

DVOMB Literature Review and Survey on Youth who have Committed Domestic Violence

Special Report of Findings

9/14/2015



COLORADO
Division of Criminal Justice
Department of Public Safety

JUVENILE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE LITERATURE REVIEW COMMITTEE

A REPORT TO THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MANAGEMENT BOARD SEPTEMBER 2015

OVERVIEW

The Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (DVOMB) convened a committee titled the Juvenile Domestic Violence Literature Review Committee¹. This committee was formed pursuant to goals developed and adopted in 2013 which directed the committee to conduct a review of the available literature regarding juvenile perpetration of domestic violence, current interventions, and research-based best practices. Using the information gathered, the committee is required to make a recommendation to the DVOMB for next steps and whether or not the DVOMB should pursue the development of standards governing the treatment of juvenile perpetrators of domestic violence. Chaired by DVOMB member Nancy Olson, and staffed by Cheryl Davis and Jesse Hansen, the committee has met monthly since November 2014.

The committee fulfilled its directive from the DVOMB through:

1. Reviewing and synthesizing approximately 70 print and online articles on teen dating violence (TDV);
2. Surveying professionals in Colorado on their experience with youth who are involved in TDV; and
3. Researching intervention practices or programs currently in use across the country with such youth.

RECOMMENDATION

The Committee recommends that the DVOMB pursue the development of standards for juveniles who engage specifically in TDV. The reasons supporting this recommendation are provided below. The Committee also has recommendations regarding next steps (located at the end of this document).

The DVOMB accepted this recommendation at its September 2015 meeting.

FINDINGS

1. **Violence against dating/intimate partners committed by juveniles is a serious problem that should be addressed.**
 - Although the National Institute of Justice notes that “there are no nationally representative data on *perpetration* of dating violence [emphasis added],” research on *victimization* tells us that more than 22% of female victims of domestic violence and 15% of male victims experienced some form of intimate partner violence for the first time between the ages of 11 and 17 years.²
 - Addressing the perpetration of TDV via an intervention is one of several needed tools along with other interventions in our statewide and national effort toward ending generational cycle of domestic violence. (Arriaga & Foshee, 2004; Glass et al., 2003; Jouriles & McDonald, 2012; Lohman, 2013; Narayan et al., 2014)
 - Youth who perpetrate TDV are frequently involved in other types of interpersonal violence, as well, including violence against parents and siblings, gang violence, bullying, school violence, etc. (Vagi et al., 2013; Wilkins, et al., 2014).

¹ For the purposes of this committee, domestic violence was used as a term to describe several different types of youth violence that involved either some form of teen dating violence or intra-familial violence with parents, siblings, caregivers etc.

² National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey, 2010, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

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2. Treatment standards for juveniles involved with TDV (“Juvenile Standards”) should be separate and different from adult treatment standards.

- There is widespread support in the substance abuse field and the sex offender treatment field that treatment methodologies for youth must be developmentally appropriate in order to be effective.
- The physical differences between adolescents and adults are one reason why adolescents need treatment tailored to their age group. Their physical attributes, including their brains, have not finished developing.
- Teens need treatment programs that address their academic issues and make their families an integral part of the plan.³
- Colorado has demonstrated its commitment to standards tailored to juveniles by implementing specific treatment standards for juvenile DUI offenders⁴ and for juveniles who have been involved in sexual offenses⁵.
- The dynamics of dating/intimate relationships among adolescents differ from those among adults. The National Institute of Justice states that “[a]dult relationships differ substantially from adolescent dating in their power dynamics, social skill development and peer influence.”⁶

3. Youth under the age of 18 represent approximately 1% of the total number of court filings with a DV flag by age. According to analysis of the Office of Research and Statistics (ORS), domestic violence represents approximately 15% of all felony and misdemeanor filings in Colorado. Although the Under 18 age group reflects the smallest percentage of DV filings, the 18-24 age group has the largest percentage. The Committee feels that there is an opportunity to change behavior before juveniles move into the age group that is most at risk for perpetration of domestic violence.

Table 1. Filings with DV flag by age at filing, FY 2009-2014

| Age at Filing | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| N | 18,230 | 17,962 | 17,514 | 17,331 | 15,925 | 16,098 |
| <18 | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% | 1% |
| 18-24 | 25% | 24% | 24% | 23% | 22% | 21% |
| 25-29 | 20% | 19% | 20% | 20% | 20% | 19% |
| 30-34 | 15% | 16% | 15% | 17% | 17% | 18% |
| 35-39 | 13% | 13% | 12% | 12% | 13% | 13% |
| 40-44 | 11% | 11% | 11% | 10% | 10% | 10% |
| 45-49 | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% | 8% |
| >50 | 8% | 8% | 9% | 9% | 9% | 10% |
| Total | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% | 100% |

Data Source: Data extracted from the Colorado Judicial Branch’s information management system (ICON) via the Colorado Justice Analytics System (CJASS) and analyzed by the Division of Criminal Justice. Note these figures represent cases, not individuals. Excludes Denver County court cases

³ [Thomas J. Crowley, M.D](#) and [Elizabeth Whitmore, Ph.D.](#), "Why Adolescent treatment is Different from Adult Treatment", can be obtained through Colorado Department of Human Services, Office of Behavioral Health.

⁴ See the Colorado Division of Behavioral Health’s Youth Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Adjunct Providers Guide

⁵ See the Colorado Sex Offender Management Board’s Juveniles Standards and Guidelines (2014).

⁶ “Teen Dating Violence: A Closer Look at Adolescent Romantic Relationships,” [NIJ Journal / Issue No. 261](#).



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4. The committee conducted an exploratory study to estimate current caseload levels of youth violence, the types of interventions being employed by professionals and the availability of specific resources for youth with histories of committing domestic violence. An online survey was disseminated to DVOMB Approved Treatment Providers, Probation Officers, Behavioral Health Providers, Approved Juvenile Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) Providers, and Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) Client Managers in April 2015. Approximately 200 individuals participated in the survey with 142 respondents completing it. Key findings include the following:

- Professionals working in the field reported having active caseloads that included youth who have diverse histories of violence. Specifically, professionals reported managing caseloads with youth histories of TDV (58.3%, n = 81). Active caseloads of professionals were reported to also have youth with histories of peer-violence (73.9%, n = 105), intra-familial violence against a sibling (66.9%, n = 89) and intra-familial violence against a parent (66.9%, n = 89).
- Professionals reported using an assortment of interventions to address teen dating violence with youth. The survey results indicate that the interventions frequently relied upon include anger management (22%, n = 47), cognitive-behavioral therapy (20%, n = 43), domestic violence treatment (17%, n = 36) and general psychotherapy (16%, n = 35). We did not collect data on what type of domestic violence treatment is being used or who is providing that treatment. If the juveniles are being placed in treatment with adults this would be concerning based on research that demonstrates poor outcomes when juveniles are in treatment with adults and with an adult treatment model.
- Results indicate that jurisdictional resources for treating and supervising populations of youth with histories of TDV are less available (20.5%, n = 18) than resources for youth with histories of intra-familial violence (53.5%, n = 72) respectively.
- Results suggest that approximately 57% of those surveyed feel that Juvenile Standards would be helpful. An additional 24.2% indicated they were not sure and 18.8% expressed opposition to Juvenile Standards. Those in support of Juvenile Standards included approved domestic violence treatment providers (75.0%, n = 21), behavioral health providers (61.1%, n = 11), and State Probation (61.4%, n = 27). On the contrary, client managers surveyed from the Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) and SOMB approved juvenile providers were not sure (32.3%, n = 2; 42.9%, n = 3 respectively) of State Standards. Those in favor of Juvenile Standards (DYC – 38.7, n = 12; Juvenile SOMB providers = 28.6%, n = 2) expressed dissatisfaction with the current lack of effective tools for working with TDV and also articulated their desire to stop perpetration in adolescents before they carry their behavior into adulthood. [See Appendix B for a summary of comments.]
- Most concerns of the “Not Sure” or “No” respondents focused on the desire for providers to be able to utilize their own discretion in designing a treatment plan and the paperwork and cost associated with standards. [See Appendix B for a summary of comments.]

KEY POINTS FOR DVOMB CONSIDERATION

1. There are few TDV intervention programs currently operating in the U.S. and little or no evidence on the effectiveness of any intervention practices. The one program reporting they have done research that is showing effectiveness is the Step Up program.
2. We do have information on risk and protective factors for this population. (Center for Disease Control)



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3. As the DVOMB is well aware, there is a significant scarcity of adult treatment providers in rural and frontier areas of the state. There is every reason to believe scarcity would also be a challenge for juvenile treatment.
4. Some survey respondents mentioned a preference for “guidelines” rather than “standards.” The Committee considered this option but rejected it due to the lack of enforceability of guidelines. If the DVOMB develops juvenile-specific treatment standards, the Committee recommends that Juvenile Standards have the same level of enforceability as the adult Standards.
5. Research (and our own survey results) shows significant overlap of TDV with family violence – particularly against parents and/or siblings.

RECOMMENDED NEXT STEPS

1. The DVOMB will develop a strategy for presenting this proposal to Department of Regulatory Agencies (DORA) at its 2017 sunset review. The DVOMB will determine what information DORA will likely want such as:
 - a. What stakeholders are opposed, what stakeholders are in favor? What are their positions? (strategy, for example, hold focus groups)
 - b. Have there been meetings with these stakeholders in advance of the sunset review?
 - c. What data will DORA or others likely need to review to make your case?
 - d. Determine exactly what recommendations are to be requested in the sunset review process. Determine if the DVOMB is recommending an approval process for providers to work with juveniles. If the recommendation is for standards, the Division of Criminal Justice (DCJ) will likely need to fiscal note this and it will be a statutory change.
 - e. Other as determined by DVOMB
2. The Committee also reported that development of Juvenile Standards is likely to meet with curiosity, skepticism, and some opposition from stakeholders. The Committee therefore recommends that the DVOMB devote significant resources toward inviting and including stakeholder input throughout the development process.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Appendix B: Survey Results

Appendix C: Bibliography of Literature Reviewed by Committee



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Appendix A: Survey Instrument

Introduction

The Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (DVOMB) is asking you to take part in a survey. We estimate this will only take 5-10 minutes of your time. We are gathering information regarding domestic violence committed by youth between the ages of 10 to-17 years and 11 months.

