**Module #1: Assignment #3**

Portia Ransom

Date: October 3, 2018

(Note: at least 6 of 8 references from peer-reviewed journals or professional publications)

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY**

**Reference # 1**: Riggs, D. S., Caulfield, M. B., & Street, A. E. (2000). Risk for domestic violence: Factors associated with perpetration and victimization. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, *56*(10), 1289-1316.

Abstract from the reference: The extent and potential dangerousness of the problem of domestic violence warrants systematic screening and assessment in all mental health settings. Few empirical studies have approached the question of domestic violence with the aim of identifying risk markers, making it impossible to identify a particular characteristic or set of characteristics that can be used to identify individuals at risk for perpetrating or becoming the victims of domestic violence. However, there are a number of factors that have been identified as correlates of domestic violence that may eventually prove useful for identifying individuals at risk, but the extant literature does not provide the empirical support at this time. Because many of these correlates may be brought to the attention of mental health and medical professionals (e.g., depression, substance use/abuse, physical injuries) and given the absence of established risk factors for domestic violence, there is a need for clinicians to systematically assess for violence among all of their patients. By identifying factors that might help clinicians realize that many of their patients are at risk for domestic violence, we hope to encourage them to attend to this potentially dangerous problem. Ongoing assessment in the context of knowledge regarding correlates of domestic violence can provide important information for evaluating risk of a particular violent incident. In addition, we outline strategies for assessing violence and violence risk in both perpetrators and victims in order to assist clinicians in approaching this difficult topic in a clinical setting. A careful assessment of the potential for violence within clients' ongoing relationships is necessary for clinicians to provide appropriate clinical care.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: Riggs, Caufield, and Street (2000) provide a foundation for the research study through their analysis of issues currently known about prevalence of domestic violence. Consequently, the study will be instrumental in providing introductory insight on some of the common issues experienced by people who experience domestic violence.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “Domestic violence victimization” on Google scholar.

**Reference # 2**: Kelleher, K. J., Hazen, A. L., Coben, J. H., Wang, Y., McGeehan, J., Kohl, P. L., & Gardner, W. P. (2008). Self-reported disciplinary practices among women in the child welfare system: Association with domestic violence victimization. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, *32*(8), 811-818.

Abstract from the reference:

*Objective*

To examine the association between physical domestic violence victimization (both recent and more than a year in past measured by self-report) and self-reported disciplinary practices among female parents/caregivers in a national sample of families referred to child welfare.

*Methods*

Cross-sectional survey of more than 3,000 female caregivers in the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being (NSCAW) study, a nationally representative sample of children and their families referred to child welfare agencies for investigation of abuse and neglect. Women reported physical domestic violence victimization and their disciplinary practices for their child on different versions of the Conflict Tactics Scales.

*Results*

Four hundred and forty-three women reported prior year domestic violence, 1,161 reported domestic violence but not in the past 12 months, and 2,025 reported no domestic violence exposure. Any prior domestic violence exposure was associated with higher rates of self-reported psychological aggression, physical aggression and neglectful disciplinary behaviors as compared to those with no domestic violence victimization in bivariate comparisons. After controlling for child behavior, demographic factors, and maternal characteristics, those with remote and recent domestic violence victimization employed more self-reported psychological aggression, while only caregivers with recent DV reported more physical aggression or neglectful behaviors.

*Conclusions*

In a national child welfare sample, self-reported aggressive and neglectful parenting behaviors were common. In this sample, domestic violence victimization is associated with more self-reported aggressive and neglectful disciplinary behaviors among female caregivers. The mechanism for these associations is not clear.

*Practice implications*

Rates of aggressive and neglectful disciplinary practices are especially high among female parents/caregivers exposed to domestic violence. Child welfare agencies should plan routine and structured assessments for domestic violence among parents/caregivers and implement parenting interventions to reduce harmful disciplinary practices for those families identified.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: The study addresses the prevalence of issues experienced within families of domestic violence. Consequently, it will address the prevalence and nature of victimization among children and women within the family units.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “Domestic violence victimization” on Google scholar.

**Reference # 3**: Sousa, C., Herrenkohl, T. I., Moylan, C. A., Tajima, E. A., Klika, J. B., Herrenkohl, R. C., & Russo, M. J. (2011). Longitudinal study on the effects of child abuse and children’s exposure to domestic violence, parent-child attachments, and antisocial behavior in adolescence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, *26*(1), 111-136.

