

# Preventing Domestic Violence and Its Consequences for Community Health and Wellbeing

---

Arnold Chandler, Forward Change

12.4.23



# Overview

- About Forward Change
- The Perils of Taking the “Short View”: The Case of Mandatory Arrest
- A Life Course Perspective on Domestic Violence Prevention: Taking the “Long View”
- Moving Toward Life Course Prevention: Proven and Promising Interventions



# About Forward Change

Forward Change is a mission-driven social change strategy consulting firm that seeks to improve the life outcomes and opportunities for children, young adults and families living in low-income disadvantaged communities.

We do this by helping foundations, governments and community organizations adopt social change strategies that match the best that research has to offer with the on-the-ground leadership in communities.



## **The Perils of Taking the “Short View”: The Case of Mandatory Arrest**



# The Perils of Taking the Short View: Mandatory Arrest

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.

**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)*

**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)*



## **A Life Course Approach to Domestic Violence Prevention: Taking the “Long View”**

# What does it mean to take a life course approach?



Taking the **long view**



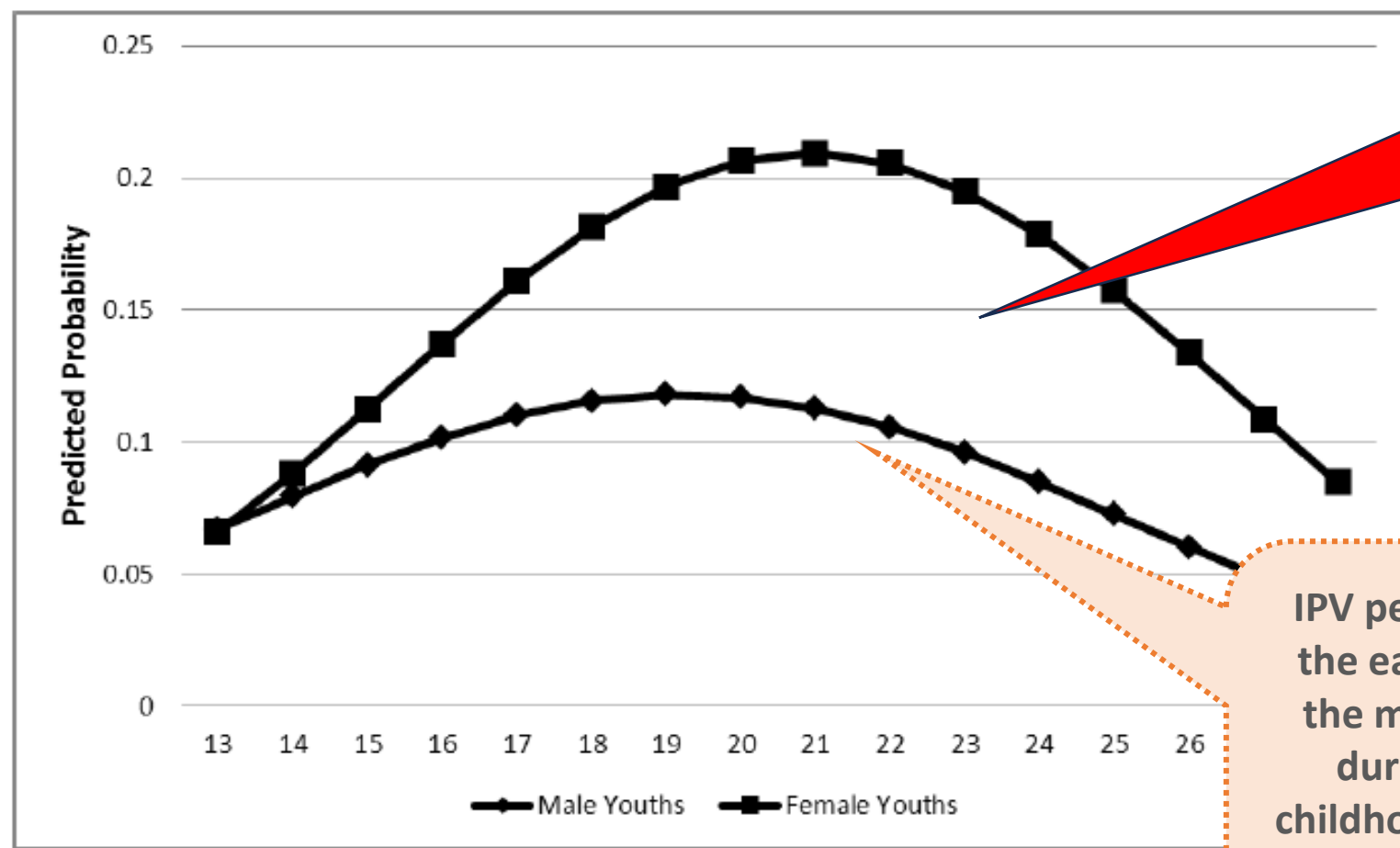
Thinking about how all of the outcomes of a person's life relate to each other, specifically **how things that happen earlier in a person's life shapes what happens later** in their lives