If you are not familiar with the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board (DVOMB), the DVOMB creates Standards for the treatment of court-ordered adult domestic violence offenders which are designed to enhance victim and community safety using a coordinated community response.

We understand you are busy and therefore we are asking you to estimate your active caseloads and not asking for precise information. You will be asked questions about your current caseloads related to teen dating violence and intrafamilial violence. This survey is intended to help inform the DVOMB on the current caseload levels and related issues of treatment of this population of youth involved with the juvenile justice system.

This is a one-time online survey that will take 5 to 10 minutes to complete. The survey responses will be kept confidential. Participation in this survey is voluntary. Only aggregated results will be presented and no identifying information will be requested or released.

When recalling past events in your own community, we ask that you not provide any identifying information to ensure the privacy of individuals involved. You are free to decide not to answer any question/s. Also, you are free to withdraw from this survey at any time.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. It is up to you to decide whether you want to take part in this survey. If you want to take part, please click “yes” at the bottom of this form, if the following statement is true.

PLEASE NOTE - YOU MAY HAVE RECEIVED MULTIPLE REQUESTS TO PARTICIPATE IN THIS SURVEY. PLEASE RESPOND ONLY ONCE.

Do you agree to participate in this survey?

- Yes
- No

Question 1 - Please indicate the type of community you work in:

- Urban or Suburban
- Rural
- Urban or Suburban and Rural
- Frontier

Question 2 - Which Judicial District do you work in? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY)

- 1st
- 2nd
- 3rd
- 4th
- 5th
- 6th
- 7th
- 8th
- 9th



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- 10th
- 11th
- 12th
- 13th
- 14th
- 15th
- 16th
- 17th
- 18th
- 19th
- 20th
- 21st
- 22nd

Question 3 - In working with youth, which one best characterizes your type of work?

- State Probation
- Approved Domestic Violence Treatment Providers (DVOMB)
- Client Managers - Division of Youth Corrections (DYC)
- Behavioral Health Providers
- (Mental Health / Substance Abuse Disorder)
- Juvenile Approved SOMB Providers
- Department of Human Services (CDHS)
- County Probation
- Municipal Probation
- State Diversion
- Other

Question 4 - As of March 2nd, 2015, how many youth between the ages of 10 to 17 years and 11 months do you currently have on your caseload?

Question 5 - How many youth between the ages of 10 to 17 years and 11 months on your active caseload had a prior history of violence against a peer?

- 0
- 1 – 5
- 6 – 10
- 11 – 20
- 21 – 30
- 31 – 40

Question 6 - How many youth on your active caseload had a prior history or an offense involving some underlying factual basis involving teen dating violence, even though they may or may not have been charged for that offense? (Example: 5 had an incident of teen dating violence, but were never charged for it).

- 0
- 1 – 5
- 6 – 10
- 11 – 20
- 21 – 30
- 31 – 40

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Question 7 - How many youth on your active caseload had a prior history or an offense involving some underlying factual basis involving intra-familial violence, even though they may or may not have been charged for that offense?

(Example: 21 youth had an incident of violence against a sibling, but were never charged for it and 4 had an incident of violence against a parent, but were charged for it).

- | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|------------------------|---------------|
| Siblings: | Parent: | Guardian/Caregiver(s): | Grandparents: |
| • 0 | • 0 | • 0 | • 0 |
| • 1 – 5 | • 1 – 5 | • 1 – 5 | • 1 – 5 |
| • 6 – 10 | • 6 – 10 | • 6 – 10 | • 6 – 10 |
| • 11 – 20 | • 11 – 20 | • 11 – 20 | • 11 – 20 |
| • 21 – 30 | • 21 – 30 | • 21 – 30 | • 21 – 30 |
| • 31 – 40 | • 31 – 40 | • 31 – 40 | • 31 – 40 |

Question 8 - How many youth on your active caseload have a history of BOTH teen dating violence AND intra-familial violence (not necessarily in the same event), even though they may or may not have been charged for those offenses?

(Example: 2 youth had an incident in their history involving teen dating violence AND intra-familial violence, but were charged for only one of the offenses)

- 0
- 1 – 5
- 6 – 10
- 11 – 20
- 21 – 30
- 31 – 40

Question 9 - What type of intervention is being used for these youth?

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| Teen Dating Violence | Peer | Teen Dating Violence |
| • Anger Management | • Anger Management | • Anger Management |
| • Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) | • Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) | • Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) |
| • Domestic Violence Treatment | • Domestic Violence Treatment | • Domestic Violence Treatment |
| • General Psychotherapy | • General Psychotherapy | • General Psychotherapy |
| • None / Not Addressing Behavior | • None / Not Addressing Behavior | • None / Not Addressing Behavior |
| • Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) | • Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) | • Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) |
| • Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) | • Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) | • Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) |
| • Family Functional Therapy (FFT) | • Family Functional Therapy (FFT) | • Family Functional Therapy (FFT) |



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Question 10 - Does your jurisdiction have resources specifically geared toward treating and supervising these populations of youth?

Teen Dating Violence

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

Intra-Familial Violence

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

Question 11 - From your perspective, would it be helpful if there were state Standards for the treatment and supervision of youth who have charged, adjudicated or possess a history of teen dating or intrafamilial violence?

- Yes
- No
- Not Sure

Question 12 - How do you see it enhancing the field?

Question 13 - Do you foresee any barriers?

Question 14 - From your perspective, what do you think would be the outcome of state Standards?

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Appendix B: Survey Results

Overview. The Juvenile Domestic Violence Literature Review Committee conducted an exploratory study to estimate caseload levels of youth with histories of violence among professionals, the types of interventions being employed by professionals and the availability of specific resources for youth with histories of committing domestic violence. A non-randomized online survey was disseminated to different professionals working in the field across Colorado in March of 2015. Professionals solicited to participate in the survey include DVOMB Approved Treatment Providers, Probation Officers, Behavioral Health Providers, Approved Juvenile SOMB Providers, and Division of Youth Corrections Client Managers in April 2015. A total of 192 professionals responded to the survey with 142 respondents completing it.

Question 1

| Please indicate the type of community you work in: | | |
|--|-----|-------|
| Area | n | % |
| Urban or Suburban | 78 | 66.7% |
| Rural | 35 | 29.9% |
| Urban or Suburban and Rural | 3 | 2.6% |
| Frontier | 1 | 0.8% |
| Total | 117 | 100% |

Question 2

| Which Judicial District do you work in? (PLEASE CHECK ALL THAT APPLY) | | |
|---|-----|--------|
| Judicial District | n | % |
| 1 st | 29 | 18.6% |
| 2 nd | 23 | 14.7% |
| 3 rd | 3 | 1.9% |
| 4 th | 24 | 15.4% |
| 5 th | 6 | 3.8% |
| 6 th | 3 | 1.9% |
| 7 th | 8 | 5.1% |
| 8 th | 14 | 9.0% |
| 9 th | 5 | 3.2% |
| 10 th | 10 | 6.4% |
| 11 th | 8 | 5.1% |
| 12 th | 6 | 3.8% |
| 13 th | 9 | 5.8% |
| 14 th | 5 | 3.2% |
| 15 th | 2 | 1.3% |
| 16 th | 1 | 0.6% |
| 17 th | 28 | 17.9% |
| 18 th | 36 | 23.1% |
| 19 th | 13 | 8.3% |
| 20 th | 11 | 7.1% |
| 21 st | 14 | 9.0% |
| 22 nd | 4 | 2.6% |
| Total | 117 | 100.0% |

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Question 3

In working with youth, which one best characterizes your type of work?

| Profession Type | n | % |
|---|-----|--------|
| State Probation | 34 | 27.6% |
| Approved Domestic Violence Treatment Providers (DVOMB) | 26 | 21.1% |
| Client Managers - Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) | 25 | 20.3% |
| Behavioral Health Providers (Mental Health / Substance Abuse Disorder) | 17 | 13.8% |
| Juvenile Approved SOMB Providers | 7 | 5.7% |
| Department of Human Services (CDHS) | 5 | 4.1% |
| County Probation | 3 | 2.4% |
| Municipal Probation | 2 | 1.6% |
| State Diversion | 1 | 0.8% |
| Other | 3 | 2.4% |
| Total | 123 | 100.0% |

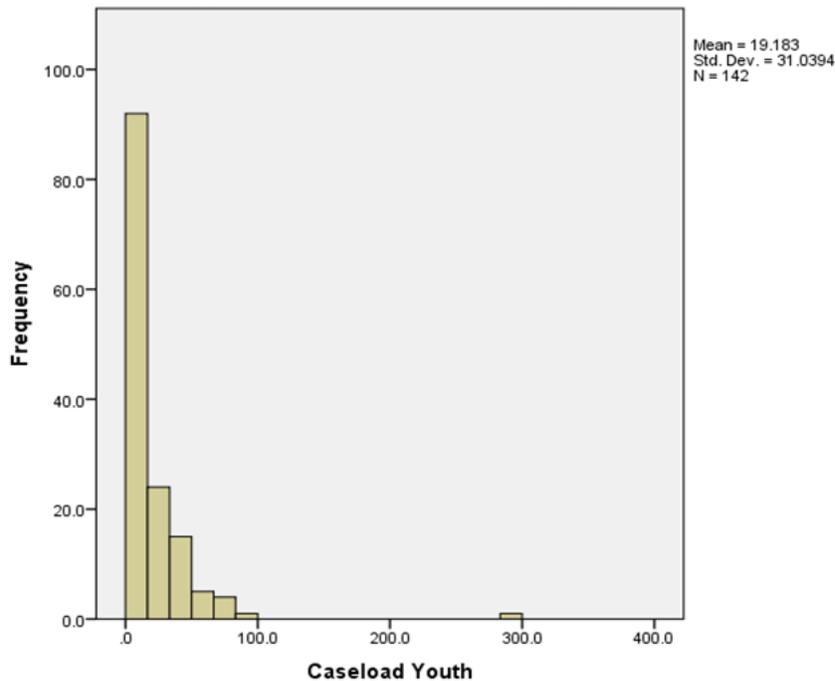
Note: There were 163 responses to this question of which 40 cases had significant data missing from follow-on questions.