Abstract from the reference: This study examined the unique and combined effects of child abuse and children’s exposure to domestic violence on later attachment to parents and antisocial behavior during adolescence. Analyses also investigated whether the interaction of exposure and low attachment predicted youth outcomes. Findings suggest that, while youth dually exposed to abuse and domestic violence were less attached to parents in adolescence than those who were not exposed, those who were abused only, and those who were exposed only to domestic violence, the relationship between exposure types and youth outcomes did not differ by level of attachment to parents. However, stronger bonds of attachment to parents in adolescence did appear to predict a lower risk of antisocial behavior independent of exposure status. Preventing child abuse and children’s exposure to domestic violence could lessen the risk of antisocial behavior during adolescence, as could strengthening parent-child attachments in adolescence. However, strengthening attachments between parents and children after exposure may not be sufficient to counter the negative impact of earlier violence trauma in children.This study examined the unique and combined effects of child abuse and children’s exposure to domestic violence on later attachment to parents and antisocial behavior during adolescence. Analyses also investigated whether the interaction of exposure and low attachment predicted youth outcomes. Findings suggest that, while youth dually exposed to abuse and domestic violence were less attached to parents in adolescence than those who were not exposed, those who were abused only, and those who were exposed only to domestic violence, the relationship between exposure types and youth outcomes did not differ by level of attachment to parents. However, stronger bonds of attachment to parents in adolescence did appear to predict a lower risk of antisocial behavior independent of exposure status. Preventing child abuse and children’s exposure to domestic violence could lessen the risk of antisocial behavior during adolescence, as could strengthening parent-child attachments in adolescence. However, strengthening attachments between parents and children after exposure may not be sufficient to counter the negative impact of earlier violence trauma in children.

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Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: The study in this case delves into issues experienced by children exposed to domestic violence. It will help create the basis of developing an ideal profile of people exposed to domestic violence.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “Domestic violence victimization” on Google scholar.

**Reference # 4**: Babu, B. V., & Kar, S. K. (2010). Domestic violence in Eastern India: factors associated with victimization and perpetration. *Public Health*, *124*(3), 136-148.

Abstract from the reference:

Objectives

To examine the factors associated with victimization and perpetration of [domestic violence](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/domestic-violence) in Eastern India.

Study design

Population-based [cross-sectional study](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/cross-sectional-study).

Methods

Married women (n = 1718) and men (n = 1715) from three Eastern Indian states were included in this study. Univariate and multiple logistic regression models were used to identify the determinants of domestic violence.

Results

Age, education, occupation, marital duration and husband's alcoholism emerged as significant predictors of victimization and perpetration of all types of domestic violence. A higher level of family income was found to be highly protective against the risk of violence. In addition, other risk and [protective factors](https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/medicine-and-dentistry/protective-factor) for victimization and perpetration of each type of violence were identified.

Conclusions

This study contributes to the violence literature by shedding light on the risk factors of perpetration and victimization of domestic violence. These results provide vital information to develop interventions, as well as policies and programmes towards preventing violence. Also, this knowledge facilitates healthcare personnel to intervene more effectively with women at risk of violence-related health problems.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: The research views the prevalence of domestic violence from a localized perspective. The clarity in the research question used makes it an ideal source of information on victimization and prevalence of domestic violence.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “Domestic violence victimization” on Google scholar.

**Reference # 5**: Øverlien, C. (2010). Children exposed to domestic violence: Conclusions from the literature and challenges ahead. *Journal of Social Work*, *10*(1), 80-97.

Abstract from the reference: Summary: This article examines and discusses the research field of children exposed to domestic violence, a field which has greatly expanded during the last 10 years. The author presents an overview of this research, discusses its implications, and describes future challenges and contemporary knowledge gaps. • Findings: The author argues that the field is dominated by studies that a) are quantitative, b) use the mothers as the informant and c) are represented by traditional psychology and social medicine, rather than social work. These studies have found substantial support for the negative emotional and behavioral consequences that children exposed to domestic violence suffer. However, many questions and problems remain unanswered. These questions include both the research field itself and the need for new approaches such as qualitative research including the voice of the child, longitudinal studies, and questions regarding methodology and research ethics. • Applications: The author argues that there is a need for more qualitative research in general and social work research in particular. The implications for social work practice and policy are discussed.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: One of the reasons for conducting research on victim victimization is the level of study dedicated to understanding domestic violence in general. Øverlien (2010) provides insight on some of the approaches used in the exploration of the issue, providing direction on future research, which is useful in crediting the importance of the study herein.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “domestic violence research” on Google Scholar.

**Reference # 6**: Howard, L. M., Trevillion, K., Khalifeh, H., Woodall, A., Agnew-Davies, R., & Feder, G. (2010). Domestic violence and severe psychiatric disorders: prevalence and interventions. *Psychological medicine*, *40*(6), 881-893.