Focusing on changing life ***trajectories*** for years down the road



# AT WHAT AGE DOES DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PEAK IN THE GENERAL POPULATION?



Add stacked life course without outcomes

50% of children directly exposed to domestic violence are under the age of 6  
*Fantuzzo et al (2007)*

IPV peaks during the early 20s for the mother and during early childhood for their children

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)





# 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.



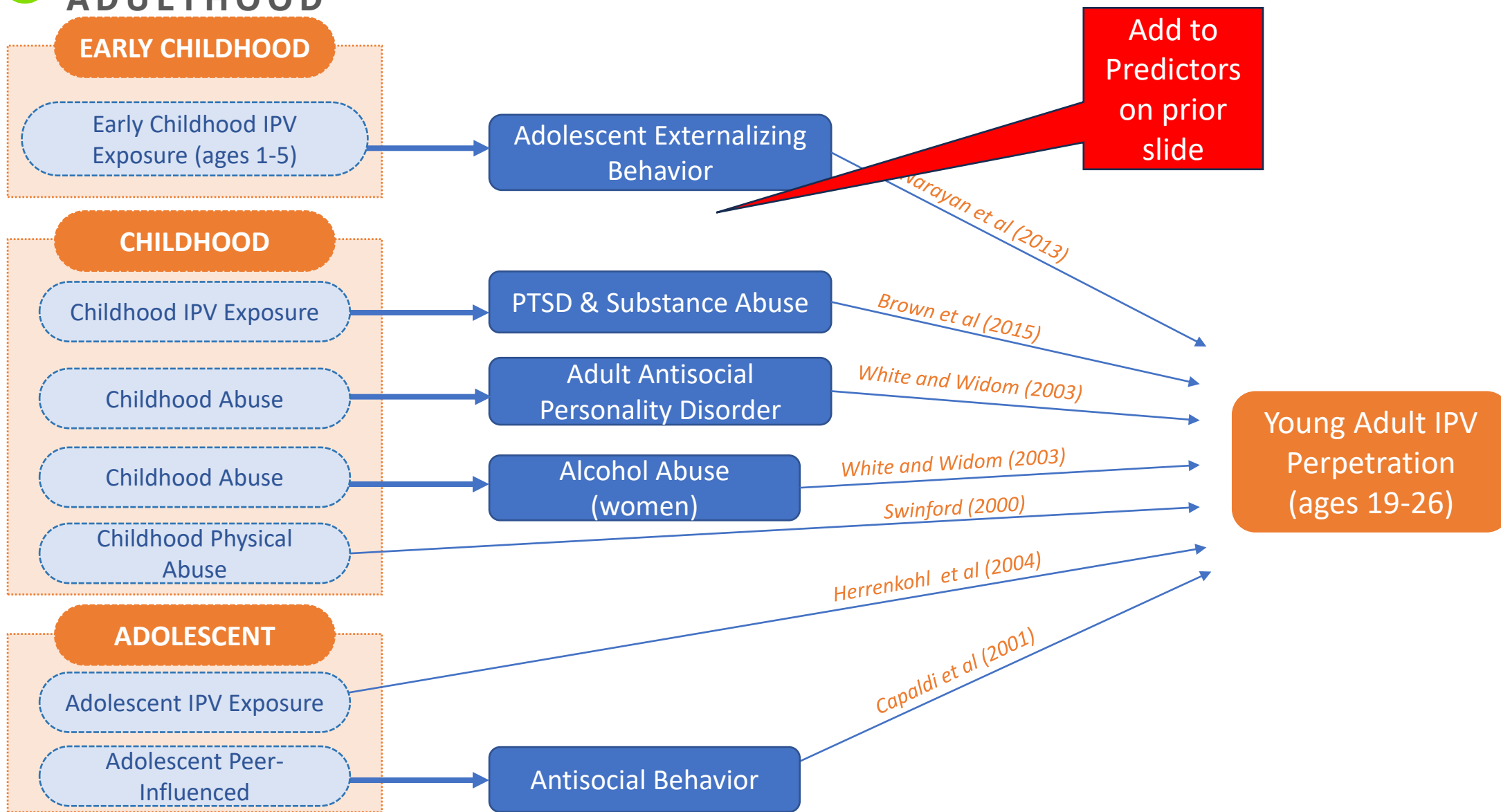
# LIFE COURSE PREDICTORS FOR ADULT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATION

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





# EARLY RISK PATHWAYS TO DOMESTIC VIOLENCE PERPETRATION IN ADULTHOOD





## **Moving Toward Life Course Prevention: Proven and Promising Interventions**





## Most Domestic Violence Incidents in Families don't interact with the **criminal justice or domestic violence systems**

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**



# 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



# SCANS FOR PROVEN AND PROMISING STRATEGIES

1

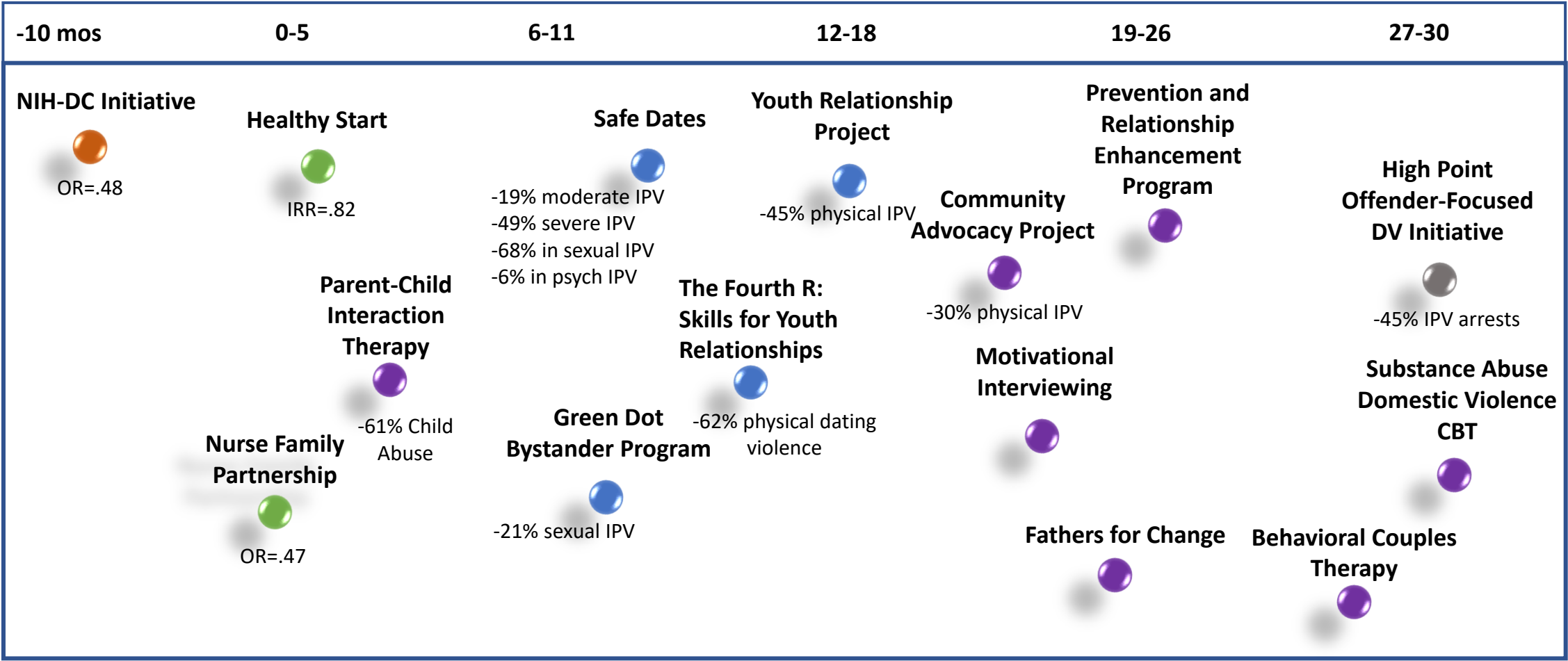
Proven or Promising  
Programs for  
Preventing DV and  
Family Violence