Question 4

As of March 2nd, 2015, how many youth between the ages of 10 to 17 years and 11 months do you currently have on your caseload?

| Measures | |
|----------------|------|
| Mean | 19.2 |
| Median | 11.0 |
| Std. Deviation | 31.0 |
| Range | 300 |
| Minimum | 0 |
| Maximum | 300 |

Figure 1. Number of youth on active caseloads among professionals



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Question 5

How many youth between the ages of 10 to 17 years and 11 months on your active caseload had a prior history of violence against a peer?

| Response | n | % |
|----------|-----|--------|
| 0 | 37 | 26.1% |
| 1 – 5 | 58 | 40.8% |
| 6 – 10 | 27 | 19.0% |
| 11 – 20 | 15 | 10.6% |
| 21 – 30 | 4 | 2.8% |
| 31 – 40 | 1 | 0.7% |
| Total | 142 | 100.0% |

Question 6

How many youth on your active caseload had a prior history or an offense involving some underlying factual basis involving teen dating violence, even though they may or may not have been charged for that offense?

(Example: 5 had an incident of teen dating violence, but were never charged for it).

| Response | n | % |
|----------|-----|--------|
| 0 | 58 | 41.7% |
| 1 – 5 | 59 | 42.4% |
| 6 – 10 | 19 | 13.7% |
| 11 – 20 | 2 | 1.4% |
| 21 – 30 | 1 | 0.7% |
| Total | 139 | 100.0% |

Question 7

How many youth on your active caseload had a prior history or an offense involving some underlying factual basis involving intra-familial violence, even though they may or may not have been charged for that offense?

(Example: 21 youth had an incident of violence against a sibling, but were never charged for it and 4 had an incident of violence against a parent, but were charged for it).

| Siblings: | n | % |
|-----------|-----|--------|
| 0 | 44 | 33.1% |
| 1 – 5 | 67 | 50.4% |
| 6 – 10 | 15 | 11.3% |
| 11 – 20 | 5 | 3.8% |
| 21 – 30 | 2 | 1.5% |
| Total | 133 | 100.0% |
| Parents | n | % |
| 0 | 39 | 33.1% |
| 1 – 5 | 71 | 50.4% |
| 6 – 10 | 12 | 11.3% |
| 11 – 20 | 5 | 3.8% |
| 21 – 30 | 1 | 1.5% |
| Total | 128 | 100.0% |

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Question 7 Continued

| Guardian/Caregiver(s) | n | % |
|-----------------------|-----|--------|
| 0 | 67 | 64.4% |
| 1 – 5 | 30 | 28.8% |
| 6 – 10 | 5 | 4.8% |
| 11 – 20 | 1 | 1.0% |
| 21 – 30 | 1 | 1.0% |
| Total | 104 | 100.0% |
| Grandparents | n | % |
| 0 | 82 | 78.8% |
| 1 – 5 | 17 | 16.3% |
| 6 – 10 | 4 | 3.8% |
| 11 – 20 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 21 – 30 | 1 | 1.0% |
| Total | 104 | 100.0% |

Question 8

How many youth on your active caseload have a history of BOTH teen dating violence AND intra-familial violence (not necessarily in the same event), even though they may or may not have been charged for those offenses?

(Example: 2 youth had an incident in their history involving teen dating violence AND intra-familial violence, but were charged for only one of the offenses)

| Response | n | % |
|------------|-----|--------|
| 0 | 73 | 49.3% |
| 1 – 5 | 59 | 39.9% |
| 6 – 10 | 13 | 8.8% |
| 11 – 20 | 1 | 0.7% |
| 21 – 30 | 1 | 0.7% |
| 31 – 40 | 0 | 0.0% |
| 41 or more | 1 | 0.7% |
| Total | 139 | 100.0% |

Question 9

What type of intervention is being used for these youth?

| Type | Teen Dating Violence | | Peer Violence | | Intra-familial Violence | | Total n | Total Percent |
|--|----------------------|-------|---------------|--------|-------------------------|--------|---------|---------------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | | |
| Anger Management | 47 | 22.0% | 83 | 29.1% | 63 | 21.1% | 193 | 24.2% |
| Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) | 43 | 20.0% | 80 | 28.1% | 60 | 20.1% | 183 | 22.9% |
| Domestic Violence Treatment | 36 | 17.0% | 7 | 2.5% | 13 | 4.4% | 56 | 7.0% |
| General Psychotherapy | 35 | 16.0% | 42 | 14.7% | 44 | 14.8% | 121 | 15.2% |
| None / Not Addressing Behavior | 22 | 10.0% | 23 | 8.1% | 17 | 5.7% | 62 | 7.8% |
| Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) | 13 | 6.0% | 21 | 7.4% | 31 | 10.4% | 65 | 8.1% |
| Multi-Systemic Therapy (MST) | 10 | 5.0% | 16 | 5.6% | 29 | 9.7% | 55 | 6.9% |
| Family Functional Therapy (FFT) | 9 | 4.0% | 13 | 4.6% | 41 | 13.8% | 63 | 7.9% |
| Total | 215 | 100% | 285 | 100.0% | 298 | 100.0% | 798 | 100.0% |

Note: Respondents could select multiple categories for this question in order to indicate which types of interventions are available in their community.



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Question 10

Does your jurisdiction have resources specifically geared toward treating and supervising these populations of youth?

| Response | Teen Dating Violence | | Intrafamilial Violence | | Total | |
|----------|----------------------|--------|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Yes | 18 | 20.2% | 54 | 53.5% | 72 | 37.9% |
| No | 36 | 40.5% | 16 | 15.8% | 52 | 27.4% |
| Not Sure | 35 | 39.3% | 31 | 30.7% | 66 | 34.7% |
| Total | 89 | 100.0% | 101 | 100.0% | 190 | 100.0% |

Question 11

From your perspective, would it be helpful if there were state Standards for the treatment and supervision of youth who have charged, adjudicated or possess a history of teen dating or intrafamilial violence?

| Response | n | % |
|----------|-----|--------|
| Yes | 82 | 57.7% |
| No | 26 | 18.3% |
| Not Sure | 34 | 23.9% |
| Total | 142 | 100.0% |

Question 11 Continued. Support for standards by profession.

| | Approved Domestic Violence Treatment Providers (DVOMB) | | Behavioral Health Providers (Mental Health / Substance Abuse Disorder) | | Juvenile Approved SOMB Providers | | Division of Youth Corrections (DYC) - Client Managers | | State Probation | | Total Response Count and Percent | |
|----------|--|--------|--|--------|----------------------------------|--------|---|--------|-----------------|--------|----------------------------------|--------|
| | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % | n | % |
| Yes | 21 | 75.0% | 11 | 61.1% | 2 | 28.6% | 12 | 38.7% | 27 | 61.4% | 73 | 57.0% |
| No | 3 | 10.7% | 1 | 5.6% | 2 | 28.6% | 9 | 29.0% | 9 | 20.5% | 24 | 18.8% |
| Not Sure | 4 | 14.3% | 6 | 33.3% | 3 | 42.9% | 10 | 32.3% | 8 | 18.2% | 31 | 24.2% |
| Total | 28 | 100.0% | 18 | 100.0% | 7 | 100.0% | 31 | 100.0% | 44 | 100.0% | 128 | 100.0% |

Note: 14 respondents skipped question 3 (Profession Type) totals on the right column do not match the totals reported in Figure 2.

Question 12

How do you see it enhancing the field?

Emerging Themes:

- Early Intervention
- Favorability of Guidelines (best practices) over Standards
- Considerations of family dynamics
- Specialization and individualization of Services
- Resource and capacity issues for rural areas
- Consistency of services
- Fiscal implications and costs/benefits of Standards

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Question 13

Do you foresee any barriers?

Emerging Themes:

- Transportation and availability of providers in rural areas
- Community resources and capacity issues for rural areas
- Family involvement with intergenerational IPV exists
- Funding issues
- Standards versus guidelines
- Lack of available treatment options for youth with histories of DV
- Enforcement of service delivery
- Long-term consequences of labeling youth
- Fiscal implications and costs/benefits of Standards

Question 14

From your perspective, what do you think would be the outcome of state Standards?

Narrative responses revealed several nuances to this concept as it is currently applied with adults who are court ordered for treatment with an approved DV provider. One theme included support for guidelines for professionals as opposed to mandated standards. Other respondents thought that further specialization and individualization of services would benefit this population of youth along with efforts toward early intervention for youth exhibiting problematic behaviors.

Professionals who were unsure or opposed to state Standards noted resource and capacity issues in rural areas of the state and the fiscal implications for private practice providers to maintain compliance with mandated Standards.

Further analyses of support for state Standards indicated that approved DV Treatment Providers, Behavioral Health Providers, and State Probation support the notion of state Standards. However, DYC client managers and approved Juvenile Sex Offender Management Board (SOMB) Providers were not sure about or tended to oppose the creation of additional standards for youth with domestic violence histories.

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Appendix C: Literature Review

American Bar Association (2006). Teen Dating Violence Facts.

Anderson & Routt. (No date). About Step-up, Retrieved from: <http://www.kingcounty.gov/courts/step-up/About.aspx>

Arriaga & Foshee (2004). Adolescent Dating Violence Do Adolescents Follow in Their Friends', or Their Parents', Footsteps? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. 19(2):162-164.

Abstract: Past research suggests that adolescents whose parents are violent toward one another should be more likely to experience dating violence. Having friends in violent relationships also may increase the odds of dating violence. The authors examined which antecedent, friend dating violence or interparental violence, if either, is more strongly predictive of own dating violence perpetration and victimization. Five hundred and twenty-six adolescents (eighth and ninth graders) completed self-report questionnaires on two occasions over a 6-month period. Consistent with hypotheses, friend dating violence and interparental violence each exhibited unique cross-sectional associations with own perpetration and victimization. However, only friend violence consistently predicted later dating violence. The authors explored influence versus selection processes to explain the association between friend and own dating violence.

Banyard (2008). Consequences of teen dating violence: understanding intervening variables in ecological context. *Violence Against Women*, 14(9):998-1013.

