

Children and Domestic Violence Bibliography

Aldarondo, E. & Mederos, F., Editors (2002) *Programs for Men Who Batter: Intervention and Prevention Strategies in a Diverse Society*. Civic Research Institute, Inc., Kingston, NJ.

This book is a tour of an emerging attitude, research and way of thinking about how to deal with the occurrence of violence in intimate relationships. Speaking to practitioners in mental health, the criminal justice system, and battered women's advocates who may be interested in establishing programs in their own communities as well as to those who simply want to get a deeper understanding of what is being done to help men who abuse their females partners change, this book reviews several program models for men who batter across the country.

Bancroft, L. & Silverman, J., (2002) *The Batterer as Parent: Addressing the Impact of Domestic Violence on Family Dynamics*. Sage Publications, Inc. Thousand Oaks, California

This book takes the reader inside homes affected by domestic violence, imparting an understanding of the atmosphere that battering men create for the children who live with them. Bancroft and Silverman show how partner abuse affects each relationship in a family and explain how children's emotional recovery is inextricably linked to the healing and empowerment of their mothers. The authors cover the important but often overlooked area of post separation parenting behaviors of men who batter, including their use of custody litigation as a tool of abuse.

Carter, J. (2001) *Child Abuse and Domestic Violence*. Family Violence Prevention Fund, San Francisco, CA/

Discussion of the study, "Relation Between Childhood Sexual and Physical Abuse and Risk of Re-victimization in Women: A Cross-Sectional Survey", that shows women who are physically and/or sexually abused in childhood are at risk of being victims of abuse as adults.

Davies, Jill. (1998) *Safety Planning with Battered Women: Complex Lives/Difficult Choices*. Greater Hartford Legal Assistance, Inc. Sage Publications, Inc., Thousand Oaks, CA.

This book introduces a new model of "woman defined" advocacy that is designed to bridge the gap that sometimes occurs between a battered woman's perspective and a victim advocate's perception. Created to improve service delivery to women who are victims of domestic violence, this new model emphasizes placing attention on the victim's assessment of the risk in a violence relationship and her decision making. This book seeks to provide advocates with a better understanding of battered women's decisions, including the decision to remain in an abusive relationship in order to improve advocacy for victims in order to ensure their needs are met.

Edleson, J. *Should Childhood Exposure to Adult Domestic Violence Be Defined as Child Maltreatment Under the Law?* Published as a chapter in Jaffe, P.G., Baker, L.L. & Cunningham, A. (2004). (Eds.). *Protecting Children From Domestic Violence: Strategies for Community Intervention*. New York, NY: Guilford Press. Retrieved from the

MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse Website:

<http://www.mincava.umn.edu/link/documents/shouldch/shouldch.shtml>

Published as a chapter in *Protecting Children From Domestic Violence: Strategies for Community Intervention* (2004), this article reviews the research on childhood exposure to domestic violence and emerging laws aimed at protecting these children. The author concludes with an argument against assuming that childhood exposure to violence is automatically a form of child maltreatment and suggests the need to modify child protection services and the expansion of primarily voluntary community-based responses to these children and their families.

Edleson, J. *The Overlap Between Child Maltreatment and Woman Abuse*. Minnesota School of Social Work. This paper has now been published in *Violence Against Women*, 1999, 5(2), pp. 134-154. Retrieved from MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse Website: http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/Research/VAWnetDocs/AR_overlap.php

This paper examines the research on the overlap between child abuse and woman battering. It explores the dynamics of overlapping violence and discusses the limitations of the research on this topic. It discusses how families were identified, accuracy of reports, reported levels and dynamics of overlapping violence, and provides a table highlighting aspects of various studies of families with known or suspected child maltreatment, and studies of families with known spousal assault.

Edleson, J. & Williams, O. editors. (2007) *Parenting by Men Who Batter: New Directions for Assessment and Intervention*. Oxford University Press, New York, NY.

