



CENTRE FOR
Women's Safety
and Wellbeing

CENTRE FOR WOMEN'S SAFETY AND WELLBEING

2021 DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE RESEARCH COMPANION



2021 Domestic and Family Violence Research Companion

About

This research companion is a collection of domestic and family violence related journal articles that were published from late 2020 and throughout 2021. The research companion is based on the 2021 ANROWS Notepad Collection.

The companion is divided into four sections. Articles in each section have been thematically grouped into broad categories to make the companion more user-friendly. These categories are based on the articles included in the companion and do not reflect priorities, specific areas of research or widely used categories. It is acknowledged that many articles may thematically fit in multiple categories, however efforts were made to group based on main themes.

Each section also has its own table of contents. Click on an article in the table of contents to be taken directly to the article abstract.

For each article in the research companion there is:

- Article title
- Full reference including a DOI hyperlink. For some paywall articles there is also an additional link to another source where the article can be accessed for free.
- Article abstract or summary

Click the bookmark links in the Overview – Sections and Categories on the next page to be taken directly to an area of interest.

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Overview – Sections and Categories

Section 1: Open Access Journal Articles – Australia

- [COVID-19](#)
- [Crime, law, justice and police](#)
- [Gendered drivers and primary prevention](#)
- [Health system and healthcare practitioners](#)
- [Pregnancy, parenting and children](#)
- [Sexual violence](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [Other](#)

Section 2: Open Access Journal Articles – International

- [COVID-19](#)
- [Crime, law, justice and police](#)
- [Gendered drivers and primary prevention](#)
- [Health system and healthcare practitioners](#)
- [Pregnancy, parenting and children](#)
- [Research – methodology, data and opportunities](#)
- [Sexual violence](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [Other](#)

Section 3: Paywall Journal Articles – Australia

- [COVID-19](#)
- [Crime, law, justice and police](#)
- [Gendered drivers and primary prevention](#)
- [Health system and healthcare practitioners](#)
- [Media and reporting](#)
- [Pregnancy, parenting and children](#)
- [Research – methodology, data and opportunities](#)
- [Sexual violence](#)
- [Support services and service providers](#)
- [Technology](#)
- [Other](#)

Section 4: Paywall Journal Articles – International

- [Crime, law, justice and police](#)
- [Gendered drivers and primary prevention](#)
- [Pregnancy, parenting and children](#)
- [Sexual violence](#)
- [Other](#)



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SECTION 1

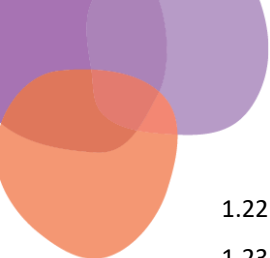
Open Access Journal Articles - Australia



Section 1

Open Access Journal Articles – Australia

COVID-19	4
1.1 Navigating risk and protective factors for family violence during and after the COVID-19 “perfect storm”	4
1.2 Struggle with multiple pandemics: Women, the elderly and Asian ethnic minorities during the COVID-19 pandemic	4
1.3 Who is most at risk of physical and sexual partner violence and coercive control during the COVID-19 pandemic?	4
1.4 The mental and physical health of family mental health practitioners during COVID-19: Relationships with family violence and workplace practices	5
1.5 Adapting service delivery during COVID-19: Experiences of domestic violence practitioners	5
1.6 Providing therapeutic services to women and children who have experienced intimate partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic: Challenges and learnings	6
1.7 Locked down with the perpetrator: The hidden impacts of COVID-19 on domestic and family violence in Australia	7
Crime, law, justice and police	7
1.8 Why criminalise coercive control? The complicity of the criminal law in punishing women through furthering the power of the state	7
1.9 Adult restorative justice and gendered violence: Practitioner and service provider viewpoints from Queensland, Australia	8
1.10 Crime, justice and social capital in the Torres Strait region	8
1.11 The criminal career trajectories of domestic violence offenders	8
1.12 Ensuring access to justice for women experiencing family violence beyond the pandemic	9
1.13 The integration of people convicted of a sexual offence into the community and their (risk) management	9
1.14 Text mining police narratives to identify types of abuse and victim injuries in family and domestic violence events.....	10
1.15 Women-led police stations: Reimagining the policing of gender violence in the twenty-first century	10
1.16 The role of empathy in professional quality of life: A study on Australian police officers working in sexual assault and child abuse investigation.....	11
1.17 ‘It’s a gendered Issue, 100 per cent’: How tough bail laws entrench gender and racial inequality and social disadvantage	11
1.18 Developing youth justice policy and programme design in Australia	11
1.19 Domestic violence policing of First Nations women in Australia: ‘Settler’ frameworks, consequential harms and the promise of meaningful self-determination	12
1.20 Navigating the family law provisions: Migrant women’s voices	12
1.21 Criminalisation and the violence(s) of the state: Criminalising men, punishing women	13



1.22	Attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases through the Australian criminal justice system.....	13
1.23	“I’m not at all protected and I think other women should know that, that they’re not protected either”: Victim–survivors’ experiences of “misidentification” in Victoria’s family violence system.....	13
Gendered drivers and primary prevention		14
1.24	Gender norms in the Indian migrant community in Australia: Family, community, and work roles..	14
1.25	How are gender inequality and violence against women related? Findings from a population-level community attitudes survey	14
1.26	Gendered stereotypes and norms: A systematic review of interventions designed to shift attitudes and behaviour	15
1.27	Primary prevention of violence against women with disability: Evidence synthesis.....	15
1.28	“My father told me ‘child, there is no son in this house, so you should wear these boy clothes’”: Perspectives on gender norms, roles, and bacha posh among Afghan migrant women in Melbourne, Australia	16
1.29	Family perceptions of the Active Breed men’s health program	16
Health system and healthcare practitioners		17
1.30	Barriers to responding to reproductive coercion and abuse among women presenting to Australian primary care	17
1.31	Personal barriers to addressing intimate partner abuse: A qualitative meta-synthesis of healthcare practitioners’ experiences.....	18
1.32	What do pregnant women experiencing intimate partner violence expect of their health providers and hospital systems?	18
1.33	Identifying domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA) presentations and referral pathways at John Hunter Hospital Emergency Department: Comparative analysis of DV and SA cases.....	19
1.34	HARMONY: A pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial of a culturally competent systems intervention to prevent and reduce domestic violence among migrant and refugee families in general practice: <i>Study protocol</i>	20
1.35	Intimate partner violence education in Australian medical schools: Has anything changed?.....	20
1.36	A systematic review of culturally competent family violence responses to women in primary care.	21
1.37	Older women’s perceptions of the impact of homelessness on their health needs and their ability to access healthcare	21
1.38	Educating university allied health students about gender-based violence: Report of a pilot study ..	22
Pregnancy, parenting and children.....		23
1.39	Physical and mental health of women exposed to intimate partner violence in the 10 years after having their first child: An Australian prospective cohort study of first-time mothers	23
1.40	The intergenerational transmission of family violence: Mothers’ perceptions of children’s experiences and use of violence in the home	23
1.41	Adverse childhood experiences, associated stressors and comorbidities in children and youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder across the child protection and justice settings in Western Australia..	24
1.42	Attitudes towards gender roles and prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetrated against pregnant and postnatal women: Differences between women immigrants from conflict-affected countries and women born in Australia	24
1.43	Trauma then and now: Implications of adoption reform for First Nations children.....	25



1.44	Young people who engage in child to parent violence: An integrative review of correlates and developmental pathways	26
1.45	Improving interagency service integration of the Australian Nurse Family Partnership Program for First Nations women and babies: A qualitative study.....	26
	Sexual violence	27
1.46	Sexual harassment at work: A leadership problem	27
1.47	Sexual violence and Australian women: A longitudinal analysis of psychosocial and behavioral outcomes.....	27
1.48	Evaluation of an online course for prevention of unwanted sexual behaviour in residential aged care services—A pilot study.....	28
1.49	Understanding Australian female chiropractors’ experiences of inappropriate patient sexual behaviour: A study using interpretive phenomenological analysis.....	28
	Technology	29
1.50	Development and validation of the TAR Scale: A measure of technology-facilitated abuse in relationships.....	29
1.51	Exploring the impact of technology-facilitated abuse and its relationship with domestic violence: A qualitative study on experts’ perceptions	30
1.52	Digital media and domestic violence in Australia: Essential contexts	30
1.53	The significance of technology as both a resource in enhancing safety, and a means of perpetrating violence: The implications for policy and practice	30
1.54	“For my safety”: Experiences of technology-facilitated abuse among women with intellectual disability or cognitive disability	31
	Other	32
1.55	Experiences of domestic violence among women with restrictive long-term health conditions: Report for the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability .	32
1.56	Women’s experiences of accessing individualized disability supports: Gender inequality and Australia’s National Disability Insurance Scheme	33
1.57	How does domestic violence escalate over time?	32
1.58	Temporary migration and family violence: How perpetrators weaponise borders.....	34



COVID-19

1.1 Navigating risk and protective factors for family violence during and after the COVID-19 “perfect storm”

Spiranovic, C., Hudson, N., Winter, R., Stanford, S., Norris, K., Bartkowiak-Theron, I., & Cashman, K. (2020). Navigating risk and protective factors for family violence during and after the COVID-19 “perfect storm”. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10345329.2020.1849933>

The social conditions triggered by the global COVID-19 pandemic have been described as a ‘perfect storm’, which could incite and exacerbate incidences of family violence (FV). This article proposes strategies to reduce the anticipated impact of COVID-19 on FV based on lessons learnt from available evidence. The evidence base on factors linking pandemics, conflicts, and disasters with violence against women and children (VAW/C) as well as risk and protective factors for FV is examined. This reveals several overlapping factors associated with changes in vulnerability to FV, which would likely be worsened during and possibly beyond the COVID-19 pandemic. Strategies are then proposed to counteract the effects of the current pandemic on these overlapping factors. It is anticipated that these strategies may be effective both during and after the pandemic.


1.2 Struggle with multiple pandemics: Women, the elderly and Asian ethnic minorities during the COVID-19 pandemic

Wang, P. (2020). Struggle with multiple pandemics: Women, the elderly and Asian ethnic minorities during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Portal Journal of Multidisciplinary International Studies*, 17(1–2). <https://doi.org/10.5130/pjmis.v17i1-2.7400>

The COVID-19 pandemic resulted in hundreds of thousands of deaths in the first six months of 2020. It also exposed and led to increases in the inequalities that exist worldwide. This paper draws attention to the prejudices and biases toward three vulnerable social groups—women, the elderly and Asian ethnic minorities during the crisis. It shows that while women ‘held up more than half of the sky’ both inside and outside the house, they struggled against rising domestic violence and various forms of sexism. The elderly, the most at risk of infection, are being ‘abandoned,’ ‘abused’ or ‘obliged’ to sacrifice themselves to the capitalist market economy. Ethnic minorities, especially Asian/Chinese immigrants in western countries have been subjected to racial stereotypes in their everyday life. Although the coronavirus will disappear, the ‘shadow’ of the pandemic will undoubtedly remain unless we rebuild solidarity and work together to reflect, reconcile and redress the inequalities entrenched in our societies.

1.3 Who is most at risk of physical and sexual partner violence and coercive control during the COVID-19 pandemic?

Boxall, H., & Morgan, A. (2021). Who is most at risk of physical and sexual partner violence and coercive control during the COVID-19 pandemic? *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* (no. 618). <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi618>



In this study, we analysed data from a survey of Australian women (n=9,284) to identify women at the highest risk of physical and sexual violence and coercive control during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Logistic regression modelling identified that specific groups of women were more likely than the general population to have experienced physical and sexual violence in the past three months. These were Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women, women aged 18–24, women with a restrictive health condition, pregnant women and women in financial stress. Similar results were identified for coercive control, and the co-occurrence of both physical/sexual violence and coercive control.

These results show that domestic violence during the early stages of the COVID-19 pandemic was not evenly distributed across the Australian community, but more likely to occur among particular groups.

1.4 The mental and physical health of family mental health practitioners during COVID-19: Relationships with family violence and workplace practices

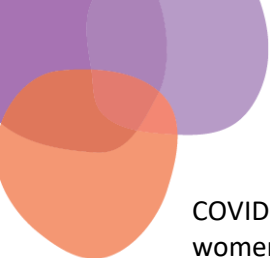
McLean, S. A., & McIntosh, J. E. (2021). The mental and physical health of family mental health practitioners during COVID-19: Relationships with family violence and workplace practices. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1–10. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00049530.2021.1934118>

COVID-19 restrictions precipitated rapid work practice changes for family and mental health practitioners, including care via telehealth and secondary exposures to COVID-19 induced violence in client. This descriptive study aimed to examine stress and health among practitioners during COVID-19 restrictions. Participants, recruited via professional networks, were 320 maternal and child health (MCH), child and youth mental health (CYMH) and adult mental health (AMH) practitioners from Victoria, Australia. Participants reported family violence among cases, workplace stress, and mental and physical health problems during COVID-19 restrictions, via an online survey.

Rising family violence incidence, including emotional abuse and serious threats against a woman (>25%), child emotional abuse/neglect, and child exposure to family violence were reported. Higher violence was reported by CYMH and AMH than MCH practitioners. We found increases in practitioner stress due to workplace practice changes and exposure to family violence. Highest stress was among CYMH and AHM practitioners. Participants reported worsening mental (63.2%) and physical (51.2%) health (including sleep problems, headaches and gastrointestinal problems). Negative affect was higher among CYMH than MCH participants. Findings demonstrate pressure on family and mental health workforces during COVID-19. Urgent attention to the provision of training and support to manage secondary stress from exposures to trauma and changing workplace practices is indicated.

1.5 Adapting service delivery during COVID-19: Experiences of domestic violence practitioners

Cortis, N., Smyth, C., valentine, k., Breckenridge, J., & Cullen, P. (2021). Adapting service delivery during COVID-19: Experiences of domestic violence practitioners. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 51(5), 1779–1798. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcab105>



COVID-19 rapidly altered patterns of domestic and family violence, increasing the complexity of women's needs, and presenting new barriers to service use. This article examines service responses in Australia, exploring practitioners' accounts of adapting service delivery models in the early months of the pandemic. Data from a qualitatively enriched online survey of practitioners ($n = 100$) show the ways services rapidly shifted to engage with clients via remote, technology-mediated modes, as physical distancing requirements triggered rapid expansion in the use of phone, email, video calls and messaging, and many face-to-face interventions temporarily ceased. Many practitioners and service managers found that remote service delivery improved accessibility and efficiency. Others expressed concerns about their capacity to assess risk without face-to-face contact, and were unsure whether new service modalities would meet the needs of all client groups and reflect best practice. Findings attest to practitioners' mixed experiences during this period of rapid service innovation and change, and underline the importance of monitoring emerging approaches to establish which service adaptations are effective for different groups of people, and to determine good practice for combining remote and face-to-face service options in the longer term.

1.6 Providing therapeutic services to women and children who have experienced intimate partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic: Challenges and learnings

Fogarty, A., Savopoulos, P., Seymour, M., Cox, A., Williams, K., Petrie, S., Herman, S., Toone, E., Schroeder, K., & Giallo, R. (2021). Providing therapeutic services to women and children who have experienced intimate partner violence during the COVID-19 pandemic: Challenges and learnings. *Child Abuse & Neglect*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105365>

In the face of the COVID-19 pandemic, many therapeutic services for children and their parents who had experienced intimate partner violence (IPV) were required to rapidly transition to telehealth. The current study aims to explore parents' experiences of participating in a parent-child telehealth intervention during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study also aimed at exploring clinicians' experiences of delivering the service, including key strengths and challenges.

Participants were five mothers who took part in Berry Street's Restoring Childhood service during the COVID-19 pandemic in Melbourne, Australia, and 14 Restoring Childhood clinicians, delivering the service across metropolitan and regional sites. Semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted, and data were analysed using thematic analysis to determine key themes and sub-themes within the data.

Parents identified several strengths and benefits of Restoring Childhood delivered via telehealth including improvements in parenting skills and confidence, parent-child relationships, and children's emotional-behavioural functioning. Both parents and clinicians noted the creativity utilised during the online approach, and the increased accessibility it offered for families. However, challenges to the telehealth approaches were also noted. Clinicians discussed important considerations for telehealth within this context including safety and confidentiality, technology challenges, and challenges working from home. The current study highlights the promise of telehealth interventions for parents and children who have experienced IPV. It also poses several important considerations for the use of telehealth within this setting and emphasises the need for rigorous evaluations of telehealth services for children exposed to IPV.



1.7 Locked down with the perpetrator: The hidden impacts of COVID-19 on domestic and family violence in Australia

Morley, C., Carrington, K., Ryan, V., Warren, S., Clarke, J., Ball, M., & Vitis, L. (2021). Locked down with the perpetrator: The hidden impacts of COVID-19 on domestic and family violence in Australia. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), 204-222. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.2069>


Prior to the COVID-19 global pandemic, domestic and family violence (DFV) had been recognised globally as an epidemic in its own right. Further, research has established that during times of crisis and/or after disasters, rates of DFV can escalate. The COVID-19 pandemic has been no exception, with emerging research from around the world confirming that the public health measures and social effects associated with COVID-19 have increased the frequency and severity of DFV in various countries. In contributing to this evolving body of literature, this paper reports on the findings of a national research project that examined the impact of the COVID-19 global pandemic on DFV in Australia. This nationwide survey of service providers indicates the public health responses to COVID-19 such as lockdowns and travel restrictions, while necessary to stem the pandemic, have had profound effects on increasing women's risk and vulnerability to domestic violence, while at the same time making it more difficult for women to leave violent relationships and access support. However, this vulnerability is not evenly distributed. The pandemic pushed marginalised voices further underground, with many unable to seek help, locked down with their abuser. Our survey sought to amplify the experiences of culturally and linguistically diverse (CALD) communities; Indigenous communities; lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex, queer, + (LGBTIQ+) communities; women locked down with school-age children; those already in violent relationships; and those whose first experience of domestic violence coincided with the onset of the pandemic. For logistical and ethical reasons, we could only access their voices through the responses from the domestic violence sector.

Crime, law, justice and police

1.8 Why criminalise coercive control? The complicity of the criminal law in punishing women through furthering the power of the state

Walklate, S., & Fitz-Gibbon, K. (2020). Why criminalise coercive control? The complicity of the criminal law in punishing women through furthering the power of the state. *International Journal for Crime and Justice and Social Democracy*. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.1829>

Moves to criminalise coercive and controlling behaviours are hotly debated. In jurisdictions where the legal response to domestic violence has incorporated coercive control, the efficacy of such interventions has yet to be established. Within this debate, limited attention has been paid to the extent to which such moves challenge or endorse legal understandings of the 'responsible subject' (Lacey 2016). This article will consider the failure of both the law in theory and the law in practice to address this feature in the debates surrounding coercive control. We suggest that this failure may result in the reassertion of traditional conceptions of responsibility. Or, as Naffine (1990) might say, a reconsideration of the unintended impacts of the prevailing influence of the rational, entrepreneurial, heterosexual, white man of law. Consequently, any law intended to offer an avenue for understanding women's experiences of coercive control can reassert women as victims to be



blamed for those same experiences and sustain the power of the patriarchal state in responding to such violence.

1.9 Adult restorative justice and gendered violence: Practitioner and service provider viewpoints from Queensland, Australia

Jeffries, S., Wood, W. R., & Russell, T. (2021). Adult restorative justice and gendered violence: Practitioner and service provider viewpoints from Queensland, Australia. *Laws*, 10(1), 13. <https://www.mdpi.com/2075-471X/10/1/13>

This paper presents findings from a study exploring the experiences and viewpoints of conventional criminal justice actors, social and legal service providers, and restorative justice (RJ) conference facilitators/convenors regarding the use of adult RJ conferencing in cases of intimate partner, domestic, family (IPDFV) and sexual violence (SV). Results indicated strong views about what IPDFV/SV victims needed from a system of justice, perceived failings of conventional justice systems in this regard, and the potential of RJ to deliver more efficacious justice. Nevertheless, using RJ in these cases posed concerns and challenges. Research participants identified steps that could be taken to overcome these issues through an RJ best practice framework underpinned by a victim-centred approach committed to victim empowerment, safety, healing, and practitioner training.

1.10 Crime, justice and social capital in the Torres Strait region


Scott, J., Staines, Z., & Morton, J. (2021). Crime, justice and social capital in the Torres Strait region. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* (no. 620). <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi620>

While there has been much research into Indigenous crime and justice, previous research draws largely on Aboriginal peoples, who are culturally distinct from Torres Strait Islanders. The Torres Strait region offers a unique opportunity to observe how justice is practised in remote contexts. Through statistical analysis and qualitative fieldwork, this study documents crime rates, community and customary justice practices and impediments to justice, to identify best practices unique to the Torres Strait region. Crime-report data indicate relatively low rates of crime in the Torres Strait region. While under-reporting and under-policing can partly explain these differences, strong levels of social capital, as well as unique justice practices, also play important roles in preventing crime in the region.

1.11 The criminal career trajectories of domestic violence offenders

Dowling, C., Boxall, H., & Morgan, A. (2021). The criminal career trajectories of domestic violence offenders. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* (no. 624). <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi624>

This study examines the officially recorded criminal careers of 2,076 domestic violence offenders and 9,925 non-domestic violence offenders in New South Wales in the 10 years following their first police proceeding. Group-based trajectory modelling was used to examine both domestic violence and non-domestic violence offending. Special attention is given to the degree of versatility in offending, and to the interplay of domestic violence and non-domestic violence offending



trajectories. Domestic violence offending often formed part of a broader pattern of offending. While trajectories of low-frequency domestic violence and non-domestic violence offending were most common, domestic violence typically increases as non-domestic violence offences begin to decline. Importantly, there was variability in the offending profiles of domestic violence offenders. This was amplified when non-domestic violence offending was analysed, indicative of a complex array of underlying risk factors.

1.12 Ensuring access to justice for women experiencing family violence beyond the pandemic

Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Pfitzner, N. (2021). Ensuring access to justice for women experiencing family violence beyond the pandemic. *Alternative Law Journal*, 46(1), 3–4. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1037969X211007651>

There is now mounting evidence that throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly during government enforced restrictions, family violence heightened in prevalence and severity. This is proving true for many countries worldwide, including Australia, where research conducted with victim-survivors and family violence practitioners has demonstrated that experiences of family violence have increased at a time when the accessibility of services and supports decreased. This has important implications for the law, specifically for women's access to justice.

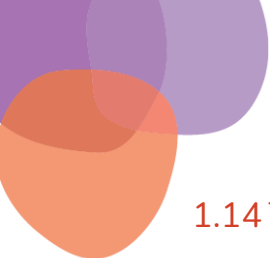
1.13 The integration of people convicted of a sexual offence into the community and their (risk) management

McCartan, K. F., & Richards, K. (2021). The integration of people convicted of a sexual offence into the community and their (risk) management. *Current Psychiatry Reports*, 23(8), 52. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-021-01258-4>

We are reviewing recent research into the community integration of men convicted of a sexual offence and their (risk) management. This is a high-profile political issue that binds together research in psychology, criminology, politics, health, public health, and policy studies. The review will demonstrate that a multi-disciplinary, life course, EpiCrim-oriented approach is the most effective way of reducing re-offending and promoting desistance in this population.

Research demonstrates that life course development, especially from psychology and criminology, has an impact on whether people sexually offend or not. Therefore, to understand sexual offending behaviour, we need to look at the aetiology of said behaviour from a nature and a nurture perspective. Therefore, we need to use an Epidemiological Criminology (a marriage of Public Health and criminology) approach that works at all four stages of the Socio-Ecological Model (SEM) (individual, interrelationship, community, and societal). The research encourages a person first approach, that we look at Adverse Childhood Experiences and past trauma in the lives of men who sexually offend and use this, in conjunction with strength-based approaches, to inclusively integrate them into society.

The prevention of sexual offending, both first time offending, and relapse prevention require a multi-level, multi-disciplinary approach. Successful desistance from sexual offending is as much about the community and society as it is about the individual.



1.14 Text mining police narratives to identify types of abuse and victim injuries in family and domestic violence events

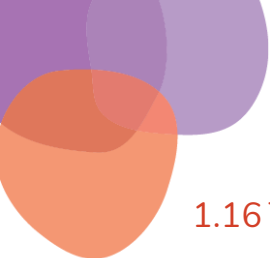
Adily, A., Karystianis, G., & Butler, T. (2021). Text mining police narratives to identify types of abuse and victim injuries in family and domestic violence events. *Trends & Issues in Crime and Criminal Justice* (no. 630). <https://doi.org/10.52922/ti04923>

Police attend numerous family and domestic violence (FDV) related events each year and record details of these events as both structured data and unstructured free-text narratives. These descriptive narratives include information about the types of abuse (eg physical, emotional, financial) and the injuries sustained by victims. However, this information is not used in research. In this paper we demonstrate the application of an automated text mining method to identify abuse types and victim injuries in a large corpus of NSW Police Force FDV event narratives (492,393) recorded between January 2005 and December 2016. Specific types of abuse and victim injuries were identified in 71.3 percent and 35.9 percent of FDV event narratives respectively. The most commonly identified abuse types mentioned in the narratives were non-physical (55.4%). Our study supports the application of text mining for use in FDV research and monitoring.

1.15 Women-led police stations: Reimagining the policing of gender violence in the twenty-first century

Carrington, K., Sozzo, M., Ryan, V., & Rodgers, J. (2021). Women-led police stations: Reimagining the policing of gender violence in the twenty-first century. *Policing and Society*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2021.1956925>

When domestic violence was criminalised in countries like Australia, United States and United Kingdom, many saw this as a victory, as the state taking responsibility for violence against women. The problem was that its policing was delegated to a masculinised police force ill-equipped to respond to survivors of gender violence. Latin America took a different pathway, establishing women-led police stations designed specifically to respond to the survivors of gender violence. Our research team looked for inspiration to reimagine the policing of gender violence in the twenty-first century from the victim-centred women-led police stations that emerged in Argentina in the 1980s. By emphasising a preventative over a punitive approach, multi-disciplinary teams of police, social workers, psychologists and lawyers offer survivors a gateway to support, instead of just funnelling them into the criminal justice system. Surveying gender violence sector workers and members of the general public, we sought views on the potential of adapting the protocols of these specialist police stations to Australia. We argue that if staffed by appropriately trained teams to work from both gender and culturally sensitive perspectives, women-led victim friendly police stations could sidestep some of the unintended consequences of criminalisation, pathing the way for reimagining the policing of gender violence. Framed by southern criminology the project aims to redress the biases in the global hierarchy of knowledge, by reversing the notion that policy transfer can only flow from the countries of the Global North to the Global South.



1.16 The role of empathy in professional quality of life: A study on Australian police officers working in sexual assault and child abuse investigation

Losung, R. K., De Paoli, T., Kebbell, M., & Bond, A. (2021). The role of empathy in professional quality of life: A study on Australian police officers working in sexual assault and child abuse investigation. *Journal of Police and Criminal Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11896-021-09468-5>

Police working in sexual assault and child abuse investigation may be at risk of secondary trauma effects and burnout, particularly if they do not have protective mechanisms in place. Empathy has shown to be vital in protecting against secondary trauma and burnout, as well as enhancing compassion satisfaction. The current cross-sectional study surveyed 216 Australian police participants working in sexual assault and child abuse investigation exploring the relationship between different facets of empathy and professional quality of life factors. All facets of empathy predicted compassion satisfaction and negatively predicted burnout. Aspects of cognitive empathy negatively predicted burnout and secondary traumatic stress, while aspects of emotional/physiological and cognitive empathy positively predicted compassion satisfaction. Novel gender differences were found, with males at higher risk of burnout; tenure significantly predicted burnout and secondary traumatic stress; and results supported that empathy is a vital mechanism for sustaining wellbeing, satisfaction, and efficacy in this work.

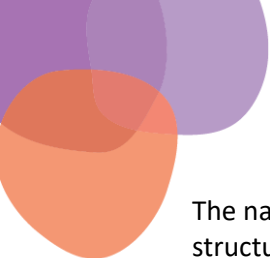
1.17 'It's a gendered Issue, 100 per cent': How tough bail laws entrench gender and racial inequality and social disadvantage

Russell, E. K., Carlton, B., & Tyson, D. (2021). 'It's a gendered Issue, 100 per cent': How tough bail laws entrench gender and racial inequality and social disadvantage. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(3). <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcsd.1882>

Women's rates of remand, or pre-trial detention, have grown dramatically in Australia and the rates at which Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander women are incarcerated without conviction are particularly high. However, there is little research examining bail and remand practices and their relationship to social inequalities. This article presents findings from research on the drivers behind women's increasing rates of custodial remand in Victoria—a jurisdiction that has significantly restricted access to bail through legislative reforms. Drawing on data derived from interviews with criminal defence and duty lawyers, we outline how bail and remand practices systematically disadvantage women experiencing housing insecurity and domestic and family violence (DFV), increasing their risk of becoming trapped in longer-term cycles of incarceration. Our analysis reinforces the need to move away from 'tough on crime' approaches to bail. It also highlights unintended consequences of DFV reforms, including further marginalising and punishing criminalised women who are victim-survivors.

1.18 Developing youth justice policy and programme design in Australia

Butcher, L., Day, A., Miles, D., Kidd, G., & Stanton, S. (2021). Developing youth justice policy and programme design in Australia. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12524>



The national Closing the Gap reform provides a mandate for mainstream organisations to undergo structural transformation to better address the needs and concerns of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander communities. In the criminal justice sector, the reform resonates strongly with ongoing discussions about how both policy and practice can address the significant over-representation of Aboriginal people across the criminal justice system. One way that structural transformation can occur is through the genuine involvement of Aboriginal knowledge holders and communities in policy development. This study illustrates how this might happen in relation to youth justice policy and programme design. Eighteen Aboriginal community members from a town in rural New South Wales participated in a series of interviews relevant to the Closing the Gap target. Qualitative content analysis was used to identify four key themes relevant to the development of justice policy: supporting cultural identity in a post-colonial context; articulating strengths and resources which can be mobilised in the community; the centrality of poverty to offending; and responding to intergenerational trauma. The study illustrates how non-Indigenous policymakers and practitioners might approach the task of engagement and consultation by identifying Aboriginal knowledge as a legitimate epistemic resource that they can draw upon to guide the ongoing development of evidence-based policy and programmes.