Abstract: Increasing attention has been given to the problem of teen dating violence with more research needed on mediating and moderating factors in the relationship between victimization and negative consequences. This article explores mental health and educational consequences of physical and sexual abuse by peers in a convenience sample of adolescents. Dating violence was associated with higher levels of depression, suicidal thoughts, and poorer educational outcomes. The use of alcohol and depression complicated the relationship between victimization and outcomes. Sex differences in patterns of perceived social support as a moderator were also examined with more significant effects for girls.

Chase, Treboux & O'Leary (2002). Characteristics of High-Risk Adolescents' Dating Violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 17(1):33-49.

Abstract: Eighty-nine high-risk dating violent (DV) and non-dating violent (NDV) male and female adolescents were compared on several factors within the domains of behavioral problems, psychological adjustment, and parenting, in this exploratory investigation. Dating violence status was then regressed onto the significantly differing factors. DV males reported more violence against a past partner and marijuana usage in the past year, earlier onset of drug use other than marijuana, and elevated levels of externalization (together accounting for 58% of variance), whereas DV females reported elevated rates of internalization and having received less parental involvement, supervision, and behavioral control (together accounting for 35% of variance). Past dating violence for males and internalization for females accounted for significant unique variance. Findings, clinical implications, and directions for future research on high-risk adolescent dating violence are discussed.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (2010). An Overview of Intimate Partner Violence in the United States. *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control*.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (no date). Dating Matters: Strategies to Promote Healthy Teen Relationships. *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control*.



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Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (no date). Preventing Intimate Partner & Sexual Violence – Program Activities Guide. *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control*, Retrieved from: www.cdc.gov/violence-prevention/globalviolence/index.html.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (no date). Youth Violence: Risk and Protective Factors.

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (1998). School Violence Fact Sheet – Social Contexts and Adolescent Violence. *Institute of Behavioral Science*, FS-SV03.

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (no date). Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development. Retrieved from: <http://www.blueprintsprograms.com/programCriteria.php>.

Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (2011). Colorado Teen Dating Violence Prevention Final Report. Primary Prevention of Teen Dating Violence in the Denver-Aurora Community – Best Practices and Strategy Recommendations.

Cottrell & Monk (2004). Adolescent-to-Parent Abuse: A Qualitative Overview of Common Themes. *Journal of Family Issues*, 25(8):1072-1095.

Abstract: Adolescent-to-parent abuse is a serious social problem that has received limited attention from researchers and service providers. Most knowledge about this type of violence in the family comes from quantitative studies that focus on intrafamilial characteristics, demographic factors, and overall rates of abuse. The aim of this article is to provide detailed qualitative descriptions of adolescent-to-parent abuse based on the combined findings of two independent Canadian studies. Information was gathered through semistructured focus groups and individual interviews with youth, parents, and service providers—all of whom were selectively recruited for their experiential knowledge on this topic. The data from both studies were analyzed through a qualitative coding strategy, and the research process was guided by a critical constructivist philosophy with a focus on nested ecological theory. Overall findings revealed a number of interacting factors that contribute to adolescent-to-parent abuse, and these occur across psychological, intrafamilial, social, and political

Cutter-Wilson (2011). Understanding teen dating violence: practical screening and intervention strategies for pediatric and adolescent healthcare providers. *Current Opinion in Pediatrics*, 23(4):379-83.

Abstract: PURPOSE OF REVIEW: Teen dating violence (TDV) is a serious and potentially lethal form of relationship violence in adolescence. TDV is highly correlated with several outcomes related to poor physical and mental health. Although incidence and prevalence data indicate high rates of exposure to TDV among adolescents throughout the United States, significant confusion remains in healthcare communities concerning the definition and implications of TDV. Additionally, healthcare providers are uncertain about effective screening and intervention methods. The article will review the definition and epidemiology of TDV and discuss possible screening and intervention strategies. RECENT FINDINGS: TDV research is a relatively new addition to the field of relationship violence. Although some confusion remains, the definition and epidemiology of TDV are better understood, which has greatly led to effective ways in which to screen and intervene when such violence is detected. Universal screening with a focus on high-risk subgroups combined with referrals to local and national support services are key steps in reducing both primary and secondary exposure. SUMMARY: TDV is a widespread public health crisis with serious short-term and long-term implications. It is necessary for pediatric and adolescent healthcare providers to be aware of TDV and its potential repercussions, as well as possible methods for screening and intervention. More research is needed to better understand TDV as well as to further define effective screening and intervention protocol for the clinical environment.

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Debnam et al. (2014). Examining the association between bullying and adolescent concerns about teen dating violence. *Journal of School Health*, 84(7):421

Abstract: BACKGROUND: The school environment is an important context for understanding risk factors for teen dating violence. This study seeks to add to the growing literature base linking adolescent experiences with bullying and involvement with teen dating violence. METHODS: Data were collected from 27,074 adolescents at 58 high schools via a Web-based survey. RESULTS: Three-level hierarchical linear models indicated that adolescents who had been bullied were more concerned about both physical and emotional dating violence among students at their school. Schools that were perceived by students as safer were rated as having lower levels of teen dating violence. Older students and male students consistently reported greater concerns about dating violence. CONCLUSIONS: These results suggest that adolescents who experience bullying may also have concerns about violence in teen dating relationships. Findings also indicate that schools perceived as being unsafe may be an important context for targeting dating violence prevention efforts.

Draucker et al. (2010). The Role of Electronic Communication Technology in Adolescent Dating Violence. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*, 23(3):133-142.

Abstract: PROBLEM: Adolescent dating violence and electronic aggression are significant public health problems. The purpose of this study was to (a) identify ways in which technology is used in dating violence and (b) present examples of dating violence in which electronic aggression played a salient role. METHODS: The data set included the transcribed narratives of 56 young adults who had described their adolescent dating violence experiences for an on-going study. FINDINGS: Eight ways in which technology is used in dating violence were identified using qualitative descriptive methods. CONCLUSIONS: The findings indicate that electronic communication technology influences dating violence by redefining boundaries between dating partners.

Edelen, Mc Caffrey, Marshall, & Jaycox (2009). Measurement of Teen Dating Violence Attitudes: An Item Response Theory Evaluation of Differential Item Functioning According to Gender. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(8):1243-1263.

Abstract: Accurate assessment of attitudes about intimate partner violence is important for evaluation of prevention and early intervention programs. Assessment of attitudes about cross-gender interactions is particularly susceptible to bias because it requires specifying the gender of the perpetrator and the victim. As it is likely that respondents will tend to identify with the same-gender actor, items and scales assessing attitudes about intimate partner violence may not have equivalent measurement properties for male and female respondents. This article examines data from 2,575 high school students who participated in a teen-dating violence intervention study. The majority of participants were Latino (91%), and the sample was nearly evenly split with respect to gender (51% female). Items from two scales (boy-on-girl violence, 4 items; girl-on-boy violence, 5 items) reflecting teens' attitudes about dating violence were calibrated with the graded item response theory (IRT) model and evaluated for differential item functioning (DIF) by gender. A total of three items, two from the girl-on-boy violence scale and one from the boy-on-girl violence scale, were identified as functioning differently for girls and boys. In all cases where DIF was detected, the item's attitudinal statement was easier to accept for the gender group that was portrayed as victim rather than perpetrator. For both scales, accounting for the identified DIF influenced inferences about the magnitude of mean differences in attitudes between boys and girls. These results support the use of IRT scores that account for DIF to minimize measurement error and improve inferences about gender differences in attitudes about dating violence.

Exner-Cortens (2014). Theory and teen dating violence victimization: Considering adolescent development. *Developmental Review*, 34(2):168-188

Abstract: Teen dating violence is an important public health problem, with implications for the future health and well-being of adolescents. However, most work on teen dating violence has developed separately from literature on normative adolescent romantic relationships and development; understanding teen dating violence within the framework of adolescent psychosocial development may provide new areas for research. Thus, the present paper summarizes five theories of adolescent development that are relevant to the study of teen dating violence victimization, as well as empirical literature that demonstrates support for key theoretical tenets in research



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examining adolescent romantic relationships. We also present questions for future dating violence study that arise from these key theoretical tenets and past empirical research. Researchers interested in dating violence victimization can use the presented theories to guide new directions in research inquiry, so that findings are situated within the broader field of adolescent development.

Fainsilber, Hessler & Annett (2007). Domestic Violence, Emotional Competence, and Child Adjustment. *Social Development*, 16(3):513-538.

Abstract: This article examined emotion competence in children exposed to domestic violence (DV). It also examined the hypothesis that children's emotional competence mediates relations between DV and children's later difficulties with peers and behavioral adjustment. DV was assessed when children were at the age of five, emotional competence was assessed at the age of 9.5, and peer quality and behavioral adjustment were obtained at the age of 11. Children from homes with greater DV were less aware of their own emotions and more emotionally dysregulated at the age of 9.5. Emotional awareness mediated the relationship between DV at the age of five and children's friendship closeness and internalizing problems at the age of 11. Emotion dysregulation mediated the relationship between DV at the age of five and children's negative peer group interactions, social problems, and internalizing and externalizing problems at the age of 11. Results are discussed in terms of the impact of DV on children's emotional development and the role that different aspects of emotional competence play in children's socio-emotional adjustment.

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. *Research and Practice*, 94(4):619-624.

Abstract: This study determined 4-year post-intervention effects of Safe Dates on dating violence, booster effects, and moderators of the program effects. We gathered baseline data in 10 schools that were randomly allocated to a treatment condition. We collected follow-up data 1 month after the program and then yearly thereafter for 4 years. Between the 2- and 3-year follow-ups, a randomly selected half of treatment adolescents received a booster. Compared with controls, adolescents receiving Safe Dates reported significantly less physical, serious physical, and sexual dating violence perpetration and victimization 4 years after the program. The booster did not improve the effectiveness of Safe Dates. Safe Dates shows promise for preventing dating violence but the booster should not be used.

Foshee et al. (2005). The Association Between Family Violence and Adolescent Dating Violence Onset. *The Journal of Early Adolescence*, 25(3):317-344.

Abstract: The authors determine if the associations between family violence (corporal punishment, violence against the child with the intention of harm, and witnessing violence between parents) and adolescent dating violence vary by subgroups based on race, socioeconomic status, and family structure. This study is guided by the theoretical propositions of Rowe, Vazsonyi, and Flannery (1994) related to examining subgroup differences and similarities in developmental processes. The sample is 1,218 early adolescents (56.6% female, 16.4% Black) who completed two self-administered questionnaires during 1 1/2 years. We found many subgroup differences in the associations between the family violence variables and dating violence; the most consistent being across race. In most cases, exposure to family violence predicted dating violence by Black adolescents but was not associated with dating violence for White adolescents. We also found within-race differences in the associations examined. Results are supportive of subgroup differences in developmental processes.

