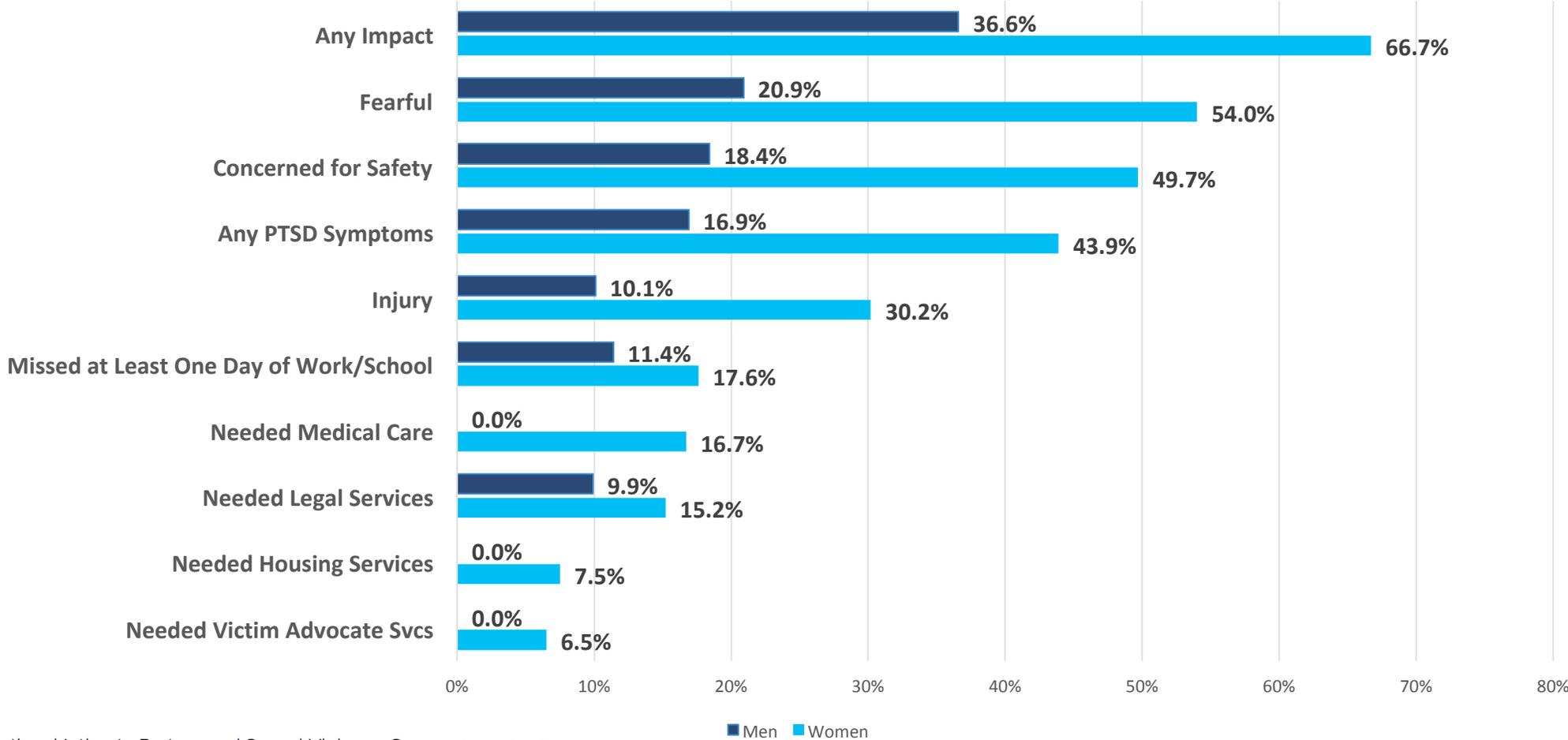
SOURCE: The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010-2012 State report

Women

Men

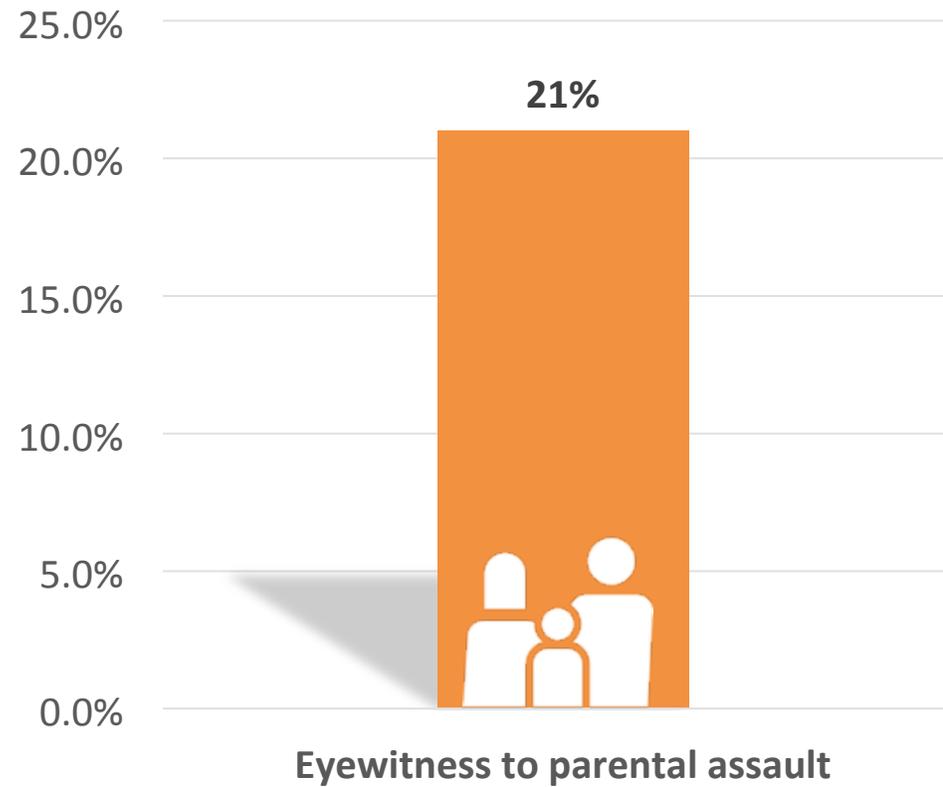
The Impact of Domestic Violence is Far Greater for Women

The Impact of Intimate Partner Violence by Gender, California



SOURCE: The National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey: 2010-2012 State report

1 in 5 Children Witness Parental Domestic Violence



SOURCE: Children's Exposure to Intimate Partner Violence and Other Family Violence, October 2011

Method for Identifying the Consequences of Domestic Violence Exposure



Scanned the Literature: Conducted a scan for systematic reviews and meta-analyses of the peer-reviewed literature that identify “domestic violence” or “intimate partner violence” and “health” “consequences” “outcomes”



Longitudinal Studies: From those reviews, along with additional searches identified longitudinal studies that measure the occurrence of domestic violence victimization before a subsequent health outcome.