1.19 Domestic violence policing of First Nations women in Australia: ‘Settler’ frameworks, consequential harms and the promise of meaningful self-determination

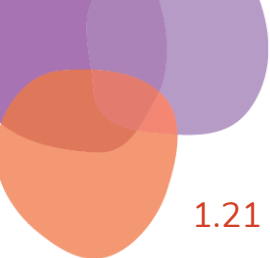
Buxton-Namisnyk, E. (2021). Domestic violence policing of First Nations women in Australia: ‘Settler’ frameworks, consequential harms and the promise of meaningful self-determination. *The British Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azab103>

This article analyses domestic violence fatality reviews/coronial files for a whole-of-population study of First Nations women killed by male partners across several Australian jurisdictions between 2006 and 2016, alongside yarning/interviews with First Nations domestic violence workers, violence survivors and Elders. Findings show that most women had domestic violence-related police contact before their deaths, and these interactions were frequently harmful. Harms resulted from police inaction, including failures to respond or enforce the law. Harms also resulted from police action, with policing enhancing state surveillance of victims’ families, eroding victims’ autonomy and criminalizing victims. Findings are located in neo-colonial context, emphasizing a policy need for meaningful Indigenous self-determination and reinforcing the importance of inclusive disciplinary and epistemological practices in gender-based violence criminology.

1.20 Navigating the family law provisions: Migrant women’s voices

Borges Jelinic, A. (2021). Navigating the family law provisions: Migrant women’s voices. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), 131–145. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.2017>

This article considers the voices of migrant women engaging with Home Affairs to guarantee permanent residency (PR) in Australia after experiencing domestic violence. Data collected from longitudinal interviews with 20 participants were considered, with two participants’ stories analysed in detail. The research indicates how the legal immigration system is set up in a way that does not listen to women and disadvantages them. Particular issues pointed out include extended timelines, lack of concern for cultural differences and inconsistencies in the process, and how they affect women undermining the goal of the law, which is to protect migrants from sponsors’ violence.



1.21 Criminalisation and the violence(s) of the state: Criminalising men, punishing women

Fitz-Gibbon, K., & Walklate, S. (2021). Criminalisation and the violence(s) of the state: Criminalising men, punishing women. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), i–v. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.1991>

This special issue brings together a group of international researchers at different career stages with one common interest: the extent to which recourse to the criminal law as a means of addressing men’s violence(s) serves the interests of women’s safety. It further explores Goodmark’s (2018) criminalisation thesis across different vital topics to consider how and under what conditions the criminalisation of men results in the punishment of women. In bringing together these different substantive areas of investigation (from the aftermath of the Spanish Civil War to debates concerning the criminalisation of prostitution, migration and the unintended consequences of criminalising coercive control), this collection provides a deeper analysis of the meaning of both criminalisation and punishment for women whose lives become entangled in and by this recourse to law.

1.22 Attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases through the Australian criminal justice system


Lyneham, S. (2021). Attrition of human trafficking and slavery cases through the Australian criminal justice system. *Trends & Issues in crime and criminal justice* (No. 640). <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi640>

Police and prosecutors face a range of challenges while investigating, prosecuting and, ultimately, attempting to secure a conviction for human trafficking and slavery offences in Australia. In this study, investigation and prosecution data were analysed to chart the progression of matters and identify reasons for attrition. Analysis revealed an overall prosecution attrition rate of 73 percent. Attrition was most evident during the initial phases of prosecution, when the decision to lay charges was being considered. However, there was a 60 percent chance of conviction as a result of the defendant either pleading or being found guilty.

Defendants were more likely to be convicted for ancillary charges (eg migration offences) than the most serious charges of human trafficking and slavery. The prosecution attrition rate for the most serious charges was 80 percent, compared to 54 percent for lesser charges.

1.23 “I’m not at all protected and I think other women should know that, that they’re not protected either”: Victim–survivors’ experiences of “misidentification” in Victoria’s family violence system

Reeves, E. (2021). “I’m not at all protected and I think other women should know that, that they’re not protected either”: Victim–survivors’ experiences of “misidentification” in Victoria’s family violence system. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), 39–51. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.1992>



The misidentification of women as predominant aggressors has emerged as a topical issue in family violence research, with feminist scholarship suggesting that such trends may be attributed to a range of factors, including incident-based policing and a misunderstanding of the ways in which women use violence against their partners. Where existing research has primarily focused on policing practices in relation to misidentification, this article explores the impacts of misidentification on the lives of women victim-survivors of family violence in Victoria (Australia), a jurisdiction that has recently seen significant reforms to family violence systems in the wake of the Victorian Royal Commission into Family Violence (2016). Using data from interviews with 32 system stakeholders and survey responses from 11 women who have experienced misidentification in Victoria, this study explores misidentification within the family violence intervention order system. It demonstrates that being misidentified as a predominant aggressor on a family violence intervention order can have a significant impact on women's lives and their access to safety, highlighting the need for improved policing and court responses to the issue beyond existing reforms.

Gendered drivers and primary prevention

1.24 Gender norms in the Indian migrant community in Australia: Family, community, and work roles


Satyen, L. (2021). Gender norms in the Indian migrant community in Australia: Family, community, and work roles. *Journal of Gender Studies*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09589236.2021.1884535>

An examination of gender norms allows us to develop gender equity strategies. There is limited research on gender roles among the Indian migrant community in Australia. Therefore, the objectives of this study were to explore the gender norms among men and women in the Indian community in Australia across their family, employment, and community roles. Focus group sessions were conducted with 40 first and second-generation Indian men and women divided into younger (18–40 years) and older age groups (41+ years). Thematic analysis revealed differences in gender norms between men and women. Women described the need to perform multiple roles; provide men with financial control; and ensure family harmony. On the other hand, men attributed a family-oriented role for women; mainly contributed to the family's financial wellbeing; and expressed distress at the Australian legal system that they believed favoured women. The findings from the present study suggest the need for the promotion of culturally relevant gender equity strategies for members of the Indian community.

1.25 How are gender inequality and violence against women related? Findings from a population-level community attitudes survey

Webster, K., Ward, A., Diemer, K., Flood, M., Honey, N., Morgan, J., Politoff, V., Powell, A., & Stubbs, J. (2021). How are gender inequality and violence against women related? Findings from a population-level community attitudes survey. *Australian Journal of Social Issues*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ajs4.158>

Low support for gender equality (GE) predicts attitudes supporting violence against women (VAW). However, little is known about the influence of attitudes toward different manifestations of GE. This study extends knowledge by assessing the relative strength of attitudes to GE across seven theoretically derived dimensions, and their association with attitudes toward VAW. 17,542



Australians participated in the 2017 National Community Attitudes Towards Violence Against Women Survey. Population means were calculated for the following scales formed from survey questions: the Community Attitudes Supportive of Violence Against Women Scale (CASVAWS), the Gender Equality Attitudes Scale (GEAS) and measures within the GEAS representing the theoretical dimensions. There was variation in support for GE between the measures. The lower the support for GE, the higher the support for VAW. Although all GEAS measures included in regression modelling contributed to variance in the CASVAWS, two accounted for more than half. The study suggests benefits in using a multidimensional model of GE to mitigate cultural support for VAW, with emphasis on the private sphere and countering hostility toward women and rigid gender roles and identities.

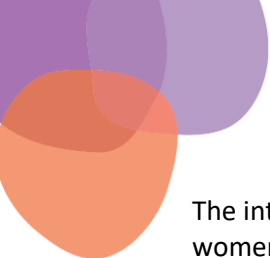
1.26 Gendered stereotypes and norms: A systematic review of interventions designed to shift attitudes and behaviour

Stewart, R., Wright, B., Smith, L., Roberts, S., & Russell, N. (2021). Gendered stereotypes and norms: A systematic review of interventions designed to shift attitudes and behaviour. *Heliyon*, 7(4), e06660. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2021.e06660>

In the face of ongoing attempts to achieve gender equality, there is increasing focus on the need to address outdated and detrimental gendered stereotypes and norms, to support societal and cultural change through individual attitudinal and behaviour change. This article systematically reviews interventions aiming to address gendered stereotypes and norms across several outcomes of gender inequality such as violence against women and sexual and reproductive health, to draw out common theory and practice and identify success factors. Three databases were searched; ProQuest Central, PsycINFO and Web of Science. Articles were included if they used established public health interventions types (direct participation programs, community mobilisation or strengthening, organisational or workforce development, communications, social marketing and social media, advocacy, legislative or policy reform) to shift attitudes and/or behaviour in relation to rigid gender stereotypes and norms. A total of 71 studies were included addressing norms and/or stereotypes across a range of intervention types and gender inequality outcomes, 55 of which reported statistically significant or mixed outcomes. The implicit theory of change in most studies was to change participants' attitudes by increasing their knowledge/awareness of gendered stereotypes or norms. Five additional strategies were identified that appear to strengthen intervention impact; peer engagement, addressing multiple levels of the ecological framework, developing agents of change, modelling/role models and co-design of interventions with participants or target populations. Consideration of cohort sex, length of intervention (multi-session vs single-session) and need for follow up data collection were all identified as factors influencing success. When it comes to engaging men and boys in particular, interventions with greater success include interactive learning, co-design and peer leadership. Several recommendations are made for program design, including that practitioners need to be cognisant of breaking down stereotypes amongst men (not just between genders) and the avoidance of reinforcing outdated stereotypes and norms inadvertently.

1.27 Primary prevention of violence against women with disability: Evidence synthesis

Sutherland, G., Krnjacki, L., Hargrave, J., Kavanagh, A., Llewellyn, G., & Vaughan, C. (2021). *Primary prevention of violence against women with disability: Evidence synthesis*. Respect Victoria. <https://www.respectvictoria.vic.gov.au/research>



The intersection of gender and disability means that the nature and dynamics of violence against women with disability is different than women without disability. Currently we know much less about what works to prevent violence against women in this context. This review aims to address that gap in evidence. It analyses population level data on the nature and extent of violence against women with disability, reviews the effectiveness of prevention interventions, and summarises learning from existing primary prevention programming and practice.

1.28 “My father told me ‘child, there is no son in this house, so you should wear these boy clothes’”: Perspectives on gender norms, roles, and bacha posh among Afghan migrant women in Melbourne, Australia

Hamidi, N., Vaughan, C., & Bohren, M. A. (2021). “My father told me ‘child, there is no son in this house, so you should wear these boy clothes’”: Perspectives on gender norms, roles, and bacha posh among Afghan migrant women in Melbourne, Australia. *Journal of Migration and Health*, 4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jmh.2021.100064>


In Afghanistan, strong son preferences render women with lower social capital. A practice was created to overcome this gender bias, known as *bacha posh*, which literally translates to ‘dressing up as a boy’. This exploratory study aims to understand gender roles, identities, and experiences of Afghan women in order to understand why this cultural practice has arisen. Utilising a social constructivist approach, qualitative data was collected from Afghan migrant women in Melbourne, Australia, using semi-structured in-depth interviews (n=10) and a group discussion (n=1). The interviews were conducted in Dari, translated and transcribed to English and thematically analysed using NVivo 12.

Key findings identified include the perception of an easy transition for girls to become and return from being *bacha posh*, community members knowing *bacha posh* are girls but concealing the truth to maintain family honour, and societal and familial son preferences playing a significant role in becoming *bacha posh*. Most participants perceived *bacha posh* to be an unnecessary practice, but understood that it may be an act of desperation forced upon them by the rigidity of Afghan society. This exploratory analysis makes an important contribution to understanding gender roles, identities and bacha posh in Afghanistan, and is the first qualitative study exploring how gender roles and norms in Afghanistan have led to the *bacha posh* phenomenon. Exploring how social and gender norms and son preferences contribute to the emergency of *bacha posh* is critical to understand challenges faced by this group, and how these power structures influence daily living.

1.29 Family perceptions of the Active Breed men’s health program

George, E., Guagliano, J., Jammal, M., Kolt, G., Morgan, P., Rossi, T., & Young, M. (2021). Family perceptions of the Active Breed men’s health program. *Journal of Science and Medicine in Sport*, 24, S47-S48. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jsams.2021.09.120>

Active Breed was a 12-week gender-tailored weight loss and health promotion program for men delivered through a professional National Rugby League club in South-Western Sydney, Australia. The intervention comprised 12 weekly 90-minute education and physical activity (PA) sessions delivered at the club’s home stadium. Education sessions focused on weight loss, PA, dietary intake, mental health, and domestic violence prevention, and PA sessions included training in the club’s gyms and rugby league-related games. Family members were invited to attend one ‘family night’



session in week 12. This study explored family members' perceptions of the program and its broader impact on family health, wellbeing, and relationships. Upon completion of the 12-week intervention, partners and children of program completers were invited to participate in one-on-one interviews (n=6) or semi-structured focus groups (2x partner-only, 2x child-only). Participants were 17 family members (10 female partners, 7 children [5 male]) related to 10 men who completed the program. Family members were prompted to discuss their perceptions of the program, changes in their partner/father that they felt were attributable to program participation, and changes in their own health and lifestyle behaviours. Focus groups and interviews were audio recorded, transcribed verbatim, and thematically analysed.

Five main themes were identified: improvement in lifestyle behaviours, awareness of domestic violence and mental health, positive impact on family relationships, other positive outcomes of the Active Breed program, and enablers and challenges to engaging men in health promotion programs. Family members observed multiple changes in their partners/fathers that they felt were attributable to their participation in Active Breed. These included weight loss, improved dietary habits, increased PA and health service engagement, and improved mood, confidence, and family relationships. Several family members reported engaging in more family PA, and as men started to make more healthful decisions about dietary intake, this positively influenced their family's dietary choices. The mental health and domestic violence components resonated deeply with Active Breed participants, which led to ongoing conversations with partners and children about mental health and respectful relationships. Partners discussed the importance of family support for behaviour change and suggested actively engaging family members in future programs. The Active Breed program positively impacted the health, wellbeing, and family relationships for male participants and their families. The impact of the program may be maximised by engaging families more frequently during the intervention.


Health system and healthcare practitioners

1.30 Barriers to responding to reproductive coercion and abuse among women presenting to Australian primary care

Wellington, M., Hegarty, K., & Tarzia, L. (2021). Barriers to responding to reproductive coercion and abuse among women presenting to Australian primary care. *BMC Health Services Research*, 21(1), 424. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-06420-5>

Reproductive coercion and abuse is defined as any behaviour that seeks to control a woman's reproductive autonomy. In Australia, women often access reproductive health care through a primary care clinician, however, little is known about clinicians' experiences responding to reproductive coercion and abuse. This study aims to address this gap by exploring the barriers to responding to reproductive coercion and abuse in Australian primary care. In this qualitative study, twenty-four primary care clinicians from diverse clinical settings in primary care across Australia were recruited to participate in a semi-structured interview. Data were analysed thematically.

Through analysis, three themes were developed: It's not even in the frame; which centred around clinicians lack of awareness around the issue. There's not much we can do, where clinicians described a lack of confidence in responding correctly as well as a lack of services to refer on to. Lastly There's no one to help us, explaining the disconnect between referral services and primary care as well as the impacts of lack of abortion on women experiencing reproductive coercion and



abuse. Clinicians expressed similar experiences of barriers to respond to reproductive coercion and abuse. Many clinicians felt ill-equipped to identify and respond to reproductive coercion and abuse. Some clinicians hadn't received any formal training, others were trained but had nowhere to refer women. Further complicating responses was a lack of support from referral services. This study highlights the need for more training and a streamlined referral pathways for women who experience reproductive coercion and abuse, as well as better access to reproductive health services in rural areas.

1.31 Personal barriers to addressing intimate partner abuse: A qualitative meta-synthesis of healthcare practitioners' experiences

Tarzia, L., Cameron, J., Watson, J., Fiolet, R., Baloch, S., Robertson, R., Kyei-Onanjiri, M., McKibbin, G., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Personal barriers to addressing intimate partner abuse: A qualitative meta-synthesis of healthcare practitioners' experiences. *BMC Health Services Research*, 21(1), 567. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-021-06582-2>

Healthcare practitioners (HCPs) play a crucial role in recognising, responding to, and supporting female patients experiencing intimate partner abuse (IPA). However, research consistently identifies barriers they perceive prevent them from doing this work effectively. These barriers can be system-based (e.g. lack of time or training) or personal/individual. This review of qualitative evidence aims to synthesise the personal barriers that impact HCPs' responses to IPA.


A qualitative meta-synthesis of eligible studies was conducted using a modified version of the Critical Appraisal Skills Program checklist for qualitative studies, with data analysis drawing on Thomas and Harden's thematic synthesis approach. Twenty-nine studies conducted in 20 countries informed the final review. A variety of HCPs and settings were represented. Three themes were developed that describe the personal barriers experienced by HCPs: I can't interfere (which describes the belief that IPA is a "private matter" and HCPs' fears of causing harm by intervening); I don't have control (highlighting HCPs' frustration when women do not follow their advice); and I won't take responsibility (which illuminates beliefs that addressing IPA should be someone else's job).

This review highlights the need for training to address personal issues in addition to structural or organisational barriers. Education and training for HCPs needs to: encourage reflection on their own values to reinforce their commitment to addressing IPA; teach HCPs to relinquish the need to control outcomes so that they can adopt an advocacy approach; and support HCPs' trust in the critical role they can play in responding. Future research should explore effective ways to do this within the context of complex healthcare organisations.

1.32 What do pregnant women experiencing intimate partner violence expect of their health providers and hospital systems?

Kyei-Onanjiri, M., Koziol-McLain, J., Spangaro, J., Walsh, J., & Hegarty, K. (2021). *What do pregnant women experiencing intimate partner violence expect of their health providers and hospital systems?* [Preprint]. Research Square. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-669553/v1>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a pervasive public health and human rights problem with multidimensional effects on women's physical, mental and reproductive well-being. The World Health Organization has recommended a first-line response to disclosures of intimate partner



violence. However, a strong evidence base of which interventions work best is lacking and there is a greater need to listen to the voices of survivors to tailor responses. The primary purpose of this paper was to explore what pregnant women experiencing IPV wish for from their health providers and hospital systems.

This paper is part of a broader study which included a survey of 1,067 pregnancy care patients at a large tertiary hospital in Melbourne. For this paper, we analysed an open-ended question related to victim/survivor women's needs and what they wish for from health practitioners and the healthcare system. Four main themes emerged from the women in this study: 1) woman-centred care; 2) relationship and domestic violence-specific concerns; 3) male partner involvement and education; and 4) hospital system reform.

This study shows that women experiencing IPV value care that is supportive of them, provides tailored health information, and involves their partner, as well as a health system that is well-organized, accessible and provides continuity of care. It is important to align maternal health services with attributes of care valued by women to meet the complex health needs of pregnant women experiencing intimate partner violence.

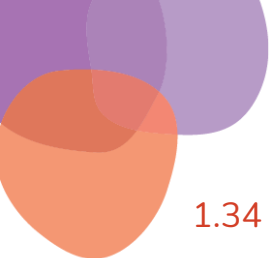
1.33 Identifying domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA) presentations and referral pathways at John Hunter Hospital Emergency Department: Comparative analysis of DV and SA cases

Nafiseh, G. (2021). Identifying domestic violence (DV) and sexual assault (SA) presentations and referral pathways at John Hunter Hospital Emergency Department: Comparative analysis of DV and SA cases. *Research Square*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-665031/v1>

There are a number of negative and often long-term mental and physical health consequences of Domestic violence (DV) and Sexual assault (SA). Women experiencing DV and SA visit their health care professional more frequently than women not experiencing these abuses. Health care professionals in any health care settings can play crucial roles in identifying, managing and preventing DV and SA. In particular, those who work in emergency departments (EDs) are in a unique position to identify patients and initiate early interventions as they are often the first point of contact to access help.

This is a retrospective observational cross-sectional study. Data was extracted from the site ED electronic information system for all eligible females (alleged assault) who presented within the study period. Study findings indicate the high level of mental health issues among women presenting with both DV and SA. More than half of the victims had recurrent presentations to ED. The majority of victims were referred to the related support services within hospital or external services. Most of injuries in the sample were severe physical injuries.

As the first point of contact, ED health professionals have a crucial role to identify and respond to SA and DV cases. If identified early, the recurrent admissions can be prevented and any early intervention can have a positive benefit for the longer-term health of the DV and SA victims. It can also save health care system spending. The development of a DV/SA flowchart for identification of these cases in ED as well as a clear referral pathway and ideally mandatory DV routine screening at EDs in all hospitals would be some practical strategies for achieving early intervention.



1.34 HARMONY: A pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial of a culturally competent systems intervention to prevent and reduce domestic violence among migrant and refugee families in general practice: *Study protocol*

Taft, A., Young, F., Hegarty, K., Yelland, J., Mazza, D., Boyle, D., Norman, R., Garcia-Moreno, C., Nguyen, C. D., Li, X., Pokharel, B., Allen, M., & Feder, G. (2021). HARMONY: A pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial of a culturally competent systems intervention to prevent and reduce domestic violence among migrant and refugee families in general practice: *Study protocol*. *BMJ Open*, 11(7), e046431. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-046431>

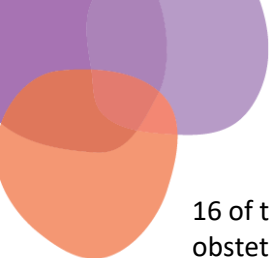
Domestic violence and abuse (DVA) is prevalent, harmful and more dangerous among diaspora communities because of the difficulty accessing DVA services, language and migration issues. Consequently, migrant/refugee women are common among primary care populations, but evidence for culturally competent DVA primary care practice is negligible. This pragmatic cluster randomised controlled trial aims to increase DVA identification and referral (primary outcomes) threefold and safety planning (secondary outcome) among diverse women attending intervention vs comparison primary care clinics. Additionally, the study plans to improve recording of DVA, ethnicity, and conduct process and economic evaluations.

Recruitment of ≤28 primary care clinics in Melbourne, Australia with high migrant/refugee communities. Eligible clinics need ≥1 South Asian general practitioner (GP) and one of two common software programmes to enable aggregated routine data extraction by GrHanite. Intervention staff undertake three DVA training sessions from a GP educator and bilingual DVA advocate/educator. Following training, clinic staff and DVA affected women 18+ will be supported for 12 months by the advocate/educator. Comparison clinics are trained in ethnicity and DVA data entry and offer routine DVA care. Data extraction of DV identification, safety planning and referral from routine GP data in both arms. Adjusted regression analysis by intention-to-treat by staff blinded to arm. Economic evaluation will estimate cost-effectiveness and cost-utility. Process evaluation interviews and analysis with primary care staff and women will be framed by Normalisation Process Theory to maximise understanding of sustainability. Harmony will be the first primary care trial to test a culturally competent model for the care of diverse women experiencing DVA.

1.35 Intimate partner violence education in Australian medical schools: Has anything changed?

Baum, A., Valpied, J., Kuruppu, J., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Intimate partner violence education in Australian medical schools: Has anything changed? *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-6405.13160>

This paper describes current intimate partner violence (IPV) education delivery to Australian medical students, and the barriers influencing this delivery, including any changes in the quantity and nature of IPV education delivery since 2010. A cross-sectional analysis of Australian medical schools providing primary medical degrees was conducted by identifying one staff member, from each of the disciplines of general practice, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, and where necessary, medical education, to complete an online survey.



16 of the 17 medical schools provided IPV education, typically within the general practice or obstetrics and gynaecology curriculum. The median contact hour range was 3–6 hours. Key barriers included time constraints and resource shortages. The overall response rate was 89.5%.

Most Australian medical students receive limited IPV education and there is substantial variability in the depth and content of education. The proportion of medical schools providing education and the number of contact hours has only slightly increased. Effective identification and management of IPV by healthcare providers can significantly improve health outcomes for victims and training in IPV may improve attitudes, knowledge and clinical skills. The need to provide more consistent and comprehensive IPV training for future doctors remains, and it is feasible to include integrated IPV education programs within a crowded medical curriculum.

1.36 A systematic review of culturally competent family violence responses to women in primary care


Pokharel, B., Yelland, J., Hooker, L., & Taft, A. (2021). A systematic review of culturally competent family violence responses to women in primary care. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211046968>

Existing culturally competent models of care and guidelines are directing the responses of healthcare providers to culturally diverse populations. However, there is a lack of research into how or if these models and guidelines can be translated into the primary care context of family violence. This systematic review aimed to synthesise published evidence to explore the components of culturally competent primary care response for women experiencing family violence. We define family violence as any form of abuse perpetrated against a woman either by her intimate partner or the partner's family member. We included English language peer-reviewed articles and grey literature items that explored interactions between culturally diverse women experiencing family violence and their primary care clinicians. We refer women of migrant and refugee backgrounds, Indigenous women and women of ethnic minorities collectively as culturally diverse women. We searched eight electronic databases and websites of Australia-based relevant organisations. Following a critical interpretive synthesis of 28 eligible peer-reviewed articles and 16 grey literature items, we generated 11 components of culturally competent family violence related primary care. In the discussion section, we interpreted our findings using an ecological framework to develop a model of care that provides insights into how components at the primary care practice level should coordinate with components at the primary care provider level to enable efficient support to these women experiencing family violence. The review findings are applicable beyond the family violence primary care context.

1.37 Older women's perceptions of the impact of homelessness on their health needs and their ability to access healthcare

Sutherland, G., Bulsara, C., Robinson, S., & Codde, J. (2021). Older women's perceptions of the impact of homelessness on their health needs and their ability to access healthcare. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Public Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1753-6405.13156>

This study explored the healthcare needs and barriers to health services in older homeless women in the Perth metropolitan area, Western Australia. Twenty-two older women experiencing



homelessness completed a questionnaire and semi-structured interview. Data were analysed using descriptive statistics and thematic analysis.

The study highlighted that these women had complex and inter-related issues that affected their health. The nine major themes that emerged from the interview data consisted of: safe accommodation; financial insecurity; experience of trauma and abuse; stigma, embarrassment and fear of being judged; the health impact of not fulfilling their role as family nurturer; mental health; complex interaction of physical and mental health issues; healthcare costs; and the need for ongoing psychosocial and healthcare support once housed. Provision of safe and secure accommodation is pivotal to women's health, as is the need for greater understanding of the impact of poverty, women's traditional roles, social disconnection and domestic violence, and ongoing access to healthcare and support services. A structural and systemic approach based on a social determinants of health framework is required to address the health needs of the increasing numbers of older women becoming homeless in this country.

1.38 Educating university allied health students about gender-based violence: Report of a pilot study

Doran, F., & Orrock, P. (2021). Educating university allied health students about gender-based violence: Report of a pilot study. *Focus on Health Professional Education*, 22(3). <https://doi.org/10.11157/fohpe.v22i3.440>

Sexual harassment, bullying and discrimination occur across a range of healthcare settings, with frequent complaints made to health professional registration boards of Australia. Health professional education provides an ideal opportunity to ensure students understand the nature of gender-based violence (GBV) and how to prevent and address such behavior. However, there has been minimal health professional curricula that incorporates an integrated focus on gender. The aim of this study was to increase awareness and knowledge of pre-registration health students of the context of GBV and for participants to learn bystander approaches to effectively intervene to reduce violence. A violence prevention workshop incorporating a bystander approach was developed as a key component of the curriculum for a single discipline cohort of health students. Participants completed a survey pre and post workshop, where they provided responses, on a 5-point Likert scale, to statements exploring attitudes, knowledge and behaviours in relation to behaviours that constitute GBV. Within-subject pre- and post-intervention statistical analysis was completed.

The results demonstrated several significant positive changes to knowledge and attitude of the participants in relation to GBV. The findings of the project can inform the development of integrated gender-focused education as a core competency for preparing health professional students across a range of disciplines in clinical health and public health curricula.



Pregnancy, parenting and children

1.39 Physical and mental health of women exposed to intimate partner violence in the 10 years after having their first child: An Australian prospective cohort study of first-time mothers

Brown, S. J., Conway, L. J., FitzPatrick, K. M., Hegarty, K., Mensah, F. K., Papadopoulos, S., . . . Gartland, D. (2020). Physical and mental health of women exposed to intimate partner violence in the 10 years after having their first child: An Australian prospective cohort study of first-time mothers. *BMJ Open*, 10(12), e040891. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-040891>

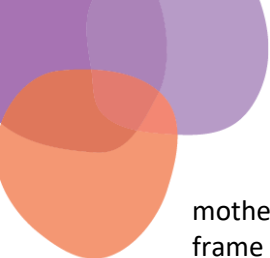
The goal of this study was to examine the relationship between exposure to intimate partner violence (IPV) and maternal physical and mental health 10 years after the birth of a first child. In addition, researchers sought to differentiate patterns of health for women exposed to recent IPV and those exposed to IPV in the early years after childbirth (but not currently experiencing IPV). This is a prospective pregnancy cohort study. 1507 first-time mothers were recruited at six metropolitan public maternity hospitals in Melbourne, Australia and followed up at 1, 4 and 10 years post partum.

One in three women experienced IPV during the 10 years after having their first child. Women experiencing recent IPV (19.1%) reported worse physical and mental health than women not reporting IPV. Compared with women not reporting IPV, women experiencing recent IPV had higher odds of poor functional health status, back pain, incontinence, depressive symptoms, anxiety and post-traumatic stress symptoms at 10 years. Women with past IPV at 1 and/or 4 years (15.7% of the cohort) also had higher odds of physical and mental health problems. There was evidence of a gradient in health outcomes by recency of exposure to IPV. Both recent and past exposure to IPV are associated with poor maternal physical and mental health 10 years after a first birth. Health services and advocacy organisations providing support to women need to be aware of the consistent relationship between IPV and a range of physical and mental health conditions, which may persist even after IPV appears to have ceased.

1.40 The intergenerational transmission of family violence: Mothers' perceptions of children's experiences and use of violence in the home

Meyer, S., Reeves, E., & Fitz-Gibbon, K. (2021). The intergenerational transmission of family violence: Mothers' perceptions of children's experiences and use of violence in the home. *Child & Family Social Work*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12830>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) on average affects one in four women, with the majority of victim survivors identifying as mothers in national survey data. Children experiencing parental IPV are now equally understood as victims. Extensive research documents the short- and long-term impacts of children's experiences of IPV on their safety and wellbeing. More recently, research has started to examine adolescent children's use of violence in the home as adolescent family violence (AFV). Contributing to this emerging body of research, we draw on narrative interview data from mothers who participated in a larger study on IPV, help-seeking and the perceived impact on children to better understand how mothers make sense of children's use of violence in the home. Mothers identified an emergence of AFV in male children with childhood experiences of adult IPV. Although



mothers' experiences of adult and adolescent violence highlight their dual victimisation, mothers frame their abusive children as victims rather than perpetrators. Implications for future research, policy and trauma-informed practice are discussed.

