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Domestic Violence Risk Assessment **Intimate Partner Violence Prevention and Intervention Domestic Assault Risk Assessment Risk Assessment for Domestically Violent Men Validation and Expansion of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) Instrument Women at Risk Policing Domestic Abuse Assessing Dangerousness, Third Edition** *Intimate Partner Violence, Risk and Security Impact of Domestic Violence Risk Assessment and Case Planning on Domestic Violence Recidivism* **Assessing the Risk Domestic Violence in International Context Violence Risk - Assessment and Management** *Risk Assessment for Domestic Violence Offenders* Responding to Domestic Violence Handbook of Violence Risk Assessment *Domestic Violence Coercive Control* The Routledge International Handbook of Domestic Violence and Abuse **The Risk of Domestic Violence Victimization and Peace Officers' Responses** *Targeting Domestic Abuse with Police Data* **Subtypes of Female Intimate Partner Violence Suspects: Implications for the Validity of the ODARA with Females** *Global Responses to Domestic Violence* **Gale Researcher Guide for: Crime Assessment Tools** *Rhetoric and Communication Perspectives on Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault* **Intimate Partner Violence Risk Assessment No Visible Bruises Domestic Violence** Domestic Violence *Risk Communication in Domestic Violence* Marital Separation and Lethal Domestic Violence **Domestic Abuse Across the Lifespan Domestic Violence** *A Study of Domestic Violence Risk Factors The Wiley Handbook of What Works in Violence Risk Management* **Domestic Violence Sourcebook** Risk Factors Associated with Domestic Violence Potential to Kill Clinician's Guide to Violence Risk Assessment A Replication Study of the Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG)

The dominant explanations of domestic violence, and the institutions to which battered women traditionally turn are challenged in this book. The final chapter deals with prevention suggesting ways in which male coercion will not be tolerated. The editors are indebted to the Achmea Foundation Victim and Society ("Stichting Achmea Slachtoffer en Samenleving": SASS) for facilitating two independent, large scale prospective projects among female victims involved in domestic violence. More than 1200 victims have been involved in these two three-wave studies. The focus of both studies has been on the identification of victim-related risk factors for immediate and longer term repeat victimization, and on examining the predictive validity of various forensic risk assessment tools, that have been developed for psychologists and "lay" assessors, including police officers, social workers, and victim support personnel. The current volume marks the end of the second INTERVICT-based project supported by SASS. It provides a comprehensive update of our prior edited volume (Baldry & Winkel, 2008). This new volume includes the

keynotes, presented at the SASS-closing conference, that was organized at the end of 2010. Risk assessment instruments play a significant role in correctional intervention and guide decisions about supervision and treatment. Although advances have been made in risk assessment over the past 50 years, limited attention has been given to risk assessment for domestic violence offenders. This study investigates the use of the Domestic Violence Screening Inventory (DVSI) and the Offender Screening Tool (OST) with a sample of 573 offenders convicted of domestic violence offenses and sentenced to supervised probation in Maricopa County, Arizona. The study has two purposes. The first is to assess the predictive validity of the existing assessment tools with a sample of domestic violence offenders, using a number of probation outcomes. The second is to identify the most significant predictors of probation outcomes. Predictive validity is assessed using crosstabulations, bivariate correlations, and the Receiver Operating Characteristic (ROC) curve. Logistic regression is used to identify the most significant predictors of probation outcomes. The DVSI and the OST were found to be predictive of probation outcomes and were most predictive of the outcomes petition to revoke filed, petition to revoke filed for a violation of specialized domestic violence conditions, and unsuccessful probation status. Significant predictors include demographics, criminal history, current offense, victim characteristics, static factors, supervision variables and dynamic variables. The most consistent predictors were supervision variables and dynamic risk factors. The supervision variables include being supervised on a specialized domestic violence caseload and changes in supervision, either an increase or decrease, during the probation grant. The dynamic variables include employment and substance abuse. The overall findings provide support for the continued use of the DVSI and the OST and are consistent with the literature on evidence-based practices for correctional interventions. However, the predictive validity of the assessments varied across sub-groups and the instruments were less predictive for females and offenders with non-intimate partner victims. In addition, study variables only explained a small portion of the variation in the probation outcomes. Additional research is needed, expanding beyond the psychology of criminal conduct, to continue to improve existing risk assessment tools and identify more salient predictors of probation outcomes for domestic violence offenders. Domestic Violence Reviews Research In The Area Of Intimate Partner Violence. The Research Crosses Disciplinary Lines, Including Social And Clinical Psychology, Sociology, Psychiatry, Criminology, And Criminal Justice Research. Since The Area Of Intimate Partner Violence Is So Heavily Politicized, Dutton Tries To Steer Through Conflicting Claims By Assessing The Best Research Methodology. This Is The Book Which Includes Court-Based Technology Developments And New Research Related To The Duration And Intensity Of Woman Battering. Highlighting Actual Cases And Promising Programs, The Book Also Addresses Important Social Work Issues, Including Risk Assessment Protocols And Treatment Models. The Book Also Examines The Myriad Legal Issues And Health Problems Facing The Most Neglected And Vulnerable Battered Women And Latest Indian Domestic Violence Act. In Fact, This Book Is A Critical Resource For All Helping Professionals Who Are Assisting Abused Women In Escaping And Remaining Free From Violent Relationships. The Contents Include: " Domestic Violence " Identifying Households Risk Of Domestic Violence " Methodological Issues In Domestic Violence " Incidence Of Family Violence " Attitudes And Behaviour Towards