The Health Consequences of Domestic Violence Exposure



Depression is the most common health consequence of domestic violence found in the literature: In longitudinal studies, depression has been shown repeatedly to be a result of exposure to domestic violence:

- A national U.S. longitudinal study found that adult women who experienced IPV were 42 percent more likely to experience depression at a 5-year follow-up compared to women that did not experience IPV. (Zlotnick et al, 2006)



Posttraumatic stress disorder is also another common consequence of domestic violence found in the literature. (Lagdon et al, 2014)



Suicide attempts are also shown in longitudinal studies to increase following IPV incidents (Devries et al, 2013)



In-utero exposure of children leads to preterm birth, low-birth weight and perinatal mortality (Alhusen et al, 2014)

A Life Course Perspective on the Causes of Domestic Violence

Nested Factors Associated with Domestic Violence

Life Course/ Developmental factors

- exposure to interparental violence
- child physical abuse
- adolescent antisocial behavior
- chronic violent offending
- violent peer networks
- non- exclusive relationship

Situational factors

- arguments and anger
- escalation dynamics
- alcohol use
- presence of third parties



Structural/Cultural factors

- aggregate unemployment
- educational levels
- gender/age inequality
- concentrated disadvantage
- harmful cultural norms (e.g. masculine ideology)

The Causes of Domestic Violence Perpetration and their Consequences

Structural Factors

- Income/Poverty
- Isolation/Social Marginalization
- Weak Social Safety Net
- Harmful Gender Cultural Norms



Pre-Domestic Violence
Risk Trajectories



Perpetration of
Domestic
Violence



Domestic
Violence
Re-Occurrence



Life Course Factors

The health
consequences of
domestic violence for
direct and indirect
victims

The consequences of
domestic violence exposure
for children's risk of
domestic violence
perpetration in adulthood
(cycle of violence)

Pre-Domestic Violence Perpetration Risk Trajectories



Method for Identifying Life Course Predictors of Domestic Violence



Scanned the Literature: Conducted a scan for systematic reviews and meta-analyses of the peer-reviewed literature that identify predictors of “domestic violence” or “intimate partner violence”

Longitudinal Studies: From those reviews, along with additional searches identified longitudinal studies that measure a risk factor for domestic violence before the domestic violence occurs. Cross-sectional studies can't establish “temporal order”.

Limited to larger longitudinal studies: Narrowed the several dozen studies identified to only those that were “prospective” not “retrospective”, that had a sample with n=400 for identifying small effects, that included more than two waves and several control variables

In total **25 longitudinal studies** were identified

The reported effect sizes on the next slides were determined using multivariate and multinomial logistic regression to establish the independent effect of the risk factor on domestic violence outcome(s) when controlling for several covariates.

At What Age Does Domestic Violence Peak in the General Population?