Futures without Violence (no date). The Connection between Dating Violence and Unhealthy Behaviors.

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Gallopin & Leigh (2009). Teen Perceptions of Dating Violence, Help-Seeking, and the Role of Schools. *Prevention Researcher*, 16(1):17-20.

Abstract: From April 2007 to June 2008, focus groups with 41 Washington, DC youth, ages 11 to 19, were conducted by Break the Cycle. One group consisted of eight self-identified sexual minority teens. Participants were asked questions exploring their opinions on the prevalence of dating violence among teens, dating violence dynamics, seeking or providing help, and school responses to dating violence. This article explores the participants' opinions on these issues and concludes with practical implications for providers.

Giordano et al. (2014). The characteristics of romantic relationships associated with teen dating violence. *Social Science Research*, 39(6):863-874.

Abstract: Studies of teen dating violence have focused heavily on family and peer influences, but little research has been conducted on the relationship contexts within which violence occurs. The present study explores specific features of adolescent romantic relationships associated with the perpetration of physical violence. Relying on personal interviews with a sample of 956 adolescents, results indicate that respondents who self-report violence perpetration are significantly more likely than their non-violent counterparts to report higher levels of other problematic relationship dynamics and behaviors such as jealousy, verbal conflict, and cheating. However, we find no significant differences in levels of love, intimate self-disclosure, or perceived partner caring, and violent relationships are, on average, characterized by longer duration, more frequent contact, sexual intimacy and higher scores on the provision and receipt of instrumental support. Finally, violence is associated with the perception of a relatively less favorable power balance, particularly among male respondents. These findings complicate traditional views of the dynamics within violent relationships, add to our understanding of risk factors, and may also shed light on why some adolescents remain in physically abusive relationships.

Glass et al. (2003). Adolescent Dating Violence: Prevalence, Risk Factors, Health Outcomes, and Implications for Clinical Practice. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing*, 32(2):227-238.

Abstract: The goal of this synthesis is to provide a comprehensive assessment of the literature associated with dating violence in adolescence. Previous research findings on the prevalence, risk factors associated with victimization and perpetration, and potential health outcomes of dating violence are discussed. The importance of designing developmentally and culturally competent dating violence prevention and intervention strategies in the clinical setting is emphasized. This review is intended to assist health care professionals to develop interventions in their clinical settings to prevent and reduce adolescent dating violence.

Hanson et al. (2006). The relations between family environment and violence exposure among youth: findings from the national survey of adolescents. *Child maltreatment*, 11(1):3-15.

Abstract: A national household probability sample of 4,023 adolescents (ages 12 to 17) completed telephone interviews assessing demographics, adverse family environment, and violence exposure. Logistic regressions examined relations among family environment and each violence exposure type, controlling for demographics and other violence exposures. Relationships between family environment and violence exposure varied, depending on type of violence reported, most notably between intrafamilial versus extrafamilial violence. After controlling for family environment, exposure to one violence type significantly increased the likelihood of other violence exposures. Family substance use and not always living with a natural parent were significantly associated with all three types of violence exposure. Findings indicate that clinical assessments should include a thorough evaluation of family environment and violence exposure and also highlight the need for treatment to focus on the adolescent and broader family unit. Future research is needed to further examine these complex interrelationships and their associations with adolescent outcomes.

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Henry (2006). Preliminary Report on the Findings from the Domestic Violence Offender Management Board Data Collection Project: An Analysis of Offenders in Court-Ordered Treatment. Colorado Department of Public Safety, Division of Criminal Justice.

Jouriles & McDonald (2012). Youth experiences of family violence and teen dating violence perpetration: cognitive and emotional mediators. *Clinical child and family psychology review*, 15(1):58-68.

Abstract: This article describes a conceptual model of cognitive and emotional processes proposed to mediate the relation between youth exposure to family violence and teen dating violence perpetration. Explicit beliefs about violence, internal knowledge structures, and executive functioning are hypothesized as cognitive mediators, and their potential influences upon one another are described. Theory and research on the role of emotions and emotional processes in the relation between youths' exposure to family violence and teen dating violence perpetration are also reviewed. We present an integrated model that highlights how emotions and emotional processes work in tandem with hypothesized cognitive mediators to predict teen dating violence.

Jouriles et al. (2013). Explicit Beliefs about Aggression, Implicit Knowledge Structures, and Teen Dating Violence. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 41(5):789-799.

Abstract: This study examined whether explicit beliefs justifying aggression and implicit knowledge structures theorized to facilitate aggression both contributed to between-subjects differences in teen dating violence (TDV). In addition, this research examined the contribution of explicit and implicit cognitions in the prediction of within-subjects changes in TDV over a 6-month period. Participants were 147 14- to 17-year-olds (48 % female) recruited from courts and agencies providing services to adolescents in trouble because of antisocial behavior. Teens completed a measure of explicit beliefs justifying aggression, a speeded word-completion task designed to measure aggressive content in implicit knowledge structures, and a measure of TDV. Measures were completed at 3 assessments, spaced 3 months apart. Results indicated that explicit beliefs justifying aggression and implicit knowledge structures theorized to facilitate aggression both contributed independently to between-subjects differences in TDV. However, only explicit beliefs about aggression were associated with within-subjects changes in TDV over the 6-month study period. These findings highlight the importance of considering both explicit and implicit cognitions in attempting to understand the perpetration of TDV.

Kassis, Artz & Moldenhauer (2013). Laying Down the Family Burden: A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Resilience in the Midst of Family Violence. *Child & Youth Services*, 34(1): 37-63.

Abstract: Questionnaire data from a cross-sectional study of a randomly selected sample of 5,149 middle-school students from four EU countries (Austria, Germany, Slovenia, and Spain) were used to explore the effects of family violence burden level, structural and procedural risk and protective factors, and personal characteristics on adolescents who are resilient to depression and aggression despite being exposed to domestic violence. Using logistic regression to identify resilience characteristics, our results indicate that structural risks like one's sex, migration experience, and socioeconomic status were not predictive of either family violence burden levels or resilience. Rather, nonresilience to family violence is derived from a combination of negative experiences with high levels of family violence in conjunction with inconsistent parenting, verbally aggressive teachers, alcohol and drug misuse and experiences of indirect aggression with peers. Overall, negative factors outweigh positive factors and play a greater role in determining the resilience level that a young person achieves.

Kernsmith (2011). Attitudinal correlates of girls' use of violence in teen dating relationships. *Violence against women*, 17(4):500-516.

Abstract. This article explores the applicability of the Theory of Planned Behavior in understanding female perpetrated adolescent dating violence. The Theory of Planned Behavior is intended to predict behavioral intention by examining the actor's perceptions of consequences and rewards associated with the behavior, social acceptability of the behavior, and behavioral control. Previous research on adult populations has found that the planned behavior model is correlated with violent behavior among males (Tolman, Edleson, & Fendrich, 1996), but not females

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(Kernsmith, 2005). The current study found that the model partially explained the violent behavior of girls, but only perceptions of social norms were significant.

Kervin & Obinna (2010). Youth Action Strategies in the Primary Prevention of Teen Dating Violence, *Journal of Family Social Work*, 13(4):362-374.

Abstract: This article describes a school-based youth-driven teen dating violence prevention project. The project objectives are to provide opportunities for students to plan presentations and activities; develop knowledge and awareness about unhealthy gender norms, seen as an important root cause of relationship violence, particularly for teenagers; and identify ways to cope with and influence their environment with respect to this issue. This project was conducted in a rural Wisconsin community over the course of 5 years. It started as a multischool "drop-in" program with students from various high schools but eventually evolved into a youth action team at an alternative high school as a for-credit service learning class. Evaluation findings show the project to have promise in changing individual attitudes and beliefs while promoting bystander intervention. This youth-led health approach provides excellent opportunities for youth to become involved and empowered, and collaborating with schools can also be a successful strategy. Because unhealthy gender norms are so deeply entrenched, it is important to document and celebrate the smallest positive shifts in attitudes and behaviors. (Contains 4 tables.)

Khubchandani et al. (2012). Adolescent dating violence: a national assessment of school counselors' perceptions and practices. *Pediatrics*, 130(2):202-210.

Abstract: BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVES: Adolescent dating violence (ADV) is a significant public health problem that, according to various estimates, affects 9% to 34% of adolescents in the United States. Schools can play an important role in preventing ADV. However, little is known about school personnel's practices and perceptions regarding ADV. This study assessed high school counselors' knowledge, training, perceptions, and practices on dealing with ADV incidents. METHODS: A national random sample (n = 550) of high school counselors who were members of the American School Counselors Association were sent a valid and reliable questionnaire on ADV. A 3-wave mailing procedure was used to increase the response rate, which was 58%. Statistically significant differences ($P < .05$) were calculated by using t tests, χ^2 tests, analysis of variance, and logistic regression. RESULTS: A majority of the school counselors reported that they did not have a protocol in their schools to respond to an incident of ADV (81.3%). Additionally, the majority (90%) of counselors reported that in the past 2 years, training to assist survivors of teen dating abuse has not been provided to personnel in their schools, their school did not conduct periodic student surveys that include questions on teen dating abuse behaviors (83%), and their school did not have a committee that meets periodically to address health and safety issues that include teen dating abuse (76%). CONCLUSIONS: The results of this study indicate that schools do not find ADV a high-priority issue to be addressed in their student populations.

Klein et al. (2013). Exploratory Study of Juvenile Orders of Protection as a Remedy for Dating Violence. *National Institute for Justice*, 2010-MU-FX-0005.