Violence In Families " Theories Of Aggression In Domestic Violence " Repeat Wife Assault As Domestic Violence " Interrogating The Victim In Domestic Violence " Method To Control Spouse Abuse " Prevention And Treatment Of Family Violence " The Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005 " Bibliography " Index From a domestic violence victims first call to police or visit to a womens shelter, through the offenders bail, sentencing, parole, and treatment program, criminal justice officers and clinicians must make informed decisions about which cases need the most attention as well as ensure targeted provisions are in place to prevent recurrences of violence. Authors Hilton, Harris, and Rice make a powerful case for using actuarial risk assessments to predict recidivism in male domestic violence offenders. These assessments, the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) and the Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG), are the first in the field. The ODARA/DVRAG system helps criminal justice officials and clinicians decide which offenders pose the greatest risk to therefore preclude the most dangerous cases from falling through the cracks. Notably, the authors assert that systematically implementing these tools into public policy will reduce the number of violent assaults on women by their partners. The book draws on the authors in-depth empirical studies of violent men and their extensive experience with recidivism risk assessment in policing, court cases, offender assessment, and victim services. It is also a users manualreplete with all the scoring, reporting, and interpreting details needed to effectively use the ODARA/DVRAG system. The inclusion of case examples, FAQs, scoring tools and forms, and sample assessment reports makes this an excellent resource for any professional working directly with domestic violence offenders or training criminal justice officers to conduct these risk assessments. Domestic violence does not discriminate and is prevalent throughout the word regardless of race, age or socio-economic status. Why, then, do reactions and response differ so widely throughout the world? While some countries work diligently to address the matter through prevention and training, others take a 'hands-off' approach in their response. This book is one of the first to investigate domestic violence on a global scale and provides best practices gleaned from various countries around the world to paint a detailed picture of how police response to domestic violence is currently being conducted and provide training bodies with up-to-date information to enhance current curricula. Domestic Violence in International Context brings together expert scholars native to twelve different countries to examine the history and scope of domestic violence and how it is being addressed, repressed or ignored in their thirteen respective countries. Their specialised knowledge and unique data come together to create a series of snapshots that will guide nations, societies and communities worldwide in formulating effective strategies to prevent, intervene and combat this epidemic, and examine partnerships and programmes already in place. This book is essential reading for practitioners, policy makers, and human rights organisations, as well as students and scholars of criminology, social work, sociology and law. This book explores the policing of domestic abuse, looking at the history, law, social responses and problems relating to the crime and the challenges faced by the police and other criminal justice agencies in victim identification, understanding risk and ensuring protection from harm. This volume addresses the varied response to domestic violence in a comparative, international context. The chapters are laid out in a consistent format, to cover: the nature of the domestic violence problem, theoretical explanations, the criminal justice