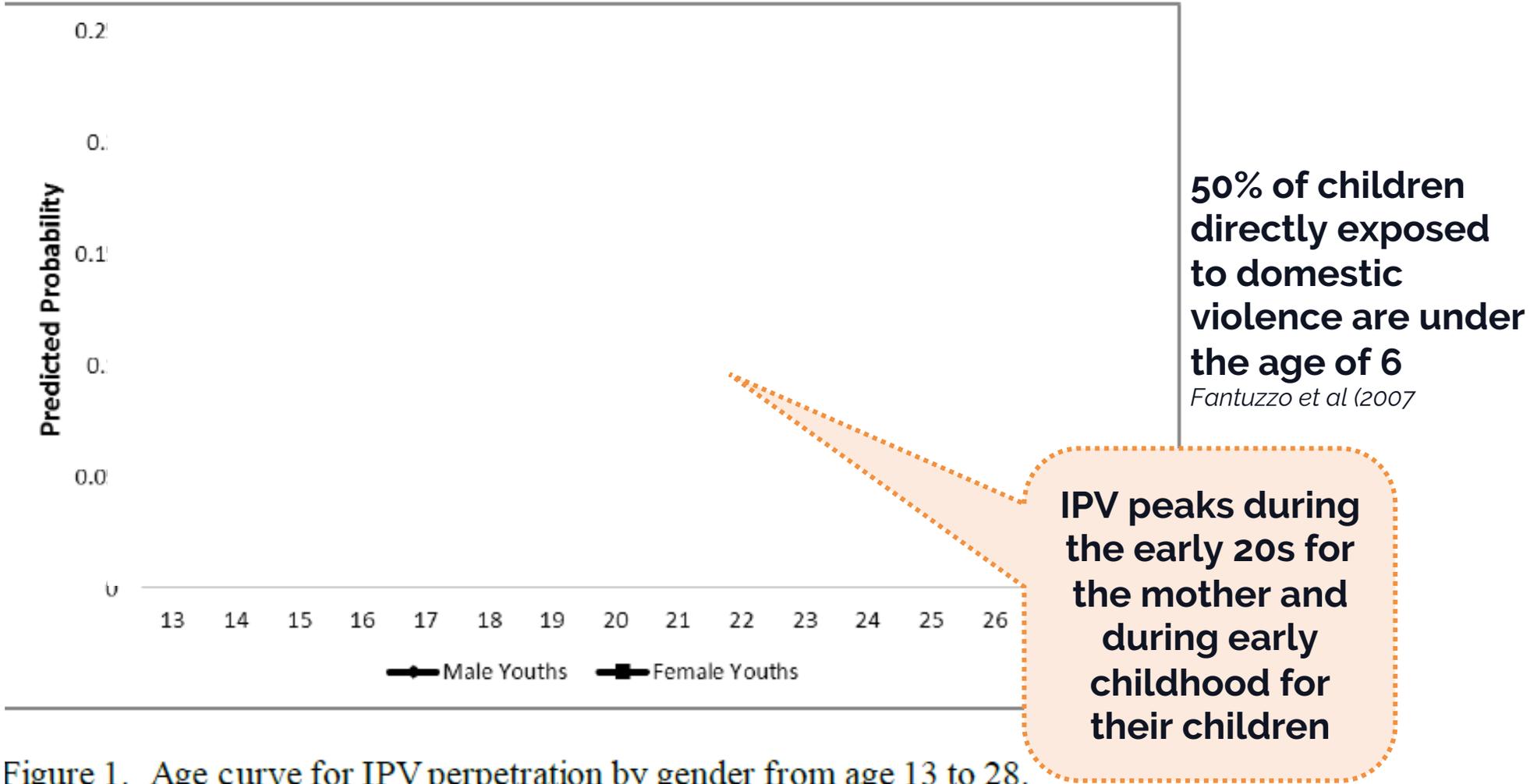
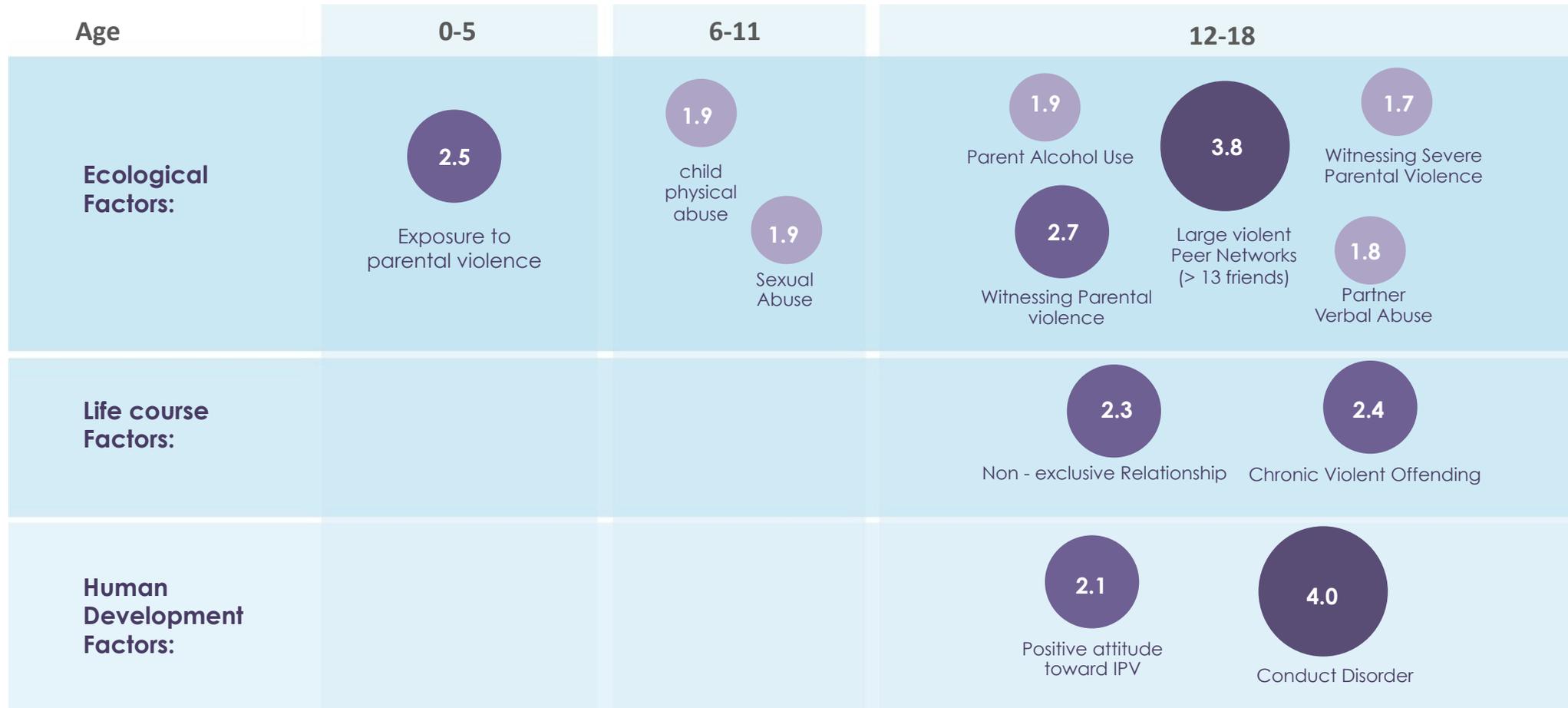


Figure 1. Age curve for IPV perpetration by gender from age 13 to 28.

SOURCE: Patterns, Precursors, and Consequences of Teen Dating Violence: Analyzing Gendered and Generic Pathways (2015)

Life Course Predictors for Adult Domestic Violence Perpetration

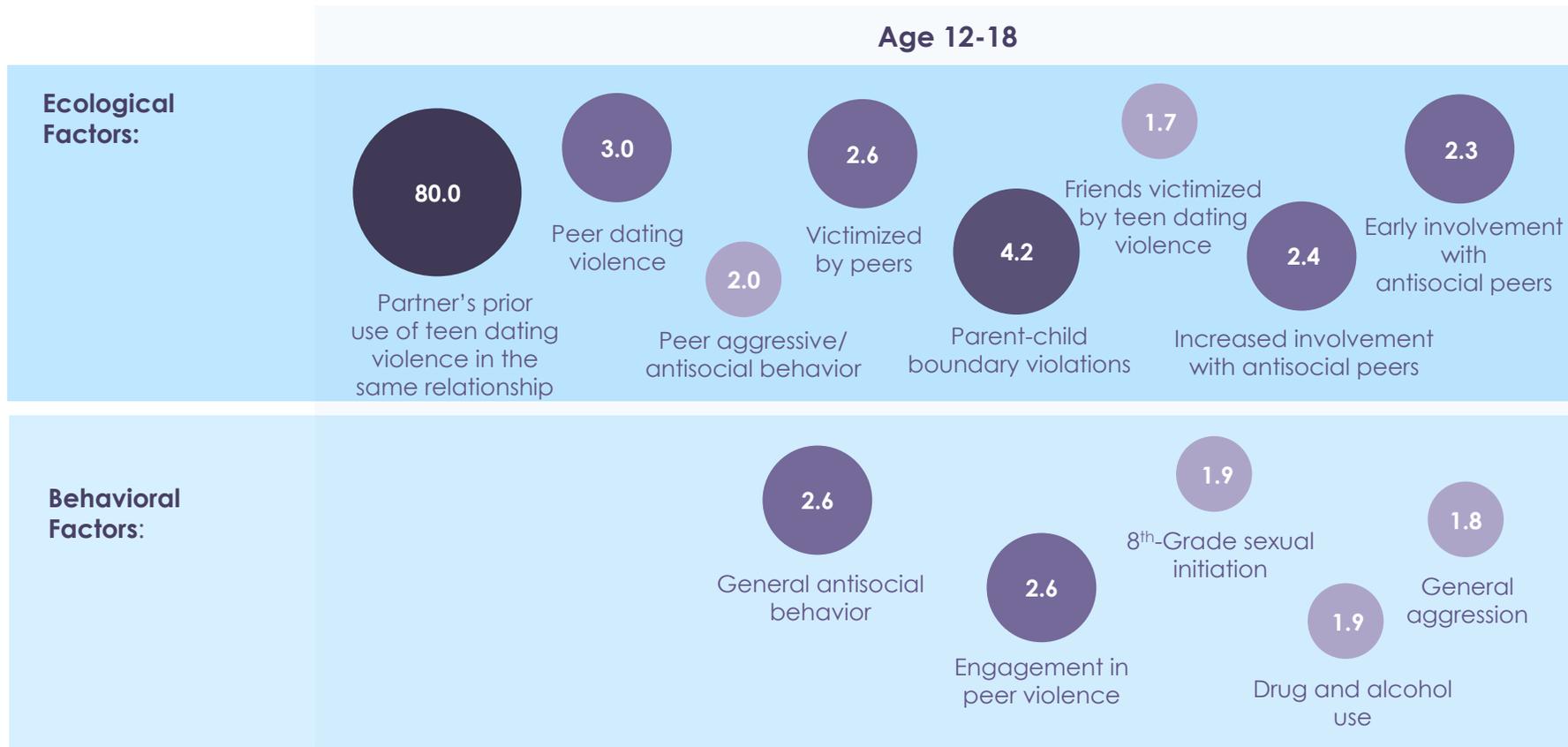
risk factors for adult domestic violence perpetration (ages 19 to 26)