2

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

# 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:

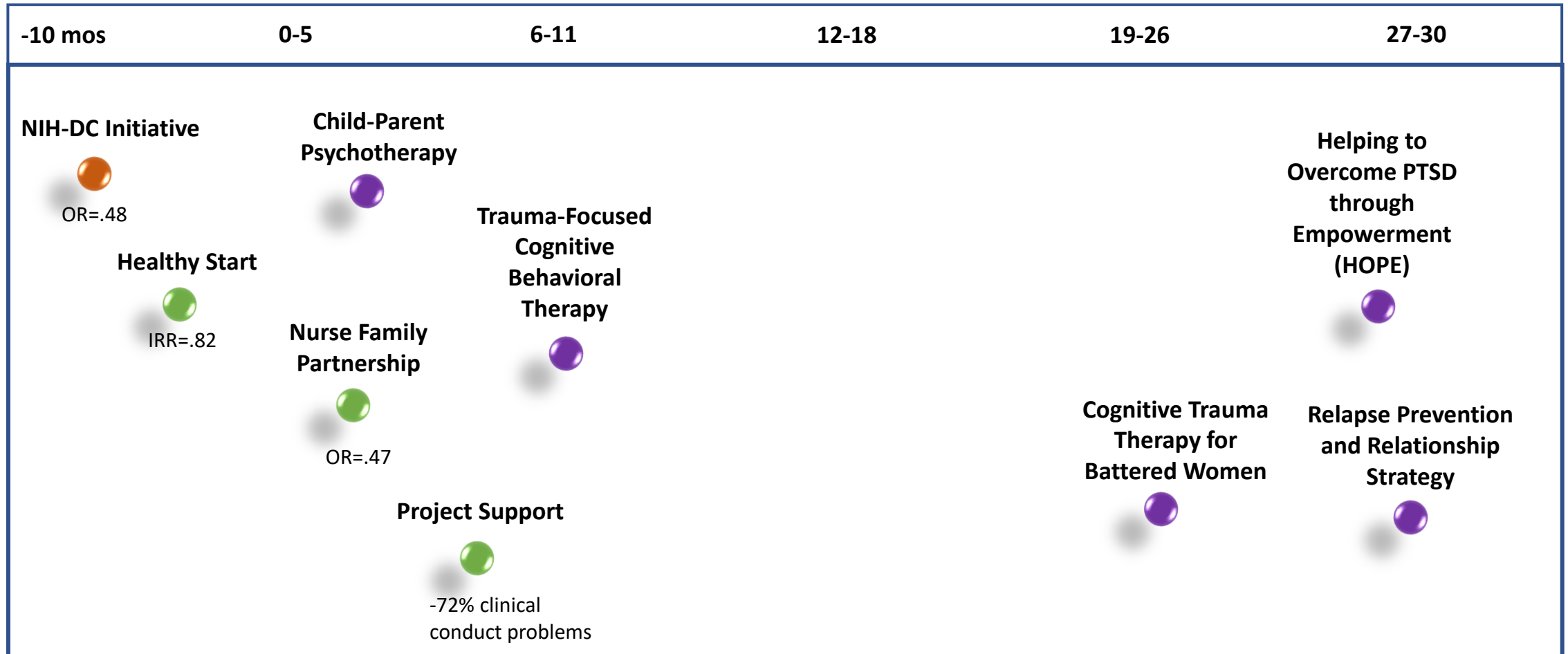
- have small RCTs ✗
- have shorter follow-ups ✗
- aren't dual-generation ✗
- have external validity issues ✗

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 Life Course Prevention of Domestic Violence**



## RECOMMENDED DIRECTIONS FOR DEEP PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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



# COUPLES THERAPY/CONJOINT TREATMENT FOR PARENTS

Map to life  
course  
canvas

## Couples Therapy/Conjoint Treatment for Parents

- Programs conducted in home settings and community centers
- Focused on helping parental couples who are engaged in situational violence

Program Name	Description	Evidence Rating
<b>Domestic-Violence-Focused Couples' Therapy</b>	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
<b>Behavioral Couples Therapy</b>	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



# DUAL-GENERATION EARLY IPV PREVENTION AND MITIGATION

Map to life course canvas

## 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

Map to life  
course  
canvas

## Family-Integrated Adolescent IPV Prevention

- Programs conducted in home settings
- focused on reducing violence in teenage dating relationships
- targets adolescents and their parents

### Intervention Name

### Description

### Evidence Rating

#### 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)

Map to life course canvas

## 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

Map to life  
course  
canvas

## Substance Abuse Targeted IPV Prevention for Parents

- Programs conducted in community centers
- Focused on helping substance abusing parents or partners engaged in IPV to reduce their substance and partner abuse

### Program Name

### Description

### Rating

**Substance Abuse Domestic Violence (SADV) Cognitive Behavioral Therapy**

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.