1.41 Adverse childhood experiences, associated stressors and comorbidities in children and youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder across the child protection and justice settings in Western Australia

Grace Kuen Yee, T., Martyn, S., James, F., Sophia, G.C., Donna, C., & Carmela, P. (2021). Adverse childhood experiences, associated stressors and comorbidities in children and youth with fetal alcohol spectrum disorder across the child protection and justice settings in Western Australia. *BMC Pediatrics*. <https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-738216/v1>

Individuals with Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) are at risk of having adverse childhood experiences (ACEs), especially those with child protection or justice system involvement. The complex relationship between FASD and psychosocial vulnerabilities in the affected individual is an important clinical risk factor for comorbidity. This study (1) explored the ACEs and associated stressors in individuals with FASD; (2) compared the ACEs profiles of those who had been involved with the child protection system only, justice system only, both or neither; (3) examined the relationship between ACEs and comorbid conditions such as mood and neurodevelopmental disorders. Data were collected retrospectively via file review from diagnostic clinics in Western Australia. Life adversity was coded using a standardised ACEs questionnaire. 211 participants (71.6% males) with FASD with a mean age of 11.12 (range = 2-21) were included in the total sample.

Exposure to drinking/substance misuse at home (70.1%) and domestic violence (51.7%) were the two most common ACEs across the total sample. In the entire cohort, 39.3% had four or more ACEs. Additional stressors reported were involvement with child protection system (69.7%), disengagement from school (43.1%), trouble with the law (40.3%), transiency (19.0%), documented victims of bullying (12.3%), traumatic brain injury (9.0%) and homelessness (5.2%). Further, individuals who had been involved with both the child protection and justice system were four to eleven times more likely than those without any involvement to report parental drinking/substance misuse at home, parental incarceration, exposure to domestic violence and emotional/physical neglect. Higher rates of life adversity in this clinical population were associated with an increased number of comorbidities. Specifically, those with FASD who had comorbidities such as attachment disorder ($p = .001$), substance use disorder ($p = .006$), and PTSD ($p < .001$) also reported higher ACEs score. This highlights that prevention, intervention and early diagnosis of FASD are important for at risk children to reduce the negative effects of ACEs.

1.42 Attitudes towards gender roles and prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetrated against pregnant and postnatal women: Differences between women immigrants from conflict-affected countries and women born in Australia

Hicks, M.H.-R., Mohsin, M., Silove, D., Fisher, J., Moussa, B., Steel, Z., Nancarrow, H., Nadar, N., Klein, L., Hasoun, F., Yousif, M., Khalil, B., Krishna, Y., & Rees, S. J. (2021). Attitudes towards gender roles and prevalence of intimate partner violence perpetrated against pregnant and postnatal women:



Differences between women immigrants from conflict-affected countries and women born in Australia. *PLOS One*, 16(7), e0255105. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0255105>

The aim was to compare, for the first time in a large systematic study, women born in conflict-affected countries who immigrated to Australia with women born in Australia for attitudes towards gender roles and men's use of IPV and the actual prevalence of IPV. The study also examined if any associations remained across the two timepoints of pregnancy and postpartum. Women were interviewed during their first visit to one of three Australian public hospital antenatal clinics and re-interviewed at home six months after giving birth. A total of 1111 women completed both interviews, 583 were born in conflict-affected countries and 528 born in Australia. Associations between attitudes towards gender roles and men's use of IPV, socio-demographic characteristics and reported actual experiences of IPV were examined.

Attitudes toward inequitable gender roles including those that condone men's use of IPV, and prevalence of IPV, were significantly higher ($p < 0.001$) among women born in conflict-affected countries compared to Australia-born women. Women born in conflict-affected countries with the strongest held attitudes towards gender roles and men's use of IPV had an adjusted odds ratio (aOR) of 3.18 for IPV at baseline (95% CI 1.85–5.47) and an aOR of 1.83 for IPV at follow-up (95% CI 1.11–3.01). Women born in Australia with the strongest held attitudes towards gender roles and IPV had an aOR of 7.12 for IPV at baseline (95% CI 2.12–23.92) and an aOR of 10.59 for IPV at follow-up (95% CI 2.21–50.75). Our results underscore the need for IPV prevention strategies sensitively targeted to communities from conflict-affected countries, and for awareness among clinicians of gender role attitudes that may condone men's use of IPV, and the associated risk of IPV. The study supports the need for culturally informed national strategies to promote gender equality and to challenge practices and attitudes that condone men's violence in spousal relationships.

1.43 Trauma then and now: Implications of adoption reform for First Nations children

Turnbull-Roberts, V., Salter, M., & Newton, B. J. (2021). Trauma then and now: Implications of adoption reform for First Nations children. *Child & Family Social Work*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/cfs.12865>

Currently, Aboriginal children are significantly over-represented in the out-of-home-care system. Drawing on Aboriginal trauma scholarship and decolonizing methodologies, this paper situates the contemporary state removal of Aboriginal children against the backdrop of historical policies that actively sought to disrupt Aboriginal kinship and communities. The paper draws on submissions to the 2018 Australian Senate Parliamentary Inquiry into Adoption Reform from Aboriginal community controlled organizations and highlights four common themes evident throughout these submissions: (i) the role of intergenerational trauma in high rates of Aboriginal child removal; (ii) the place of children within Aboriginal culture, kinship and identity; (iii) the centrality of the principles of self-determination and autonomy for Aboriginal communities and (iv) Aboriginal community controlled alternatives to child removal. Acknowledging the failure of both federal and state reforms to address the issues raised in these submissions, the paper reflects on the marginalization of Aboriginal voices and solutions within contemporary efforts to address the multiple crises of the child protection system and the implications for the future of Aboriginal children.



1.44 Young people who engage in child to parent violence: An integrative review of correlates and developmental pathways

Peck, A., Hutchinson, M., & Provost, S. (2021). Young people who engage in child to parent violence: An integrative review of correlates and developmental pathways. *Australian Journal of Psychology*, 1–11. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00049530.2021.1936637>

A small amount of research has been conducted in Australia and New Zealand relating to child to parent violence. The factors contributing to a young person engaging in child to parent violence are complex and interrelated. This paper aims to review and synthesise Australian and New Zealand research on correlates and predictors of child to parent violence. Ten electronic databases were searched for relevant empirical studies. An integrative review methodology was adopted, with the Mixed Methods Appraisal Tool used to assess methodological quality. Twenty-one relevant studies met the inclusion criteria. Assessment of methodological quality revealed a moderate level of bias resulting from small sample sizes and a lack of representative sampling, missing outcome data, definitional variations, and inconsistencies in categorising variables across studies.


The primary factors identified as correlates were prolonged or early childhood exposure to adult intimate partner violence and adversity, a childhood behavioural pattern of aggressive behaviour, mental health or emotional or behavioural disorders, other criminality and negative peer associations. Extracting and understanding developmental pathways in the Australian and New Zealand context that contribute towards child to parent violence was limited by the amount and quality of research. Thus, highlighting the need for further research in this field.

1.45 Improving interagency service integration of the Australian Nurse Family Partnership Program for First Nations women and babies: A qualitative study

Massi, L., Hickey, S., Maidment, S.-J., Roe, Y., Kildea, S., Nelson, C., & Kruske, S. (2021). Improving interagency service integration of the Australian Nurse Family Partnership Program for First Nations women and babies: A qualitative study. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 20(1), 212. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01519-x>

The Australian Nurse Family Partnership Program (ANFPP) is an evidence-based, home visiting program that offers health education, guidance, social and emotional support to first-time mothers having Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander (First Nations) babies. The community-controlled sector identified the need for specialised support for first time mothers due to the inequalities in birthing and early childhood outcomes between First Nations' and other babies in Australia. The program is based on the United States' Nurse Family Partnership program which has improved long-term health outcomes and life trajectories for mothers and children. International implementation of the Nurse Family Partnership program has identified interagency service integration as key to program recruitment, retention, and efficacy. How the ANFPP integrates with other services in an Australian urban setting and how to improve this is not yet known. Our research explores the barriers and enablers to interagency service integration for the Australian Nurse Family Partnership Program ANFPP in an urban setting.

A qualitative study using individual and group interviews. Purposive and snowball sampling was used to recruit clients, staff (internal and external to the program), Elders and family members. Interviews



were conducted using a culturally appropriate ‘yarning’ method with clients, families and Elders and semi-structured interview guide for staff. Interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed prior to reflexive thematic analysis. Seventy-six participants were interviewed: 26 clients, 47 staff and 3 Elders/family members. Three themes were identified as barriers and three as enablers. Barriers: 1) confusion around program scope, 2) duplication of care, and 3) tensions over ‘ownership’ of clients. Enablers (existing and potential): 1) knowledge and promotion of the program; 2) cultural safety; and 3) case coordination, co-location and partnership forums. Effective service integration is essential to maximise access and acceptability of the ANFPP; we provide practical recommendations to improve service integration in this context.

Sexual violence

1.46 Sexual harassment at work: A leadership problem


McEwen, C., Pullen, A., & Rhodes, C. (2021). Sexual harassment at work: A leadership problem. *Revista de Administração de Empresas*, 61(2). <https://doi.org/10.1590/s0034-759020210207>

Sexual violence against women in the workplace remains rife and poorly addressed. Sexual harassment is often perpetrated by leaders, managers, or supervisors as the result of abusive power relations. Recognising and addressing the cultural tolerance for sexual violence in organizations and society is one of the steps in addressing this issue. In this paper, we argue that violence is normalised through leadership practices. We suggest that leadership against sexual harassment is essential for organizational redress.

1.47 Sexual violence and Australian women: A longitudinal analysis of psychosocial and behavioral outcomes

Brunton, R., & Dyer, R. (2021). Sexual violence and Australian women: A longitudinal analysis of psychosocial and behavioral outcomes. *Social Science & Medicine*, 114334. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2021.114334>

Sexual violence (SV) is associated with adverse psychosocial and behavioural outcomes with revictimization likely. However, there are significant gaps in the current literature in regard to (a) whether over time women's levels of distress/behaviour change, and (b) whether social support mediates the relationship between SV and adverse outcomes. This study aimed to address these two issues by analysing data from the Australian Longitudinal Women's Health Survey, surveys 4 (2006) to 8 (2018). Using repeated-measures data analytic procedures we found that women who had suffered SV, in comparison to women with no SV history, had greater anxiety, depression, stress, a lower mental health-related quality of life and less life satisfaction. Moreover, their level of distress remained higher at all time points, in comparison to the other group. Women with a SV history were also more likely to suffer re-victimization, consume more cigarettes and illicit drugs than other women. Moreover, SV predicted all psychosocial outcomes (except life satisfaction) 12 years later, with social support mediating these relationships. SV predicted drug status; however social support did not mediate this relationship.



These findings suggest that for women who have experienced SV their distress levels remain elevated. The findings also provide additional insights into the long-term impact of SV in Australian women with social support being identified as a resource that may assist in reducing some of the negative psychological outcomes associated with SV.

1.48 Evaluation of an online course for prevention of unwanted sexual behaviour in residential aged care services—A pilot study

Smith, D. E., Wright, M. T., Pham, T. H., & Ibrahim, J. E. (2021). Evaluation of an online course for prevention of unwanted sexual behaviour in residential aged care services—A pilot study. *International Journal of Older People Nursing*, e12412. <https://doi.org/10.1111/opn.12412>


Residential aged care services (RACS) staff have substantial gaps in knowledge to prevent and manage unwanted sexual behaviour (USB) in RACS. This study aimed to explore the feasibility of a pilot online course (intervention) addressing USB in RACS. Development of a self-guided e-learning educational course was based on existing research, national and international approaches to human rights approaches to sexual assault and underwent internal and external peer review. An anonymous, online, cross-sectional survey was conducted post-intervention completion. RAC-Communiqué subscribers were recruited via an e-invitation. English speaking enrolled or registered nurses, employed in an Australian RACS, were eligible. From the 167 participants who expressed interest to enrol, 129 were eligible and 45 returned completed consent forms. Fifteen survey items regarding perceived competence and intervention satisfaction were analysed.

The intervention addressed content pertaining to staffs' legal and regulatory requirements, managing incidents and awareness of key services. Thirty-eight of 45 eligible participants responded (84.4%). Participants reported they would recommend the intervention to a colleague (n = 36, 97.3%). Participants self-reported (i) advanced learning post-completion; (ii) raised awareness (n = 29, 78.4%) (iii) prompted current practice reflection (n = 35, 94.6%) and (iv) prompted improving USB workplace management (n = 34, 91.9%). Results are subjected to social desirability bias. The intervention was relevant, engaging and practical. The findings contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of the specific training topics relevant and useful to RACS staff. E-learning tools could be an effective teaching method for USB in RACS. The intervention may be a useful tool to encourage staff to reflect and change current practice.

1.49 Understanding Australian female chiropractors' experiences of inappropriate patient sexual behaviour: A study using interpretive phenomenological analysis

Innes, S., Maurice, L., Lastella, M., & O'Mullan, C. (2021). Understanding Australian female chiropractors' experiences of inappropriate patient sexual behaviour: A study using interpretive phenomenological analysis. *Chiropractic & Manual Therapies*, 29(1), 36. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12998-021-00394-1>

Female practitioners are often subjected to inappropriate patient sexual behaviour (IPSB). Adverse consequences of such sexual harassment include for the practitioner psychological stress effects and negative work-related consequences that contributes to career dissatisfaction and burnout. Confronting the issue within the healthcare context has been shown to be problematic because practitioners feel an obligation to protect the therapeutic relationship above their own personal



discomfort. There is an absence of research on this topic with respect to female chiropractors and we proposed a qualitative study aimed to explore female chiropractors lived experiences of managing incidents of IPSB.

An Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis methodology was chosen for this study. In June and July of 2018 female chiropractors in Western Australian were recruited via Facebook sites and invited to participate in face-to-face interviews for an Honours degree study exploring the lived experience of IPSB. Participants were seven female chiropractors currently practicing in Western Australia, who had experienced an incident of IPSB. Four super-ordinate themes emerged from the analysis; (1) familiar but inarticulable, (2) the cost of conflict, (3) I'm used to it, and (4) the element of surprise. Overall, the participants recognised the incidents as inappropriate but chose to ignore the situation as a means to avoid conflict in the treatment room. Recommendations are made to better manage IPSB including greater patient awareness of appropriate behaviour, specific curriculum content and assertiveness training in undergraduate programs and continuing professional education, as well as the creation of ethical guidelines for patient behaviour by regulatory bodies.

This is the first study to give a forum for female chiropractors to discuss their experiences of IPSB. The domain of private practice is not immune to incidents IPSB and although similar to day-to-day non-clinical life is nonetheless surprising and impactful.

Technology

1.50 Development and validation of the TAR Scale: A measure of technology-facilitated abuse in relationships

Brown, C., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Development and validation of the TAR Scale: A measure of technology-facilitated abuse in relationships. *Computers in Human Behavior Reports*, 3. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chbr.2021.100059>

Technology-facilitated abuse in relationships (TAR) occurs frequently in young people's dating relationships, however the development of TAR measurement is limited. Existing instruments examining youth TAR confine measurement to specific digital devices and platforms, often measure only victimisation or perpetration, or lack reliability or validity evidence. In addition, the impact of TAR in youth is rarely measured, often obscuring the gendered nature of TAR. Following consultation with youth and experts, a sample of 527 youth (53% women and 47% men) aged 16–24 years completed a survey on 54 TAR behaviours to establish reliability and validity evidence for a new scale measuring TAR victimisation, perpetration and impact. Exploratory factor analysis revealed a scale comprising 30 items and four factors - Humiliation, Monitoring and Control, Sexual Coercion, and Threats – with Cronbach's alphas ranging from 0.80 to 0.88 and overall explained variance of 53.4%. Measuring TAR victimisation, perpetration and impact across all digital platforms and exhibiting evidence of validity and reliability, this new scale represents an important advancement in the measurement of TAR. In particular, the inclusion of an impact measure has meaningful implications for future TAR, domestic violence and youth relationship research, and for applied settings involving victim support and TAR prevention.



1.51 Exploring the impact of technology-facilitated abuse and its relationship with domestic violence: A qualitative study on experts' perceptions

Fiolet, R., Brown, C., Wellington, M., Bentley, K., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Exploring the impact of technology-facilitated abuse and its relationship with domestic violence: A qualitative study on experts' perceptions. *Global Qualitative Nursing Research*, 8, 23333936211028176. <https://doi.org/10.1177/23333936211028176>

Technology-facilitated abuse can be a serious form of domestic violence. Little is known about the relationship between technology-facilitated abuse and other types of domestic violence, or the impact technology-facilitated abuse has on survivors. The aim of this interpretative descriptive study is to understand domestic violence specialist service providers' perspectives on the impact of technology-facilitated abuse, and the link between technology-facilitated abuse and other forms of domestic violence. A qualitative approach using 15 semi-structured interviews were undertaken with Australian domestic violence specialist practitioners, and three themes were identified through data coding using inductive thematic analysis. Another form of control describes technology-facilitated abuse behaviors as enacting controlling behaviors using new mediums. Amplifies level of fear characterizes the impact of technology-facilitated abuse. A powerful tool to engage others describes opportunities technology offers perpetrators to abuse through engaging others. Findings highlight technology-facilitated abuse's complexity and integral role in domestic violence and can assist clinicians to understand the impact and harm that can result from technology-facilitated abuse.


1.52 Digital media and domestic violence in Australia: Essential contexts

Dragiewicz, M., Harris, B., Woodlock, D., & Salter, M. (2021). Digital media and domestic violence in Australia: Essential contexts. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1332/239868021X16153782923978>

Domestic violence is a pervasive social problem in Australia. Digital media are increasingly integral to its dynamics. Technology-facilitated coercive control (TFCC) is a form of gender-based violence. This article examines domestic violence survivors' experiences with TFCC, drawing on interviews with 20 Australian women. Study results enhance understanding of how abusers use digital media. We highlight four key contexts for understanding the role of technology in domestic violence: the coercive and controlling relationship, separation abuse, co-parenting and survivors' safety work. These contexts provide insight into the dynamics of TFCC and illuminate key differences between this and other forms of online abuse.

1.53 The significance of technology as both a resource enhancing safety, and a means of perpetrating violence: The implications for policy and practice

Genera, S., valentine, k., & Breckenridge, J. (2021). The significance of technology as both a resource in enhancing safety, and a means of perpetrating violence: The implications for policy and practice. *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1332/239868021X16255656776492>



There is evidence that technological devices such as personal safety alarms and security cameras can be effective in contributing to an increased sense of safety for victims of domestic and family violence, when they are provided as part of a broader programme of support. This article reports on findings from a mixed methods evaluation of a programme trialled in Queensland, Australia. The programme was funded by the Commonwealth Department of Social Services as part of the Keeping Women Safe in Their Home initiative. The trial was comprised of two components: the provision of personal safety alarms and security cameras to victims, and the resourcing of service providers to identify and respond to technology-facilitated abuse experienced by their clients. The findings from the evaluation of the trial contribute to an emerging evidence base on technology as a means to support and increase the safety of victims of violence. The findings also contribute to evidence on the capacity of the sector to respond to the use of technology to harass, monitor and stalk victims.

There are benefits to clients and service providers from the innovative use of technology as part of a holistic and flexible domestic and family violence service response to meet the needs of victims, including those who wish to remain in their home. However, service providers in the trial felt less confident in supporting victims of technology-facilitated abuse. The limited uptake of strategies provided to assess and monitor technology-facilitated abuse indicates that support workers in the domestic violence sector would benefit from capacity building in this area. Better data and more research are needed to understand how technology is used to facilitate abuse and how services can implement effective responses to technology-facilitated abuse.

1.54 “For my safety”: Experiences of technology-facilitated abuse among women with intellectual disability or cognitive disability

Harris, B., & Woodlock, D. (2021). *“For my safety”: Experiences of technology-facilitated abuse among women with intellectual disability or cognitive disability*. eSafety Commissioner. <https://www.esafety.gov.au/about-us/research/technology-facilitated-abuse-women-intellectual-or-cognitive-disability>

This research explores experiences of technology-facilitated abuse among women living with intellectual or cognitive disability. The findings are based on interviews with women with intellectual or cognitive disability and frontline workers who provide support services. This research was commissioned to address major gaps in the evidence about technology-facilitated abuse against women with intellectual or cognitive disability. The report reveals that the tactics used for technology-facilitated abuse of women with intellectual or cognitive disability are like those faced by all women, but there are some unique differences.

Women's experiences

- Technology featured in the women’s lives in important ways. They used a variety of digital devices and platforms to connect with friends, family and partners as well as access information and services. In some instances, perpetrators could remove technology from these women, which could impact their autonomy, wellbeing and safety.
- The women had experienced a range of abuses, from general harassment to misuse of their online accounts, being monitored using spyware and tracking devices, and having their intimate images or videos shared without their consent.
- While most commonly the perpetrator was a partner or ex-partner, they included family members, carers and strangers.

Barriers to support

- Fear was a primary barrier for the women in seeking help for technology-facilitated abuse, including fear of having digital devices, apps and internet access removed, or of not being believed.
- In some instances, a woman's situation was further complicated because her partner was also her carer. Women could feel trapped by needing to maintain access to their children.
- Some women were afraid to continue with their normal online activities when affected by technology-facilitated abuse. Some chose to keep using social media accounts, risking further abuse, because they wanted to maintaining communication with others.
- Not knowing who to contact to report online abuse created a barrier to accessing support. Many women did not contact formal agencies for help and instead sought assistance from friends and family.

Recommendations

- The research participants were eager to learn about safer ways to use technology and would like accessible information to be available, such as visual guides and documents in Easy Read formats.
- The frontline workers recommended an integrated approach between the domestic and family violence sector, the disability sector and the justice system, to improve service provision.

Other

1.55 Experiences of domestic violence among women with restrictive long-term health conditions: Report for the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability

Boxall, H., Morgan, A., & Brown, R. (2021). Experiences of domestic violence among women with restrictive long-term health conditions: Report for the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability. *Statistical Report*, no. 32. <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/sr/sr32>

This report was prepared for the Royal Commission into Violence, Abuse, Neglect and Exploitation of People with Disability. It describes the domestic violence experiences of women with restrictive long-term health conditions during the initial stages of the COVID-19 pandemic, using survey data collected in May 2020 from over 8,000 Australian women who were in a current relationship.

After controlling for a number of other factors associated with domestic violence such as age, Indigenous status and education level, women with a restrictive long-term health condition were more likely than women without such health conditions to have experienced physical or sexual partner violence and/or coercive control in the three months prior to the survey. Women with restrictive long-term health conditions were also more likely to report experiencing the onset or escalation of domestic violence in the past three months. The risk of domestic violence was even higher among women with intersecting risk factors for domestic violence: Indigenous women, women from non-English-speaking backgrounds, and women under financial stress.



1.56 Women's experiences of accessing individualized disability supports: Gender inequality and Australia's National Disability Insurance Scheme

Yates, S., Carey, G., Hargrave, J., Malbon, E., & Green, C. (2021). Women's experiences of accessing individualized disability supports: Gender inequality and Australia's National Disability Insurance Scheme. *International Journal for Equity in Health*, 20(1), 243. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12939-021-01571-7>

Care services in industrialized nations are increasingly moving towards individualized funding models, which aim to increase individuals' flexibility, choice and control over their services and supports. Recent research suggests that such schemes have the potential to exacerbate inequalities, however none has explored gendered dimensions of inequality. The Australian National Disability Insurance Scheme (NDIS) is a major individualized funding reform, and has a female participation rate of only 37%, despite women and girls making up half of the disability population. The objective of the study is to explore possible gendered barriers to applying for and receiving adequate support through the NDIS, and to suggest directions for future research. We report on semi-structured interviews with 30 women with disability and explore their experiences with the NDIS and their perspectives on challenges associated with being a woman seeking disability support in Australia. We analyse the results using thematic analysis.

Most women in our sample reported differences between the experiences of men and women seeking disability support in Australia. Commonly reported gendered barriers to women being able to access the right supports for their disability involve a) confidence, negotiation and self-advocacy, b) gendered discrimination in diagnosis and the medical system, which has implications for disability support access, and c) support for and recognition of caring roles. These results suggest that women are not receiving equitable treatment with regard to the NDIS, and that further research and policy reform are needed to ensure that women with disability are not further disadvantaged as a result of the move toward individualized funding models.

1.57 How does domestic violence escalate over time?

Boxall, H., & Lawler, S. (2021). How does domestic violence escalate over time? *Trends & issues in crime and criminal justice* (no. 626). <https://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi/tandi626>

A key assumption in the domestic violence literature is that abuse escalates in severity and frequency over time. However, very little is known about how violence and abuse unfolds within intimate relationships and there is no consensus on how escalation should be defined or how prevalent it is.

A narrative review of the literature identified two primary definitions of escalation: a pattern of increasingly frequent and/or severe violent incidents, or the occurrence of specific violent acts (ie outcomes). Escalation appears to be limited to serious or prolific offenders rather than characterising all abusive relationships. However, disparities in prevalence estimates between those provided by victim-survivors and recorded incident data highlight the difficulty of measuring this aspect of abusive relationships.



1.58 Temporary migration and family violence: How perpetrators weaponise borders

Segrave, M. (2021). Temporary migration and family violence: How perpetrators weaponise borders. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), 26–38. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.1995>

This paper explores the implications of domestic and family violence occurring across borders, specifically the utilisation of border crossings to exert control and enact violence. While gendered violence can and does occur in border-crossing journeys, this paper focuses more specifically on how domestic and family violence extends across national borders and how violence (or the threat of violence and deportation) can manifest across multiple countries when women are temporary visa holders. This paper illuminates the way in which migration systems play a significant role in temporary migrant experiences of domestic and family violence. Drawing on a study of 300 temporary migrants and their experiences of domestic and family violence, I argue that perpetrators effectively weaponise the migration system to threaten, coerce and control women in different ways, most often with impunity. I also argue that we cannot focus on perpetrators and the individual alone—that we need to build on the border criminology scholarship that highlights the need to focus on systemic harm in the context of domestic and family violence and identify how the migration regime contributes to gendered violence.



CENTRE FOR
Women's Safety
and Wellbeing

SECTION 2

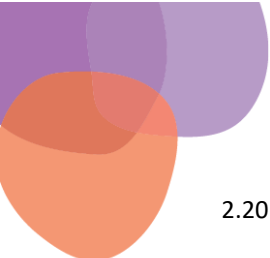
Open Access Journal Articles - International



Section 2

Open Access Journal Articles – International

COVID-19	38
2.1 COVID-19 and intimate partner violence: Prevalence of resilience and perceived stress during a pandemic (USA).....	38
2.2 Evidence from a systematic review and meta-analysis: Domestic violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic (International)	38
2.3 Criminological futures and gendered violence(s): Lessons from the global pandemic for criminology (International)	39
2.4 Looking beyond COVID-19: Strengthening family support services across the OECD (International)	39
2.5 COVID-19 and domestic violence: Impact to mental health (International).....	39
2.6 Responding to domestic abuse – Policing innovations during the Covid-19 pandemic (UK).....	40
Crime, law, justice and police	40
2.7 Gender, risk assessment and coercive control: Contradictions in terms? (UK)	40
2.8 Family violence experts in the criminal court: The need to fill the void (NZ)	41
2.9 The criminalisation of a dangerous form of coercive control: Non-fatal strangulation in England and Wales and Australia (UK, Aus).....	41
2.10 [De]-centering the victim: Police perceptions of victims of sexual violence through a comparative lens of evidence collection and processing (Canada, Scotland)	42
2.11 Gender-based violence, law reform, and the criminalization of survivors of violence (USA).....	42
Gendered drivers and primary prevention	42
2.12 Reading for realness: Porn literacies, digital media, and young people (International)	42
2.13 Engaging men across the violence prevention continuum: An exploratory study (Canada)	43
2.14 Policing and preventing gender violence in the Global South (International)	43
Health systems and healthcare practitioners	44
2.15 Review of the literature on child protection and domestic violence electronic medical record alerts (USA)	44
2.16 Training healthcare providers to respond to intimate partner violence against women (International)	44
Pregnancy, parenting and children	45
2.17 The pathways between natural disasters and violence against children: A systematic review (International)	45
2.18 The use of children as a tactic of intimate partner violence and its relationship to survivors’ mental health (USA)	46
Research – methodology, data and opportunities	46
2.19 Intersectionality and invisible victims: Reflections on data challenges and vicarious trauma in femicide, family and intimate partner homicide research (UK, Canada, Aus)	46



2.20	Research on family violence in Greater China: Opportunities, challenges, and development (China)	47
2.21	Threats of bots and other bad actors to data quality following research participant recruitment through social media: Cross-sectional questionnaire (USA)	47
	Sexual violence	48
2.22	Perceptions of peer support for victim-survivors of sexual violence and abuse: An exploratory study with key stakeholders (UK)	48
	Technology	49
2.23	A technology-based intervention to improve safety, mental health and empowerment outcomes for immigrant women with intimate partner violence experiences: it's weWomen plus sequential multiple assignment randomized trial (SMART) protocol (USA)	49
	Other	50
2.24	Change in prevalence of psychological and economic abuse, and controlling behaviours against women by an intimate partner in two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019 (NZ).....	50
2.25	Fear to retaliation: The most frequent reason for not helping victims of gender violence (Spain)....	50
2.26	Theoretically informed gender analysis for gambling harm reduction: a New Zealand study (NZ)....	51



COVID-19

2.1 COVID-19 and intimate partner violence: Prevalence of resilience and perceived stress during a pandemic (USA)

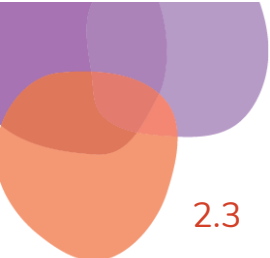
Buttelli, F., Cannon, C. E. B., Rose, K., & Ferreira, R. J. (2021). COVID-19 and intimate partner violence: Prevalence of resilience and perceived stress during a pandemic. *Traumatology*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/trm0000296>

COVID-19 is a pandemic event not seen in a century. This research aims to identify the group differences regarding resilience and perceived stress for those who identified as single, in a relationship not experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV), and those in a relationship experiencing IPV during the COVID-19 pandemic. This study uses a cross-sectional design, with purposive snowball sampling, for primary survey data collected over 10 weeks starting the first week in April 2020 ($n = 374$). Participants completed a self-administered questionnaire on demographics and behavioral factors. Resilience was assessed using the 10-item Connor Davidson Resilience Scale, and perceived stress was assessed using the 10-item Perceived Stress Scale. Two one-way analysis of variance procedures were performed to identify statistically significant differences across 3 groups, those not in a relationship, those in a relationship not experiencing IPV, and those in a relationship and experiencing IPV. Analyses indicate that those experiencing IPV reported lower resilience and greater perceived stress. Analyses also show those in the experiencing IPV group were statistically significantly different from those in a relationship without IPV and those in the single group with respect to resilience. Those in the IPV experiences group were also statistically significantly different from the group of participants in relationships without reported IPV experiences with respect to perceived stress. These findings provide empirical support for the contention that public health measures put in place to combat the spread of COVID-19 might have negative, unintentional consequences for people experiencing IPV and mental health issues.