Effect size moderate small to moderate small

Adolescent Risk Factors for Teen Dating Violence

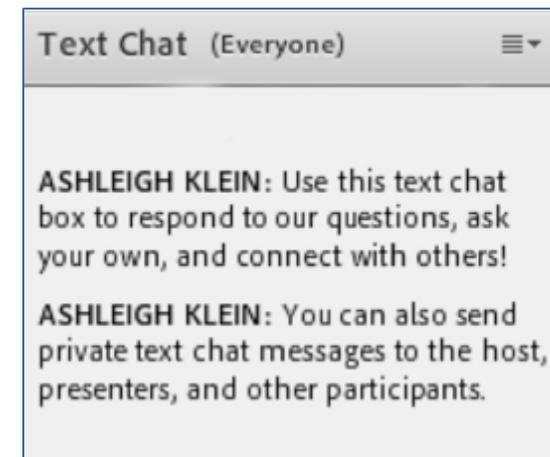
risk factors for adult domestic violence perpetration (ages 12-18)



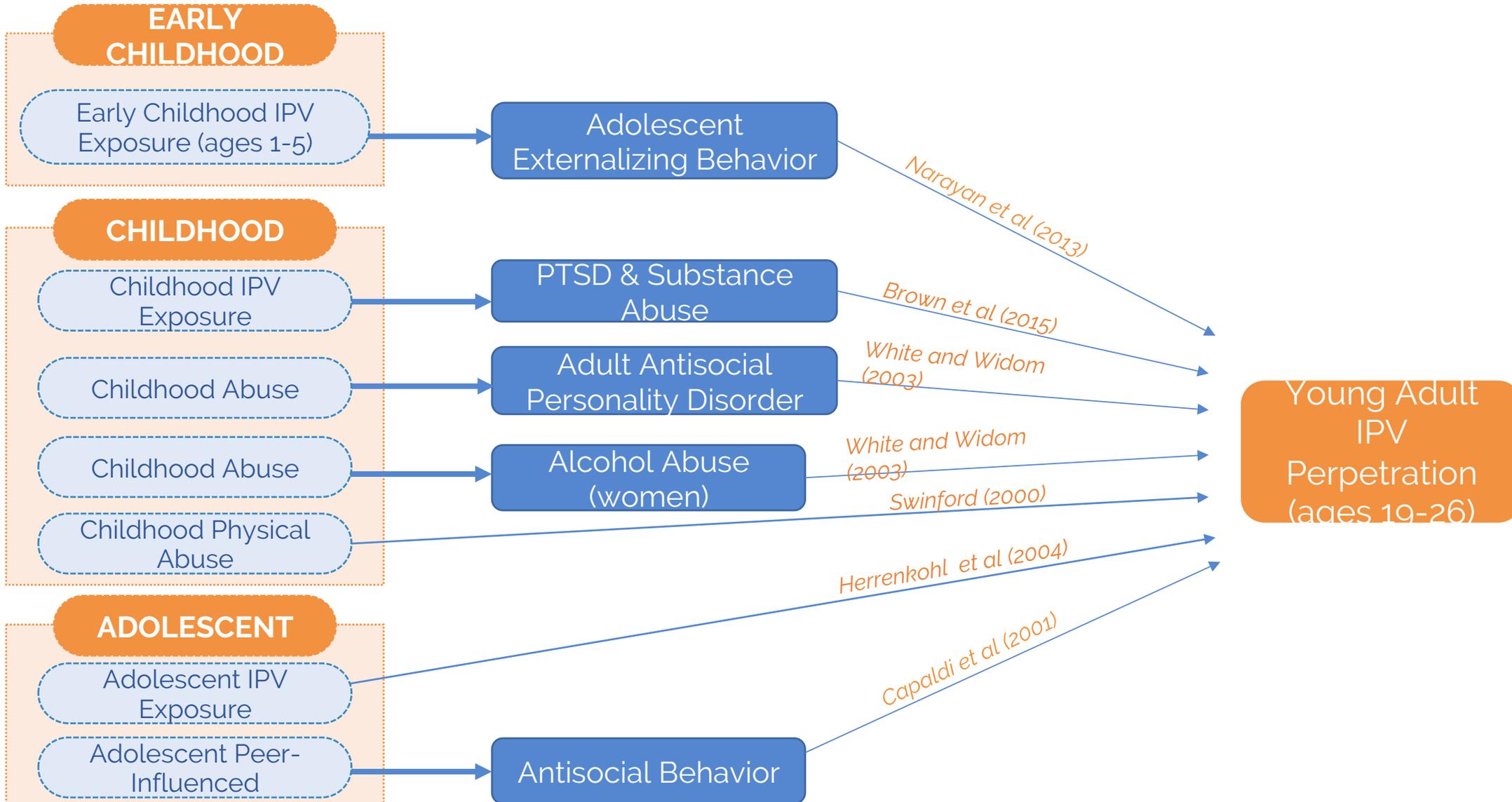
What ecological risk factors for violence do you see in your communities?

Text Chat Question

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.



Early Risk Pathways to Domestic Violence Perpetration in Adulthood



Do Life Course Predictors of Domestic Violence Differ by Gender?