Abstract: The findings suggest that OPs potentially constitute an important tool for protection from perpetrators of dating violence; however, without an accompanying network of supportive adults, including parents and school personnel, the expanded use of OPs as a strategy for preventing teen dating violence will remain limited. The study found that the implementation of New York's 2008 law that allows teens to obtain OPs as a remedy for dating violence is a "work in progress." Even the lowest estimates of teen dating violence (9.4 percent involving physical abuse) far exceed the number of OPs (1,200) requested for dating violence in the 2 years of study. Focus groups of teens at risk for dating violence found that teens were unfamiliar with the expanded law. In addition, the user group (teens who obtained OPs to prevent dating violence) formed for this study reported substantial barriers in obtaining orders, including being called "snitches" by their peers, fears that OPs would not restrain perpetrators, and ambivalence about undermining the abusive relationship. Most teens received only one or two temporary orders that lasted a month or so. Likely due to this limited duration, few respondents were charged with violating the orders; however, an analysis of arrest and police incident reports, as well as new petitions obtained by study petitioners, indicated that just over 25 percent of the respondents re-abused their victims from 1 to 3 years after the initial

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petition. Risk for re-abuse was associated with respondents being male, having a prior criminal record, and being a year or more older than their victims.

Lang & Stover (2008). Symptom Patterns among Youth Exposed to Intimate Partner Violence. *Journal of Family Violence*, 23(7):619-629.

Abstract: Children and adolescents exposed to intimate partner violence display a broad range of symptoms. We sought to differentiate symptom patterns and predictors of these patterns using a person-oriented approach. Previous cluster analysis research of exposed youth was extended to include youth PTSD symptoms and trauma history. Participants were 74 mothers who had received a police call for domestic violence, and who had a child between 2 and 17 years old. Cluster analysis was used to identify four symptom patterns among exposed youth: Typical, Asymptomatic, General Distress, and Acute PTSD. These patterns were replicated in separate cluster analyses with younger and older participants. Symptom patterns were differentiated by maternal distress, maternal aggression, and youth trauma history, but not by male partner aggression. Implications for assessment and treatment of youth exposed to intimate partner violence, and suggestions for further research, are discussed.

Laporte et al. (2011). The Relationship between Adolescents' Experience of Family Violence and Dating Violence. *Youth & Society*, 43(1):3-27.

Abstract: This study examines whether experiences of familial victimization and aggression are potential risk factors for dating violence in male and female teenage relationships. The authors compare 471 adolescents aged 12 to 19 in the care of a youth protection agency and from a community sample. Results show that adolescents carry negative childhood experiences of family violence into their intimate relationships in different ways, depending on gender and level of risk. Female adolescents who had been victimized by either of their parents were at greater risk for revictimization, but not aggression, within their dating relationships. High-risk adolescent males who reported childhood victimization were at a particularly high risk of being aggressive toward their girlfriends, especially if they were harshly disciplined by their father. The extent of aggression toward parents predicted aggression toward dating partners, particularly for girls. The authors discuss these findings in terms of prevention and early intervention efforts. (Contains 1 note, 4 tables, and 4 figures.)

Lohman (2013). Understanding adolescent and family influences on intimate partner psychological violence during emerging adulthood and adulthood. *Journal of youth and adolescence*, 42(4):500-17.

Abstract: The intergenerational transmission of violence directed toward intimate partners has been documented for the past three decades. Overall, the literature shows that violence in the family of origin leads to violence in the family of destination. However, this predominately cross-sectional or retrospective literature is limited by self-selection, endogeneity, and reporter biases as it has not been able to assess how individual and family behaviors simultaneously experienced during adolescence influence intimate partner violence throughout adulthood. The present study used data from the Iowa Youth and Families Project (IYFP; N = 392; 52 % Female), a multi-method, multi-trait prospective approach, to overcome this limitation. We focused on psychological intimate partner violence in both emerging adulthood (19-23 years) and adulthood (27-31 years), and include self and partner ratings of violence as well as observational data in a sample of rural non-Hispanic white families. Controlling for a host of individual risk factors as well as interparental psychological violence from adolescence (14-15 years), the results show that exposure to parent-to-child psychological violence during adolescence is a key predictor of intimate partner violence throughout adulthood. In addition, negative emotionality and the number of sexual partners in adolescence predicted intimate partner violence in both emerging adulthood and adulthood. Exposure to family stress was associated positively with intimate partner violence in adulthood but not in emerging adulthood, whereas academic difficulties were found to increase violence in emerging adulthood only. Unlike previous research, results did not support a direct effect of interparental psychological violence on psychological violence in the next generation. Gender differences were found only in emerging adulthood. Implications of these findings are discussed in light of the current literature and future directions.

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Makin-Byrd (2013). Individual and family predictors of the perpetration of dating violence and victimization in late adolescence. *Journal of youth and adolescence*, 42(4):536-50.

Abstract: Teen dating violence is a crime of national concern with approximately one-fourth of adolescents reporting victimization of physical, psychological, or sexual dating violence each year. The present study examined how aggressive family dynamics in both childhood and early adolescence predicted the perpetration of dating violence and victimization in late adolescence. Children (n = 401, 43 % female) were followed from kindergarten entry to the age of 18 years. Early adolescent aggressive-oppositional problems at home and aggressive-oppositional problems at school each made unique predictions to the emergence of dating violence in late adolescence. The results suggest that aggressive family dynamics during childhood and early adolescence influence the development of dating violence primarily by fostering a child's oppositional-aggressive responding style initially in the home, which is then generalized to other contexts. Although this study is limited by weaknesses detailed in the discussion, the contribution of longitudinal evidence including parent, teacher, and adolescent reports from both boys and girls, a dual-emphasis on the prediction of perpetration and victimization, as well as an analysis of both relations between variables and person-oriented group comparisons combine to make a unique contribution to the growing literature on adolescent partner violence.

Malik, Ward & Janczewski (2008). Coordinated Community Response to Family Violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 23(7):933-955.

Abstract: There is increasing awareness that domestic violence (DV) and child maltreatment often overlap and that there are significant negative consequences to women and children who are victims in the same families. The present study contains data from a participatory evaluation of a multisite national demonstration project on family violence (the Greenbook Initiative), funded jointly by the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services and Justice. The goal of this initiative was to increase community capacity to assist dually victimized families. This article focuses on the DV service organizations in the demonstration with regard to collaborations with other agencies and work within the DV system to respond to dually victimized families. Findings suggest that DV agencies participated in leadership roles, cross-system collaborations, and cross-system trainings throughout the initiative. Within-agency practice changes were less apparent. Research and policy implications are discussed.

Martsof et al. (2013). Breaking Up is Hard to Do: How Teens End Violent Dating Relationships. *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*, 19(2):71-77 p. 1-7.

Abstract: BACKGROUND: Dating violence affects nearly 30% of teens and is associated with numerous negative health outcomes. Teens do not tend to use adult or peer assistance to end violent dating relationships, and little is known about how they manage to end them. OBJECTIVE: The purpose of this study was to determine the common ways in which teens end violent dating relationships. DESIGN: Grounded theory methods were used to analyze transcribed interviews conducted with a community sample of 83 young adults who had experienced dating violence as teens. RESULTS: Participants described six ways of ending violent dating relationships: deciding enough is enough; becoming interested in someone else; being on again, off again; fading away; deciding it's best for us both; and moving away. CONCLUSIONS: Professionals working with teens can present the six ways of breaking up as a tool to initiate discussion about the issues involved in ending violent dating relationships.

Martsof et al. (2012). Patterns of dating violence across adolescence. *Qualitative Health Research*, 22(9):1271-1283.

Abstract: Adolescent dating violence (ADV) is a prevalent social and health problem associated with a number of adolescent risk behaviors and negative outcomes. The purpose of this study was to identify patterns of dating violence across adolescence. We used cross-case analysis to analyze interviews with 88 young adults (men and women aged 18 to 21) who were involved in violent dating relationships as teens. We identified four patterns of dating violence throughout adolescence. We also identified two patterns for adolescents who had only one violent relationship based on the length of the relationship-contained ADV and prolonged ADV-and two patterns for those who had multiple violent relationships based on the level of violence severity-repetitive ADV and escalating ADV. Knowledge of these four patterns can be used to guide therapeutic interactions with teens and to develop pattern-specific prevention and intervention strategies.



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Mueller et al. (2013). Adolescent beliefs about the acceptability of dating violence: does violent behavior change them? *Journal of interpersonal violence*, 28(2):436-450.

Abstract: This longitudinal study examined the interplay between teens' beliefs about the acceptability of dating violence and dating violence perpetration. The final sample included 82 teens aged 14 to 17 years. Families were recruited from truancy courts and juvenile probation and victim services offices. Teens participated in a baseline and a follow-up assessment spaced 3 months apart. At each assessment, teens reported on their beliefs about dating violence acceptability and their dating violence perpetration. Dating violence perpetration at baseline predicted beliefs accepting of violence at follow-up, after accounting for baseline levels of beliefs. Beliefs at baseline, however, did not predict dating violence perpetration at follow-up. Dating violence perpetration may lead to beliefs more accepting of such violence.

Mulford & Giordano (2008). Teen Dating Violence – A Closer Look at Adolescent Romantic Relationships. *National Institution for Justice*, 261:34-40.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (2014). Understanding Teen Dating Violence - Fact Sheet. Retrieved from: www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention

Narayan et al. (2014). Adolescent Conflict as a Developmental Process in the Prospective Pathway from Exposure to Interparental Violence to Dating Violence. *Journal of Abnormal Child Psychology*, 4(2): 239-250.

Abstract: Within a developmental psychopathology framework, the current study examined adolescent conflict (age 16) with families, best friends, and dating partners as mediators in the prospective pathway from exposure to interparental violence (EIPV) in early childhood (0-64 months) to dating violence perpetration and victimization in early adulthood (age 23). Adolescent conflict was predicted to partially mediate EIPV and dating violence with significant direct paths from EIPV to dating violence, given the extant literature on the salience of early childhood EIPV for later maladjustment. Participants (N=182; 99 males, 83 females; 67 % Caucasian, 11 % African-American, 18 % other, 4 % unreported) were drawn from a larger prospective study of high-risk mothers (aged 12-34 years) that followed their children from birth through adulthood. EIPV and adolescent conflict were rated from interviews with mothers and participants, and dating violence (physical perpetration and victimization) was assessed with the Conflict Tactics Scale. Path analyses showed that EIPV in early childhood (a) directly predicted dating violence perpetration in early adulthood and (b) predicted conflict with best friends, which in turn predicted dating violence perpetration. Although mediation of best friend conflict was not evident, indirect effects of EIPV to dating violence were found through externalizing behaviors in adolescence and life stress in early adulthood. Findings highlight that conflict with best friends is affected by EIPV and predicts dating violence, suggesting that it may be a promising target for relationship-based interventions for youth with EIPV histories. Furthermore, deleterious early experiences and contemporaneous risk factors are salient predictors of dating violence.