2.2 Evidence from a systematic review and meta-analysis: Domestic violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic (International)

Piquero, A. R., Jennings, W. G., Jemison, E., Kaukinen, C., & Knaul, F. M. (2021). Evidence from a systematic review and meta-analysis: Domestic violence during the COVID-19 Pandemic. *Journal of Criminal Justice*. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2021.101806>

The aim of this review was to estimate the effect of COVID-19-related restrictions (i.e., stay at home orders, lockdown orders) on reported incidents of domestic violence. A systematic review of articles was conducted in various databases and a meta-analysis was also performed. The search was carried out based on conventional scientific standards that are outlined in the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Protocols (PRISMA-P) and studies needed to meet certain criteria. Eighteen empirical studies (and 37 estimates) that met the general inclusion criteria were used. Results showed that most study estimates were indicative of an increase in domestic violence post-lockdowns. The overall mean effect size was 0.66 (CI: 0.08–1.24). The effects were stronger when only US studies were considered. The review found incidents of domestic violence increased in response to stay-at-home/lockdown orders, a finding that is based on several studies from different cities, states, and several countries around the world.



2.3 Criminological futures and gendered violence(s): Lessons from the global pandemic for criminology (International)

Walklate, S. (2021). Criminological futures and gendered violence(s): Lessons from the global pandemic for criminology. *Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00048658211003629>

The purpose of this paper is to foreground the gendered crime consequences of the global pandemic and to raise questions emanating from them for the future(s) of criminology. The paper reviews some of the criminological response to the pandemic offered during 2020. The global pandemic was constituted by some as providing the opportunity for a natural experiment in which criminological theories and concepts could be tested in real time and by others as an opportunity to further raise the profile of crimes more hidden from view, particularly domestic abuse. For the former, domestic abuse is constituted as an exception to what might be learned from this experimental moment. For the latter, gendered violence(s) are central to making sense of this moment as ongoing, mundane and ordinary features of (women's) everyday lives. This paper makes the case that the evidence relating to the gendered consequences of Covid-19, renders it no longer possible for the discipline to regard feminist informed work (largely found within the latter view above) as the stranger, outside of, or an exception to, the discipline's central concerns. It is suggested that the future(s) of criminology lie in rendering that stranger's voice, focusing as it does on the continuities of men's gendered violence(s) in all spheres of life, as the discipline's central problematic.

2.4 Looking beyond COVID-19: Strengthening family support services across the OECD (International)


Riding, S., Thévenon, O., Adema, W., & Dirwan, G. (2021). Looking beyond COVID-19: Strengthening family support services across the OECD. *OECD Social, Employment and Migration Working Papers* (no. 260). <https://doi.org/10.1787/86738ab2-en>

This paper provides an overview of the nature and key priorities of family support services operating in OECD countries to inform on the factors that contribute to their quality and delivery effectiveness. The evidence collated in this paper draws from the responses to Questionnaires answered by delegates to the OECD Working Party on Social Policy and by around 170 family service providers from OECD countries. The report discusses policy options to help countries develop and sustain the effective delivery of family support services throughout childhood, improve their quality, and to make better use of digital tools to enhance service delivery.

2.5 COVID-19 and domestic violence: Impact to mental health (International)

Ali, P., Rogers, M., & Heward-Belle, S. (2021). COVID-19 and domestic violence: Impact to mental health. *Journal of Criminal Psychology*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/JCP-12-2020-0050>

This paper aims to explore the mental health impact of domestic violence and abuse within the context of the global pandemic. This paper will explore factors contributing to rising rates of violence and mental health problems exacerbated by stressors related to the global pandemic, including public health measures implemented to prevent the spread of coronavirus disease (COVID-19). It will also explore what can be learnt from the current pandemic situation to prevent domestic violence



and abuse in future emergency situations and pandemics and will provide suggestions, for policy, practice and future research.

This paper is informed by discussion between authors as experts in the field, their reflection on the current situation and review of available literature. Synthesising information from best practice guidance across the global literature, this paper proposes a best practice framework using an ecological approach to address intimate partner violence in times of pandemic, crisis or natural disaster. This paper aimed to explore the mental health impact of domestic violence and abuse within the context of the global pandemic.

2.6 Responding to domestic abuse – Policing innovations during the Covid-19 pandemic (UK)

Walklate, S., Godfrey, B., & Richardson, J. C. (2021). Responding to domestic abuse – Policing innovations during the Covid-19 pandemic. *European Law Enforcement Research Bulletin* (Special Conference Edition Nr. 5). <https://bulletin.cepol.europa.eu/index.php/bulletin/article/view/476>

This paper, based on research funded by the Economic and Social Research Council (RCUK; Grant number ES/V00476X/1), offers a review and analysis of the different ways in which police officers (in role of domestic abuse leads) in 22 different police forces in England and Wales, endeavoured to provide optimum service delivery in relation to domestic abuse during 2020-21. The paper suggests that thinking about these DA leads as entrepreneurs offers a valuable lens through which to make sense of the range of innovative practices that were introduced and the future potential of these in responding to domestic abuse.

Crime, law, justice and police

2.7 Gender, risk assessment and coercive control: Contradictions in terms? (UK)

Barlow, C., & Walklate, S. (2021). Gender, risk assessment and coercive control: Contradictions in terms? *British Journal of Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjc/azaa104>

In December 2015, the criminal offence of coercive control was introduced in England and Wales. Whilst, in this legislation, this concept is presumed to be gender-neutral, there is widespread agreement that coercive control is gendered. Using empirical data gathered in one police force area in the South of England, this paper offers an exploration of the feasibility of the extent to which existing risk assessment practices and understandings of risk embedded within them, can incorporate the phenomenon of coercive control. The findings highlight concerns about gender-blind, incident-led (rather than process-led) approaches to assessing risk when these approaches are set against victim/survivor concerns. These concerns highlight the inherent problems embedded in the contemporary gender-blind embrace of the concept of risk as assumed in practices of risk assessment.



2.8 Family violence experts in the criminal court: The need to fill the void (NZ)


Henaghan, M., Short, J., & Gulliver, P. (2021). Family violence experts in the criminal court: The need to fill the void. *Psychiatry, Psychology and Law*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13218719.2021.1894262>

This paper describes the role of family violence expert evidence and argues for the need for adequately trained and experienced specialists to provide that evidence within the criminal jurisdiction of the District Court and High Court in Aotearoa New Zealand. Court processes for the criminal jurisdiction were reviewed to consider the roles and the requirements of expert witnesses in cases of family violence. Given the lack of expert witness training in Aotearoa New Zealand, components of best practice in other jurisdictions, including examples of international expert witness skills and knowledge were sought. Unique skills and experience are necessary for an accurate description of a history of family violence. Experience working with survivors and offenders provides an understanding of the nature and dynamics of violence experienced within a relationship and allows experts to address myths and misconceptions, particularly in relation to the effective nature of the current family violence safety system. Without a contemporary, comprehensive understanding of family violence across police prosecution, judges and lawyers, expert evidence from trained and experienced specialists is required. To enhance the educative role of family violence expert evidence, such evidence should be called by the Court.

2.9 The criminalisation of a dangerous form of coercive control: Non-fatal strangulation in England and Wales and Australia (UK, Aus)

Douglas, H., & Edwards, S.S. (2021). The criminalisation of a dangerous form of coercive control: Non-fatal strangulation in England and Wales and Australia. *Journal of International and Comparative Law*, 8(1). <https://www.jicl.org.uk/journal/june-2021/the-criminalisation-of-a-dangerous-form-of-coercive-control-non-fatal-strangulation-in-england-and-wales-and-australia>

Strangulation, including asphyxiation, grabbing another by the neck and choking, is a significant feature of coercion and control, assault, rape and the killing of women. While it is a form of violence perpetrated against adults and children regardless of the relationship of the victim with the perpetrator, it is common in relationships where there is intimate partner violence. Recently, the risks associated with non-fatal strangulation and its association with coercive and controlling behaviour have begun to be researched. This article contributes to the understanding of this form of violence and the role of the criminal law in responding to it. It examines research on the nature and prevalence of this form of violence and presents a comparative analysis of the criminal justice response in England and Wales and Australia. The article considers what can be learnt from the criminalisation of non-fatal strangulation and recommends significant reform to the criminal justice response to this form of violence in the United Kingdom and in Australia.



2.10 [De]-centering the victim: Police perceptions of victims of sexual violence through a comparative lens of evidence collection and processing (Canada, Scotland)

White, D., & McMillan, L. (2021). [De]-centering the victim: Police perceptions of victims of sexual violence through a comparative lens of evidence collection and processing. *Feminist Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15570851211031991>

Police are central to the statutory response to sexual violence, shaping the direction an investigation may take. Evidence provided by victims is also key to the processing of sexual assault cases. From a 2013 comparative qualitative study involving interviews with police officers in one province in Canada (n = 11) and one region in Scotland (n = 10) who investigate such cases, we discovered striking unanticipated differences between the two groups in terms of how they perceived victims and the evidence they provide. This paper presents a thematic analysis of these data and considers possible implications and explanations.

2.11 Gender-based violence, law reform, and the criminalization of survivors of violence (USA)

Goodmark, L. (20). Gender-based violence, law reform, and the criminalization of survivors of violence. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 10(4), 13–25. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcjsd.1994>


Criminalization is the primary societal response to intimate partner violence in the US. This reliance on criminal legal system interventions ignores several unintended consequences. One of the serious unintended consequences of criminalization — perhaps the most serious unintended consequence — has been the increased rates of arrest, prosecution, conviction, and incarceration of those whom criminalization was meant to protect: victims of intimate partner violence. Criminalized survivors follow a variety of pathways into the carceral system, which fails to recognize their status as victims of violence and punishes them for failure to conform to victim stereotypes as well as for their acts.

Gendered drivers and primary prevention

2.12 Reading for realness: Porn literacies, digital media, and young people (International)

Byron, P., McKee, A., Watson, A., Litsou, K., & Ingham, R. (2021). Reading for realness: Porn literacies, digital media, and young people. *Sexuality & Culture*, 25(3), 786–805. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12119-020-09794-6>

This paper adds to recent discussions of young people's porn literacy and argues that researchers must address porn users' engagements with, and understandings of, different porn genres and practices. As part of a larger interdisciplinary project which consisted of a series of systematic reviews of literature on the relationship between pornography use and healthy sexual development,



we reviewed articles addressing the relationship between pornography use and literacy. We found few articles that present empirical data to discuss porn literacies, and those we found commonly frame young people's porn literacy as their ability to critically read porn as negative and comprising 'unrealistic' portrayals of sex. This model of porn literacy tends to be heteronormative, where only conservative ideals of 'good', coupled, and vanilla sex are deemed 'realistic'. Data from the literature we reviewed shows that young people make sophisticated distinctions between different kinds of pornography, some of which could be called 'realistic', as per do-it-yourself and amateur porn. We extend this discussion to young people's understandings of 'authenticity' across their broader digital and social media practices. From this focus, we propose the need to incorporate young people's existing porn literacies into future education and research approaches. This includes engaging with their understandings and experiences of porn genres, digital media practice, and representations of authenticity.

2.13 Engaging men across the violence prevention continuum: An exploratory study (Canada)

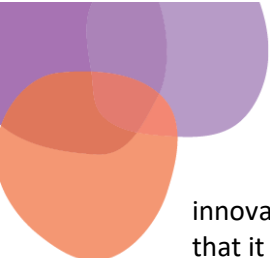
Hansen, B., Wells, L., & Claussen, C. (2021). Engaging men across the violence prevention continuum: An exploratory study. *Advances in Social Work, 21*(1). <https://doi.org/10.18060/24458>

Men have a role to play in the prevention of violence against women; however, there is increasing awareness that the social service sector has failed to adequately engage men in violence prevention programming and advocacy. This study used semi-structured interviews to explore the challenges that a sample of Canadian violence prevention practitioners and organizations face in engaging men in preventing violence and generating practice recommendations for what is needed to better equip practitioners. At an organizational level, findings indicate that more capacity-building around emerging research, strategies, and tools in working with and engaging men in the prevention of violence is required. Challenges around recruiting male staff, in what is primarily considered a female-dominated profession, were also noted. Practitioners also discussed the role of masculine gender norms as barriers to men's help-seeking and engagement in violence prevention advocacy. Recommendations include expanding social work curriculum and training to include information and resources on working with men, as well as increased research on best and promising practices to support organizations and practitioners in their engagement efforts.

2.14 Policing and preventing gender violence in the Global South (International)

Magalhães Gomes, C., Campos, C. H., Bull, M., & Carrington, K. (2021). Policing and preventing gender violence in the Global South. *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy, 10*(4), i-ii. <https://doi.org/10.5204/ijcsd.2186>

This special issue is the product of a workshop on innovations in policing and preventing gender violence in the Global South, hosted by Queensland University of Technology (QUT) Centre for Justice 3-4 December 2019. The event was attended by scholars from Brazil, Pacific Island communities, Bangladesh, Argentina, and several Australian jurisdictions. Hence the articles in this special issue reflect the diverse nationalities present at the event. A central aim of the workshop realised in this special issue is the stimulation of innovation in understanding the policing and prevention of gender violence through novel international collaborations and cross-fertilization. It reverses the assumptions that underpin the epistemic injustice of the social sciences, that



innovations generally flow only from the Global North to the Global South. This special issue shows that it can be the other way round.

Health systems and healthcare practitioners

2.15 Review of the literature on child protection and domestic violence electronic medical record alerts (USA)

Flaherty, R., McDougall, S., Arney, F., Meiksans, J., & Hawkes, M. (2021). Review of the literature on child protection and domestic violence electronic medical record alerts. *Child Abuse Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1002/car.2675>

The aim of this systematic literature review was to identify peer-reviewed publications on the use and/or evaluation of child protection or domestic violence alerts in electronic medical records. A systematic literature search yielded 751 results, with four articles retained for review. Two articles related to the Child Protection – Information Sharing electronic medical record alert system in England and two articles described a clinical decision-support alert operating in the background of an electronic medical record system in the emergency department of the Pittsburgh Children's Hospital, Pennsylvania, USA. No articles were identified that described domestic violence electronic medical record alert systems. Alerts on linked electronic medical records can convey standardised, current, clinically significant information to a multitude of clinicians across several health services at once.


Child protection electronic medical record alert systems are operating in healthcare facilities in several countries. However, despite their promise in terms of improving healthcare and service coordination for children and their families, research testing the efficacy of these systems is limited. Two evaluation studies of a child protection electronic medical record alert system were found; therefore, more evaluation studies are required.

2.16 Training healthcare providers to respond to intimate partner violence against women (International)

Kalra, N., Hooker, L., Reisenhofer, S., Di Tanna, G. L., & García-Moreno, C. (2021). Training healthcare providers to respond to intimate partner violence against women. *Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews*(5). <https://doi.org/10.1002/14651858.CD012423.pub2>

Women affected by intimate partner violence (IPV) are more likely to have contact with healthcare providers (HCPs) (e.g. nurses, doctors, midwives), even though women often do not disclose the violence. Training HCPs on IPV, including how to respond to survivors of IPV, is an important intervention to improve HCPs' knowledge, attitudes and practice, and subsequently the care and health outcomes for IPV survivors. This review assesses the effectiveness of training programmes that seek to improve HCPs' identification of and response to IPV against women, compared to no intervention, wait-list, placebo or training as usual.

We found 19 trials comparing IPV training to no training, training as usual, or other trainings that were included in this review, with 1662 participants who were practising or student/trainee doctors, nurses, midwives, dentists, social workers and psychologists/counsellors. Three-quarters of all



studies were conducted in the USA, with single studies from Australia, Iran, Mexico, Turkey and the Netherlands. Most studies received some university or government financial support to complete the research.

Studies varied greatly in the kind of IPV training provided, in both content and delivery method. Studies differed in how they measured training outcomes and follow-up time points. Most IPV training included types and definitions of IPV, prevalence and risk factors, and sought to challenge common myths and misinformation. Clinical scenarios were frequently used as learning tools, outlining typical patient presentations, and skills training involved learning how to ask women about IPV, how to respond by validating their experiences, document accurately, discuss safety planning and refer women to support services.

Overall, IPV training for HCPs may be effective for outcomes that are precursors to behaviour change. There is some, albeit weak evidence that IPV training may improve HCPs' attitudes towards IPV. Training may also improve IPV knowledge and HCPs' self-perceived readiness to respond to those affected by IPV, although we are not certain about this evidence. Although supportive evidence is weak and inconsistent, training may improve HCPs' actual responses, including the use of safety planning, identification and documentation of IPV in women's case histories. The sustained effect of training on these outcomes beyond 12 months is undetermined. Our confidence in these findings is reduced by the substantial level of heterogeneity across studies and the unclear risk of bias around randomisation and blinding of participants, as well as high risk of bias from attrition in many studies. Further research is needed that overcomes these limitations, as well as assesses the impacts of IPV training on HCPs' behavioral outcomes and the well-being of women survivors of IPV.


Pregnancy, parenting and children

2.17 The pathways between natural disasters and violence against children: A systematic review (International)

Cerna-Turoff, I., Fischer, H.-T., Mansourian, H., & Mayhew, S. (2021). The pathways between natural disasters and violence against children: A systematic review. *BMC Public Health*, 21(1), 1249. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11252-3>

Natural disasters are increasingly affecting a larger segment of the world's population. These highly disruptive events have the potential to produce negative changes in social dynamics and the environment which increase violence against children. We do not currently have a comprehensive understanding of how natural disasters lead to violence against children despite the growing threat to human populations and the importance of violence as a public health issue. The mapping of pathways to violence is critical in designing targeted and evidence-based prevention services for children. We systematically reviewed peer-reviewed articles and grey literature to document the pathways between natural disasters and violence against children and to suggest how this information could be used in the design of future programming. Peer-reviewed articles and grey literature that presented original quantitative or qualitative evidence on how natural disasters led to violence against children were included. The authors synthesized the evidence narratively and used thematic analysis with a constant comparative method to articulate pathways to violence.

We identified 6276 unduplicated publications. Nine peer-reviewed articles and 17 grey literature publications met the inclusion criteria. The literature outlined five pathways between natural



disasters and violence, including: (i) environmentally induced changes in supervision, accompaniment, and child separation; (ii) transgression of social norms in post-disaster behavior; (iii) economic stress; (iv) negative coping with stress; and (v) insecure shelter and living conditions.

Service providers would benefit from systematic documentation to a high-quality standard of all possible pathways to violence in tailoring programming after natural disasters. The identified pathways in this review provide a foundation for designing targeted prevention services. In addition, the positive coping strategies within certain affected families and communities can be leveraged in implementing strength-based approaches to violence prevention.

2.18 The use of children as a tactic of intimate partner violence and its relationship to survivors' mental health (USA)

Clements, K. A. V., Sprecher, M., Modica, S., Terrones, M., Gregory, K., & Sullivan, C. M. (2021). The use of children as a tactic of intimate partner violence and its relationship to survivors' mental health. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00330-0>


Although prior research has established that intimate partner violence (IPV) often leads to increased depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), little is known about how often abusive partners and ex-partners use survivors' children as an abuse tactic, nor whether this form of IPV also is detrimental to survivors' mental health. The current study interviewed 299 unstably housed survivors of intimate partner violence shortly after they sought services from a domestic violence agency. All participants were parents of minor children. In-person interviews asked about abuse experienced in the prior six months, including the ways children were used as a form of IPV. Participants were also asked about their current depression, anxiety, and symptoms of PTSD. As hypothesized, the majority of parents reported their abusive partners and ex-partners had used their children as a form of IPV to control and hurt them. Further, after controlling for other forms of IPV, use of the children significantly predicted both increased anxiety and greater number of PTSD symptoms. Results show the importance of focusing on the use of children as a common and injurious form of abuse used against survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV).

Research – methodology, data and opportunities

2.19 Intersectionality and invisible victims: Reflections on data challenges and vicarious trauma in femicide, family and intimate partner homicide research (UK, Canada, Aus)

Cullen, P., Dawson, M., Price, J., & Rowlands, J. (2021). Intersectionality and invisible victims: Reflections on data challenges and vicarious trauma in femicide, family and intimate partner homicide research. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-020-00243-4>

Rigorous, comprehensive and timely research are the cornerstone of social and transformative change. For researchers responding to femicide, family and intimate partner homicide, there are substantial challenges around accessing robust data that is complete and fully representative of the experiences and social identities of those affected. This raises questions of how certain social



identities are privileged and how the lens of intersectionality may be constrained or enabled through research. Further, there is limited insight into the emotional labour and safety for researchers, and how they experience and mitigate vicarious trauma. We examine these issues through a shared critical reflection and conclude with key recommendations to address the challenges and issues identified. Four researchers examining and responding to femicide, family and intimate partner homicide in Australia, Canada and the United Kingdom shared and evaluated their critical reflection. We drew on our experiences and offer insights into processes, impacts and unintended consequences of fatality reviews and research initiatives. There are substantial limitations in accessibility and completeness of data, which has unintended consequences for the construction of social identities of those affected, including how multiple forms of exclusion and structural oppression are represented. Our experiences as researchers are complex and have driven us to implement strategies to mitigate vicarious trauma. We assert that these issues can be addressed by reconceptualizing the goals of data collection and fostering collaborative discussions among those involved in data collection and violence prevention to strengthen research, prevention efforts and safety for all involved.

2.20 Research on family violence in Greater China: Opportunities, challenges, and development (China)


Kuo, S.-Y., Zhang, H., & Zhao, R. (2021). Research on family violence in Greater China: Opportunities, challenges, and development. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00295-0>

Family violence has been among the most multifaceted phenomena across countries and regions. China, a conventionally male-dominated society, is no exception. Starting from the late 1970s, China implemented the Open Door economic policy. Accompanying the rapid economic growth since then, women's social status has gained significant improvements. For example, the Fourth World Conference on Women was held in Beijing, the capital city of China, in 1995. The Conference passed a declaration to empower women and to advance gender equality. Women nowadays are believed to be able to hold up colloquially "half of the sky." Nevertheless, family violence in greater China remains an understudied area of research.

2.21 Threats of bots and other bad actors to data quality following research participant recruitment through social media: Cross-sectional questionnaire (USA)

Pozzar, R., Hammer, M.J., Underhill-Blazey, M., Wright, A.A., Tulsy, J.A., Hong, F., Gundersen, D.A., & Berry, D.L. (2020). Threats of bots and other bad actors to data quality following research participant recruitment through social media: Cross-sectional questionnaire. *Journal of Medical Internet Research*, 22(10), e23021. <https://www.imir.org/2020/10/e23021/>

Recruitment of health research participants through social media is becoming more common. In the United States, 80% of adults use at least one social media platform. Social media platforms may allow researchers to reach potential participants efficiently. However, online research methods may be associated with unique threats to sample validity and data integrity. Limited research has described issues of data quality and authenticity associated with the recruitment of health research participants through social media, and sources of low-quality and fraudulent data in this context are poorly understood. The goal of the research was to describe and explain threats to sample validity



and data integrity following recruitment of health research participants through social media and summarize recommended strategies to mitigate these threats. Our experience designing and implementing a research study using social media recruitment and online data collection serves as a case study.

Using published strategies to preserve data integrity, we recruited participants to complete an online survey through the social media platforms Twitter and Facebook. Within 7 hours of survey activation, we received 271 completed surveys. We classified 94.5% (256/271) of cases as fraudulent and 5.5% (15/271) as suspicious. In total, 86.7% (235/271) provided inconsistent responses to verifiable items and 16.2% (44/271) exhibited evidence of bot automation. Of the fraudulent cases, 53.9% (138/256) provided a duplicate or unusual response to one or more open-ended items and 52.0% (133/256) exhibited evidence of inattention.

Research findings from several disciplines suggest studies in which research participants are recruited through social media are susceptible to data quality issues. Opportunistic individuals who use virtual private servers to fraudulently complete research surveys for profit may contribute to low-quality data. Strategies to preserve data integrity following research participant recruitment through social media are limited. Development and testing of novel strategies to prevent and detect fraud is a research priority.

Sexual violence


2.22 Perceptions of peer support for victim-survivors of sexual violence and abuse: An exploratory study with key stakeholders (UK)

Gregory, A., Johnson, E., Feder, G., Campbell, J., Konya, J., & Perôt, C. (2021). Perceptions of peer support for victim-survivors of sexual violence and abuse: An exploratory study with key stakeholders. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211007931>

Experiences of sexual violence, childhood sexual abuse, and sexual assault are common across all societies. These experiences damage physical and mental health, coping ability, and relationships with others. Given the breadth and magnitude of impacts, it is imperative that there are effective, accessible services to support victim-survivors, ease suffering, and empower people to cope, recover and thrive. Service provision for this population in the United Kingdom is complex and has been hit substantially by austerity. Since positive social support can buffer against negative impacts, peer support may be an effective approach. The aim of this exploratory study was to capture the views and perspectives of professional stakeholders concerning service provision for victim-survivors, particularly perceptions of peer support.

In-depth semistructured interviews were conducted in the UK during 2018 with six professional stakeholders, highly experienced in the field of service provision for victim-survivors of sexual violence and abuse. An abductive approach to analysis was used, applying principles from thematic analysis. Our sample comprised four females and two males, and their roles included psychiatrist, general practitioner, service improvement facilitator, and senior positions within victim-survivor organizations.

Interviews highlighted models of peer support for this population, good practice and safety considerations, and a lack of uniformity regarding quality and governance standards across the



sector. Findings indicated that current funding models impact negatively on victim-survivor services, and that provision is fragmented and insufficient across statutory and not-for-profit sectors. The influence of the medical model upon service provision was evident, which resulted in apprehension around support delivered in less-usual forms—including peer support. Further research is needed to explore the potential of peer support for victim-survivors of sexual violence and abuse.

Technology

2.23 A technology-based intervention to improve safety, mental health and empowerment outcomes for immigrant women with intimate partner violence experiences: it's weWomen plus sequential multiple assignment randomized trial (SMART) protocol (USA)

Sabri, B., Glass, N., Murray, S., Perrin, N., Case, J. R., & Campbell, J. C. (2021). A technology-based intervention to improve safety, mental health and empowerment outcomes for immigrant women with intimate partner violence experiences: it's weWomen plus sequential multiple assignment randomized trial (SMART) protocol. *BMC Public Health*, 21(1), 1956.
<https://doi.org/10.1186/s12889-021-11930-2>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) disproportionately affects immigrant women, an understudied and underserved population in need for evidence-based rigorously evaluated culturally competent interventions that can effectively address their health and safety needs. This study uses a sequential, multiple assignment, randomized trial (SMART) design to rigorously evaluate an adaptive, trauma-informed, culturally tailored technology-delivered intervention tailored to the needs of immigrant women who have experienced IPV. In the first stage randomization, participants are randomly assigned to an online safety decision and planning or a usual care control arm and safety, mental health and empowerment outcomes are assessed at 3-, 6- and 12-months post-baseline. For the second stage randomization, women who do not report significant improvements in safety (i.e., reduction in IPV) and empowerment from baseline to 3 months follow up (i.e., non-responders) are re-randomized to safety and empowerment strategies delivered via text only or a combination of text and phone calls with trained advocates. Data on outcomes (safety, mental health, and empowerment) for early non-responders is assessed at 6 and 12 months post re-randomization.

The study's SMART design provides an opportunity to implement and evaluate an individualized intervention protocol for immigrant women based on their response to type or intensity of intervention. The findings will be useful for identifying what works for whom and characteristics of participants needing a particular type or intensity level of intervention for improved outcomes. If found to be effective, the study will result in an evidence-based trauma-informed culturally tailored technology-based safety decision and planning intervention for immigrant survivors of IPV that can be implemented by practitioners serving immigrant women in diverse settings.

2.24 Change in prevalence of psychological and economic abuse, and controlling behaviours against women by an intimate partner in two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019 (NZ)

Fanslow, J., Malihi, Z., Hashemi, L., Gulliver, P., & McIntosh, T. (2021). Change in prevalence of psychological and economic abuse, and controlling behaviours against women by an intimate partner in two cross-sectional studies in New Zealand, 2003 and 2019. *BMJ Open*, 11(3), e044910. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2020-044910>


This cross-sectional analysis study examines changes in reported lifetime prevalence of psychological abuse, controlling behaviours and economic abuse between 2003 and 2019, and past 12-month prevalence of psychological abuse by an intimate partner. Data came from two surveys of family violence in New Zealand, conducted in 2003 and 2019. Respondents were ever partnered women aged 18–64 years old (2003 n=2673; 2019 n=935). Prevalence rates for psychological abuse, controlling behaviours and economic abuse were compared between the two study years using logistic regression. Sociodemographic and economic correlates of each abuse subtype were investigated. Interactions were examined between sociodemographic factors and the study year for reported prevalence rates.