Demographic

- age
- Education
- Income
- Employment status
- Number of children
- Marital status (married or divorced)
- Length of relationship

Family-of-Origin

- Witnessed parental domestic violence
- Witnessed mother hitting the father
- Witnessed the father hitting the mother
- Child physical abuse
- Maternal physical abuse
- Paternal physical abuse

Individual

- Depression
- Social support
- Trauma
- PTSD
- Drug use
- Alcohol problems
- Physical health
- Internal locus-of-control
- Financial stress
- Impulsivity
- Belief in male privilege

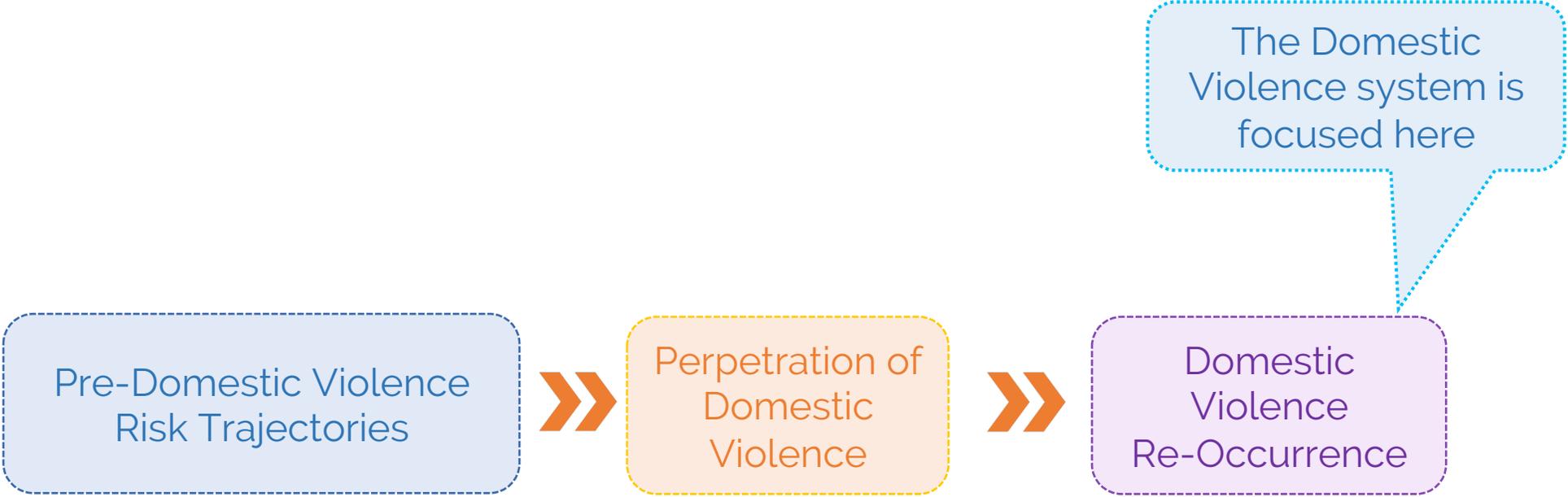
Relationship

- Separation
- Relational distress
- Verbal arguments
- demand/withdraw communication patterns
- Psychological abuse
- Forced sex
- Previous violence toward a current partner
- Weapon use in previous violent incidents with a current partner

SOURCE: Chelsea Spencer, Bryan Cafferky and Sandra Stith, "Gender Differences in Risk Markers for Perpetration of Physical Partner Violence: Results from a Meta-Analytic Review" (2016)

Moving Toward Life Course Prevention

The Focus of the Domestic Violence System



Interaction with the Domestic Violence System Following a Family Violence Incident

In a nationally representative sample of families with children in which a domestic violence incident

1. **25.2%** of family violence incidents led to **police contact**
2. **11.8%** of family violence incidents led to an **arrest**
3. **8.3%** of incidents led to the filing of **criminal charges**
4. **3.1%** of incidents resulted in a **conviction or guilty plea**
5. **1.9%** resulted in sentencing to **prison or jail**
6. **14.9%** of incidents led to contact by a **Domestic Violence advocate**

SOURCE: Sheryl Hamby et al (2014) "Intervention Following Family Violence: Best Practices and Helpseeking Obstacles in a Nationally Representative Sample of Families With Children"

Core DV System Responses Focused on Preventing DV Re-Occurrence



**Punishment &
Deterrence of
Perpetrators**



Arrest and
Prosecution



**Crisis
Response for
Victims**



Survivor
Services



**Treatment and
Behavior Change
for Perpetrators**



Batterer Intervention
Programs

Punishment & Deterrence: Arrest and Prosecution

Early findings...

Early study out of Milwaukee of mandatory arrest laws showed impact on recidivism...

Mandatory arrest laws require police officers to make an arrest if there is an allegation of domestic violence, regardless of whether the victim wishes to press charges.

The Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment (1987-88) **found that mandatory arrest reduced revictimization in the 6 month follow up** leading to the adoption of mandatory arrest laws across the country.

...debunked by later rigorous research

Arrests don't reduce domestic violence re-occurrence

National study of domestic violence incidents between 1996-2012, it was found **arrests had zero effect on rates of revictimization** for victims. *Xie and Lynch (2016)*

Mandatory arrest increased IPV homicides

Using a quasi-experimental design researchers found that states adopting those laws saw a **60 percent increase in intimate partner homicides** compared to states that did not. *Iyengar, (2007)*

Increased death rates of domestic violence victims from arresting vs. warning suspects

In a 23-year follow-up to those randomized to "arrest" vs "warning," **victims were found to be 64% more likely to die of all-cause mortality** (most commonly heart disease) **if their abuser was arrested rather than warned**. The effect was concentrated among black women (**whose risk rose by 100% compared to 9% for whites**), particularly if they had jobs at the time (**+420%**). *Sherman and Harris (2014)*

Crisis Response for Victims

Survivor Advocacy Services

Advocacy services help survivors **meet unmet needs, obtain legal assistance, protection orders, new housing, and public services.**

A meta-analysis of advocacy interventions for domestic violence survivors found that **“intensive advocacy may improve short-term quality of life and reduce physical abuse one to two years after the intervention for women recruited from domestic violence shelters.**

Brief advocacy may provide small short-term mental health benefits and reduce abuse, particularly in pregnant women and for less severe abuse.” *Rivas et al (2015)*

Treatment and Behavior Change for Perpetrators

Batterer Intervention Programs

The most common Batterer Intervention Programs (BIPs) are based on **“The Duluth Model”** created in the 1980s that arose from a framework centered on revising men’s patriarchal views about male power and control.