National Institute for Justice. (no date). Prevalence of Teen Dating Violence. Retrieved from: <http://nij.gov/topics/crime/intimate-partner-violence/teen-dating-violence/Pages/prevalence>

National Institute for Justice. (no date). Risk and Protective Factors, Psychosocial Health Behaviors and Teen Dating Violence. Retrieved from: <http://nij.gov/topics/crime/intimate-partner-violence/teen-dating-violence/Pages/risk-factors>

National Institute for Justice (1993-2013). Violence & Victimization Research Division's Compendium of Research on Violence Against Women. Category I – Teen Dating Violence.

O'Keefe (2005). Teen Dating Violence: A Review of Risk Factors and Prevention Efforts. *National Electronic Network on Violence Against Women – Applied Research Forum*. April:1-13.

Abstract: In the past several decades dating violence has emerged as a significant social and public health problem. Much of the dating violence research, however, has focused on adult couples or college samples and only



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recently has attention been paid to dating violence among high school students (e.g., Foshee, 1996; James, West, Deters, & Armijo, 2000; Kreiter et al., 1999). Teen dating violence is a significant problem not only because of its alarming prevalence and physical and mental health consequences (Callahan, Tolman, & Saunders, 2003; Coker, Smith, McKeown, & King, 2000), but also because it occurs at a life stage when romantic relationships are beginning and interactional patterns are learned that may carry over into adulthood (Werkerle & Wolfe, 1999). Teen dating violence ranges from emotional and verbal abuse to rape and murder and appears to parallel the continuum of adult domestic violence (Sousa, 1999). Adolescents often have difficulty recognizing physical and sexual abuse as such and may perceive controlling and jealous behaviors as signs of love (Levy, 1990). Perhaps due to their need for autonomy and greater reliance on peers, teens involved in dating violence seldom report the violence to a parent or adult; if it is reported, most tell a friend and the incident never reaches an adult who could help (Cohall, 1999). The focus of the present article is two fold: 1) to provide a critical review of the dating violence literature with respect to potential risk factors for both perpetrators and victims; and 2) to examine the empirical research regarding the effectiveness of prevention and intervention programs targeting teen dating violence.

Oudekerk et al. (2014). Teen Dating Violence – How Peers can Affect Risk & Protective Factors. *National Institute of Justice, Research in Brief*, NCJ248337

Peacock & Rothman (2001). Working with Young Men Who Batter: Current strategies and new directions. Harrisburg, PA:VAWnet, National Resource Center on Domestic Violence/Pennsylvania Coalition Against Domestic Violence. Retrieved September 13th, 2014, from: <http://www.vawnet.org>.

Abstract: This article offers an overview of the nascent juvenile batterer intervention programs. It identifies risk factors for teen dating violence perpetration as described by the literature and considers the utility of these findings, describes efforts to prevent re-offenses by juvenile perpetrators of domestic violence, discusses several shortcomings inherent in post-crisis intervention, and outlines current challenges within the field. In addition, the authors draw upon research from related fields to posit possible future directions for research and intervention efforts.

Rizzo (2009). Family and peer contexts shape teen perceptions of dating violence. *The Brown University Child and Adolescent Behavior Letter*, 25(7): 1-3.

Abstract: The article reports on issues concerning adolescent dating violence in the U.S. According to the estimate of a national representative, there were between 8% and 12% of youths in the country who have been victims of this violence in 2008. A study reveals that these youths were more likely to show behavioral and psychological health problems such as binge drinking and marijuana use. Moreover, higher rates of dating violence can be found in impoverished areas.

Tabachnick (2013). When Love Hurts. *The Crime Report*. Online.

Slovak, Carlson & Helm (2007). The Influence Of Family Violence On Youth Attitudes. *Child and Adolescent Social Work Journal*, 24(1): 77-99.

Abstract: This study investigated the impact of violence exposure on youth attitudes toward violence and guns. Rural youth were surveyed on their exposure to violence in the home, school, and neighborhood in addition to their attitudes toward guns and violence. Results indicated youth were exposed to an alarming amount of violence in each setting, particularly the school. Findings also demonstrated that attitudes toward violence and guns were significantly influenced by violence in the home and being male. [ABSTRACT FROM AUTHOR]

Snyder & McCurley (2008). Domestic Assaults by Juvenile Offenders. *Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Juvenile Justice Bulletin*. Retrieved from: www.ojp.usdoj.gov.

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Symons et al. (1994). Prevalence and Predictors of Adolescent Dating Violence. *Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing*, 7(3): 14-23.

Abstract: This study of 561 rural North Carolina adolescents examined relationships among race, parental educational level, family structure, parental discipline, family violence exposure, and dating violence experiences. The sample was predominantly female (77%), with 40% black and 58% white. The subjects ranged in age from 15 to 20 years; 80% of the adolescents were 16-18. Dating violence experiences were assessed by a researcher-constructed instrument measuring warning signs of potential violence and actual violent experiences. The results suggested that recognition of abusive relationships is difficult, with many adolescents denying such a relationship but actually reporting numerous abusive events. Sixty percent had experienced violent acts during dating relationships; 24% reported extreme violence (episodes of rape, use of weapons). More than 20% of the adolescents reported family violence and 2.2% reported family sexual abuse. The study suggests new avenues for research in adolescent date violence, and for interventions with high risk groups.

Temple et al. (2013). Substance Use as a Longitudinal Predictor of the Perpetration of Teen Dating Violence. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 42(4):596-606.

Abstract: The prevention of teen dating violence is a major public health priority. However, the dearth of longitudinal studies makes it difficult to develop programs that effectively target salient risk factors. Using a school-based sample of ethnically diverse adolescents, this longitudinal study examined whether substance use (alcohol, marijuana, and hard drugs) and exposure to parental violence predicted the perpetration of physical dating violence over time. 1,042 9th and 10th grade high schools students were recruited and assessed in the spring of 2010, and 93 % of the original sample completed the 1-year follow-up in the spring of 2011. Participants who had begun dating at the initial assessment and who self-identified as African American (n = 263; 32 %), Caucasian (n = 272; 33 %), or Hispanic (n = 293; 35 %) were included in the current analyses (n = 828; 55 % female). Slightly more than half of the adolescents who perpetrated dating violence at baseline reported past year dating violence at follow-up, relative to only 11 % of adolescents who did not report perpetrating dating violence at baseline. Structural equation modeling revealed that the use of alcohol and hard drugs at baseline predicted the future perpetration of physical dating violence, even after accounting for the effects of baseline dating violence and exposure to interparental violence. Despite differences in the prevalence of key variables between males and females, the longitudinal associations did not vary by gender. With respect to race, exposure to mother-to-father violence predicted the perpetration of dating violence among Caucasian adolescents. Findings from the current study indicate that targeting substance use, and potentially youth from violent households, may be viable approaches to preventing the perpetration of teen dating violence.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts (1999). Pilot Program Specifications for Intervention with Adolescent Male Perpetrators of Dating/Domestic Violence, Department of Public Health.

Uekert et al. (2006). Juvenile Domestic and Family Violence – The Effects of Court-Based Intervention Programs on Recidivism. *National Institute of Justice*, 2003-IJ-CX-1031.

Abstract: This study tested the effectiveness of two court-based intervention programs in California (Santa Clara County, San Francisco County) that addressed juvenile domestic and family violence. The court-based intervention programs included an intake assessment process for domestic and family violence, specialized prosecution and defense, a dedicated docket, intensive supervision, offender programs, and victim services. Probation and court records of juvenile domestic/family violence offenders provided the source of data to compare the intervention programs with a third county that did not have a specialized response (Contra Costa County). Data on program completion showed that (1) Santa Clara County had the lowest rate of successful program completion, and (2) offenders with prior delinquency records were less likely to successfully complete probation and program requirements than were those without prior records. All things being equal, the likelihood of successfully completing the probation program increased if the offender did not violate probation, the offender was placed on electronic monitoring, the offender was not in Santa Clara County, and the offender was young. Primary findings from the study include the following:



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- The specialized intervention programs in both Santa Clara and San Francisco counties had a deterrent effect on first-time offenders. The deterrent effect, which lasted up to two years following the date of the incident, was especially apparent in Santa Clara County.
- Recidivism rates for offenders with prior records were remarkably consistent across sites. One year after the incident, about thirty percent of offenders with prior delinquency had recidivated, regardless of any specialized intervention.
- The greatest determinant of the probability of recidivism was background characteristics of the offender. The factors that significantly influenced the probability of recidivating were: (1) the type of violence, (2) the victim's gender, (3) the number of prior referrals of the offender to juvenile court, (4) whether the offender was abused as a child and/or the parents have a history of domestic/family violence, (5) the number of probation violations, and (6) successful program completion.

Three conclusions were drawn from the study. First, the court-based intervention programs, as implemented in Santa Clara and San Francisco counties, had a deterrent effect on first-time offenders. Second, the most challenging juvenile population to rehabilitate was domestic/family violence offenders with prior records. Third, strategies that increase the number of offenders who successfully complete the probation program may lower recidivism rates.

Vagi et al. (2013). Beyond Correlates: A Review of Risk and Protective Factors for Adolescent Dating Violence Perpetration. *Journal of Youth and Adolescence*, 42(4):633-649.

Abstract: Dating violence is a serious public health problem. In recent years, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and other entities have made funding available to community based agencies for dating violence prevention. Practitioners who are tasked with developing dating violence prevention strategies should pay particular attention to risk and protective factors for dating violence perpetration that have been established in longitudinal studies. This has been challenging to date because the scientific literature on the etiology of dating violence is somewhat limited, and because there have been no comprehensive reviews of the literature that clearly distinguish correlates of dating violence perpetration from risk or protective factors that have been established through longitudinal research. This is problematic because prevention programs may then target factors that are merely correlated with dating violence perpetration, and have no causal influence, which could potentially limit the effectiveness of the programs. In this article, we review the literature on risk and protective factors for adolescent dating violence perpetration and highlight those factors for which temporal precedence has been established by one or more studies. This review is intended as a guide for researchers and practitioners as they formulate prevention programs. We reviewed articles published between 2000 and 2010 that reported on adolescent dating violence perpetration using samples from the United States or Canada. In total, 53 risk factors and six protective factors were identified from 20 studies. Next steps for etiological research in adolescent dating violence are discussed, as well as future directions for prevention program developers.