Abstract from the reference:

**Background**

The lifetime prevalence of domestic violence in women is 20–25%. There is increasing recognition of the increased vulnerability of psychiatric populations to domestic violence. We therefore aimed to review studies on the prevalence of, and the evidence for the effectiveness of interventions in, psychiatric patients experiencing domestic violence.

**Method**

Literature search using Medline, PsycINFO and EMBASE applying the following inclusion criteria: English-language papers, data provided on the prevalence of or interventions for domestic violence, adults in contact with mental health services.

**Results**

Reported lifetime prevalence of severe domestic violence among psychiatric in-patients ranged from 30% to 60%. Lower rates are reported for men when prevalence is reported by gender. No controlled studies were identified. Low rates of detection of domestic violence occur in routine clinical practice and there is some evidence that, when routine enquiry is introduced into services, detection rates improve, but identification of domestic violence is rarely used in treatment planning. There is a lack of evidence on the effectiveness of routine enquiry in terms of morbidity and mortality, and there have been no studies investigating specific domestic violence interventions for psychiatric patients.

**Conclusions**

There is a high prevalence of domestic violence in psychiatric populations but the extent of the increased risk in psychiatric patients compared with other populations is not clear because of the limitations of the methodology used in the studies identified. There is also very limited evidence on how to address domestic violence with respect to the identification and provision of evidence-based interventions in mental health services.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: The research herein is based on the premise that victimization is often on victims who indicate signs of psychiatric disorders in their interaction with others. It expounds on other assertions made in the research herein, making it possible to correlate information used in the research, which results in greater credibility.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “domestic violence and psychiatric issues” on Google Scholar.

**Reference # 7**: Drijber, B. C., Reijnders, U. J., & Ceelen, M. (2013). Male victims of domestic violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, *28*(2), 173-178.

Abstract from the reference: Most studies regarding DV focused mainly on female victims. To gain more insight into the problems male victims encounter, this study investigated the characteristics of this group in the Netherlands. Adult male victims of DV filled out an online questionnaire regarding the characteristics of the abuse (*N* = 372). When men are victims of DV, they are physically as well as psychologically abused with the female (ex)-partners often being their perpetrator. The most important reason for men not to report the abuse is the belief the police would not take any action. Our findings suggest society should be aware that men are also victims of DV and feel the need to talk about it and desire support.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: With much focus on women as victims of domestic violence, the research herein delves into issues experienced by male victims. It provides insight on some of the assistance necessary in developing a recovery framework for such victims.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “Domestic violence” on Google Scholar.

**Reference # 8**: Stuart, G. L., Moore, T. M., Elkins, S. R., O'Farrell, T. J., Temple, J. R., Ramsey, S. E., & Shorey, R. C. (2013). The temporal association between substance use and intimate partner violence among women arrested for domestic violence. *Journal of consulting and clinical psychology*, *81*(4), 681-699.

Abstract from the reference:

Objective—There is a paucity of research on the temporal association between substance use and intimate partner violence (IPV) perpetration and victimization, especially among women arrested for domestic violence. The current study examined whether the probability of IPV perpetration and victimization increases following alcohol or drug use relative to days of no use among women arrested for domestic violence. Method—Women arrested for domestic violence and court referred to batterer intervention programs who met criteria for hazardous drinking participated in the current study (N=105). Women who reported drinking four or more drinks on one occasion at least once per month for the past six months were considered hazardous drinkers. Violence and substance use were assessed with the Timeline Followback Interviews for substance use and IPV. Results—Women were more likely to perpetrate physical violence on a drinking day (OR=10.58; 95% CI=5.38–20.79) and on a heavy drinking day (OR=12.81; 95% CI=8.10–33.57), relative to a non-drinking day. Women were more likely to be victimized by physical violence on a drinking day (OR=5.22; 95% CI=2.79–9.77) and on a heavy drinking day (OR=6.16; 95% CI=3.25–11.68), relative to a non-drinking day. They were more likely to be victims of sexual coercion (OR=6.06; 95% CI=1.19–30.80) on a cocaine use day relative to a non-use day. Conclusions—Alcohol use was temporally associated with physical violence perpetration and victimization, and cocaine use was temporally associated with sexual coercion victimization, suggesting that substance use should be targeted in batterer intervention programs for women.

Description of how this reference material addresses your selected population: The research herein addresses the question on whether victimization of domestic violence is a result of multiplicity of issues. With a clear look on arrests made on female victims of domestic violence, the research provides important insight on the issues experienced by such victims.

# Keyword searches and database navigation: “Domestic violence victims” on Google Scholar.