This approach is less concerned with implementing therapeutic principles to combat the causes of violence in individuals and rather **focuses on confronting the endorsement of learned violent behavior**. Many principles in this model relate to the **“power and control wheel,”** which outlines the numerous ways in which men exert control over women.

A meta-analysis of 22 studies evaluating **treatment efficacy for violent batterer males found that BIPs produced little reduction in recidivism beyond the effect of arrest.** *Babcock (2004)*

Key Takeaways from the Literature on Recidivism Prevention

- » The **vast majority** of domestic violence **incidents do not become involved in the Domestic Violence system**
- » Most **core components of the domestic violence system are weak on prevention** even though their focus is only on re-occurrence of domestic violence.
- » **Law-enforcement aspects** of the domestic violence system, focused as they are on arrest and prosecution, appear to **produce more harm than good for victims. The punitive deterrence paradigm is largely counterproductive.**
- » **Intensive domestic violence advocacy survivor services** generally **appear beneficial**
- » **Batterer Intervention Programs (BIPs)** that receive public funding to serve court-mandated abusers **do not appear effective** at reducing domestic violence recidivism

Moving to Deep Prevention



Human Development and Behavioral Consequences that Can Lead to Domestic Violence Perpetration

1

Alter ecological exposures

Early Childhood
Child's age 0-5
Mother's age 20-26

Middle Childhood
Child's age 6-11
Mother's age 27-32

Adolescence
Child's age 12-18
Mother's age 33-39

Ecological Risk Factors
Family and Social

Exposure to parental violence, child physical and/or sexual abuse, impaired mother-infant bonding

Witness parental violence, child physical and/or sexual abuse

Witness parental violence, child physical and/or sexual abuse, parent alcohol abuse, parent-child boundary violation, exposure to violent or delinquent peers, violence by peers or dating partner

Life Course and Developmental Factors

Insecure attachment, stress dysregulation, externalizing behavior, PTSD, emotion regulation problems

Stress dysregulation, externalizing behavior, PTSD, emotion regulation problems

Depression, antisocial personality disorder, PTSD, positive attitude toward partner violence

Behavioral Outcomes
Pathway to Adult Domestic Violence Perpetration

Peer aggression, behavioral problems

Academic problems, peer aggression, behavioral problems

Alcohol/substance abuse, general delinquency and antisocial behavior, perpetration of violence (including dating violence)

Adult domestic violence perpetration and risk of continuing the cycle

2

Alter behavioral trajectories



Programs for Preventing Domestic Violence

Scans for Proven and Promising Strategies

1

Proven or Promising Programs
for Preventing DV and Family
Violence

2

Proven Programs for
Mitigating the
Consequences of DV and
Family Violence for those
exposed

Considerations in the Scan for Evidence-Based Programs

1. **Strength of the Evidence:**

- ▶ Randomized Controlled Trial
- ▶ Large scale trial (>400)
- ▶ Robust effect size
- ▶ Length of Follow-up

2. **Life Course Stage** of the Intervention

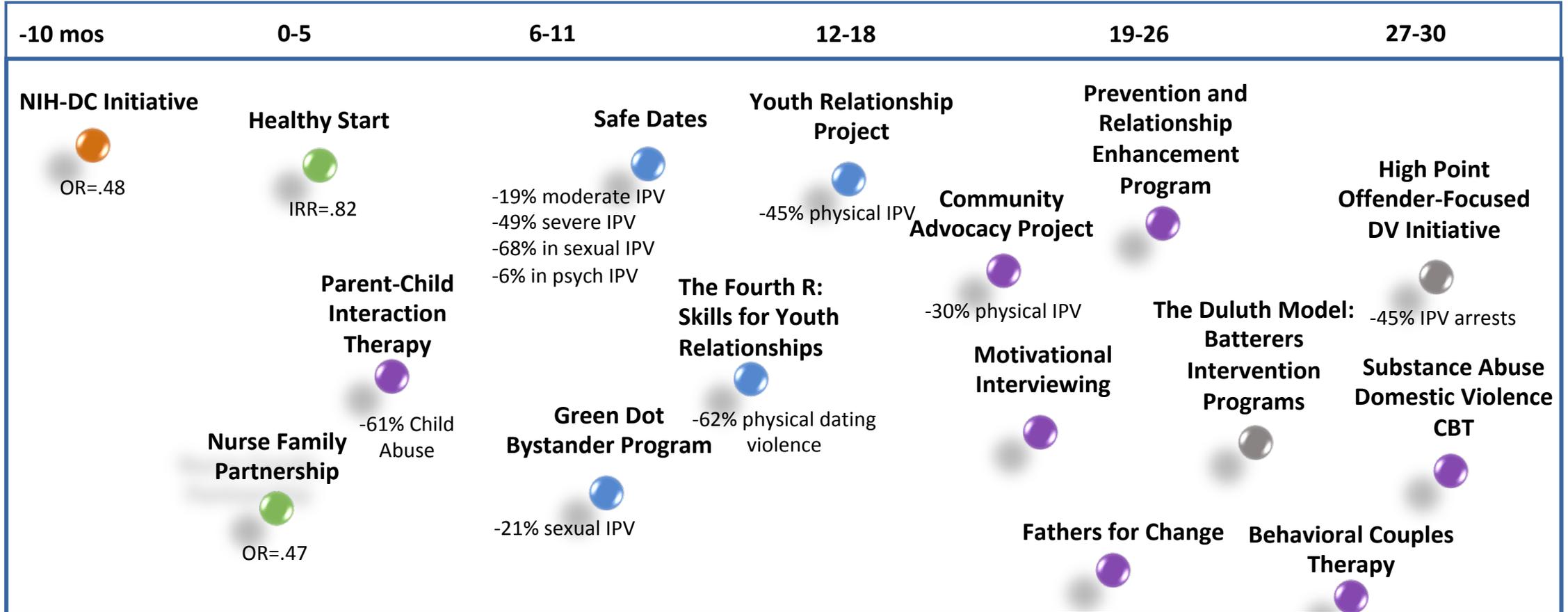
3. **Equity and/or External Validity Issues:** Who does the intervention “work” for based on race, class, place and immigrant/documentation status?