There was a reduction in reported past 12-month experience of two or more acts of psychological intimate partner violence (IPV) from 8.4% (95% CI 7.3 to 9.6) in 2003 to 4.7% (95% CI 3.2 to 6.2) in 2019. The reported lifetime prevalence of two or more acts of controlling behaviours increased from 8.2% in 2003 (95% CI 7.0 to 9.5) to 13.4% in 2019 (95% CI 11.0 to 15.7). Lifetime prevalence of economic IPV also increased from 4.5% in 2003 (95% CI 3.5 to 5.5) to 8.9% in 2019 (95% CI 6.7 to 11.1). Those who were divorced/separated or cohabiting, and those living in the most deprived areas were more likely to report past year psychological IPV, lifetime controlling behaviours and economic abuse. A higher proportion of women who were married or cohabiting reported controlling behaviours in 2019 compared with 2003. While the reduction in reported past year psychological IPV is encouraging, the increase in the lifetime prevalence of controlling behaviours and economic abuse from 2003 to 2019 is worth critical evaluation. Results highlight potential gaps in current IPV prevention programmes, the need to identify and address underlying drivers of abusive behaviour and the importance of measuring multiple forms of IPV independently.

2.25 Fear to retaliation: The most frequent reason for not helping victims of gender violence (Spain)

Melgar, P., Geis Carreras, G., Flecha, R., & Soler, M. (2021). Fear to retaliation: The most frequent reason for not helping victims of gender violence. *International and Multidisciplinary Journal of Social Sciences*. <https://doi.org/10.17583/rimcis.2021.8305>

When faced with situations of gender-based violence, one becomes exposed to risk in giving support to the victim (van Reemst, Fischer, & WC Zwirs, 2015, Hamby, Weber, Grych, & Banyard, 2016; Liebst, Heinskou & Ejbye-Ernst, 2018). This form of violence, second order of sexual harassment (SOSH), occurs when people who support victims of gender-based violence experience violence themselves because of this positioning (Vidu et al., 2017; Flecha, 2021). There is little



research on the subject. Through a quantitative study carried out with 1541 Spaniards over 18 years of age, we provide, for the first time, quantitative evidence of the incidence of SOSH in the responses of people who have been aware of a situation of gender-based violence. Our results show that SOSH is an important obstacle; 40% of people who did not offer help in the case of gender-based violence did not do so for reasons that correspond to SOSH. We concluded that the fear of suffering SOSH can condition people's reactions in the environment, thereby limiting the possibility of female victims of violence receiving help.

2.26 Theoretically informed gender analysis for gambling harm reduction: a New Zealand study (NZ)

Palmer du Preez, K., Paavonen, A.-M., & Bellringer, M. E. (2021). Theoretically informed gender analysis for gambling harm reduction: a New Zealand study. *Harm Reduction Journal*, 18(1), 111. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12954-021-00558-5>

Gambling harm affects men and women relatively equally, and gender influences the social determinants of gambling harm. Responses to preventing and minimising women's gambling harm have been shaped and constrained by population research identifying male gender as a key risk factor for gambling problems. Gender analysis in gambling studies is rare and has lacked theoretical underpinning and coherence, limiting possibilities for gender-responsive and gender-aware harm prevention and reduction activities. Two influential qualitative studies of gambling harm in New Zealand (involving total n = 165 people who gambled, affected others, community leaders, gambling and community support service providers, policy makers and academics) neglected to explore the role of gender. This study revisited data collected in these studies, using thematic analysis informed by feminist social constructionist theory. The overarching research questions were: How do gender-related issues, notions and practices influence women's gambling related harm? What are the implications for women's gambling harm reduction?

Women's socio-cultural positioning as primary caregivers for families and children constrained their ability to access a range of recreational and support options and increased the attractiveness of local gambling opportunities as accessible and 'safe' outlets for stress reduction. Patriarchal practices of power and control within family contexts operated to maintain gambling behaviour, shut down alternative recreational opportunities, and limit women's autonomy. Consideration of these themes in relation to current health promotion practice in New Zealand revealed that national programmes and strategies appear to be operating without cognisance of these gender dynamics and therefore have the potential to exacerbate or cause some women harm. This study demonstrates the value of theoretically informed gender analysis for gambling harm reduction research, policy and practice. International guidelines for gender-aware and gender-responsive health research and practice should be engaged as a foundation for strategic and effective gambling harm reduction programmes, projects, research and policy, and as an essential part of developing and implementing interventions for gambling harm.



CENTRE FOR
Women's Safety
and Wellbeing

SECTION 3

Paywall Journal Articles - Australia



Section 3

Paywall Journal Articles – Australia

COVID-19	57
3.1 Policing victims of partner violence during COVID-19: A qualitative content study on Australian grey literature	57
Crime, law, justice and police	57
3.2 Responding to domestic and family violence: A qualitative study on the changing perceptions of frontline police officers	57
3.3 Policies, procedures and risk aversity: Police decision-making in domestic violence matters in an Australian jurisdiction	58
3.4 A problem-solving approach to criminalised women in the Australian context	58
3.5 Fathers’ allegations of mental health and mothers’ allegations of coercive control: Intersections and outcomes in family law proceedings	58
3.6 Getting consent “right”: Sexual assault law reform in New South Wales	59
3.7 Do survivors feel protected by family violence legislation? Reflections on the Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT) from those with lived experience	59
3.8 Opening pathways to restorative justice: Analysis of parliamentary debates on sex crime law reform in Victoria, Australia	60
3.9 Employers’ potential liability for family and domestic violence: An Australian overview	60
3.10 Nonfatal strangulation during domestic violence events in New South Wales: Prevalence and characteristics using text mining study of police narratives	61
3.11 Victim and victim support staff experiences of a domestic violence electronic monitoring program in Australia	61
Gendered drivers and primary prevention	61
3.12 Youth attitudes to domestic and family violence: A scoping review of young people’s attitudes and perceptions in Australia	61
3.13 Consent a low bar: The case for a human rights approach to relationships and sexuality education	62
3.14 Gender equality in Australia: Looking for the silver bullets in the short and long term	62
3.15 From aims to actions: A critical analysis of government intervention in cultural drivers of domestic and family violence	63
Health systems and healthcare practitioners	63
3.16 Reproductive coercion and abuse against women from minority ethnic backgrounds: Views of service providers in Australia	63
3.17 Integrating trauma and violence informed care in primary health care settings for First Nations women experiencing violence: A systematic review	64
3.18 Investigating the prevalence of intimate partner violence victimisation in women presenting to the emergency department in suicidal crisis	64
3.19 “It’s not a yes or no question”: Disparities between women’s accounts of disclosing intimate partner violence and patient documentation in antenatal settings: A qualitative synthesis	65

3.20	Cost of intimate partner violence during pregnancy and postpartum to health services: A data linkage study in Queensland, Australia	65
3.21	Who is being screened for intimate partner violence in primary care settings? Secondary data analysis of a cluster randomised trial.....	66
	Media and reporting	67
3.22	Media constructions of Indigenous women in sexual assault cases: Reflections from Australia and Canada	67
3.23	Teaching journalists about violence against women best reportage practices: An Australian case study	67
3.24	Competing discourses and cultural intelligibility: Familicide, gender and the mental illness/distress frame in news.....	68
3.25	Constructive messages in Australian domestic violence online news coverage and guidelines for improved coverage.....	68
	Pregnancy, parenting and children.....	69
3.26	Evidencing better child protection practice: Why representations of domestic violence matter	69
3.27	Adolescent family violence: Findings from a group-based analysis.....	69
3.28	High-risk cases at the intersection of domestic/family violence and child protection: Learning from practice	70
3.29	Research using population-based administration data integrated with longitudinal data in child protection settings: A systematic review	70
3.30	“A damn sight more sensitivity”: Gender and parent–school engagement during post-separation family transitions.....	71
3.31	Intimate partner violence and child outcomes at age 10: A pregnancy cohort.....	71
3.32	The trope of the vulnerable child in conditional welfare discourses: An Australian case study.....	72
3.33	“What’s Mum’s password?”: Australian mothers’ perceptions of children’s involvement in technology-facilitated coercive control	72
3.34	Psychological distress, stressful life events and social disadvantage in pregnant Indigenous Australian women residing in rural and remote NSW: A longitudinal cohort study.....	72
3.35	The prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in birth parents in child protection services: Systematic review and meta-analysis	73
3.36	A global silence: A critical interpretive synthesis of Aboriginal mothering through domestic and family	74
3.37	School readiness of children exposed to family and domestic violence.....	74
3.38	Paramedics encounters with children exposed to domestic violence: Identifying and overcoming barriers to sound responses.....	75
3.39	Children’s perceptions of their parents in the context of domestic violence: A qualitative synthesis	75
3.40	A multitheoretical perspective for addressing domestic and family violence: Supporting fathers to parent without harm.....	76
3.41	Technology-facilitated domestic violence against immigrant and refugee women: A qualitative study	76
3.42	Technology-facilitated abuse in relationships: Victimisation patterns and impact in young people .	77
3.43	Explaining victim impact from cyber abuse: An exploratory mixed methods analysis	77

3.44	Indigenous perspectives on using technology as a supportive resource when experiencing family violence	78
3.45	The nature, patterns and consequences of technology-facilitated domestic abuse: A scoping review	78
3.46	Exploring rural and regional social workers' perceptions and practices of technology-facilitated domestic abuse	79
Research – methodology, data and opportunities		79
3.47	Creating an action plan to advance knowledge translation in a domestic violence research network: A deliberative dialogue	79
Sexual violence		80
3.48	Gendered responses to gendered harms: Sexual violence and bystander intervention at Australian music festivals	80
3.49	Are work experience participants protected against sex discrimination or sexual harassment?	80
3.50	The erasure of sexual harassment in elite private boys' schools	81
Support services and service providers		81
3.51	Women survivors' accounts of seeing psychologists: Harm or benefit?	81
3.52	Why does he do it? What explanations resonate during counseling for women in understanding their partner's abuse?	82
3.53	Workplace violence against domestic and family violence and sexual assault workers: A gendered, settings-based approach	82
3.54	It's about building a network of support": Australian service provider experiences supporting refugee survivors of sexual and gender-based violence	83
3.55	Building the evidence for family violence policy reform: The work of specialist women's refuges in Victoria, Australia	83
3.56	Frontline workers' response to harmful sexual behavior: Building blocks for promising practice	83
3.57	First contact social work: Responding to domestic and family violence	84
3.58	Muslim women's agency in Australian domestic violence services	85
3.59	Mapping the riskscape of using privately-owned short-term lets for specialist family violence crisis accommodation	85
Technology		86
3.60	Digital dating abuse perpetration and impact: The importance of gender	86
Other		86
3.61	Disability and family violence prevention: A case study on participation in evidence making	86
3.62	Coercive controlling behaviours and reporting physical intimate partner violence in Australian women: An exploration	86
3.63	Attribution theory, bystander effect and willingness to intervene in intimate partner violence	87
3.64	Organisational policies and responses to employee disclosures of domestic and family violence and sexual assault: What constitutes best practice?	88
3.65	Gambling-related intimate partner violence against women: A grounded theory model of individual and relationship determinants	88
3.66	Changed men? Men talking about violence and change in domestic and family violence perpetrator intervention programs	89



3.67	Law, culture and decolonisation: The perspectives of Aboriginal Elders on family violence in Australia	89
3.68	Perpetration and victimization prevalence for intimate partner violence in the Australian-Muslim community	90
3.69	Understanding the determinants of gambling-related intimate partner violence: Perspectives from women who gamble	90



COVID-19

3.1 Policing victims of partner violence during COVID-19: A qualitative content study on Australian grey literature

Workman, A., Kruger, E., & Dune, T. (2021). Policing victims of partner violence during COVID-19: A qualitative content study on Australian grey literature. *Policing and Society*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2021.1888951>


Partner violence is a well-documented issue within research, policing practices, newspapers, and awareness campaigns both domestically and internationally. These stories appear in newspapers, breaking news stories, and across different social media platforms. However, little is known about how the COVID-19 pandemic has influenced societal understandings of victim and offender dynamics during this challenging time globally, particularly those who have multiple marginalised identities. Within Australia, partner violence is typically framed in a singular way where heterosexual women are the victims of heterosexual males. Policy documents, newspapers, television campaigns and statistical data reporting underpin this perception. A recent study undertaken by the primary author found that partner violence awareness within grey literature (literature produced by different organisations and not specifically research-based) is substantively heteronormative. Therefore, to investigate if these perceptions have changed and become more inclusive, this current study was further undertaken to inquire into police responses and media reporting of partner violence during COVID-19. This study analysed grey literature (newspapers) using qualitative content analysis to determine how police and the media portray victims and offenders' experiences of violence during the global pandemic of COVID-19, all within the framework of intersectionality.

Crime, law, justice and police

3.2 Responding to domestic and family violence: A qualitative study on the changing perceptions of frontline police officers

Maple, E., & Kebbell, M. (2020). Responding to domestic and family violence: A qualitative study on the changing perceptions of frontline police officers. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801220975483>

Police officers gave accounts of how their perceptions toward Domestic and Family Violence have changed over repeated exposure to these types of incidents as first responders. Interviews were conducted with 16 police officers in an Australian state. Officers expressed a desire to help people and reported personal growth through increased interpersonal skills and open-mindedness but many also became disillusioned. Officers highlighted futility, paperwork, and scrutiny of their actions as factors that inhibited their ability to cope. The findings imply that although officers' competence may increase, their well-being and capacity to do their job effectively and compassionately may become impaired.



3.3 Policies, procedures and risk aversity: Police decision-making in domestic violence matters in an Australian jurisdiction

Meyer, S., & Reeves, E. (2021). Policies, procedures and risk aversity: Police decision-making in domestic violence matters in an Australian jurisdiction. *Policing and Society*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10439463.2020.1869234>

Domestic violence (DV) is an issue of global concern, which has been subject to public health and criminal justice reforms for decades. Much attention has been paid to legal responses to DV, specifically the policing of this social issue. Police responses have frequently been scrutinised for not taking DV seriously, not placing sufficient emphasis on perpetrator accountability and not recognising and acknowledging victim survivor preferences sufficiently. The current study examines police responses to DV in an Australian jurisdiction that has been subject to substantial DV-focused policy and law reforms in recent years. Drawing on focus group data from 19 police officers and prosecutors, this article examines the factors that shape police decision making when responding to DV. Findings identify a shift towards more proactive and protective policing of DV, guided by a strong emphasis on operational policies and procedures, risk perceptions and aversity. Findings further reveal limited room for victim preferences in police responses to DV, highlighting the need for specialist DV units to provide holistic and nuanced responses to families affected by DV.

3.4 A problem-solving approach to criminalised women in the Australian context

Beatrice, M. (2021). A problem-solving approach to criminalised women in the Australian context. *Alternative Law Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1037969X20985104>


The upward trend of incarceration rates persists among women in Victoria, with increasingly punitive sentencing and onerous new bail laws. At the same time, the complex needs of women in the criminal justice system are becoming the focus of greater study and documentation. This article presents the case for a specialist women's list under the Magistrates' Court of Victoria jurisdiction, based in principles of therapeutic jurisprudence and procedural justice. While the list aims to reduce offending by addressing criminogenic factors unique to women, the picture is far bigger; the Victorian Women's Court ultimately promotes justice for women who commit crimes.

3.5 Fathers' allegations of mental health and mothers' allegations of coercive control: Intersections and outcomes in family law proceedings

Drury, J., & Eastal, P. (2021). Fathers' allegations of mental health and mothers' allegations of coercive control: Intersections and outcomes in family law proceedings. *Australian Journal of Family Law*, 34. https://www.lexisnexis.com.au/data/assets/pdf_file/0019/406504/Australian-Journal-of-Family-Law-Volume-34-Part-1.pdf

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This article examines the possible impact of separated fathers' coercive control on their former partners' mental health, and the apparent differential treatment of mothers' and fathers' allegations by family law courts. A small select population of judgments for the period 2013–20 published in the



Australasian Legal Information Institute were identified. Each matter contained allegations of both maternal mental health issues and allegations of family violence against the father. The analysis of this sample has shown that the psychological impact of coercive control on mothers tends to be minimised. The courts do appear to acknowledge the potential nexus between controlling behaviour and mental health but give primacy to the impact of coercive control on the mother's parenting capacity rather than on her mental health. This approach can adversely impact mothers because it can result in a child being placed in a violent father's care.

3.6 Getting consent “right”: Sexual assault law reform in New South Wales


Quilter, J. (2021). Getting consent “right”: Sexual assault law reform in New South Wales. *Australian Feminist Law Journal*, 1–24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13200968.2021.1930434>

For the purposes of rape/sexual assault, the preferred approach for pursuing modernisation in Australia has been to legislate a positive definition of consent as ‘free and voluntary agreement’. The absence of consent in this form has become the primary touchstone for the crime. And yet, despite multiple waves of progressive legislative reform, too few victims of sexual violence find justice in the criminal courts. This article questions whether prevailing statutory models of consent definition may be more problem than solution. Drawing on the work of Pateman and Gatens in particular, I argue that while the repetition of the words ‘free and voluntary agreement’ make it a familiar and reassuring formula, its meaning is neither self-evident nor self-executing. It is possible that the definition opens a ‘gap’ between what is intended by the phrase and how it is filled in practice by the ‘common knowledges’ (Mariana Valverde, *Law's Dream of a Common Knowledge* (Princeton University Press, 2003)) of rape myths. Myth as ‘misunderstanding’ may be capable of legislative correction, but legislative correction of myth, understood as an excess of signification (Roland Barthes, *Mythologies* trans A Lavers (Jonathan Cape, 1972)), is elusive. The article also suggests that the practice of legislative correction may be flawed to the extent that it relies on naming and marking the limit of what consent is not – via categories of (exceptional) circumstance and vulnerability.

3.7 Do survivors feel protected by family violence legislation? Reflections on the Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT) from those with lived experience

Easteal, P., Bartels, L., Dodd, S., & White, J. (2021). Do survivors feel protected by family violence legislation? Reflections on the Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT) from those with lived experience. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211035885>

Civil protection order legislation is the primary mechanism in each of Australia's eight jurisdictions' system-based response to domestic and family violence (DFV). There are many differences across the states' and territories' legislation, with each amended numerous times since their inception in the early 1980s. The latter is exemplified by the new Australian Capital Territory (ACT) legislative framework, the Family Violence Act 2016 (ACT) (the Act), which was introduced in 2017, following a number of high-profile intimate partner homicides. The aim of the Act was to better protect those who fear, experience or witness family violence (FV). This article reflects on whether that aim is being achieved, from the perspective of those with lived FV experience. We conducted in-depth interviews with eight people who identified as having lived experience (LE) with the Act. The open-ended questions were designed to elicit their observations, experiences, and suggestions concerning the black letter provisions and their implementation. The theme of safety emerged strongly as issues



were revealed, including waiting for orders to be served, their duration, the exclusion of children, limits of the definition of FV, such as the omission of cultural and technology-facilitated abuse, as well as inadequate interagency cooperation and information sharing. Their reflections highlight that, while some improvements have indeed been made, there often remains a lack of protection for victims. Drawing on these experiences, we put forward recommendations for amendments to the current regime, which may further promote victim and community safety and reiterate the importance of listening to the voices of those at the coalface of experiencing FV.

3.8 Opening pathways to restorative justice: Analysis of parliamentary debates on sex crime law reform in Victoria, Australia

Gang, D., Loff, B., Naylor, B., & Kirkman, M. (2021). Opening pathways to restorative justice: Analysis of parliamentary debates on sex crime law reform in Victoria, Australia. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State & Society*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/sp/jxab019>

This article reveals the trajectory of parliamentary debate on sex crimes over forty years in Victoria, Australia. We aimed to identify what might have led Parliament to support the introduction of restorative justice as an option for some sex crimes. We searched parliamentary records from 1976 to 2016 for debates on law reform for sex crimes that involved adult victims without intellectual disability. It was evident that politicians' debates shifted in their constructs of offenses and victims in ways that appear to have created space to explore restorative justice.

3.9 Employers' potential liability for family and domestic violence: An Australian overview

Guthrie, R., & Babic, A. (2021). Employers' potential liability for family and domestic violence: An Australian overview. *Economic and Labour Relations Review*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10353046211024332>

This article considers a range of legal issues that arise when family and domestic violence impacts upon the workplace. It examines the available data on the costs of family and domestic violence to employers and the community. It discusses the potential for employers to be affected by Australian State and Territory criminal and related laws that are intended to protect a person from family and domestic violence. Recent cases of discrimination arising from family and domestic violence are considered with some speculations as to other possible forms of liability for employers concerning work health and safety and workers compensation laws. The Australian Fair Work Commission's determination of unpaid family domestic violence leave is also examined, as is the adoption of paid leave by some State and Territory governments and larger Australian employers. The article concludes with some reflections and speculations on how current laws may affect employers and what actions can be taken by employers to adopt supportive measures to protect employees.



3.10 Nonfatal strangulation during domestic violence events in New South Wales: Prevalence and characteristics using text mining study of police narratives

Wilson, M., Spike, E., Karystianis, G., & Butler, T. (2021). Nonfatal strangulation during domestic violence events in New South Wales: Prevalence and characteristics using text mining study of police narratives. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012211025993>

Nonfatal strangulation (NFS) is a common form of domestic violence (DV) that frequently leaves no visible signs of injury and can be a portent for future fatality. A validated text mining approach was used to analyze a police dataset of 182,949 DV events for the presence of NFS. Results confirmed NFS within intimate partner relationships is a gendered form of violence. The presence of injury and/or other (non-NFS) forms of physical abuse, emotional/verbal/social abuse, and the perpetrator threatening to kill the victim, were associated with significantly higher odds of NFS perpetration. Police data contain rich information that can be accessed using automated methodologies such as text mining to add to our understanding of this pressing public health issue.

3.11 Victim and victim support staff experiences of a domestic violence electronic monitoring program in Australia

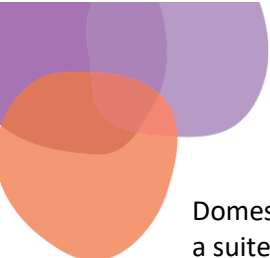
Hwang, Y. I., Simpson, P. L., & Butler, T. G. (2021). Victim and victim support staff experiences of a domestic violence electronic monitoring program in Australia. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624X211058950>

This study investigates the experiences of victims of domestic violence (DV) involved in a bilateral electronic monitoring (EM) program. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with six victims whose associated person of interest participated in an EM program post-release, as well as 13 victim support staff. Thematic analysis revealed seven themes: (1) Safety and validation, (2) Initial anxiety, (3) Minimal intrusion on daily life, (4) Psychological relief and feelings of safety, (5) Freedom to engage in daily activities, (6) Post-EM concerns for safety, and (7) An effective deterrent for some, but not for all. Overall, the experiences reported by victims and support staff were positive and evident of victim-centricity. The main defining experience of the DVEM program for victims was improved feelings of safety during the program and increased autonomy and confidence in going about their daily activities. However, there is an urgent need to consider post-EM safety of victims.

Gendered drivers and primary prevention

3.12 Youth attitudes to domestic and family violence: A scoping review of young people's attitudes and perceptions in Australia

Loney-Howes, R., MacPhail, C., Hanley, N., & Fabrianesi, B. (2021). Youth attitudes to domestic and family violence: A scoping review of young people's attitudes and perceptions in Australia. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211036054>



Domestic and family violence (DFV) has been described as a “national emergency” in Australia, with a suite of policies and interventions introduced over the past decade to better support women and their children. Within these frameworks, young people have been identified as agents of change for primary prevention; however, little is known about their attitudes and knowledge of DFV. This scoping review thus sought to establish the attitudes and knowledge of DFV held by young people (under 25 years old) in Australia. Nine international databases were searched, yielding 11 studies that met the inclusion criteria. The studies were quantitative, qualitative, and mixed methods in design, with the findings demonstrating that young Australians have good knowledge about DFV. However, the review also indicates problematic areas around young people’s understanding of the harms of DFV with many continuing to hold victim-blaming attitudes. In addition, much of the existing research is survey-based in nature, there is no strong uniformity across the studies, nor is there an engaged approach to research design. Moreover, the current measures used in research are not sufficient to gauge where young people gain knowledge about DFV, nor do they explain under what conditions attitudes change or what are the medium- and long-term effects of DFV prevention work. We therefore contend that future research ought to be interdisciplinary and intersectional in nature and collaborate with a range of young people in order to understand their full potential as agents of social change and primary prevention.

3.13 Consent a low bar: The case for a human rights approach to relationships and sexuality education

Marson, K. (2021). Consent a low bar: The case for a human rights approach to relationships and sexuality education. *Australian Journal of Human Rights*, 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1323238X.2021.1956739>


Following some high-profile allegations and a social media petition that saw thousands of young Australians testify to their experiences of sexual violence, Australia is in the midst of a national debate about how education may be deployed to better prevent sexual violence. This focus on relationships and sexuality education (or ‘consent education’) as a tool for harm prevention is narrow: arguably, a right to access such education exists beyond protection from sexual violence—and there is danger in failing to recognise that right.

3.14 Gender equality in Australia: Looking for the silver bullets in the short and long term

Vijayarasa, R. (2021). Gender equality in Australia: Looking for the silver bullets in the short and long term. *Australian Journal of Human Rights*, 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1323238X.2021.1932407>

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With the goal of gender equality far from reached in Australia, many are looking for alternative solutions to address gendered disparities between men and women. Along with more equal representation in politics, Australia needs leaders who lead with women in mind. This nation also needs legislators who are willing to step away from neutrality and use the law to help transform decades of discrimination against women. Leadership decisions about law and policy reform need to be based on data, requiring disaggregation along, first, gender lines, but also race and income, allowing a leader to be more conscious of the implications of their decisions on the lives of the people they lead.



3.15 From aims to actions: A critical analysis of government intervention in cultural drivers of domestic and family violence

Kuskoff, E. (2021). From aims to actions: A critical analysis of government intervention in cultural drivers of domestic and family violence. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12486>

Addressing the cultural drivers of domestic and family violence (DFV) has become a core policy priority for governments across Australia. Over the last five years, the Queensland Government has taken a particularly strong stance on the issue through its Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026. This strategy identifies the Queensland Government's leading aim of changing the community culture that drives DFV. Although there is significant evidence to support this aim, there is equally important evidence suggesting that public policies often contain problematic assumptions and ideologies that limit their ability to achieve their aims. This article presents a critical discourse analysis of Queensland's Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016–2026 and related policy documents to examine the assumptions and ideologies underpinning Queensland's policy and their potential to impact on policy outcomes. The findings broadly identify three areas of concern, namely an assumed link between attitudes and behaviours; a disproportionate focus on general community members compared to DFV perpetrators; and an implicit reinforcement of the gender hierarchy. The article concludes with a discussion of the broader implications of these findings for future policy development in Australia.

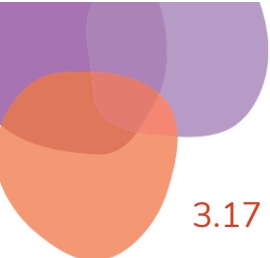
Health systems and healthcare practitioners

3.16 Reproductive coercion and abuse against women from minority ethnic backgrounds: Views of service providers in Australia

Tarzia, L., Douglas, H., & Sheeran, N. (2021). Reproductive coercion and abuse against women from minority ethnic backgrounds: Views of service providers in Australia. *Culture, Health & Sexuality*, 1–28. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13691058.2020.1859617>

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Reproductive coercion and abuse is defined as behaviour that deliberately interferes with a person's reproductive autonomy. It is typically perpetrated by men against women in a context of fear and control and includes forcing a woman to become pregnant or to terminate a pregnancy. There is a dearth of qualitative research investigating experiences of reproductive coercion and abuse, particularly for women from minority ethnic backgrounds. In this study, we address this gap through qualitative analysis of data from six focus groups with service providers in Australia. Three main themes were developed: 1) exploiting structural inequalities; 2) women as reproductive property; and 3) pregnancy as a form of control. Findings confirm the complex interplay between reproductive coercion and abuse, intimate partner and sexual violence, and suggest that community attitudes towards women's role in sex and reproduction and structural risk factors may complicate this nexus even further for minority ethnic women. It is important for service providers supporting minority ethnic women – particularly in antenatal and abortion care – to be aware of reproductive coercion and abuse. Similarly, policies concerning access to financial support for minority ethnic women should acknowledge the critical role this could play in facilitating or preventing abuse.



3.17 Integrating trauma and violence informed care in primary health care settings for First Nations women experiencing violence: A systematic review

Cullen, P., Mackean, T., Walker, N., Coombes, J., Bennett-Brook, K., Clapham, K., Ivers, R., Hackett, M., Worner, F., & Longbottom, M. (2021). Integrating trauma and violence informed care in primary health care settings for First Nations women experiencing violence: A systematic review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1524838020985571>


It is imperative that access to primary health care services is equitable as health care practitioners are often the first responders to women who experience violence. This is of particular importance for First Nations women who disproportionately experience interpersonal and structural violence when compared to non-First Nations women, as well as the ongoing impact of colonization, racism, and intergenerational trauma. To understand how primary health care services can provide equitable and effective care for First Nations women, we explored how trauma and violence informed care is integrated in primary health care settings through the lens of an equity-oriented framework. A systematic search of electronic databases included Medline (via Ovid), Scopus, Informit, and PubMed and grey literature. Six studies were included in the review and we undertook a narrative synthesis using the equity-oriented framework to draw together the intersection of trauma and violence informed care with culturally safe and contextually tailored care. This review demonstrates how equity-oriented primary health care settings respond to the complex and multiple forms of violence and intergenerational trauma experienced by First Nations women and thus mitigate shame and stigma to encourage disclosure and help seeking. Key attributes include responding to women's individual contexts by centering family, engaging elders, encouraging community ownership, which is driven by a culturally competent workforce that builds trust, reduces retraumatization, and respects confidentiality. This review highlights the importance of strengthening and supporting the workforce, as well as embedding cultural safety within intersectoral partnerships and ensuring adequate resourcing and sustainability of initiatives.