Visionary but also practical, *Parenting by Men Who Batter* distills the most relevant policy issues, research findings, and practice considerations for those who coordinate batterer programs or work with families, the courts, and the child welfare system. It guides professionals in understanding men who batter, assessing their parenting skills, making decisions about custody and visitation, and modeling treatment programs that engage fathers in their children's lives while maximizing safety

Enos, P. (2003) *Learning from the Experiences of Battered Immigrant, Refugee and Indigenous Women Involved with Child Protective Services to Inform a Dialogue among Domestic Violence Activists and Advocates*. A Project of Asian & Pacific Islander Institute on Domestic Violence, National Network to End Violence Against Immigrant Women, Institute on Race and Justice at Northeastern University, sponsored by the Family Violence Prevention Fund. Retrieved from the MINCAVA Electronic Clearinghouse, website: <http://www.apiahf.org/apidvinstitute/PDF/EnosReport.pdf>

This document introduces voices of battered immigrant, refugee and indigenous women who were also involved in Child Protection Services. The document explores how community approach can enhance the physical, spiritual and mental health of individuals, families and communities and how this concept can be well utilized for policy and practice for social services.

Family Violence Prevention Fund & World Childhood Foundation. (2005). *Turning Pain into Power: Trafficking Survivors' Perspectives on Early Intervention Strategies*. San Francisco, CA. Retrieved from the Family Violence Prevention Fund website: <http://endabuse.org/programs/immigrant/files/PaintoPower.pdf>

The Family Violence Prevention Fund and its partners conducted groundbreaking research to examine the health care system as an ideal place to focus education and intervention efforts on victims of slavery. Through interviews with trafficking survivors themselves, this paper reveals their recommendations on how to direct future intervention and policy efforts.

Gandolph, Edward W. (2002) *Batterer Intervention Systems: Issues, Outcomes and Recommendations*. Sage Publications Inc., Thousand Oaks California.

Gandolph responds to the debate on whether Batterer Intervention programs are effective and the measures needed for their improvement. This book uses research from a multi-site evaluation of batterer programs---the most extensive and insightful evaluation to date. It critiques current experimental evaluations, exposes the complex issue of evaluation, and presents alternatives to assessing effectiveness. A four year follow-up of program participants reveals surprising results, including de-escalation of abuse, a subgroup of unresponsive repeat assaulters, and the difficulty in identifying high risk batterer types.

Lyon, E. (2000, October). *Welfare, Poverty, and Abused Women: New Research and its Implications*. Retrieved from, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site: http://www.vawnet.org/NRCDVPublications/BCSDV/Papers/BCS10_POV.php

Lyon (2000) provides a summary of recent research on the correlation between women, domestic violence, and TANF. The paper explores the impacts of domestic violence on TANF recipients' physical and mental health, as well as work experience.

Moroz, K. J. (2005, August 26). *Understanding the current mental health needs of children experiencing domestic violence in Vermont: Recommendations for enhancing and improving responses*. Retrieved from Vermont's Partnership Between Domestic Violence Programs and Child Protective Services Web site: <http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/PublicPolicy/VTNetworkDV-CPSPub7.pdf>

Moroz (2005), in consultation with coordinators of domestic violence programs and child protective services, examines the interaction of these various systems, including mental health in Vermont. As a research strategy, Moroz collects data through use of focus groups and questionnaires and examines the data in terms of strengths and limitations in how services currently treat the mental health issues of children exposed to domestic violence. The result is recommendations for the enhancement of practice and protocol within each system.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (2002, March). *Children exposed to intimate partner violence*. Retrieved from, Website:

http://www.vawnet.org/NRCDVPublications/TAPE/Packets/NRC_Children.pdf

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) developed this information packet to address key issues, such as the co-occurrence of child maltreatment and violence against women, and the effects of intimate partner violence on children. In addition, the packet provides practice recommendations regarding parenting, the collaboration between domestic violence and child protection workers, and intervention methods specifically targeting children exposed to domestic violence.