4. **Dual-Generation:** improves outcomes for both the child and mother

Proven or Promising Programs to Prevent Domestic and Family Violence

-  Healthcare Setting
-  Home Visitation
-  School-Based

-  Law-Enforcement
-  Community-Based Services Agency



Key Takeaways: IPV Prevention

Early Programs generally:

- ▶ have large RCTs ✓
- ▶ have longer follow-ups ✓
- ▶ are dual-generation ✓
- ▶ don't have obvious equity/external validity issues ✓

School-based Programs generally:

- ▶ have large RCTs ✓
- ▶ have longer follow-ups ✓
- ▶ aren't dual generation
- ▶ have some equity/external validity issues [except Green Dot] ✗

Therapeutic community-based Programs generally:

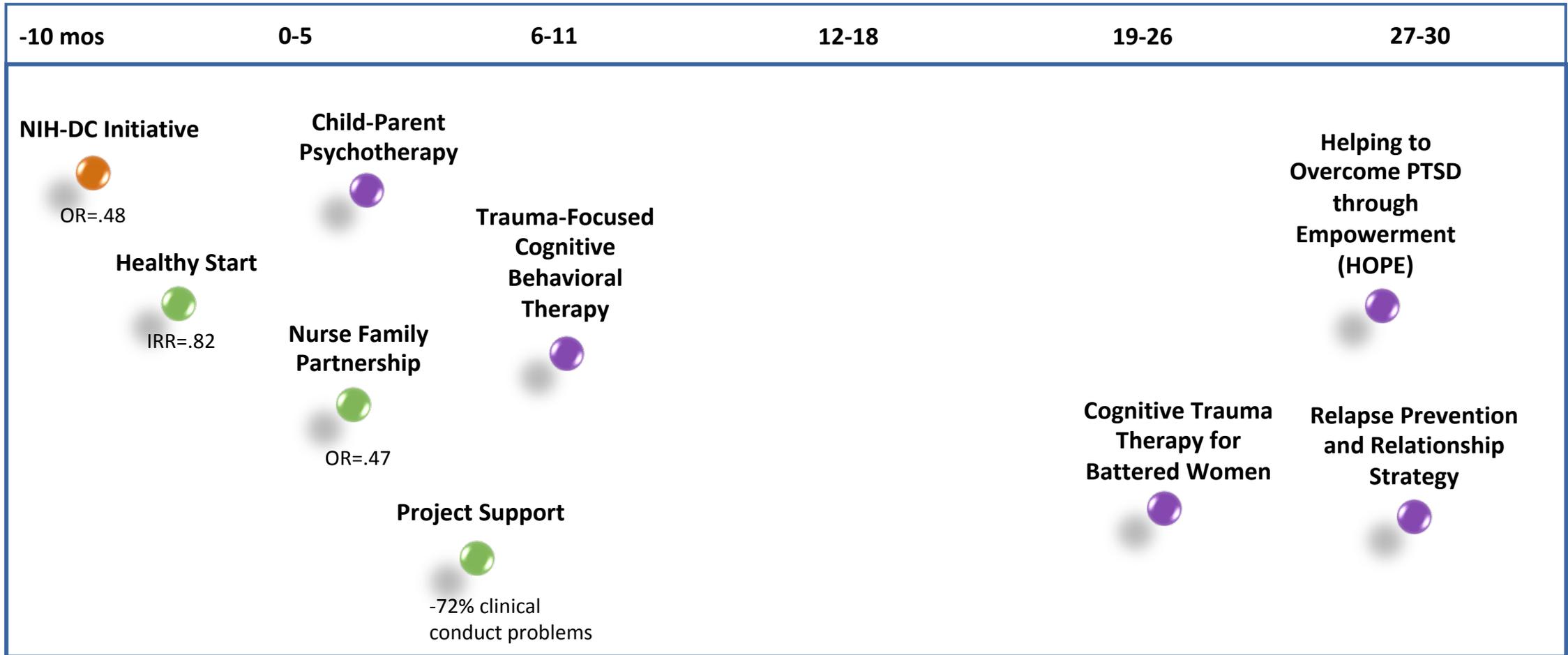
- ▶ have small RCTs ✗
- ▶ have shorter follow-ups ✗
- ▶ aren't dual-generation ✗
- ▶ have external validity issues ✗

IPV Advocacy and Batterer's Intervention Programs have **conflicting evidence** ✗

Programs to Mitigate the Consequences of IPV

-  Healthcare Setting
-  Home Visitation
-  School-Based

-  Law-Enforcement
-  Community-Based Services Agency



Key Takeaways: Programs to Mitigate the Consequences of IPV

Early Programs generally:

- ▶ have large RCTs ✓
- ▶ have longer follow-ups ✓
- ▶ have dual-generation ✓
- ▶ don't have obvious equity/external validity issues ✓

Therapeutic Programs for Adult IPV Survivors generally:

- ▶ have small RCTs ✗
- ▶ have shorter follow-ups ✗
- ▶ aren't dual generation ✗
- ▶ don't have obvious equity/external validity issues ✓

Recommended Strategies for Deep Prevention of Domestic Violence

Recommended Directions for Deep Prevention of Domestic Violence

1. Dual-Generation early DV Prevention and Mitigation
2. Family-Integrated Adolescent DV Prevention
3. Trauma Recovery Treatment for Mothers and their Older Children (ages 7-15) experiencing DV
4. Substance Abuse targeted DV Prevention for Parents of Children
5. Couples Therapy/Conjoint Treatment for Parents engaged in DV
6. Restorative Justice Diversion Programs for Parents involved in DV
7. Lay Health Worker DV prevention targeting Families

Dual-Generation Early IPV Prevention and Mitigation

Dual-Generation Early IPV Prevention and Mitigation

- Programs conducted in healthcare settings, home visits and child centers
- Focused on reducing IPV victimization for mother, IPV exposure and abuse for child and improving the recovery from exposure to traumatic experiences for both mother and child
- Targeting mothers and their children ages 0-6

Intervention Name	Description	Evidence Rating
The NIH-DC Initiative to Reduce Infant Mortality in Minority Populations	Pregnant mothers receive an integrated cognitive behavioral therapy intervention over 8 OBGYN visits	Proven at Scale
Healthy Start	Home visits by paraprofessionals providing direct services	Proven at scale
Nurse Family Partnership (Denver)	Nurse home visiting program that improve maternal and fetal health during pregnancy; improve children's health and personal development and enhances mother's personal development.	Proven at scale
Domestic Violence Enhanced Perinatal Home Visits (DOVE)	DOVE is a structured brochure-based IPV empowerment intervention based on the March of Dimes Protocol for Prevention of Battering during pregnancy.	Promising

Family-Integrated Adolescent IPV Prevention

Family-Integrated Adolescent IPV Prevention	Intervention Name	Description	Evidence Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Programs conducted in home settings• focused on reducing violence in teenage dating relationships• targets adolescents and their parents	Families for Safe Dates	Families receive the Families for Safe Dates program which includes six mailed activity booklets followed-up by health educator telephone calls.	Promising

Trauma Recovery Treatment for Mothers and their Older Children (Middle Childhood to Early Adolescence)