3.18 Investigating the prevalence of intimate partner violence victimisation in women presenting to the emergency department in suicidal crisis

Rasmussen, V., Steel, Z., Spangaro, J., & Torok, M. (2021). Investigating the prevalence of intimate partner violence victimisation in women presenting to the emergency department in suicidal crisis. *Emergency Medicine Australasia: EMA*. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1742-6723.13714>

This study investigates the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) and frequency of victimisation questioning by hospital staff in women presenting to EDs for suicide-related complaints and injuries. A cross-sectional survey design was used to assess IPV and ED experiences among women with a recent (<18 months) suicide-related presentation to EDs within six Local Health Districts across New South Wales. Variables assessed included demographic characteristics, psychosocial assessment coverage and exposure to IPV (Composite Abuse Scale [Revised]-Short-Form). Binary logistic regression was used to test for independent associations between variables on victimisation questioning by hospital staff.

A total of 563 women completed questionnaires following presentation to the ED for a suicide attempt (58%) or suicide crisis (42%). Of these, 200 women (36%) reported IPV exposure in the 18 months prior and 141 women (25%) reported earlier lifetime victimisation. Of the 341 women with a



history of IPV, 155 women (45%) were asked about victimisation by hospital staff. Younger age and lower socio-economic status were significantly associated with questioning. Findings suggest a large proportion of women seeking support for suicide in the ED are affected by IPV, although few are asked about abuse experiences. Victimisation is associated with complex health issues and heightened mortality risk, which carry important implications for patient-care. Findings support routine ED screening and can be applied to stratify risk within IPV responses.

3.19 “It’s not a yes or no question”: Disparities between women’s accounts of disclosing intimate partner violence and patient documentation in antenatal settings: A qualitative synthesis

Spangaro, J., Rutherford, A., Koziol-McLain, J., Herring, S., & Zwi, A. B. (2021). “It’s not a yes or no question”: Disparities between women’s accounts of disclosing intimate partner violence and patient documentation in antenatal settings: A qualitative synthesis. *Psychology of Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1037/vio0000367>

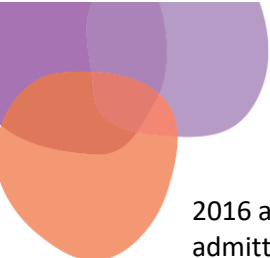
Routine inquiry has been introduced in many health settings to identify women who are experiencing intimate partner violence (IPV). A range of validated tools exist; however, little attention has been given to how health professionals interpret women’s responses and whether they align with women’s own perceptions about whether they disclosed abuse. This qualitative synthesis was undertaken in eight Australian antenatal clinics over 14 months. We invited women in waiting areas to participate in an anonymous interview about antenatal assessment, to identify those with past year IPV and their recollections of disclose abuse to midwives. Accounts were compared with file review data from antenatal records. Focus groups conducted at each site with midwives explored these findings.

Eleven Aboriginal and 32 non-Aboriginal antenatal patients who had experienced abuse were interviewed and files reviewed. IPV disclosures were often not recorded in clinical notes, despite protocols for asking and documenting. Of the 43 women, 30 (70%) reported they had disclosed their abuse in response to screening and 13 (30%) reported they did not disclose. Of the 30 who disclosed, only 16 (53%) antenatal records documented a disclosure. Qualitative analysis of patient interviews and focus group discussions with midwives identified two key themes: (a) women’s responses to screening questions were rarely “yes” or “no” and (b) midwives were often unclear whether women’s responses constituted IPV. Screening tools are needed, which recognize that IPV is not a binary construct and support health professionals to interpret women’s responses

3.20 Cost of intimate partner violence during pregnancy and postpartum to health services: A data linkage study in Queensland, Australia

Callander, E. J., Bull, C., Baird, K., Branjerdporn, G., Gillespie, K., & Creedy, D. (2021). Cost of intimate partner violence during pregnancy and postpartum to health services: A data linkage study in Queensland, Australia. *Archives of Women’s Mental Health*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00737-021-01130-7>

To quantify health service costs of intimate partner violence (IPV) during pregnancy and postpartum; and to compare health service costs between women who reported IPV, versus women who did not report IPV. This was a cohort study using linked data for a publicly funded Australian tertiary hospital maternity service. Participants included all women accessing antenatal services between August



2016 and August 2018. Routinely collected IPV data were linked to women's admitted, non-admitted, emergency department, perinatal, and costing data from 6 months prior to reporting IPV through to 12 months post-birth. Of the 9889 women receiving maternity care, 280 (2.9%) reported some form of IPV with 72 (24.8%) referred to support. Women who reported IPV generated higher mean total costs than women not reporting IPV (\$12,772 vs \$10,166, respectively). Between-group differences were significant after adjusting for demographic and clinical factors (cost ratio 1.24, 95% CI: 1.15–1.34). There were no significant differences in mean total costs for babies where IPV was and was not reported (\$4971 vs \$5340, respectively). IPV is costly for health services. However, greater research is needed to comprehensively estimate the long-term health service costs associated with IPV. Furthermore, the limitations associated with routinely collected IPV data suggest that standardised screening practices and innovative data linkage and modelling approaches are required to collect data that truly represents the burden and costs associated with IPV.

3.21 Who is being screened for intimate partner violence in primary care settings? Secondary data analysis of a cluster randomised trial

Hooker, L., & Taft, A. (2021). Who is being screened for intimate partner violence in primary care settings? Secondary data analysis of a cluster randomised trial. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10995-021-03136-0>

The objective of this analysis was to assess sociodemographic differences in postpartum women screened for intimate partner violence and who disclosed to their Maternal and Child Health nurses. Secondary analyses of survey data from women participating in a cluster randomised trial was conducted. The trial tested a nurse-designed, enhanced violence screening model-versus routine screening among eight community nurse clinics in Melbourne, Australia. Self-completion anonymous surveys were sent to all clinic attendees who had given birth in the previous eight months. We measured intimate partner violence with the Composite Abuse Scale and other sociodemographic variables. Multivariable logistic regression was used to analyse characteristics of screened versus unscreened women and those who did or did not disclose.

91 clinics (163 nurses) participated in the trial. 2621/10,472 (25%) women responded to the survey. Notable characteristics, such as level of intimate partner violence (AdjOR 1.14, CI 0.94–1.40), parity (AdjOR 1.13, CI 0.94–1.35), education (AdjOR 1.20 CI 0.91–1.58) and being born in Australia (AdjOR 0.94, CI 0.86–1.03) made no significant difference to screening. However, nurses were significantly less likely to screen women with a lower income than those with a higher one (AdjOR 0.59, CI 0.40–0.87) with a dose response relationship. Women on the lowest levels of income were significantly more likely to disclose abuse (AdjOR 3.06, CI 1.02–9.17), indicating missed opportunities for nurses to provide timely care. Despite being required to screen all women, nurses are almost twice as likely to screen more affluent women, who would be less likely to be experiencing or disclose intimate partner violence.



Media and reporting

3.22 Media constructions of Indigenous women in sexual assault cases: Reflections from Australia and Canada

Cripps, K. (2021). Media constructions of Indigenous women in sexual assault cases: Reflections from Australia and Canada. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10345329.2020.1867039>

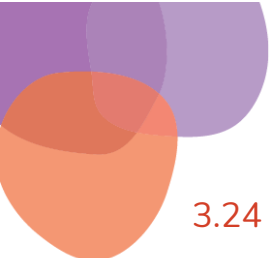
In 2011, in Australia and Canada, two Aboriginal women – Lynette Daley and Cindy Gladue – died in suspicious circumstances suggestive of sexual homicide. At the time of their deaths, little media attention was given to their cases. However, several years later, as their cases progressed through the criminal justice system, the media would become intensely interested and numerous reports were subsequently published. These news stories, however, demonstrated that when colonialism, racism and sexism intersect they result in victims being apportioned blame for their subsequent deaths. This paper reports on findings from a research project that examined print and online news media from 2011 to 2018, as these cases traversed the criminal court system. It illustrates that, when taken together the colonialism, racism and sexism prevalent in the news reporting served to characterise the victims as unworthy of the public's sympathy. This paper also provides a reflection on what it might take to reform the media's engagement in cases such as these, to achieve a reimagined justice where Aboriginal women's lives are valued and respected as victims of crime.

3.23 Teaching journalists about violence against women best reportage practices: An Australian case study

Easteal, P., Blatchford, A., Holland, K., & Sutherland, G. (2021). Teaching journalists about violence against women best reportage practices: An Australian case study. *Journalism Practice*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2021.1886866>

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Media reporting of violence against women (VAW) has the potential to contribute to improving the community's understanding and response to this social problem. However, journalists are not immune to gender biases and myths concerning VAW. Both can affect how the subject is framed. We look at an Australian training programme implemented to improve VAW news reporting practices such as including social context, family violence experts and help-seeking information for survivors, challenging myths and avoiding perpetrator exoneration and victim-blaming. We compare journalists' reporting before and after training and also compare the trained reporters' content with a matched comparison sample written by untrained journalists to see if training translates into best practice reporting. We conclude that reportage practices have improved overall in recent years and that the training model, in which participants were selected to take part, appears to be effective in improving some key elements of best practice reporting, but some areas of concern remain. We recommend more targeted programmes with curriculum additions to better address some reporting deficiencies we identify.



3.24 Competing discourses and cultural intelligibility: Familicide, gender and the mental illness/distress frame in news

Buiten, D., & Coe, G. (2021). Competing discourses and cultural intelligibility: Familicide, gender and the mental illness/distress frame in news. *Crime, Media, Culture*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/17416590211009275>

Familicide – the killing of a partner and child(ren) – is a rare and complex crime that, when it occurs, receives intense media coverage. However, despite growing scholarly attention to filicide in the news, little research to date has looked at how familicide is represented. Situated at the intersection of filicide, intimate partner homicide and very often suicide, how the knotty and confronting issue of familicide is reported on is telling of the discourses available to understand complex forms of family violence. In this article, we argue that reporting on familicide mirrors broader feminist concerns about the tendency to frame fatal family violence at the hands of men in individualised terms – often as driven by mental illness – at the expense of an accounting of gender and power. Here, we seek to elaborate on and contextualise what we call the mental illness/distress frame as part of the broader tendency towards psychocentrism. This is amplified in cases of familicide where cultural signifiers for the increasingly publicly conceived of issue of ‘domestic violence’ are often not apparent, leading to popularised psychological explanations to be assumed. The mental health/distress frame operates not only to obscure the role of gender and power in domestic and family violence; it obscures the connection between gender, mental distress and violence, naturalising (and gender-neutralising) mental distress and violence as a response to it. We argue that intersecting discourses – of gender, age, disability and the heterosexual nuclear family, for instance – operate in important ways to suggest, support and rationalise this frame. We illustrate these ideas through a detailed case study analysis of news reporting on a case of familicide in Sydney, Australia.

3.25 Constructive messages in Australian domestic violence online news coverage and guidelines for improved coverage

Uibu, K. (2021). Constructive messages in Australian domestic violence online news coverage and guidelines for improved coverage. *Journalism Practice*, 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17512786.2021.1950563>

This article focusses on the Australian online news’ effectiveness to set the agenda for disseminating constructive messages. It explores obstacles reporters and editors encounter when covering a sensitive issue like domestic violence for the online news platform. By drawing on information from 2324 domestic violence articles in three most-accessed Australian online news sites, and interviews with 12 reporters and editors, this article details how these challenges are best overcome. Content analysis and interview results indicate reporters and editors have made efforts to increase constructive coverage, which continues to remain episodic and lacks meaningful context that helps tackle social factors leading to the abuse. Because much of the domestic violence reporting focusses on murders, reporters and editors are restricted by legal guidelines as to how much context and detail they can provide. Through eight specific guidelines, this study provides insights into how the obstacles can be overcome to improve the coverage. It suggests future research areas which could investigate how a more constructive reportage cognisant of victims’ suffering could be achieved.



Pregnancy, parenting and children

3.26 Evidencing better child protection practice: Why representations of domestic violence matter

De Simone, T., & Heward-Belle, S. (2020). Evidencing better child protection practice: Why representations of domestic violence matter. *Current Issues in Criminal Justice*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10345329.2020.1840957>

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Lawyers and child protection workers are actively engaged in the process of constructing and representing domestic violence and risk through the processes of collecting, documenting and presenting evidence. These processes frequently reflect the application of dominant gendered stereotypes commonly perpetuated within patriarchal societies through institutional practices. Such practices commonly include: constructing mothers who parent in the context of domestic violence as failing to protect their children, rendering invisible domestically violent men by collecting limited evidence about their perpetration patterns and fathering practices and decontextualising survivors' mental distress and/or problematic substance misuse. Drawing on feminist theory and using the example of legal practice in the Queensland statutory child welfare department, this Comment argues that hegemonic gendered representations frequently disadvantage women mothering in the context of domestic violence. The Comment illuminates how domestic violence informed capacity-building activities catalysed practice improvements particularly in relation to how evidence is collected, documented and presented.

3.27 Adolescent family violence: Findings from a group-based analysis

Boxall, H., & Sabol, B. (2021). Adolescent family violence: Findings from a group-based analysis. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00247-8>

Current understanding of adolescent family violence (AFV) is fragmented, with research describing offenders and offending at the aggregate level or exploring different forms of AFV in isolation. The current study aimed to describe and compare AFV offender groups drawn from the same population. A sample of 2717 adolescent offenders (12–17 years old) who were reported to Victoria Police for family violence offending in the 2014 calendar year were sorted into five mutually exclusive categories based on the relationship with their primary victim/survivor—mother, father, younger sibling, older sibling and other family members. The groups were then compared across a number of dimensions, including the characteristics of the young person and 'type' of violence and abuse perpetrated, as well as prior offending patterns. The analysis identified key differences between offenders based on their relationship with their primary victim/survivor. Mothers emerged as a high-risk cohort because the violence they were experiencing was often frequent and had been ongoing for extended periods of time. They were also the most likely cohort to report being afraid of the offender. Adolescents who were primarily violent towards other family members (eg grandparents) also emerged as key group for future examination due to their use of violence in various contexts, and other offending. Group-based analyses of AFV offenders can provide valuable insights into the differences and similarities underlying this offender population. Future studies should aim to build on this research.



3.28 High-risk cases at the intersection of domestic/family violence and child protection: Learning from practice

Tsantefski, M., Young, A., Wilde, T., & O'Leary, P. (2021). High-risk cases at the intersection of domestic/family violence and child protection: Learning from practice. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00255-8>

Domestic/family violence (DFV) and child protection co-occurrence of risk is common, with related homicides remaining a grave public concern. Recognising and prioritising high-risk cases that pose a lethal risk remains a complex challenge for practitioners across a range of services and legal jurisdictions. There are significant gaps in practice knowledge about how to assess and respond to high-risk cases involving child protection and DFV concerns, while working safely and effectively. This paper reports on qualitative research conducted with practitioners from a range of justice and service delivery organisations in Queensland, Australia. A community of practice, supported by the U.S. based Safe & Together Institute, provided the forum for data to be collected on participants' reflections and observations. An action research framework was employed to connect practice learning into research data through an iterative cycle of reflection and review. Ethnographic note taking was used to document arising policy and practice issues. Discussions in the CoP were also recorded and transcribed verbatim. Thematic analysis was undertaken combining inductive and deductive techniques. Key findings include: learning from and partnering with women; applying a perpetrator pattern-based approach in high-risk cases; engaging with men as fathers; and improving the role of the judicial system. Practice needs to be informed by centring the victim/survivor perspective, which requires a collaborative approach while maintaining system integrity to hold the perpetrator within system responses to ensure accountability. There are important learnings for developing service sector responses and future research on high-risk cases.

3.29 Research using population-based administration data integrated with longitudinal data in child protection settings: A systematic review

Chikwava, F., Cordier, R., Ferrante, A., O'Donnell, M., Speyer, R., & Parsons, L. (2021). Research using population-based administration data integrated with longitudinal data in child protection settings: A systematic review. *PLOS ONE*, 16(3), e0249088. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0249088>

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Over the past decade there has been a marked growth in the use of linked population administrative data for child protection research. This is the first systematic review of studies to report on research design and statistical methods used where population-based administrative data is integrated with longitudinal data in child protection settings. The review identified 30 studies reporting on child maltreatment, mental health, drug and alcohol abuse and education. The quality of almost all studies was strong, however the studies rated poorly on the reporting of data linkage methods. The statistical analysis methods described failed to take into account mediating factors which may have an indirect effect on the outcomes of interest and there was lack of utilisation of multi-level analysis. We recommend reporting of data linkage processes through following recommended and standardised data linkage processes, which can be achieved through greater co-ordination among data providers and researchers.



3.30 “A damn sight more sensitivity”: Gender and parent–school engagement during post-separation family transitions

Saltmarsh, S., Tualaulelei, E., & Ayre, K. (2021). “A damn sight more sensitivity”: Gender and parent–school engagement during post-separation family transitions. *Gender and Education*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2021.1902483>

This paper considers the importance parents place on engaging with children’s schools following the dissolution of parental intimate partner relationships. These periods of family transition typically involve many changes to everyday life, and can be complicated by tensions, disputes and competing agendas between parties. During such times, school staff may be unaware of family circumstances, uncomfortable about being privy to what many consider private matters, or unsure of their responsibilities based on the information available to them. For parents, however, the link between home and school can be a critical aspect of maintaining community connections and supporting children’s learning and wellbeing during a time of personal and family upheaval. Here we draw on in-depth interviews with four Australian parents, whose experiences highlight how gendered norms and assumptions that underpin everyday school activities and practices can create exclusions and additional demands for families in need of sensitivity, safety and support.

3.31 Intimate partner violence and child outcomes at age 10: A pregnancy cohort

Gartland, D., Conway, L. J., Giallo, R., Mensah, F. K., Cook, F., Hegarty, K., Herrman, H., Nicholson, J., Reilly, S., Hiscock, H., Sciberras, E., & Brown, S. J. (2021). Intimate partner violence and child outcomes at age 10: A pregnancy cohort. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*. <https://doi.org/10.1136/archdischild-2020-320321>

Using a prospective pregnancy cohort design, this study aims to assess the mental health, physical health, cognitive and language development of 10-year old children in families where mothers have reported intimate partner violence (IPV) compared with children with no reported IPV exposure. A subsample of 615 mother–child dyads drawn from a pregnancy cohort of 1507 nulliparous women recruited from six public hospitals in Melbourne, Australia was used.

Any IPV exposure from infancy to age 10 was associated with poorer child outcomes at age 10. Specifically, twice the odds of a probable psychiatric diagnosis, emotional/behavioural difficulties, impaired language skills (general and pragmatic), and having consulted a health professional about asthma or sleep problems. IPV exposure at age 10 associated with two to three times higher odds of all mental health outcomes, elevated blood pressure and sleep problems. Early life exposure alone (at 1 and/or 4 years) associated with three times higher odds of a general language problem and asthma at age 10. The high prevalence of IPV and increased risk of poorer health and development among children exposed highlights the burden of ill health carried by children in families experiencing IPV. Fewer difficulties where exposure was limited to the early years builds the case for better identification, understanding and resourcing of effective early intervention.



3.32 The trope of the vulnerable child in conditional welfare discourses: An Australian case study

Peterie, M., Marston, G., Humpage, L., Mendes, P., Bielefeld, S., & Staines, Z. (2021). The trope of the vulnerable child in conditional welfare discourses: An Australian case study. *Journal of Sociology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14407833211008984>

Conditional welfare policies are frequently underpinned by pejorative representations of those they target. Vulnerable children, under physical or moral threat from their welfare-dependent parents, are a mainstay of these constructions, yet the nuances of this trope have received little focused attention. Through a discourse analysis of parliamentary debates at the introduction of compulsory income management (CIM) to Australia, this article explores the complexities of the vulnerable child trope. It shows how the figure of the child was leveraged to justify hard-line welfare reforms in Australia, and offers a deeper and more intersectional understanding of how social and economic marginalisation is reproduced through welfare discourse.

3.33 “What’s Mum’s password?”: Australian mothers’ perceptions of children’s involvement in technology-facilitated coercive control

Dragiewicz, M., Woodlock, D., Salter, M., & Harris, B. (2021). “What’s Mum’s password?”: Australian mothers’ perceptions of children’s involvement in technology-facilitated coercive control. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00283-4>

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This is the first article to analyze children’s involvement in technology-facilitated coercive control in Australia. The primary research question was “How do mothers describe their children’s involvement in technology-facilitated coercive control?”. This article is based on incidental findings from a larger study on Australian women’s experiences of technology-facilitated abuse in the context of domestic violence. Although children were not the focus of the study, semi-structured interviews with twelve mothers yielded discussion of children’s involvement in the abuse. We used thematic analysis to identify key dynamics and contexts of this abuse. We found that mothers and their children are co-victims of coercive control. Mothers interviewed for the study reported that children were involved in technology-facilitated coercive control directly and indirectly. This study bridges the gap between the extant research on children and coercive control and technology-facilitated abuse by highlighting the ways children are involved in technology-facilitated coercive control. The social and legal contexts of co-parenting with abusive fathers exposed mothers and children to ongoing post-separation abuse, extending abusive fathers’ absent presence in the lives of children.

3.34 Psychological distress, stressful life events and social disadvantage in pregnant Indigenous Australian women residing in rural and remote NSW: A longitudinal cohort study

Mah, B. L., Brown, A., Eades, S., Pringle, K. G., Committee, the Gomeroi gaaynggal Advisory, & Rae, K. M. (2021). Psychological distress, stressful life events and social disadvantage in pregnant Indigenous



Australian women residing in rural and remote NSW: A longitudinal cohort study. *Journal of Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40615-021-01159-5>

Pregnancy can be a stressful time for many women. Australian Indigenous women of childbearing age (18–44 years) have been found to experience high or very high rates of psychological distress. However, few studies have examined the burden of or any associations between stressful life events, social disadvantage and psychological distress for pregnant Indigenous women in Australia. Two hundred sixty-one rural and remote women, pregnant with an Indigenous infant, from New South Wales in Australia were invited to provide data regarding social disadvantage then complete the Kessler-10 and Stressful Life Events surveys via self-report during each trimester of their pregnancy. Descriptive statistics, Pearson’s correlations, Mann–Whitney U and Kruskal–Wallis tests were performed to determine the burden of and any associations between the variables of interest.

High rates of psychological distress were reported by participants with 16.9% scoring severe distress levels during their pregnancy. Participants also reported high rates of stressful life events with almost 25% experiencing the death of a family member or friend, almost 14% living in overcrowded accommodation, 11% having someone close to them jailed and 8% experience separation from their partner, during their pregnancies. Distress was associated with numerous stressful life events (e.g. witnessing violence, a family member in jail and overcrowding) and one aspect of social disadvantage (smoking status). Immediate attention needs to focus on the development of interventions to address the high levels of psychological distress and provide appropriate support services during periods of major life events for pregnant Australian Indigenous women.

3.35 The prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in birth parents in child protection services: Systematic review and meta-analysis

Suomi, A., Bolton, A., & Pasalich, D. (2021). The prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder in birth parents in child protection services: Systematic review and meta-analysis. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211048444>

Birth parents of children in the statutory child protection system have disproportionately high rates of trauma exposure and mental health problems, however, little is known about the extent to which this population display symptoms of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) or Complex PTSD. This study provides a systematic review and meta-analysis of the PTSD rates in parent samples involved in the child protection services. Articles were identified by searching PSYCINFO, Medline, CINAHL, and PILOTS. The search included terminology pertaining to parents, trauma, and child protective services and we included all peer-reviewed articles that reported a valid measure of PTSD and child protection service involvement.

Fifteen studies were included in the review with a combined prevalence estimate for PTSD based on 11 studies (n = 4871) was 26.0% (95% CI 20.0–32.0%) for mothers, and estimate based on three studies (n = 2606) was 13.0% (95% CI 7.0%–18.0%) for fathers and 23.0% (95% CI 17.0–29.0) for all parents based on 7848 responses. Four studies that did not report prevalence rates, reported sample mean scores for PTSD that were consistently higher than in general population. Factors associated with parents’ PTSD symptoms included mental health co-morbidities, victimization of physical and sexual violence, and perpetration of child abuse. There are high rates of PTSD in parents involved in the protective system, thus more targeted efforts are needed to identify and adequately address trauma symptoms of parents as part of child protection interventions.



3.36 A global silence: A critical interpretive synthesis of Aboriginal mothering through domestic and family

Andrews, S., Hamilton, B., & Humphreys, C. (2021). A global silence: A critical interpretive synthesis of Aboriginal mothering through domestic and family violence. *Affilia*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08861099211055520>

Aboriginal women globally face extreme risk of violence and their exposure to domestic and family violence (DFV) and state sanctioned violence is increasing. Attention to the impact on Aboriginal mothering is lacking and is underpinned by issues of social justice. This study employs Critical Interpretive Synthesis to examine the evidence on Aboriginal mothering through DFV. Serrant-Green's Silences Framework was used to structure the critique, understand its problematics and generate an argument to counter the evidential silence. From 6,117 search results, ten publications were reviewed, only four of which substantially addressed Aboriginal mothering in the context of family and domestic violence; a conspicuous absence from the literature about Aboriginal women, children, and mothering. Studies addressing Aboriginal women's experience of DFV did not credit the issue of mothering. Equally, studies that did address mothering through violence were generally not inclusive of Aboriginal women. Silence, therefore, sits at the nexus of DFV, Aboriginal women, and mothering. While violence against Aboriginal women is acknowledged as a social ill, inattention to mothering in research represents a disregard for Aboriginal women's mothering identities and roles. Aboriginal women's voice and citizenship are critical to addressing this issue.

3.37 School readiness of children exposed to family and domestic violence

Orr, C., O'Donnell, M., Fisher, C., Bell, M., Glauert, R., & Preen, D. (2021). School readiness of children exposed to family and domestic violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211050099>

Children have a universal right to live free from exposure to family and domestic violence (FDV). Children exposed to FDV can experience long-term effects on their physical and psychological health and their social competencies including social, emotional, and cognitive skills and behaviours that underpin successful social adaptation and academic achievement. The aim of this study was to investigate if children exposed to FDV were more likely to be vulnerable on school readiness measures compared to those children who were not exposed. Our cohort study used de-identified individual-level administrative data of children born during 2002–2010, in Western Australia, who were identified in police and hospital records as being exposed to FDV during 2002–2015. Univariate and multivariate logistic regression was used to estimate the odds of vulnerability in Australian Early Development Census (AEDC) outcomes of children exposed to FDV compared to a non-exposed cohort. After adjusting for demographic characteristics, children exposed to FDV had higher odds than non-exposed children of being vulnerable in all five AEDC domains: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (school-based) and communication skills and general knowledge. Exposed children have an increased likelihood of vulnerability in all five AEDC domains: physical health and wellbeing, social competence, emotional maturity, language and cognitive skills (school-based) and communication skills and general knowledge. Comprehensive multiagency early intervention for children exposed to FDV is required to mitigate the impact on outcomes, and ultimately the need to prevent FDV is needed.



3.38 Paramedics encounters with children exposed to domestic violence: Identifying and overcoming barriers to sound responses

Bartlett, S., Mathews, B., & Tippett, V. (2021). Paramedics encounters with children exposed to domestic violence: Identifying and overcoming barriers to sound responses. *International Journal on Child Maltreatment: Research, Policy and Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s42448-021-00091-9>


When paramedics attend incidents of domestic violence, and children are present, they are simultaneously positioned to identify and respond to children exposed to domestic violence. Few paramedics report children exposed to domestic violence to either domestic violence or child protection services, typically citing uncertainty over reporting and referral responsibility. The spectrum of repercussions for children creates challenges as well as opportunities for paramedics to be educated and trained on optimal ways to respond. This article considers the role of the paramedic when they encounter children exposed to domestic violence. It is informed by research on parental characteristics related to mental illness, drug and alcohol misuse and domestic violence that often accompany other forms of child maltreatment. The article reports the results of a qualitative study of Queensland Ambulance Service paramedics, examining challenges and barriers impacting paramedics when they encounter children exposed to domestic violence. Research participants revealed key barriers to effective responses, these included breaching the privacy of families, their interpretation of mandatory reporting laws, limited time on scene and uncertainty on how to respond based on an absence of clear policy guidelines and training on child maltreatment in the context of domestic violence. Analysis of the experiences, and the ways paramedics understand child exposure to domestic violence, provides an opportunity to consider strategies to respond in such situations. Recommendations are made for ambulance services to develop policy incorporating education and training on the role of paramedics when they encounter children exposed to domestic violence.

3.39 Children's perceptions of their parents in the context of domestic violence: A qualitative synthesis

Hui, M., & Maddern, R. (2021). Children's perceptions of their parents in the context of domestic violence: A qualitative synthesis. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 122. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2021.105343>

Children who are impacted by domestic violence [DV] hold multifaceted views regarding their perpetrating and non-perpetrating parents. Despite a need to better understand the complexity of these children's experiences, no attempts have yet been made to integrate the outcomes of previous studies. This study synthesized existing qualitative evidence regarding children's perceptions of their parents and the parent-child relationship in the context of DV. This was undertaken to gain further insight into the ways in which children understand and relate to both parents, and to aid clinicians who support impacted families.

Following a systematic search and quality appraisal, ten eligible studies were included for data analysis, using a thematic synthesis approach. Five analytical themes were identified, consisting of children's descriptions of their parent as someone who does not meet their physical or emotional needs, the perpetrating parent as someone who is overpowering and controlling, experiences of one's own parents being unlike other parents, the perpetrating parent as being either inherently bad



and unchanging or varying in their character, and the non-perpetrating parent as a protective figure in the children's lives.

Findings highlighted children's acute awareness of the power dynamics of DV, the wide-ranging impacts that DV can have on the perceived quality of the parent-child bond and the diverse ways in which children manage their ongoing relationships with both parents. Understanding these varied perspectives will enable clinicians to tailor interventions, assist children in processing their relationships and enhance existing supports.

3.40 A multitheoretical perspective for addressing domestic and family violence: Supporting fathers to parent without harm

Gatfield, E., O'Leary, P., Meyer, S., & Baird, K. (2021). A multitheoretical perspective for addressing domestic and family violence: Supporting fathers to parent without harm. *Journal of Social Work*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/14680173211028562>

Domestic and family violence remains a significant challenge to family wellbeing. The risk of serious harm from domestic and family violence is disproportionately carried by women and children, yet often the complex reality of family life means that many families have ongoing contact with their abusers. Responses to this problem are frequently siloed across child protection and specialist domestic violence services, leading to a lack of holistic intervention. More recently, there has been increased attention on addressing the role and behavior of abusive fathers, especially where fathers remain in families or have ongoing contact postseparation through coparenting. This paper offers a systemic approach for understanding and addressing such families.