Volpe et al. (2012). Associations among Depressive Symptoms, Dating Violence, and Relationship Power in Urban, Adolescent Girls. *Journal of Obstetric, Gynecologic, & Neonatal Nursing*, 41(4):506-518.

Abstract: Objective: To explore the associations among dating violence (DV), aggression, relationship power, and depressive symptoms. Design: A cross-sectional survey secondary analysis. Setting: An urban, school based health center, October, 2009 through May, 2009. Participants: Low income, adolescent girls (n = 155), ages 14-18. Methods: Descriptive and bivariate analyses were conducted to illustrate patterns and associations among variables. Key variables included depressive symptoms, DV victimization and aggression, and relationship power. We used mediation analyses to determine the direct and indirect effects among variables. Results: Both DV victimization and aggression were reported frequently. Furthermore, DV victimization had a significant direct effect on depression and an indirect effect through relationship power. Depressive symptoms and relationship power were associated with DV aggression. Although relationship power did have a significant inverse effect on depressive symptoms, it was not through DV aggression. Conclusions: Complex associations remain between mental health and DV; however, relationship power partially accounts for DV victimization's effect on depressive symptoms. Depressive symptoms are associated with DV victimization and aggression; therefore, nurses should address relationship power in clinical and community interventions.



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Walsh & Krienert (2009). A Decade of Child-Initiated Family Violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 24(9):1450-1477.

Abstract: This article examines 11 years (1995-2005) of National Incident Based Reporting System data comparing victim, offender, and incident characteristics for two types of child-initiated family violence: child-parent violence (CPV) and parricide. The objective is to better understand the victim-offender relationship for CPV and parricide and to highlight distinguishing features between the two offenses. This work extends the research and addresses shortcomings in the extant literature. Data analysis consists of chi-square tests and logistic regression. Findings suggest that CPV and parricide are distinct and unique crimes. In short, parricide offenders and victims are both older than CPV offenders and victims, with CPV offenders more likely to be female, more likely to be African American, and less likely to use a weapon than parricide offenders. The study calls for future research and exploration of preliminary support for a family violence escalation hypothesis.

Wekerle et al. (2009). The Contribution of childhood emotional abuse to teen dating violence among child protective services-involved youth. *Chile abuse & neglect*, 33(1): 45-58.

Abstract. OBJECTIVE: For child protective services (CPS) youth who may have experienced more than one form of maltreatment, the unique contribution of emotional abuse may be over-looked when other forms are more salient and more clearly outside of accepted social norms for parenting. This study considers the unique predictive value of childhood emotional abuse for understanding adolescent post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptomatology and dating violence. Further, PTSD symptomatology is assessed as an explanatory bridge in the emotional abuse-teen dating violence link. METHODS: A random sample of 402 youth from the active caseload of a large urban CPS catchment area participated as part of a larger longitudinal study on adolescent health behaviors. Mid-adolescent youth across types of CPS status were targeted. CPS youth reported on lifetime maltreatment experiences, PTSD symptomatology, and past year dating experiences, using published scales. RESULTS: Over 85% of CPS youth had begun dating. For dating youth, some level of dating violence was common: over half of females (63-67%) and nearly half of males (44-49%). Taking into account other forms of maltreatment, emotional abuse emerged as a significant predictor of both PTSD symptomatology and dating violence among males and females. PTSD symptomatology was a significant mediator of the male emotional abuse-perpetration and the female emotional/physical abuse-victimization links, indicating a gendered patterning to findings. CONCLUSIONS: These results indicate that: (1) CPS youth are a high priority group for dating violence and PTSD-linked intervention; and (2) CPS youth continue to experience the unique negative impact of childhood emotional abuse in their adolescent adjustment. All CPS children should be evaluated for emotional abuse incurred, and appropriate intervention attention be given as to how it specifically impacts on the child's approach to relating to themselves and to others. PRACTICE IMPLICATIONS: The present study directs practice implications in regards to: (1) the problem of teen dating violence, (2) the salience of childhood emotional abuse; and (3) the importance of targeting PTSD symptomatology among CPS youth. A substantial number of CPS youth report early engagement in violent romantic relationships and require support towards attaining the non-coercive relationship experiences of their non-CPS-involved age mates. The topic of dating, healthy dating relationships, and dating violence may need to be part of the regular casework, with a view towards supporting youths' conceptualization of and skill set for healthy, close relationships. Further, this knowledge needs to be translated to foster parents and group home staff. With regard to the impact of childhood emotional abuse, CPS workers need to be sensitive to its potential for long-term, unique impact impairing relationship development. Emotional abuse is (a) unique among genders (i.e., for females, it clusters with physical abuse) and (b) uniquely predictive of PTSD symptoms and dating violence. Finally, as is consistent with theory and biopsychosocial evidence, PTSD symptomatology is a key causal candidate for understanding maltreatment-related impairment. Attention to targeting PTSD symptoms may be preventative for dating violence; attention to targeting emotional abuse experiences may be preventative for PTSD symptoms. CPS youth are an important population to involve in research, as their inclusion adds to the evidence-base to achieve evidence-informed practice and policy within child welfare.

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White (2009). *A Gendered Approach to Adolescent Dating Violence – Conceptual and Methodological Issues.* *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 33(1):1-15.

Abstract: This article argues that adolescent dating violence should be considered within a social ecological model that embeds the individual within the context of adolescent friendships and romantic relationships, as well as family and other social institutions that shape a young person's sense of self. Two additions to the model are recommended. First, gender is considered in the model at the individual, interactional and structural levels. Second, identity is treated as a meta-construct, affecting and being affected by all levels of the social ecology. Examples from research are presented and recommendations for future research are offered.

Wilkins, N., Tsao, B., Hertz, M., Davis, R., Klevens, J. (2014). *Connecting the Dots: An Overview of the Links Among Multiple Forms of Violence.* Atlanta, GA: *National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.* Oakland, CA: *Prevention Institute.*

Abstract: Violence takes many forms, including intimate partner violence, sexual violence, child maltreatment, bullying, suicidal behavior, and elder abuse and neglect. These forms of violence are interconnected and often share the same root causes. They can also all take place under one roof, or in a given community or neighborhood and can happen at the same time or at different stages of life. Understanding the overlapping causes of violence and the things that can protect people and communities is important, and can help us better address violence in all its forms.

Youth Domestic Violence Court. Retrieved from: <http://www.courtinnovation.org/project/youth-domestic-violence-court>

Zosky, D. (2010). *Accountability in Teenage Dating Violence: A Comparative Examination of Adult Domestic Violence and Juvenile Justice Systems Policies.* *Social Work*, 55(4), 359-368.

Abstract: Unlike in the adult criminal justice system, where domestic violence policies hold perpetrators accountable for their violence, the juvenile justice system rarely addresses teenage dating violence. Although the adult criminal justice system has pursued policies toward intimate partner violence grounded on a "zero tolerance" ideology, the juvenile justice system was originally founded on an ideology of "child saving" to rehabilitate youths and divert them from the justice system. The implication of policy disparity between the adult criminal justice system and the juvenile justice system may be one contributing reason why teenage dating violence has received a different societal response than adult domestic violence. This article, a comparative examination of juvenile justice and domestic violence policies, reveals very different histories, philosophies, and trajectories of policy development. Teenage dating violence may be "falling through the cracks" between two policy approaches. Perhaps the juvenile justice system could find a balanced approach to adopting the philosophy of zero tolerance or holding teenage perpetrators accountable for their choice to use violence, as the adult criminal justice system does, while at the same time maintaining the "rehabilitative" philosophy of the original juvenile justice policies.

Zweig et al. (2014). *Can Johnson's Typology of Adult Partner Violence Apply to Teen Dating Violence?* *Journal of Marriage and Family*, 76(4):808-825.

Abstract. The authors examined the applicability of Johnson's typology of adult intimate partner violence to female and male youth's reports of teen dating violence. A total of 5,647 youth from 10 schools participated in the survey, 3,745 of whom reported currently being in a dating relationship or having been in one during the prior year (52% female, 74% White). Using hierarchical cluster analysis to classify youth into high-control versus no-/low-control violent experiences, the authors found that Johnson's typology provides a workable framework for examining the violent experiences of dating teens. For the one third of youth in violent relationships, the most common type of violence perpetrated was situational couple violence (86% for females and 80% for males), followed by intimate terrorism (7% for females and 11% for males). Six percent of females and males reported using violent resistance in their relationships, and 1% of females and 4% of males reported mutual violent control.

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Zweig et al. (2013). Technology, Teen Dating Violence and Abuse, and Bullying. *Urban Institute, Justice Policy Center*. Washington, DC.

No author identified (2013). Substance use tied to dating violence among teens. *The Journal of Addiction and Mental Health*, 16(2):5.

Abstract: The use of hard drugs and alcohol is associated with elevated levels of dating violence among adolescents, according to new research from the University of Texas in Galveston. Researchers followed more than a thousand Grade 9 and 10 high school students over the course of a year, surveying their substance use and the incidence of dating violence. At the study's baseline assessment, 22 per cent of the students indicated that they had perpetrated physical dating violence in their lifetime, while at the one-year follow-up 17 per cent admitted to perpetrating dating violence in the past year. At baseline, 70 per cent of the students reported that they had used alcohol at some time in their lives, compared with 34 per cent who reported using marijuana and 11 per cent who reported using hard drugs. At the follow-up, 56 per cent of the students said they had used alcohol during the previous year, 31 per cent said they had used marijuana, while eight per cent had used hard drugs. Analysis showed that use of alcohol and hard drugs at baseline was a significant predictor of the perpetration of dating violence by the time of the follow-up, while marijuana use did not predict dating violence. This relationship held up even when exposure to violence between parents and the effects of the perpetration of dating violence at baseline were taken into account. The authors conclude that targeting alcohol and drug use could be helpful in preventing teen dating violence.