Promising

**Relapse Prevention and Relationship Safety (RPRS)**

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.

Promising

**Fathers for Change**

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.

Promising



# RESTORATIVE JUSTICE DIVERSION PROGRAMS FOR PARENTS

Map to life  
course  
canvas

## 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



## Contact

Arnold Chandler

[arnold@arnoldchandler.com](mailto:arnold@arnoldchandler.com)

# 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"
- Brown et al (2015) "Adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner aggression in the US: Sex differences and similarities in psychosocial mediation"
- Capaldi et al (2001) "Aggression Toward Female Partners by At-Risk Young Men: The Contribution of Male Adolescent Friendships"
- Devries et al (2013) "Intimate Partner Violence and Incident Depressive Symptoms and Suicide Attempts: A Systematic Review of Longitudinal Studies"
- Gutierrez et al (2017) "Do Domestic Violence Courts Work? A Meta-Analytic Review Examining Treatment and Study Quality"
- Iyengar (2007) "Does the Certainty of Arrest Reduce Domestic Violence? Evidence from Mandatory and Recommended Arrest Laws"
- Lagdon et al (2014) "Adult experience of mental health outcomes as a result of intimate partner violence victimisation: a systematic review"
- Martinez et al (2012) "Fertility of Men and Women Age 15-44 Years in the United States: National Survey of Family Growth, 2006-2010"
- Narayan et al (2013) "Developmental timing and continuity of exposure to interparental violence and externalizing behavior as prospective predictors of dating violence"
- Rivas et al (2015) "Advocacy Interventions to Reduce or Eliminate Violence and Promote the Physical and Psychosocial Wellbeing of Women Who Experience Intimate Partner Abuse"
- Sullivan et al (2017) "Criminal Protective Orders as a Critical Strategy to Reduce Domestic Violence: Final Summary Overview"
- Sullivan (2017) "Domestic Violence Shelter Services: A Review of the Empirical Evidence"
- Swinford et al (2000) "Harsh Physical Discipline in Childhood and Violence in Later Romantic Involvements: The Mediating Role of Problem Behaviors"
- White and Widom (2003) Intimate Partner Violence Among Abused and Neglected Children in Young Adulthood: The Mediating Effects of Early Aggression, Antisocial Personality, Hostility and Alcohol Problems
- Xie and Lynch (2016) "The Effects of Arrest, Reporting to the Police and Victim Services on Intimate Partner Violence"
- Zlotnick et al (2006) "Intimate Partner Violence and Long-Term Psychosocial Functioning in a National Sample of American Women"



# PRIMARY EXPOSURE PATHWAYS TO IPV PERPETRATION IN EMERGING ADULTHOOD (AGES 20-26)

## EARLY CHILDHOOD

- **Early Childhood IPV Exposure to Adolescent Externalizing Behavior** Pathway *[Naryan et al, (2013) Developmental timing and continuity of exposure to interparental violence and externalizing behavior as prospective predictors of dating violence]*

## CHILDHOOD

- **Childhood IPV Exposure** to later **PTSD** and/or **Substance Abuse** Pathway *[Brown et al, (2015) Adverse childhood experiences and intimate partner aggression in the US: Sex differences and similarities in psychosocial mediation]*
- **Childhood Physical Abuse** pathway *[Herrenkohl et al (2004) Pathways from physical childhood abuse to partner violence in young adulthood]*
- **Childhood Abuse** to **Adult Antisocial Personality Disorder** pathway *[White and Widom (2013) Intimate Partner Violence Among Abused and Neglected Children in Young Adulthood]*
- **Childhood Abuse** to later **Alcohol Problems** for women pathway *[White and Widom (2013) Intimate Partner Violence Among Abused and Neglected Children in Young Adulthood]*

## ADOLESCENT

- **Adolescent IPV Exposure** pathway *[Smith et al (2011) Intergenerational continuities and discontinuities in intimate partner violence, Living in Partner-Violent Families: The Developmental links to Antisocial Behavior and Relationship Violence]*
- **Adolescent Peer-Influenced** pathway *[Capaldi (2001) Aggression toward female partners by at-risk young men: the contribution of male adolescent friendships ]*