An integrated theoretical framework is proposed, which draws together key tenets of feminism, family violence, and intersectional theories within a systems-oriented model. It frames families, inclusive of fathers, within their eco-social contexts, highlighting factors that exacerbate domestic and family violence, and those that increase family safety, which has strong applications for social work practice.

An integrated theoretical framework offers an approach for social workers for understanding domestic and family violence in a broad-based and holistic manner, and for developing coordinated family focused interventions while concurrently addressing related child welfare concerns and family safety. A range of considerations for case management of families are explored, which, while relevant to most intact families or those who have continuing contact with perpetrators, holds particular relevance for marginalized families that present with complex needs and experiences of disadvantage.

3.41 Technology-facilitated domestic violence against immigrant and refugee women: A qualitative study

Henry, N., Vasil, S., Flynn, A., Kellard, K., & Mortreux, C. (2021). Technology-facilitated domestic violence against immigrant and refugee women: A qualitative study. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211001465>

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Digital technologies are increasingly being used as tools for the perpetration of domestic violence. Little empirical research to date has explored the nature and impacts of technology-facilitated domestic violence (TFDV), and even less attention has been paid to the experiences of immigrant and refugee women. This article examines the nature and impacts of TFDV as experienced by immigrant and refugee women. Drawing on interviews with 29 victim-survivors and 20 stakeholders, we argue that although immigrant and refugee women may experience TFDV in similar ways to non-immigrant and refugee women, they face unique challenges, such as language barriers, cultural bias from support services, lack of financial resources, lack of trust in state institutions, and additional challenges with justice and migration systems. Immigrant and refugee women also face multiple structural layers of oppression and social inequality. Accordingly, we argue that a multifaceted approach is required to address TFDV that includes culturally sensitive and specific law reform, education, and training.

3.42 Technology-facilitated abuse in relationships: Victimization patterns and impact in young people

Brown, C., Sancu, L., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Technology-facilitated abuse in relationships: Victimization patterns and impact in young people. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 106897. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chb.2021.106897>


Research into technology-facilitated abuse in relationships (TAR) focuses predominantly on TAR prevalence and correlates. This study examines TAR impact (fear/distress), and multi-dimensional patterns of youth TAR victimisation. Using the 30-item TAR Scale (measuring the dimensions of Humiliation, Monitoring and Control, Sexual Coercion and Threats) we surveyed 527 youth (46.5% men, 52.8% women, 0.7% transgender/non-binary/agender) aged 16–24 years. The Multi-dimensional Humiliation Pattern, experienced by young men more than young women, had the highest impact of the patterns. The Multi-dimensional Sexual Coercion Pattern, experienced by young women more than young men, had a medium impact. The Multi-dimensional Monitoring, Control and Threats Pattern displayed gender equivalence and minimal impact. There were no significant differences between genders on impact of all Multi-dimensional TAR Patterns. However, for some individual behaviors in the Humiliation and Threats dimensions, young women reported greater impact than young men. We demonstrate that reporting of individual TAR behaviors, without examining multi-dimensional patterns of victimisation and impact, can result in erroneous reporting of TAR and obscure its gendered nature. These findings deepen the understanding of TAR as a phenomenon revealing an individual's overall experience of multiple dimensions of TAR, highlighting important directions for further research.

3.43 Explaining victim impact from cyber abuse: An exploratory mixed methods analysis

Vakhitova, Z. I., Alston-Knox, C. L., Reeves, E., & Mawby, R. I. (2021). Explaining victim impact from cyber abuse: An exploratory mixed methods analysis. *Deviant Behavior*, 1–20. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639625.2021.1921558>

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Crime and deviance can have a significant and long-lasting effect on victims. While the literature on victim impact from traditional types of crime like robbery or assault is well established, much smaller



scholarship examines the impact of online forms of deviance with only a handful of studies focusing on the experiences of adult victims. The current paper analyses the data from a sample of the U.S. adults (N= 746) using mixed methods to examine the perceived impact from different types of cyber abuse. A thematic analysis of open-ended responses identified five main types of victim impact: psychological, emotional, social, financial and positive. We also found that females, victims, who were abused by someone they knew, and who experienced multiple methods of abuse tended to experience higher impact. Besides, some methods of abuse appeared to affect victims more than others. Findings from this study contribute to our understanding of cyber abuse as a type of deviant behavior and help inform policy responses to the needs of cyber abuse victims.

3.44 Indigenous perspectives on using technology as a supportive resource when experiencing family violence


Fiolet, R., Tarzia, L., Owen, R., Eccles, C., Nicholson, K., Owen, M., Fry, S., Knox, J., & Hegarty, K. (2020). Indigenous perspectives on using technology as a supportive resource when experiencing family violence. *Journal of Technology in Human Services*, 38(3), 203–225. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228835.2020.1742272>

Indigenous peoples face substantial barriers when accessing support for family violence. Delivering family violence resources through technological means has the potential to address barriers, but there is insufficient evidence of their acceptability and appropriateness with Indigenous populations. We interviewed 23 Australian Indigenous people to explore the acceptability of technological resources for family violence. Three focus groups then took place to determine the content and look of a potential online resource. Two main themes were developed through a process of thematic analysis. The first main theme, “They won’t feel like they are ever alone” focuses on the practicality and requirements of an online resource and contains three sub-themes. “Even if you’re poor you’ve got a phone”, “There has to be anonymity”, and “Overcoming barriers”. The second main theme “Connected, empowered and strong” is divided into two sub-themes that address the cultural requirements identified as necessary in making an online resource engaging: “A whole of community approach” and “Cultural safety and a healing space”. Indigenous people want co-designed, culturally safe and accessible online resources that provide anonymity, promote connection to culture and facilitate a healing process through drawing on Indigenous knowledge and strengths.

3.45 The nature, patterns and consequences of technology-facilitated domestic abuse: A scoping review

Afrouz, R. (2021). The nature, patterns and consequences of technology-facilitated domestic abuse: A scoping review. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211046752>

Women are increasingly at risk of gender-based violence through technology and digital tools. Some digital devices and apps such as GPS location tracking, spyware, mobile phones and social media platforms have become new tools for perpetrators to monitor, harass and abuse victims. However, the nature and impacts of technology on intimate partner violence (IPV) have remained perplexing and ambiguous. Hence, this scoping review was conducted to explore the nature, patterns and consequences of technology-facilitated domestic abuse (TFDA). All journal articles and grey literature exploring the TFDA phenomenon, its nature and impacts on victims and services providers were scanned, and twenty-two papers were included in this scoping review. Overall, findings showed that digital devices, online applications and social media accounts facilitated IPV and



exacerbated the consequences of abuse. Yet, many victims and frontline workers found understanding the nature and impacts of TFDA difficult. They faced many challenges addressing this form of abuse. Thus, several strategies are needed to adequately tackle TFDA, including conducting further research on the issue, developing appropriate policy and addressing gender inequality in the online environment.

3.46 Exploring rural and regional social workers' perceptions and practices of technology-facilitated domestic abuse

Williams, S. R., Afrouz, R., & Vassos, S. (2021). Exploring rural and regional social workers' perceptions and practices of technology-facilitated domestic abuse. *Australian Social Work*, 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0312407X.2021.1985547>

Technology-facilitated domestic abuse is an insidious form of intimate partner violence with widespread impact on women, children, and communities. Yet little is known about how family violence practitioners respond to technology-facilitated domestic abuse, particularly in rural and regional contexts. This article reports on a small-scale qualitative study exploring technology-facilitated domestic abuse—related practice experiences of seven female-identifying social workers practising within regional Victorian family violence services. The study identifies that technology-facilitated domestic abuse is often nebulous and immune to available legal and social support remedies. The study findings invariably point to fundamental flaws in the policy and legal structures that shape family violence services.

Implications

- Additional research that employs a mixed-method approach and a larger sample would enable a more comprehensive exploration of the prevalence, patterns, nature, and consequences of technology-facilitated domestic abuse.
- Family violence policies, legislation, and practice responses need to evolve in ways that better target technology-facilitated domestic abuse and its impact on women, children, and communities.
- The systematic review and evidence-informed development of professional training is needed for front-line workers to feel confident to address technology-facilitated domestic abuse.


Research – methodology, data and opportunities

3.47 Creating an action plan to advance knowledge translation in a domestic violence research network: A deliberative dialogue

Cameron, J., Humphreys, C., Kothari, A., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Creating an action plan to advance knowledge translation in a domestic violence research network: A deliberative dialogue. *Evidence & Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1332/174426421X16106634806152>

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There is limited research on how knowledge translation of a domestic violence (DV) research network is shared. This lack of research is problematic because of the complexity of establishing a



research network, encompassing diverse disciplines, methods, and focus of study potentially impacting how knowledge translation functions. To address the limited research, we completed a deliberative dialogue with the following questions: Is there a consensus regarding a coherent knowledge translation framework for a domestic violence research network? What are the key actions that a domestic violence research network could take to enhance knowledge translation?

Deliberative dialogue is a group process that blends research and practice to identify potential actions. In total, 16 participants attended three deliberative dialogue meetings. We applied a qualitative analysis to the data to identify the key actions. The deliberative dialogue facilitated mutual agreement regarding four key actions: (1) agreement on a knowledge translation approach; (2) active promotion of dedicated leadership within an authorising environment; (3) development of sustainable partnerships through capacity building and collaboration, particularly with DV survivors; and (4) employment of multiple strategies applying different kinds of evidence for diverse purposes and emerging populations. The use of the deliberative dialogue has uncovered specific factors required for the successful knowledge translation of domestic violence research. These factors have been added to the Integrated Knowledge Translation (IKT) capacity framework to enhance its application for domestic violence research. Future research could explore these organisational, professional and individual factors further by evaluating them in practice.

Sexual violence

3.48 Gendered responses to gendered harms: Sexual violence and bystander intervention at Australian music festivals


Baillie, G., Fileborn, B., & Wadds, P. (2021). Gendered responses to gendered harms: Sexual violence and bystander intervention at Australian music festivals. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012211012096>

Bystander intervention has shown promise in preventing sexual violence in certain social contexts. Despite emerging evidence of pervasive sexual violence at music festivals, no research has considered bystander intervention in this setting. Drawing on an online survey conducted with 371 Australian festival attendees, we explore the role of gender on bystander intervention at music festivals. Findings point to significant gender differences, with women more willing and likely to intervene in a broader range of scenarios. We argue that responses to sexual violence are a collective responsibility shared by both women and men, as well as festival organizers and industry bodies.

3.49 Are work experience participants protected against sex discrimination or sexual harassment?

Hewitt, A., Owens, R., Stewart, A., & Howe, J. (2021). Are work experience participants protected against sex discrimination or sexual harassment? *Alternative Law Journal*, 46(2), 115–119. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1037969x211002853>

More and more young Australians are undertaking periods of work experience as a part of their study or independently to facilitate their transition into employment. They are often subject to a significant power disparity compared to others in the workplace, and need the placement to finish a



course, and/or to get practical experience, connections and industry references. This makes them vulnerable, including to sexual harassment and sex discrimination. However, whether prohibitions of such conduct apply to them is a complex question, which this article explores.

3.50 The erasure of sexual harassment in elite private boys' schools

Variyan, G., & Wilkinson, J. (2021). The erasure of sexual harassment in elite private boys' schools. *Gender and Education*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540253.2021.1962516>

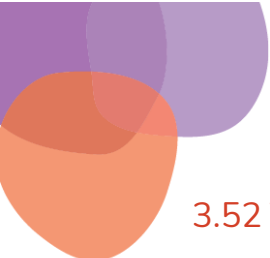
This paper details the gendered oppressions of young female teachers in three elite boys' private schools in Australia. Drawing on Foucauldian analytics and the theory of practice architectures, we explore the discourses and practices that work together to silence and disempower female teachers in these schools. There is an unevenness in these accounts, as there are also female teachers in the study who appear to successfully circumnavigate these issues. However, this apparent wherewithal of some female teachers speaks to the internalisations of gender oppression as much as it does to the teachers' agency. This paper illuminates these gender oppressions, which are made possible because they remain hidden and unchallenged. The findings of this study raise thorny issues for school-based leadership, but also for educational policy-makers, because gender oppression is seemingly inextricable from the social practices that elite private boys' schools both advocate and rely on for positional advantage in schooling markets.

Support services and service providers

3.51 Women survivors' accounts of seeing psychologists: Harm or benefit?

Marsden, S., Humphreys, C., & Hegarty, K. (2020). Women survivors' accounts of seeing psychologists: Harm or benefit? *Journal of Gender-Based Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1332/239868020X16040863370635>

Many women who experience intimate partner violence are left with significant and long-lasting mental health effects resulting in survivors seeking help from psychologists. However, the voices of women who have sought such help are mostly absent in research. To address this gap, we interviewed 20 women survivors of intimate partner violence about their experiences when seeing psychologists. We analysed this data thematically and developed two main themes relating to women's experiences of psychologists after intimate partner violence. These themes were: mirroring abuse or being supportive and it did me quite a bit of damage. Our research suggests that these women experienced suboptimal mental healthcare after intimate partner violence and that the effects of this were not neutral but were damaging. Positive experiences suggested that these women appreciated practices aligned with feminist and trauma and violence-informed approaches. This study fills in some details about women's experiences, which can be used to further inform trauma and violence-informed approaches.



3.52 Why does he do it? What explanations resonate during counseling for women in understanding their partner's abuse?

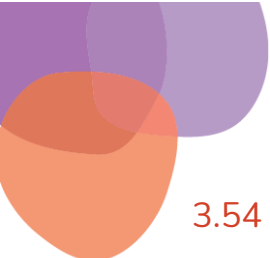
Marsden, S., Humphreys, C., & Hegarty, K. (2021). Why does he do it? What explanations resonate during counseling for women in understanding their partner's abuse? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260521989850>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a complex and multifaceted problem gaining increasing attention within mental health research and practice. IPV explanations focus on both individual and systemic levels; however, it is increasingly acknowledged that a single level explanation may not be sufficient. The practices of clinical disciplines may, however, still privilege an explanation at one level over another, which will influence how they work with clients. It is likely that one such clinical group, psychologists, may play a critical role in helping victim-survivors to understand and explain their experiences of IPV. However, we were unable to find any studies focusing on women's perceptions of psychologists' role in this. Additionally, we know little about women victim-survivors' perceptions of why their partners use IPV. To address these gaps, the research question for this study was: What explanations resonate during counseling for women in understanding their partner's abuse? To explore this question, 20 women who had seen psychologists after experiencing IPV participated in semi-structured interviews. The interviews were analyzed using reflexive thematic analysis and three themes constructed from the data. The first two themes, narcissist description was helpful and not all bad all the time, showed that the women found it powerful in their healing processes when psychologists offered the opportunity to discuss their partners individual characteristics as explanations for their use of IPV. The third theme, structural explanations, showed that some of the women also reflected on wider structural contexts. Implications for clinical practice include the potential healing effect when practitioners can move along a continuum of explanation levels, covering both the inner and outer worlds. Implications for research into IPV perpetration are that women hold expertise and insight into individual perpetrators and could make valuable contributions to this field.

3.53 Workplace violence against domestic and family violence and sexual assault workers: A gendered, settings-based approach

Natalier, K., Cortis, N., Seymour, K., Wendt, S., & King, D. (2020). Workplace violence against domestic and family violence and sexual assault workers: A gendered, settings-based approach. *The British Journal of Social Work*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcaa030>

Violence against social workers and other social service practitioners is prevalent across countries and service delivery settings, often accepted as implicit in working with vulnerable clients. A corresponding scholarly focus on workplace violence, and the factors that affect it, is, however, still developing. This is particularly stark in the domestic and family violence (DFV) and sexual assault (SA) sectors. To address this gap, this article explores the extent and impact of practitioners' exposure to workplace violence, and the mix of work and organisational factors that predict it. Analysis of survey data from Australian DFV and SA practitioners ($N = 903$) enables a focus on the two main sources of workplace violence: violence from clients and violence from colleagues. Both types of violence were found to be prevalent, gendered and associated with emotional strain and intention to leave. We argue that in DFV and SA sectors, which respond to multiple forms of gendered violence, understanding the multifaceted nature of workplace violence, and the structural arrangements that underpin it, is necessary for planning strategies to prevent and address it.



3.54 It's about building a network of support": Australian service provider experiences supporting refugee survivors of sexual and gender-based violence

Block, K., Hourani, J., Sullivan, C., & Vaughan, C. (2021). "It's about building a network of support": Australian service provider experiences supporting refugee survivors of sexual and gender-based violence. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15562948.2021.1930321>

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Refugees face a heightened risk of sexual and gender-based violence during conflict, transit and in countries of refuge. Despite long-term impacts on survivors, scholarship regarding effective responses remains limited. This paper presents a qualitative thematic analysis from in-depth interviews with 22 Australian service providers. Using a socio-ecological intersectional framework it explores the challenges faced in supporting survivors while highlighting features of effective practice. Findings emphasize the need for a holistic and integrated approach, responsive to socio-economic and immigration conditions, the impact of stigma and fear of authorities, service-system funding models, and the need for an appropriately supported culturally diverse workforce.


3.55 Building the evidence for family violence policy reform: The work of specialist women's refuges in Victoria, Australia

Murray, S., Bullen, J., Theobald, J., & Watson, J. (2021). Building the evidence for family violence policy reform: The work of specialist women's refuges in Victoria, Australia. *Social Policy and Society*, 1-17. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S1474746421000051>

While specialist women's refuges have been central to responses to family violence since the 1970s, their work is under-researched. Little is known outside the family violence sector about the support they provide and how it assists women and children. There have been some critiques of their work but there is limited knowledge of the constraints women's refuges face. Based on interviews and focus groups with 100 professional stakeholders and twenty-two service users, this article analyses the work of women's refuges in the Australian state of Victoria in an effort to inform policy reform. The research found that refuges' underpinning gendered analysis, focus on safety and support and advocacy to ensure women's human rights are met have much to offer further developments in responding to family violence. In doing so, the article contributes to critical debates about the operation of refuges and the need for specialist family violence services.

3.56 Frontline workers' response to harmful sexual behavior: Building blocks for promising practice

McKibbin, G., & Humphreys, C. (2021). Frontline workers' response to harmful sexual behavior: Building blocks for promising practice. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380211036077>



Frontline workers, including educators and health practitioners, play an important role in identifying and responding to harmful sexual behavior (HSB) carried out by children and young people. Despite this, there have been no reviews of the evidence about promising practice for how frontline workers could best manage this behavior. This article presents a scoping review of evidence exploring the research question: How can frontline professionals be trained and supported to better manage HSB carried out by children and young people? Multiple databases were searched in July 2020. Inclusion criteria included a focus on professional development or practice relating to children and young people displaying inappropriate sexual behavior or HSB; a population of frontline workers (teachers, health practitioners, coaches, childcare workers); and all study types, including gray literature. Two reviewers screened the articles, and findings from included papers were synthesized according to the method of thematic synthesis. Thirty-one papers were included in the review. Five themes were identified in response to the research question: process of identification and response, knowledge required to identify and respond, skills needed to identify and respond, organization-level supports, and system-level supports. The authors propose the “building blocks” for a promising practice model, which sets out the process of identification and response to HSB, and the knowledge required by frontline workers to support that process. Further, the model identifies the skills required by frontline workers to undertake the process of identification and response, as well as the organization-level and system-level scaffolding needed for good practice.

3.57 First contact social work: Responding to domestic and family violence

Mandara, M., Wendt, S., McLaren, H., Jones, M., Dunk-West, P., & Seymour, K. (2021). First contact social work: Responding to domestic and family violence. *Australian Social Work*, 1-14. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0312407X.2021.1977969>

Domestic and family violence (DFV) is a pervasive social problem that social workers often encounter in practice. Responses to DFV require specialist and non-specialist services. Research suggests that first contact social workers can experience a lack of confidence, both in engaging with men who use violence and working with women and children who disclose experiencing violence. This article reports on the findings of an Australian survey (N = 100) that sought to identify the knowledge and practice skills that social workers draw on when they are the first responders to DFV. The survey invited qualified social worker participants from all sectors across Australia through the national online bulletins of the Australian Association of Social Workers (AASW) and Child Family Community Australia (CFCA). Whilst 28% of the respondents demonstrated working in specialist DFV and child protection sectors, 72% worked in other sectors. The research found that most participants recognised signs of DFV, but responses were mainly focused on referring women victims to practical or accommodation support, and children to psychological support. Responding to perpetrators was rarely mentioned. Social workers need to be able to recognise domestic and family violence and know how to respond when it presents itself in their work contexts. Continuing professional development in domestic and family violence is required in social work so practitioners can maintain, improve, and broaden their knowledge and skills as first responders.

Equipping non-specialist DFV practitioners with knowledge and skills to respond safely can create an opportunity for engagement, earlier intervention, and increased interagency collaboration with specialist services.



3.58 Muslim women's agency in Australian domestic violence services

Krayem, G., & Krayem, M. (2021). Muslim women's agency in Australian domestic violence services. In *Muslim women and agency* (pp. 76–97). Brill. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004473225_006

Australian literature on the role played by non-white women in the refuge movement, while emerging, is still limited. What literature does exist from North America and other parts of the Western world highlights the importance of acknowledging broader constructs of race and racism in order to understand the specific conditions faced by non-white women who attempt to flee violence. This chapter, using Shamita Dasgupta's 'Sustainable Safety' model outlines the history of the Muslim Women's Support Centre (MWSC), a specialist service for Muslim women escaping domestic violence, and the role the MWSC has played over the decades in creating a space where Muslim women can exercise their agency through making individual choices in a supported environment. It further documents the recent changes in government funding models which signal lesser support for specialised refuge services, in particular in the context of heightened Islamophobia in Australia and the effects of this on Muslim women who are escaping domestic violence. The chapter, in drawing on the MWSC as a case study, also adds to the existing literature on the limitations of the women's refuge movement and the vital space created by the MWSC in combining Islamic and feminist principles when servicing Muslim women. The aim of the chapter is to articulate why specialist services that cater for minority groups, specifically Muslim women, are necessary and that the shift to the generalised service provision model has arguably resulted in a loss of some of the strengths of a specialist approach.

3.59 Mapping the riskscape of using privately-owned short-term lets for specialist family violence crisis accommodation

Martino, E., & Bentley, R. (2021). Mapping the riskscape of using privately-owned short-term lets for specialist family violence crisis accommodation. *International Journal of Housing Policy*, 1-24. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19491247.2021.2002658>

COVID-19 has generated many problems and some opportunities in the housing market. The potential role of privately-owned short-term lets meeting specialist family violence crisis accommodation demand is one such opportunity. This paper engages with an important and increasing practice in the Australian context, of the utilisation of private housing stock as a component part of a public housing crisis response system, in this case explored in relation to domestic and family violence. In seeking to gain insights into the feasibility of this practice, this article will first frame mixed public/private accommodation provision as potentially overlapping relations between a thin territory of insufficient crisis infrastructure and a thick territory of commodified short-term let infrastructure. Second, this paper situates the potential of this intersection of mixed private/public responses in terms of riskscape by unpacking how risk is perceived within these contested territories. The findings highlight tensions between both real and perceived understandings of safety, housing, wellbeing, economic and political risks. While there was some support for utilising short-term lets for crisis accommodation, barriers were revealed to adding thickness to the crisis accommodation space. Given increasing homelessness in Australia, diversifying crisis models could offer increased violence-prevention infrastructure to support women.



Technology

3.60 Digital dating abuse perpetration and impact: The importance of gender

Brown, C., Flood, M., & Hegarty, K. (2020). Digital dating abuse perpetration and impact: The importance of gender. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13676261.2020.1858041>

Although measurement and prevalence of digital dating abuse (DDA) in young people's relationships is of growing research interest, youth perceptions of the behaviours and the impact on victims are yet to be fully understood. This study explored thirty-eight (16–24 year old) youth's perceptions of DDA behaviours and descriptors of the emotional impact of the behaviours on victims. A predominant theme of gender differences emerged, with five subthemes: (a) men tend to engage in sexual-related behaviours, (b) men and women undertake different controlling and monitoring behaviours, (c) the role of reputation shapes the impact on men, (d) serious negative emotions characterise the impact on women, and (e) some men misconceive the severity of the impact on women. Findings move discussions beyond DDA prevalence and frequency to reveal that young people perceive DDA to have significant emotional consequences for victims and that there are gender differences in the perpetration and impact of DDA. These perspectives provide a valuable contribution to the development of gender-sensitive DDA measures, DDA prevention initiatives and support programmes for youth experiencing DDA.


Other

3.61 Disability and family violence prevention: A case study on participation in evidence making

Robinson, S., valentine, k., & Idle, J. (2021). Disability and family violence prevention: A case study on participation in evidence making. *Evidence & Policy: A Journal of Research, Debate and Practice*. <https://doi.org/10.1332/174426421X16143457505305>

The paper draws on empirical evidence from a project investigating service responses to disabled women and children experiencing domestic and family violence (DFV). Service provision in these sectors is often rationed due to resource constraints, and increasingly marketised, and disabled people often do not have their needs met. Their opportunities for participation in policy and practice are also constrained. Our aim is to bring critical studies of intersectionality into dialogue with 'evidence-making' scholarship on policy implementation, to allow for new analyses of the inclusion of lived experience expertise in policy.

The multi-method study comprised literature and policy review and qualitative research about the experience and implementation of an early intervention violence prevention support programme. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with mothers (n=27) and children (n=7), and service providers (n=28). Many mothers did not identify as disabled, although they discussed the effects of impairment. However, children were all diagnosed, and diagnosis was a means of accessing funding and services. The service was focused on brokering responses to family needs, and formal participation mechanisms for clients were not prioritised. Resource constraints and workforce



capacity are ongoing concerns in the disability and violence prevention sectors. Relationships that facilitate trust, agency and choice remain key. Insights from critical policy scholarship suggest opportunities to recognise existing relationships as participation, with implications for policy and practice.

3.62 Coercive controlling behaviours and reporting physical intimate partner violence in Australian women: An exploration


Patafio, B., Miller, P., Walker, A., Coomber, K., Curtis, A., Karantzas, G., Mayshak, R., Taylor, N., & Hyder, S. (2021). Coercive controlling behaviours and reporting physical intimate partner violence in Australian women: An exploration. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1077801220985932>

This study explores two approaches to measuring coercive controlling behaviors (CCBs)—counting how many different CCB types and examining the frequency of each CCB experienced—to examine their utility in explaining the relationship between CCBs and physical intimate partner violence (IPV). Australian women aged 18–68 years ($n = 739$; $M_{age} = 31.58$, $SD_{age} = 11.76$) completed an online survey. Count and frequency CCB approaches yielded similar significant associations with increased physical IPV. Both approaches suggest that frightening behaviors in particular are significantly indicative of also experiencing physical IPV; however, when you count CCB types, public name-calling becomes important, whereas when you examine the frequency of each CCB type, jealousy/possessiveness becomes important. These findings suggest differential utility between measures of CCBs, which examine the frequency of specific CCB types and which count CCB types, and that both approaches are useful in understanding how coercion and control relate to physical violence within intimate relationships.

3.63 Attribution theory, bystander effect and willingness to intervene in intimate partner violence

Wijaya, C. N., Roberts, L. D., & Kane, R. T. (2021). Attribution theory, bystander effect and willingness to intervene in intimate partner violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260521997945>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is a crime that is afflicted by a current or previous romantic relationship partner. One in four women has experienced IPV at least once in their lifetime, with physical and psychological consequences. IPV cases tend to go largely unnoticed and under-reported, with low rates of intervention by bystanders. This cross-sectional correlational study investigated whether a combination of attribution theory and the bystander effect could predict the willingness of strangers to intervene in IPV. There were two models tested. The first model examined attitudes towards the victim, while the second one examined attitudes towards the perpetrator. The relationship between perceived responsibility and willingness to intervene was hypothesized to be mediated by sympathy and anger, with the number of bystanders as a moderator to mediating pathways (sympathy towards victim and anger towards perpetrator). A convenience sample of 278 Australian residents aged 18-years and older was presented in a vignette depicting an IPV incident occurring in public. Participants completed measures about the vignette in an online questionnaire. Model testing was conducted using MPlus; confirmatory factor analysis indicated a good fit of the measurement models. After controlling potential covariates, moderated mediation models of victim and perpetrator were analyzed. Attribution theory was a significant



predictor in willingness to intervene ($f^2 = .23, p < .001$), but the bystander effect was not. Both attitudes towards victim and perpetrator accounted for unique variance in willingness to intervene in IPV, highlighting the importance of examining both. Findings indicate that psychoeducation campaigns aimed at reducing victim-blaming and promoting intervening behavior could be an effective means of preventing IPV.

3.64 Organisational policies and responses to employee disclosures of domestic and family violence and sexual assault: What constitutes best practice?


Breckenridge, J., Singh, S., Lyons, G., & valentine, k. (2021). Organisational policies and responses to employee disclosures of domestic and family violence and sexual assault: What constitutes best practice? *Evidence Base: A Journal of Evidence Reviews in Key Policy Areas*, 1–38. <https://doi.org/10.21307/eb-2021-002>

Domestic and family violence (DFV) and sexual assault (SA) are prevalent harms affecting a significant number of Australians. There is increasing recognition that the effects of DFV can potentially affect the workplace, including employee performance, productivity and organisational reputation. Advocates have successfully recommended initiatives to support organisational responses to DFV. However, where there are difficulties in workplace performance or an employee discloses and requests assistance, few initiatives are properly evaluated, and it remains unclear the extent to which organisations embed these strategies. This scoping review aims to identify evidence of best practice organisational responses to employee's experiences of DFV and SA. Sexual harassment (including where it involves sexual assault) was not included in this review as it constitutes a substantial and separate body of literature, and the suite of organisational responses are well developed and evaluated. Twenty-seven studies were identified as meeting the inclusion criteria for this review. These studies identify an emerging evidence base detailing organisational responses to DFV, but scant evidence was identified in relation to SA. The following strategies and initiatives were identified as contributing to an effective organisational response from the studies: (1) provision of education and training for managers and front line responders (2) policies detailing the nature and parameters of the organisational response (3) flexible work arrangements (4) manager/supervisor support to respond to employee disclosure (5) co-worker support where an employee's experiences has affected the work team (6) strategies ensuring privacy/confidentiality (7) access to resources, information and provision of referrals to external services and (8) other strategies and initiatives. The review concludes by considering areas for a best practice organisational response to DFV.