National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (1999, July). *Getting the Word Out...Domestic Violence in Rural Communities by the West Virginia Coalition Against Domestic Violence*. Retrieved from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site: http://www.vawnet.org/NRCDVPublications/TAPE/Papers/NRC_rural-full.php

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV) highlight, in this paper, the experience of domestic violence advocates working in rural communities, and emphasize the barriers that rural communities face when dealing with the complexities of domestic violence. Using West Virginia as a case example, they discuss ways in which they used public education as a tool to combat many of these barriers.

O'Keefe, M. (2005, April). *Teen Dating violence: A review of risk factors and prevention efforts*. Retrieved from, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence. Web site: http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/Research/VAWnetDocs/AR_TeenDatingViolence.php

This paper examines teen dating violence and identifies various risk and protective factors for both victims and perpetrators of. Utilizing previous research, O'Keefe (2005) assesses the efficacy of prevention and intervention programs, and provides recommendations for future research, as well as discusses policy and practice implications.

Peacock, D., & Rothman, E. (2001, November). *Working with young men who batter: Current strategies and new directions*. Retrieved from, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site: http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/Research/VAWnetDocs/AR_juvperp.php

Teen dating violence, in this paper, is viewed as a major public health problem. Peacock and Rothman (2001) identify young males' likeliness to batter due to risk factors including previous exposure to domestic violence, experience with childhood abuse and neglect, and use of alcohol and drugs. Furthermore, they discuss previous studies' determination that young men who abuse dating partner's exhibit misogynistic views, and support male domination over females. Their recommendation stems from examining batterer intervention programs as an alternative to juvenile incarceration.

Schechter, S. & Edleson, J. (1999). *Effective Intervention in Woman Battering and Child Maltreatment Cases: Guidelines for Policy and Practice*. Recommendations from the

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges Family Violence Department.
Reno, Nevada. www.thegreenbook.info

The aim of this document is to offer a more comprehensive set of responses to eliminate or decrease the enormous risks that individual battered mothers, caseworkers, and judges must take on behalf of children.

Sheddy, S., & Kaguyutan, J. (2002, February). *Immigrant Victims of Domestic Violence: Cultural Challenges and Available Legal Protections*. Retrieved from, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site
http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/Research/VAWnetDocs/AR_immigrant.php

This paper explores the unique experiences and challenges facing immigrant battered women in the U.S. The paper also outlines legal protections available to immigrant women who experience domestic violence, including an overview of options available through VAWA.

Spears, L. (2000, February). *Building Bridges between Domestic Violence Organizations and Child Protective Services by Linda Spears*. Retrieved from, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site:
http://www.vawnet.org/NRCDVPublications/BCSDV/Papers/BCS7_cps.php

This article provides a framework for advocates to address the interrelationship between the child welfare system and domestic violence agencies.

Vann, A. A. (2003). *Developing culturally-relevant responses to domestic abuse: Asha Family Services, Inc.* Retrieved from National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site:
http://www.vawnet.org/NRCDVPublications/TAPE/Papers/NRCDV_Asha.pdf

This paper documents the development of the first culturally-relevant family violence prevention and intervention services in Wisconsin. The methods described are primarily for working with African American families, and are spiritually-based, yet the lessons learned can be applied cross-culturally. They use an integrative holistic approach to address various family system issues around mental health, domestic violence, HIV/AIDS, and substance abuse. The paper focuses on practice issues.

Warshaw, C., & Barnes, H. (2003, April). *Domestic Violence, Mental Health & Trauma: Research Highlights*. Retrieved from, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence Web site:
<http://www.vawnet.org/DomesticViolence/Research/OtherPubs/MentalHealthResearch.php>

Warshaw & Barnes (2003) compile a fact sheet, condensing the most current research done on domestic violence, mental health, and trauma. The fact sheet emphasizes how prevalent mental health issues are in practice with women who have been repeatedly traumatized by domestic violence.