# CITATIONS FOR PROVEN PROGRAMS

## **NIH-DC Initiative**

- Michelle Kieley (2011) “An Integrated Intervention to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence in Pregnancy: A Randomized Controlled Trial”

## **Healthy Start**

- Megan H. Bair-Merritt et al (2010) “Reducing Maternal Intimate Partner Violence After the Birth of a Child: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Hawaii Healthy Start Home Visitation Program”

## **Parent-Child Interaction Therapy**

- Susan Timmer (2010) “The Effectiveness of Parent-Child Interaction Therapy for Victims of Interparental Violence”

## **Nurse Family Partnership**

- David Olds et al (2004) “Effects of home visits by paraprofessionals and by nurses: age 4 follow-up results of a randomized trial.”

## **Safe Dates**

- Vangie A. Foshee et al (2004) “Assessing the Long-Term Effects of the Safe Dates Program and a Booster in Preventing and Reducing Adolescent Dating Violence Victimization and Perpetration”

## **The Fourth R: Skills for Youth Relationships**

- David A. Wolfe et al (2016) “A School-Based Program to Prevent Adolescent Dating Violence: A Cluster Randomized Trial”

## **Green Dot Bystander Program**

- Ann L. Coker et al (2017) “RCT Testing Bystander Effectiveness to Reduce Violence.”

## **Youth Relationship Project**

- David A. Wolfe (2003) “Dating violence prevention with at-risk youth: a controlled outcome evaluation”



# CITATIONS FOR PROVEN PROGRAMS

## **Community Advocacy Project**

- Deborah Bybee et al (2005) Predicting re-victimization of battered women 3 years after exiting a shelter program.

## **Prevention and Relationship Enhancement Program**

- Carla Smith Stover et al (2017) "Chapter 76: Interventions for Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence" in Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression

## **Motivational Interviewing**

- Woodin, Erica M., and K. Daniel O'Leary. 2010. "A Brief Motivational Intervention for Physically Aggressive Dating Couples." Prevention Science 11(4):371–83.

## **The Duluth Model: Batterers Intervention Programs**

- Carla Smith Stover et al (2017) "Chapter 76: Interventions for Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence" in Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression

## **Fathers for Change**

- Carla Smith Stover et al (2017) "Chapter 76: Interventions for Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence" in Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression

## **High Point Offender-Focused DV Initiative**

- Stacy Sechrist et al (2016) "Evaluation of the Offender Focused Domestic Violence Initiative (OFDVI) in High Point, NC & Replication in Lexington, NC"

## **Substance Abuse Domestic Violence CBT**

- Carla Smith Stover et al (2017) "Chapter 76: Interventions for Perpetration of Intimate Partner Violence" in Wiley Handbook of Violence and Aggression

## **Behavioral Couples Therapy**

- William Fals-Stewart et al (2009) "Treating Intimate Partner Violence Among Substance-Abusing Dyads: The Effect of Couples Therapy"





# CITATIONS FOR PROGRAMS TO MITIGATE CONSEQUENCES OF IPV

## **NIH-DC Initiative**

- Michelle Kieley (2011) “An Integrated Intervention to Reduce Intimate Partner Violence in Pregnancy: A Randomized Controlled Trial”

## **Healthy Start**

- Megan H. Bair-Merritt et al (2010) “Reducing Maternal Intimate Partner Violence After the Birth of a Child: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Hawaii Healthy Start Home Visitation Program”

## **Child-Parent Psychotherapy**

- Alicia F. Lieberman (2006) “Child-Parent Psychotherapy: 6-Month Follow-up of a Randomized Controlled Trial”

## **Nurse Family Partnership**

- David Olds et al (2004) “Effects of home visits by paraprofessionals and by nurses: age 4 follow-up results of a randomized trial.”

## **Project Support**

- Ernest N. Jouriles et al (2009) “Reducing conduct problems among children exposed to intimate partner violence: A randomized clinical trial examining effects of Project Support.”

## **Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy**

- Judith A. Cohen et al (2011) “Community treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder for children exposed to intimate partner violence: a randomized controlled trial.”

## **Cognitive Trauma Therapy for Battered Women**

- Carolyn Warshaw et al (2013) “A Systematic Review of Trauma-Focused Interventions for Domestic Violence Survivors”

## **Helping to Overcome PTSD through Empowerment (HOPE)**

- Dawn M. Zlotnick (2011) “Cognitive-Behavioral Treatment of PTSD in Residents of Battered Women Shelters: Results of a Randomized Clinical Trial”