3.65 Gambling-related intimate partner violence against women: A grounded theory model of individual and relationship determinants

Hing, N., O'Mullan, C., Nuske, E., Breen, H., Mainey, L., Taylor, A., Greer, N., Jenkinson, R., Thomas, A., Lee, J., & Jackson, A. (2021). Gambling-related intimate partner violence against women: A grounded theory model of individual and relationship determinants. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211037425>

This study aimed to examine how problem gambling interacts with gendered drivers of intimate partner violence (IPV) against women to exacerbate this violence. Interviews were conducted with 48 female victims of IPV linked to a male partner's gambling; 24 female victims of IPV linked to their



own gambling; and 39 service practitioners from 25 services. Given limited research into gambling-related IPV, but a stronger theoretical base relating to IPV against women, this study used an adaptive grounded theory approach. It engaged with existing theories on gendered drivers of violence against women, while also developing a grounded theory model of individual and relationship determinants based on emergent findings from the data. Gambling-related IPV against women was found to occur in the context of expressions of gender inequality, including men's attitudes and behaviors that support violence and rigid gender expectations, controlling behaviors, and relationships condoning disrespect of women. Within this context, the characteristics of problem gambling and the financial, emotional and relationship stressors gambling causes intensified the IPV. Alcohol and other drug use, and co-morbid mental health issues, also interacted with gambling to intensify the IPV.

Reducing gambling-related IPV against women requires integrated, multi-level interventions that reduce both problem gambling and gendered drivers of violence. Gambling operators can act to reduce problem gambling and train staff in responding to IPV. Financial institutions can assist people to limit their gambling expenditure and families to protect their assets. Service providers can be alert to the co-occurrence of gambling problems and IPV and screen, treat, and refer clients appropriately. Public education can raise awareness that problem gambling increases the risk of IPV. Reducing gender inequality is also critical.

3.66 Changed men? Men talking about violence and change in domestic and family violence perpetrator intervention programs

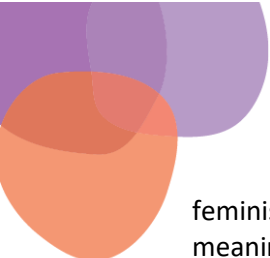
Seymour, K., Natalier, K., & Wendt, S. (2021). Changed men? Men talking about violence and change in domestic and family violence perpetrator intervention programs. *Men and Masculinities*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1097184x211038998>

This article critically interrogates the ways in which men's talk about domestic and family violence (DFV) and change reproduce gender hierarchies which are themselves productive of violence. Drawing on interviews with men who have completed a perpetrator program and building on the work of Hearn (1998), we show that these men's conceptualizations of change both reflect and contribute to the discursive construction of masculinity, responsibility, and violence. By reflecting on men's representations of change—and of themselves as “changed” men—we argue that DFV perpetrator interventions constitute a key site for the performance of dominant masculinities, reproducing the gendered discourses underpinning and enabling men's violence.

3.67 Law, culture and decolonisation: The perspectives of Aboriginal Elders on family violence in Australia

Blagg, H., Hovane, V., Tulich, T., Raye, D., May, S., & Worrigal, T. (2021). Law, culture and decolonisation: The perspectives of Aboriginal Elders on family violence in Australia. *Social & Legal Studies*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/09646639211046134>

Family violence within Aboriginal communities continues to attract considerable scholarly, governmental and public attention in Australia. While rates of victimization are significantly higher than non-Aboriginal rates, Aboriginal women remain suspicious of the ‘carceral feminism’ remedy, arguing that family violence is a legacy of colonialism, systemic racism, and the intergenerational impacts of trauma, requiring its own distinctive suite of responses, ‘uncoupled’ from the dominant



feminist narrative of gender inequality, coercive control and patriarchy. We conclude that achieving meaningful reductions in family violence hinges on a decolonising process that shifts power from settler to Aboriginal structures. Aboriginal peoples are increasingly advocating for strengths-based and community-led solutions that are culturally safe, involve Aboriginal justice models, and recognises the salience of Aboriginal Law and Culture. This paper is based on qualitative research in six locations in northern Australia where traditional patterns of Aboriginal Law and Culture are robust. Employing a decolonising methodology, we explore the views of Elders in these communities regarding the existing role of Law and Culture, their criticisms of settler law, and their ambitions for a greater degree of partnership between mainstream and Aboriginal law. The paper advances a number of ideas, based on these discussions, that might facilitate a paradigm shift in theory and practice regarding intervention in family violence.

3.68 Perpetration and victimization prevalence for intimate partner violence in the Australian-Muslim community

Ibrahim, N. (2021). Perpetration and victimization prevalence for intimate partner violence in the Australian-Muslim community. *Partner Abuse*(4), 432-460. <https://doi.org/10.1891/PA-2020-0009>

Intimate partner violence (IPV) prevalence has not been estimated among the Australian-Muslim community. This information is needed for evidence-based interventions to be implemented. To address this gap, this study provides initial estimates for prevalence of IPV perpetration and victimization among a community sample of Australian-Muslims using the Revised Conflict Tactics Scale. The study utilized a cross-sectional questionnaire with a community sample, aged 18 to 74, and living in South East Queensland, Australia to collect data. From the 271 respondents of the study, findings indicate annual perpetration of 24% for physical-assault, 26% sexual coercion, 14% injury, and 65% psychological aggression. The findings also indicate annual victimization rates of 27% for physical assault, 28% sexual coercion, 10% injury and 67% psychological aggression. Though most acts were less severe in nature (7% severe physical assault, 2% severe sexual coercion and 5% severe injury), the study provides initial IPV prevalence estimates for the Australian-Muslim community and requires appropriate cultural and faith based strategies to address this issue in the Muslim community whilst being grounded in the Australian socio-cultural context.

3.69 Understanding the determinants of gambling-related intimate partner violence: Perspectives from women who gamble

O'Mullan, C., Hing, N., Mainey, L., Nuske, E., & Breen, H. (2021). Understanding the determinants of gambling-related intimate partner violence: Perspectives from women who gamble. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012211051399>

Rates of intimate partner violence (IPV) victimization are higher among women with a gambling problem. However, women's experiences of this violence, from a gendered perspective, have not been examined. Based on interviews with 24 women, this study explored how problem gambling contributes to IPV against women across three levels of influence. Findings reveal that problem gambling did not directly cause IPV, but interacts where gendered drivers and reinforcers are present to exacerbate this violence. Reducing violence against women with a gambling problem requires a coordinated, integrated multidisciplinary approach targeting different levels of influence.



CENTRE FOR
Women's Safety
and Wellbeing

SECTION 4

Paywall Journal Articles - International



Section 4

Paywall Journal Articles – International

Crime, law, justice and police	93
4.1 Providing support to victims: Police officers’ service referral provision and advocate involvement in domestic violence incidents (USA)	93
4.2 Crime diversity: Sociocultural aspects of femicide in Hong Kong (Hong Kong)	93
4.3 “But her age was not given on her Facebook profile”: Minors, social media, and sexual assault trials (Canada)	93
4.4 Effects of intimate partner violence perpetrator and victim race on protective order determinations (USA)	94
4.5 Beyond the victim–offender binary: Legal and anti-violence intervention considerations with women who have used force in the US and Australia (USA, Aus).....	94
Gendered drivers and primary prevention	95
4.6 Balancing community input and established research: Findings from the development of a sexual violence prevention campaign (NZ)	95
Pregnancy, parenting and children	95
4.7 Supporting children who experience domestic violence: Evaluating the child witness to domestic violence program (USA)	95
Sexual violence	96
4.8 The victimizing effect of violent socialization: Intimate partner use of coercive sexual practices transnationally (International)	96
4.9 Lessons from London: A contemporary examination of the factors affecting attrition among rape complaints (UK).....	97
4.10 Image-based sexual abuse: Social and legal implications (USA)	97
Other	98
4.11 Knowledge discovery in research on domestic violence: An overview of the last fifty years (International)	98
4.12 Sexual orientation, revictimization, and polyvictimization (USA)	98
4.13 Women’s economic abuse experiences: Results from the UN multi-country study on men and violence in Asia and the Pacific (International)	99
4.14 Coping strategies adopted by migrant female head-load carriers who experienced IPV (Ghana)	99
4.15 Pre-migration trauma and post-migration stress associated with immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide (Canada).....	100
4.16 Animal safekeeping in situations of intimate partner violence: Experiences of human service and animal welfare professionals (Canada)	100
4.17 Women’s reproductive coercion and pregnancy avoidance: Associations with homicide risk, sexual violence, and religious abuse (USA)	101



Crime, law, justice and police

4.1 Providing support to victims: Police officers' service referral provision and advocate involvement in domestic violence incidents (USA)

Goodson, A., Garza, A. D., & Franklin, C. A. (2021). Providing support to victims: Police officers' service referral provision and advocate involvement in domestic violence incidents. *Crime & Delinquency*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/00111287211007742>

Limited research has investigated police service provision and advocate involvement in domestic violence (DV) incidents. This study used a stratified random sample of 368 cases from an urban police department to assess police officers' decisions to provide service provision and to involve an advocate in formally-reported DV incidents. Multivariate binary logistic regression models revealed decreased suspect age and presence of physical abuse significantly increased service referral. Advocate involvement significantly decreased when the victim and suspect were married, when the suspect used alcohol and/or drugs, and when there was physical evidence present in the case. Alternatively, suspect weapon use, victim injury, and service referral by police increased later advocate involvement. Implications and future research directions are discussed.

4.2 Crime diversity: Sociocultural aspects of femicide in Hong Kong (Hong Kong)


Dayan, H. (2021). Crime diversity: Sociocultural aspects of femicide in Hong Kong. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211010494>

Despite Hong Kong's ranking as having one of the lowest homicide rates worldwide, it has one of the highest female homicide rates globally. This research catered to the need for a systematic empirical analysis of the femicide phenomenon in Hong Kong by examining census data of femicide cases that occurred in Hong Kong in 5 years: from January 2015 to December 2019. Thirty-eight cases were examined and coded, covering 17 variables relating to victims, perpetrators, and modus operandi. Despite the small number of cases, this article highlights femicide's sociocultural diversity by discussing its unique patterns in Hong Kong, with a high share of femicide-suicide cases and overrepresentation of foreigners and women older than 60. The article concludes with recommended policy strategy reformulations needed to better combat femicide in Hong Kong.

4.3 "But her age was not given on her Facebook profile": Minors, social media, and sexual assault trials (Canada)

Ramirez, F., Denault, V., Carpenter, S., & Wyers, J. (2021). "But her age was not given on her Facebook profile": Minors, social media, and sexual assault trials. *Information, Communication & Society*, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1369118X.2021.1934065>

This paper examines the role of social media evidence in sexual assault trials in Canada, focusing on cases with underage female victims. Teenage girls are among the heaviest social media users and face unique expectations regarding the performance of heteronormative gender norms. Society



simultaneously encourages girls to enact gender roles that emphasize their femininity and sexuality and punishes them for acting according to these standards. When girls engage in performativity online, they leave behind a digital footprint that can be used against them at trial. Through a detailed case study of 14 publicly available judgments, we analyze how judges evaluate girls' social media content in sexual assault trials that feature a mistake of age defense. Drawing on social media research, legal studies, and the concept of performativity, we show that judges vary greatly in their understandings of gender norms and that this translates to divergent case outcomes. In the 'guilty' cases, the judges contextualize social media content as insufficient and unreliable, noting that it is common for youth to lie or embellish facts online. In the 'not guilty' cases however, the judges appear to take such evidence at face value and hold girls accountable for having provocative pictures or misrepresenting themselves online. Such practices are problematic because they perpetuate rape myths and misconceptions about victim behavior. We call for greater consideration of the socio-cultural norms that govern girls' social media use to avoid biased interpretations that adversely shape the outcome of sexual assault trials.

4.4 Effects of intimate partner violence perpetrator and victim race on protective order determinations (USA)


Winstead, A. P., & Stevenson, M. C. (2021). Effects of intimate partner violence perpetrator and victim race on protective order determinations. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211028164>

The legal granting of temporary and permanent protective orders prohibits a perpetrator from engaging in contact with the victim. Although protective orders reduce risk of re-abuse, very little research has explored factors that predict the likelihood that a victim is granted a protective order. Thus, we conducted an archival analysis on data previously collected from a Protection Order Assistance Office in a midwestern region of the United States, testing the influence of victim and perpetrator race on protective order allocations. Specifically, we coded data gathered from 490 petitioners (i.e., victims) seeking a protective order against a perpetrator of intimate partner violence, stalking, or sexual offending. Analyses revealed that racial minority victims were significantly less likely to receive a temporary protective order compared to White victims – effects that were exacerbated when the perpetrator was White (versus racial minority). These results are in line with existing research and theory regarding aversive racism. Implications for theory, policy, and practice are discussed.

4.5 Beyond the victim–offender binary: Legal and anti-violence intervention considerations with women who have used force in the US and Australia (USA, Aus)

Larance, L.Y., Kertesz, M., Humphreys, C., Goodmark, L., & Douglas, H. (2021). Beyond the victim–offender binary: Legal and anti-violence intervention considerations with women who have used force in the US and Australia. *Affilia*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08861099211060549>

In the United States (U.S.) and Australian contexts, the fight to achieve legal and societal recognition of cisgender men's violence against cisgender women operated according to an incident-based victim-offender binary. Those held accountable for the violence were seen as offenders, those who



survived the violence were seen as victims. This binary persists across police, court, corrections, intervention, and child protection settings. However, work with cisgender heterosexual women with offenses of abuse and violence demonstrates that the binary does not capture their complex experiences. Instead, they have “offended” in the context of often surviving long-term harm in their families of origin and from their intimate partners. Because their experiences do not align with the binary, they are caught in ineffective and retraumatizing responses. The authors use an intersectional theoretical framework to explore how heterosexual cisgender women's use of force complicates the victim-offender binary. By understanding women who have used force as having both survived and caused harm, rather than “victims” or “offenders,” the authors call attention to the limitations of, and harm caused by, binary approaches. The authors also call for a reconceptualization beyond the binary—challenging established legal and intervention frameworks. To demonstrate the need for this reconceptualization, the authors report on U.S. and Australian legal cases, intervention approaches, and discuss socio-legal systems implications.

Gendered drivers and primary prevention

4.6 Balancing community input and established research: Findings from the development of a sexual violence prevention campaign (NZ)


Graham, K., Potterton, H., Mihaere, T., Carrington, B., Treharne, G. J., & Beres, M. A. (2021). Balancing community input and established research: Findings from the development of a sexual violence prevention campaign. *Journal of School Violence*, 1–13. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15388220.2021.1897017>

This article describes a focus group study exploring university students’ perspectives of sexual violence prevention campaigns with the goal of developing a social marketing campaign that would resonate with university students. Seventy-one students at one university in Aotearoa/New Zealand provided feedback in 15 focus groups. Findings of an inductive thematic analysis indicate that students think sexual violence prevention campaigns should depict diversity in perpetrator and victim identity and focus on more subtle contexts of sexual violence. These findings have implications for the development of sexual violence prevention campaigns. In particular we discuss how universities must balance tensions between designing palatable and relatable prevention campaigns while also reflecting and addressing the underlying gendered nature of sexual violence.

Pregnancy, parenting and children

4.7 Supporting children who experience domestic violence: Evaluating the child witness to domestic violence program (USA)

Schubert, E. C. (2021). Supporting children who experience domestic violence: Evaluating the child witness to domestic violence program. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211035874>



Impacting 1 in 4 children in the United States, childhood exposure to domestic violence predicts myriad negative sequelae. Intervening post exposure is critical to help children and their protective parent heal and avoid long-term negative consequences. Children aged 2-17 and their mothers who were victims of domestic violence participated in a 12-week group program delivered by domestic violence agency staff that provides psychoeducation on the impact of trauma and domestic violence and aims to improve parent and child well-being. The impact of the Child Witness to Domestic Violence (CWDV) program was tested in an intervention group (n = 69 children, 33 mothers) who participated in CWDV and control group (n = 80 children, 39 mothers) consisting of children whose mothers received adult-focused domestic violence services but were not enrolled in CWDV or other child-focused services. Multiple regression analyses controlling for child gender, child age, mother's age, and the outcome of interest at time 1 found that participation in CWDV program significantly predicted better child functioning as indicated by less hyperactivity (B = $-.85$, p = $.06$), fewer negative emotional symptoms (B = -1.14 , p = $.01$), and fewer total behavioral difficulties (B = -2.48 , p = $.02$) as well as higher maternal hope (B = $.57$, p = $.03$). These data provide promising evidence of the impact of a brief, replicable group intervention that promotes healing and well-being among children and parents exposed to domestic violence. Limitations include a quasi-experimental design and reliance on maternal report.

Sexual violence

4.8 The victimizing effect of violent socialization: Intimate partner use of coercive sexual practices transnationally (International)

Delaney, A. X. (2021). The victimizing effect of violent socialization: Intimate partner use of coercive sexual practices transnationally. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0306624x21994064>

Research seems to focus more on examining predictors of sexual victimization rather than violent experiences predicting coercive sexual behaviors. Little research explores victim to offender associations. The present study expands current literature by exploring transnational differences in which coercive sexual behaviors manifest from childhood violence experiences. Do experiences of violence during childhood impact the use of coercive sexual behaviors? Multilevel modeling regression analysis, used on data from the International Dating Violence Study, reveal several interesting findings: (1) violent socialization from families is associated with coercive sexual behavior, (2) violent socialization from the community is associated with coercive sexual behavior, and (3) nations where violent socialization is more prevalent, the average level of coercive sexual behaviors tends to increase. Identifying predictive processes for sexual coercion is important. Sexual coercion may be represented in subtle day to day interactions that over time instill a sense of violence normality and further perpetuate victimization.



4.9 Lessons from London: A contemporary examination of the factors affecting attrition among rape complaints (UK)

Murphy, A., Hine, B., Yesberg, J. A., Wunsch, D., & Charleton, B. (2021). Lessons from London: A contemporary examination of the factors affecting attrition among rape complaints. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 1–33. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1068316X.2021.1880584>

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Severe levels of attrition in rape cases within the criminal justice system are widely recognised. Previous reviews (e.g. Hohl & Stanko, 2015. Complaints of rape and the criminal justice system: Fresh evidence on the attrition problem in England and Wales. *European Journal of Criminology*, 12(3), 324–341) have provided information on the general profile of cases, their outcomes, and the relationship between the two, in attempts to understand these patterns. However, recent changes to the landscape of rape investigation (e.g. the impact of technology) justify a more contemporary assessment. The present study coded 446 cases of rape reported in London in April 2016, on a variety of victim, suspect, offence, and procedural characteristics, as well as case outcomes. We conducted descriptive analyses of case profiles and inferential examinations of the relationship between case characteristics and outcomes. Findings suggest the profile of victims, suspects, and the context of offences has remained mostly similar, with some noticeable changes (e.g. a larger array of victim vulnerabilities). Moreover, several existing, exacerbated, as well as novel procedural challenges present (e.g. delay due to workload, third party materials). Additionally, many rape-myth related case factors no longer predict case outcomes and officers instead may now engage in greater ‘downstream’ orientation, and anticipation of case uptake, when evaluating cases. Recommendations for policy and practice are discussed.


4.10 Image-based sexual abuse: Social and legal implications (USA)

DeKeseredy, W. S. (2021). Image-based sexual abuse: Social and legal implications. *Current Addiction Reports*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40429-021-00363-x>

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Widely referred to as either “revenge porn” or “nonconsensual sharing of sexual imagery,” image-based sexual abuse targets millions of people around the world and causes much harm. This article covers the current state of social scientific knowledge on this key variant of digitized sexual violence and suggests new directions in empirical work.

A rapidly growing body of research shows that image-based sexual abuse is committed mainly by men against women and it often co-occurs with offline forms of male-to-female assaults like rape, stalking, and beatings. Additionally, to further understand the scope of factors that contribute to the problems of online image-based sexual abuse online, researchers should examine the relationship between image-based sexual abuse and pornography consumption. Future studies should be specially designed to test theories that prioritize the concepts of gender, power, control, and patriarchy. Further, despite the creation of new legislation aimed at curbing image-based sexual abuse, the criminal justice system’s response has, thus far, been woefully inadequate. Hence, additional means of prevention and control are necessary. A multidisciplinary approach may involve mental health and sexual wellness awareness campaigns that include ethical behaviors in a digital space. Also, clinical assessment and treatment may be part of creating long-term changes at individual, interpersonal, and societal levels with psychosexual education that investigates core



beliefs and harmful operating systems that facilitate image-based sexual abuse. Moreover, testing and providing empirically validated treatments for those who experienced sexual trauma and those who perpetrated and consumed digitized sexual abuse are warranted.

Other

4.11 Knowledge discovery in research on domestic violence: An overview of the last fifty years (International)

Basilio, M. P., Pereira, V., de Oliveira, M. W. C. M., da Costa Neto, A. F., Moraes, O. C. R. d., & Siqueira, S. C. B. (2021). Knowledge discovery in research on domestic violence: An overview of the last fifty years. *Data Technologies and Applications*. <https://doi.org/10.1108/DTA-08-2020-0179>

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The database of the Web of Science (WoS) was searched for publications from January 1945–May 7, 2020 on the topic of domestic violence in titles, abstracts and keywords. The aim of the study is to explore and provide an overview of research carried out on domestic violence, in its various aspects, over the past fifty years.


As a result of the research, the authors can assert that in the last fifty years, 32,298 authors have produced 19,495 documents on the theme of policing strategy and related subjects in 111 countries. Scientific production in this area grows at a rate of 12.81 per year. The United States of America is the leading country in publications with 48.14%, followed by the United Kingdom with 7.57% and Australia with 6.05%. Regarding universities, the highlight is the University of California with 664 publications, followed by the University of London with 515 and the University of North Carolina with 484. As for journals, the highlight is the Journal of Interpersonal Violence, Journal of Family Violence and Violence Against Women, which account for more than 14.32% of all indexed literature. Regarding the authors, the highlight is Campbell J.C and Feder G. Probabilistic topic modeling revealed that 18% of the topics concentrate 90% of all tokens. Topic 1 accounts for 27.9% of the sample and conducts research related to intimate partner violence.

As a practical implication of using the LDA in the bibliographic review, we infer that its capacity to explore large masses of data allows the researcher to explore an infinitely greater amount than the traditional methods of systematic literature review.

4.12 Sexual orientation, revictimization, and polyvictimization (USA)

Daigle, L. E., & Hawk, S. R. (2021). Sexual orientation, revictimization, and polyvictimization. *Sexuality Research and Social Policy*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s13178-021-00543-4>

Individuals who are LGB—lesbian, gay, bisexual (LGB)—are at high risk of being victimized by intimate partner violence and sexual abuse. Although research has begun to uncover the extent to which individuals experience both revictimization and polyvictimization, little is known about the extent of these two types of victimization among LGB persons. Data were drawn from the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), a nationally representative telephone survey of eighteen thousand US residents, weighted to represent 232,458,335 proportional (49%)



male and (51%) female adults aged 18 and older. Victimization was measured based on individuals' responses to a series of questions about psychological aggression, coercive control and entrapment, physical violence, and sexual violence. Patterns of recurrent and poly victimization across LGB people and heterosexual people were compared. The findings indicate that LGB individuals face a greater risk of victimization than heterosexuals. Further, they are more likely to experience revictimization and polyvictimization. Sex differences emerged in that LGB females were likely to be victimized, revictimized, and polyvictimized when compared to their heterosexual counterparts. Fewer differences emerged between LGB males and male heterosexuals. This research suggests that LGB individuals face greater victimization risks, which is important because they may need special and specific interventions. Such interventions may be able to reduce not just an initial victimization but subsequent ones as well.

4.13 Women's economic abuse experiences: Results from the UN multi-country study on men and violence in Asia and the Pacific (International)

Postmus, J. L., Nikolova, K., Lin, H.-F., & Johnson, L. (2021). Women's economic abuse experiences: Results from the UN multi-country study on men and violence in Asia and the Pacific. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211003168>

Economic abuse is a poorly understood form of intimate partner violence but may have far-reaching implications for the financial health of the survivor. Additionally, very little is known about whether depressive symptoms, education, employment, or attitudes about relations between men and women mediate or moderate the relationship between economic abuse and their financial circumstances. The purpose of this study was to answer these two research questions: (a) Is there a relationship between the experience of economic abuse and food insecurity (as a measure of poverty)? (b) Is the relationship between economic abuse and food insecurity impacted by women's education, women's and men's employment, women's attitudes towards gender relations, or women's depressive symptoms? We used quantitative data from the "UN Multi-Country Study on Men and Violence," analyzing data on 3,105 women aged 18–49 years who were interviewed. Initial logistic regressions were conducted followed by introducing moderators and mediators to the model using path analyses to test the relationship between economic abuse and food insecurity in the household. Significant predictors of food insecurity included several types of abuse and partners' employment, women's own employment, and education. The only type of IPV not associated with food insecurity was physical abuse. Experiences of economic abuse were associated with a 1.69 times greater likelihood of reporting food insecurity which was higher than experiences of psychological or sexual abuse. Additionally, women's experiences of economic abuse over their lifetime were significantly associated with an increase in depressive symptoms which in turn was associated with greater likelihood of experiencing food insecurity. Such relationships warrant attention to economic abuse and depressive symptoms as part of the interventions used when working with survivors. Additional research could also help further our understanding of how these variables interact together and how best to address its impact on survivors.

4.14 Coping strategies adopted by migrant female head-load carriers who experienced IPV (Ghana)

Baffour, F. D., Adomako, E. B., Darkwa Baffour, P., & Henni, M. (2021). Coping strategies adopted by migrant female head-load carriers who experienced IPV. *Victims & Offenders*, 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1080/15564886.2021.1923601>



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The physical, sexual and reproductive, and mental health complications posed by Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) raise problems that must be addressed by victims. This study presents qualitative data on the coping strategies employed by 20 head-load carriers (females who carry loads in a saucepan on the head for a fee) who were survivors of IPV. The findings indicate that the head-load carriers adopted strategies such as apologizing or fighting back (interpersonal coping); remaining silent (intrapersonal coping); seeking support from family, friends, or institutions (socio-personal coping); engaging in prayer and hope; and leaving the relationship. Future research and policy implications are also discussed.

4.15 Pre-migration trauma and post-migration stress associated with immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide (Canada)


David, R., & Jaffe, P. (2021). Pre-migration trauma and post-migration stress associated with immigrant perpetrators of domestic homicide. *Journal of Family Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10896-021-00259-4>

Domestic homicide is the most extreme form of domestic violence. These deaths often appear to be predictable and preventable with hindsight, based on information from various death review process across the world. Prior research has identified citizenship status, length of stay, trauma and stress in the migration context as contributors to domestic violence. However, these factors have not been explored within the context of domestic homicide and the present study examined these factors among immigrant perpetrators. A retrospective case analysis approach was performed using domestic homicide cases that had been reviewed by the Domestic Violence Death Review Committee in Ontario, Canada. Perpetrators with a history of pre-migration trauma had significantly more identified risk factors for domestic homicide. Additionally, they were more likely to engage in stalking behaviours and have more identified post-migration stressors. However, the number of agencies involved did not significantly differ between perpetrators with or without a history of pre-migration trauma. Pre-migration trauma is a critical factor in understanding the risk profiles of immigrant perpetrators. Standardized risk assessment tools generally do not screen for pre-migration trauma and it may be overlooked by professionals when evaluating risk of homicide or when engaging in risk management strategies. It is imperative that professionals are more aware of the relationship between migration trauma and domestic violence perpetration and there is continued research and development of specialized risk assessment tools to aid in domestic homicide prevention initiatives.

4.16 Animal safekeeping in situations of intimate partner violence: Experiences of human service and animal welfare professionals (Canada)

Giesbrecht, C. J. (2021). Animal safekeeping in situations of intimate partner violence: Experiences of human service and animal welfare professionals. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/08862605211025037>

Although knowledge of the link between intimate partner violence (IPV) and animal maltreatment has increased significantly in recent years, few studies have examined service providers' experiences with IPV and concurrent animal abuse, as well as animal safekeeping in situations of IPV. The present



study documented human service and animal welfare service providers' experiences supporting victims/survivors of IPV, who owned pets and livestock, and included service providers in rural and northern communities in Saskatchewan. Online surveys were completed by 128 human service professionals (including domestic violence shelter workers, domestic violence counsellors, victim services workers, police, and legal professionals) and 43 animal welfare professionals (including workers from animal rescues, humane societies, Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals [SPCAs], and veterinary clinics) (n = 171). Respondents shared information relating to their awareness of the link; their experiences responding in situations of IPV and concurrent animal abuse, including arranging animal safekeeping in situations of IPV; and successes and challenges related to effective service provision. Results include descriptions of intersecting risks to people and animals. Service providers shared ways that they have assisted victims/survivors who own animals, such as through animal safekeeping programs. Both human service and animal welfare professionals expressed the need for pet-friendly domestic violence shelters and pet-friendly long-term housing options. Service providers offered recommendations for improving education and training; improving provision of services of victims/survivors of IPV and their animals, including improving access to Emergency Intervention Orders and establishing funding for animal safekeeping in situations of IPV; and strengthening existing and building new partnerships.

4.17 Women's reproductive coercion and pregnancy avoidance:

Associations with homicide risk, sexual violence, and religious abuse (USA)

Bagwell-Gray, M. E., Thaller, J., Messing, J. T., & Durfee, A. (2021). Women's reproductive coercion and pregnancy avoidance: Associations with homicide risk, sexual violence, and religious abuse. *Violence Against Women*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/10778012211005566>

This survey study explores patterns of reproductive coercion (RC) and pregnancy avoidance (PA) among women recruited from domestic violence shelters in the southwestern United States (N = 661). Two logistic regression models assessed the demographic, relationships, and violence characteristics associated with RC and PA. Younger, African American, and Hispanic women were more likely to experience RC. Homicide risk, sexual intimate partner violence (IPV), and religious abuse were associated with RC, and RC and homicide risk were associated with PA. We discuss implications of the associations between RC and PA and their links to religious abuse, sexual IPV, and homicide risk.