Trauma recovery treatment for mothers and their older children

- Programs conducted in home settings, community centers or shelters
- Focused on helping mothers and their children recover from trauma associated with IPV
- Targets mothers and their children in middle childhood and early adolescence that have experienced IPV

Program Name	Description	Evidence Rating
Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT)	A community-based program serving children ages 7-14 with IPV-related PTSD symptoms through 8 session of TF-CBT.	Proven
Project Support	A home-visitation intervention addressing conduct problems in IPV-exposed children ages 4-9.	Proven
Cognitive Trauma Therapy for Battered Women (CTT-BW)	CTT-BW involves individual therapy provided in eight to eleven 90-minute sessions for IPV survivors.	Proven
HOPE: Helping to Overcome PTSD through Empowerment	A shelter-based CBT treatment program for IPV victims	Promising

Substance Abuse Targeted IPV Prevention for Parents

	Program Name	Description	Evidence Rating
<p>Substance Abuse Targeted IPV Prevention for Parents</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs conducted in community centers Focused on helping substance abusing parents or partners engaged in IPV to reduce their substance and partner abuse 	<p>Substance Abuse Domestic Violence (SADV) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy</p>	<p>It is a 12-week intervention that can be delivered to groups or as an individual treatment. It also allows for partner participation in 4 of the 12 sessions. The couple sessions use aspects of behavior couple therapy to increase positive interactions and couple communication.</p>	<p>Promising</p>
	<p>Relapse Prevention and Relationship Safety (RPRS)</p>	<p>The RPRS program is comprised of 11 2-hour group sessions and 1 individual session designed to promote relationship safety and reduce drug use. The RPRS sessions were conducted twice weekly for 6 weeks. The RPRS employs strategies derived from social cognitive and empowerment theories to enable participants to avoid IPV and drug use.</p>	<p>Promising</p>
	<p>Fathers for Change</p>	<p>Designed specifically for fathers of children under 12 years with a history of IPV who abuse drugs or alcohol. The model is a 16- to 20-session individual intervention that includes optional co-parent and child involvement in later portions of the treatment.</p>	<p>Promising</p>

Couples Therapy/Conjoint Treatment for Parents

Couples Therapy/Conjoint Treatment for Parents	Program Name	Description	Evidence Rating
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Programs conducted in home settings and community centers Focused on helping parental couples who are engaged in situational violence 	Domestic-Violence-Focused Couples' Therapy	The intervention was designed to address situational couple violence. Situational couple violence is described as a couple dynamic in which conflicts may escalate unintentionally to minor violence. The model is intended for couples experiencing mild to moderate violence who want to stay together and want to end the violence in their relationship	Promising
	Behavioral Couples Therapy	Targeted to males substance abusers and their non-abusing partners. The programs includes 32 sessions (60 min each) with both partners attending 12 BCT treatment sessions together. In these 12 sessions, the non-substance-abusing partner was an active participant in the intervention. T	Promising

Restorative Justice Diversion Programs for Parents

Restorative Justice Diversion Programs for Parents

- Programs conducted in home settings, community centers
- Focused on parental couples and used as an alternative to Batter Intervention Programs based on the Duluth Model or CBT-only

Program Name	Description	Evidence Rating
Circles of Peace Restorative Justice Program	Circles of Peace in Nogales, AZ is a 26-week domestic violence treatment program. It is a court-referred program that uses the circle process to work with domestic violence offenders.	Promising

Lay Health Worker DV Prevention Targeting Families

Lay Health Worker DV Prevention Targeting Families

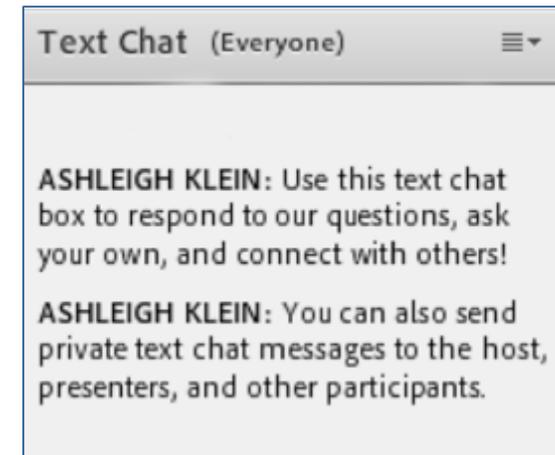
- Programs conducted in home settings and community settings
- focused on preventing relationship abuse in families

Program Name	Description	Evidence Rating
Líderes (promotora model)	Líderes is a peer-education curriculum and development program that was designed to provide comprehensive leadership training to Latina women. As a result, women educate community members about specific issues that are of concern to Latinx communities.	Promising

What policies, practices, or approaches of deep prevention do you see in your work? How can these elements help with building partnerships and breaking silos?

Text Chat Question

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.



Q&A



Lucia Corral Peña

Senior Program Officer,
Blue Shield of California Foundation
she/her/hers



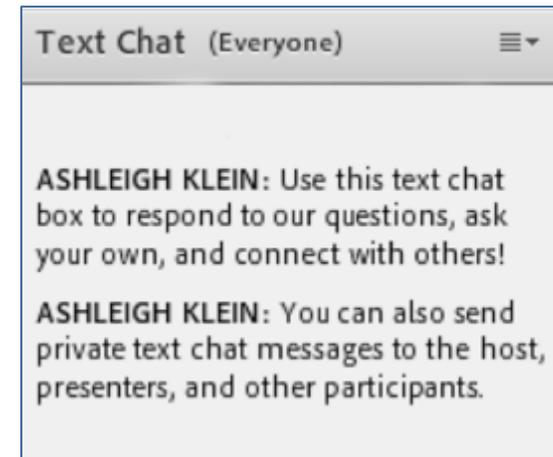
Arnold Chandler

President,
Forward Change Consulting
he/him/his

How will you apply key findings from “A Life Course Framework to Preventing Domestic Violence” to your work?

Text Chat Question

Use the Text Chat feature to answer the question.



Citations

- Sherman and Harris (2014) "Increased death rates of domestic violence victims from arresting vs. warning suspects in the Milwaukee Domestic Violence Experiment"
- Jeanne L. Alhusen et al (2014) "Intimate Partner Violence During Pregnancy: Maternal and Neonatal Outcomes"
- Babcock (2004) "Does Batterers Treatment Work? A Meta-Analytic Review of Domestic Violence Treatment"
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▶ CHILDHOOD

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- **Childhood Abuse to later Alcohol Problems for women** pathway [*White and Widom (2013) Intimate Partner Violence Among Abused and Neglected Children in Young Adulthood*]

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