response, as well as health care and social service interventions in each country. The intent of the book is to provide an introduction to the attitudes and responses to domestic violence in various regions, to provide meaningful comparisons and share information on best practices for different populations and regions. There are considerable variations to domestic violence approaches across cultures and regions. In some places, it is considered a "private" or "family" matter, which can help it perpetuate. At the same time, the United States' approach to domestic violence has been criticized by some as being too focused on the criminal justice system, rather than other types of interventions which aim to keep families intact. This comprehensive work aims to highlight innovative approaches from several regions, important cultural sensitivities and concerns, and provide analysis to identify the strengths and weakness of various approaches. This work will be of interest to researchers in criminology and criminal justice, as well as related fields who deal with domestic violence and violence against women, including sociology and social work, and international justice. Practitioners and policymakers will also find it informative. This book makes an important contribution to the international understanding of domestic violence and shares the latest knowledge of what causes and sustains domestic violence between intimate partners, as well as the effectiveness of responses in working with adult and child victims, and those who act abusively towards their partners. Drawing upon a wide range of contemporary research from across the globe, it recognises that domestic violence is both universal, but also shaped by local cultures and contexts. Divided into seven parts: • Introduction. • Theoretical perspectives on domestic violence and abuse. • Domestic violence and abuse across the life-course. • Manifestations of domestic violence and abuse. • Responding to domestic violence and abuse. • Researching domestic violence and abuse. • Concluding thoughts. It will be of interest to all academics and students working in social work, allied health, sociology, criminology and gender studies as well as policy professionals looking for new approaches to the subject. Domestic Violence is not just a public health and criminal justice problem, it is also an issue of universal human rights that needs immediate and vigorous attention. How we measure the prevalence of Domestic Violence, what we identify as the risk factors, which theories seem to provide most help in understanding and responding to Domestic Violence, which preventive and treatment programs seem most effective and the respective roles of the health and criminal justice systems, are all questions of vital importance in society's response to the problem. Drawing on cases, Stark identifies the problems with our current approach to domestic violence, outlines the components of coercive control, and then uses this alternate framework to analyse the cases of battered women charged with criminal offenses directed at their abusers. Less research is available on risk appraisal for female perpetrators of intimate partner violence (IPV) relative to male offender. The current study examined police records of 151 adult female IPV suspects to obtain risk appraisal information from the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment tool (ODARA; Hilton et al., 2004) and measures of the index IPV event, suspect and victim characteristics. The most robust predictor of subsequent female IPV was greater severity of borderline/antisocial personality features, whereas the ODARA was not predictive of female IPV. Latent cluster analysis failed to identify clusters of female IPV suspects based on key variables. A series of exploratory analyses identified differences between three groups based on IPV recidivism outcomes (a

"no recidivism" group, n = 105; a "new police contact" group, n = 28; an "at least arrested" group, n = 18). These groups differed based on borderline/antisocial personality characteristics, mental health issues, suicidal tendencies, and previous weapon use. Overall, the current findings demonstrate the need for female-relevant IPV risk appraisal tools and the role of personality features in that risk appraisal. Keywords: intimate partner violence, female offenders, clusters, risk assessment, personality, borderline, antisocial, ODARA This edited collection addresses intimate partner violence, risk and security as global issues. Although intimate partner violence, risk and security are intimately connected they are rarely considered in tandem in the context of global security. Yet, intimate partner violence causes widespread physical, sexual and/or psychological harm. It is the most common type of violence against women internationally and is estimated to affect 30 per cent of women worldwide. Intimate partner violence has received significant attention in recent years, animating political debate, policy and law reform as well as scholarly attention. In bringing together a range of international experts, this edited collection challenges status quo understandings of risk and questions how we can reposition the risk of IPV, and particularly the risk of IPH, as a critical site of global and national security. It brings together contributions from a range of disciplines and international jurisdictions, including from Australia and New Zealand, United Kingdom, Europe, United States, North America, Brazil and South Africa. The contributions here urge us to think about perpetrators in more nuanced and sophisticated ways with chapters pointing to the structural and social factors that facilitate and sustain violence against women and IPV. Contributors point out that states not only exacerbate the structural conditions producing the risks of violence, but directly coerce and control women as both citizens and non-citizens. States too should be understood as collaborators and facilitators of intimate partner violence. Effective action against intimate partner violence requires sustained responses at the global, state and local levels to end gender inequality. Critical to this end are environmental issues, poverty and the divisions, often along 'race' and ethnic lines, underpinning other dimensions of social and economic inequality. Domestic Violence: Legal and Social Reality, Second Edition is a domestic violence casebook featuring cases, statutes, notes, interdisciplinary materials, narratives, and problems. The text is illuminated by a particular sensitivity to the victim's perspective as well as to issues of race, ethnicity, social class, and sexual orientation. New to the Second Edition: Most up-to-date treatment, including coverage of pending Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization Act of 2018, federal guidance on campus sexual assault, reversal of federal policy on asylum, and national screening recommendations Inclusion of new cases addressing same-sex intimate partner violence, federal firearms laws, tribal law, lethality assessment, and cyberstalking Coverage of cutting-edge issues of revenge porn and role of domestic violence in mass shootings New developments in child custody law, including the "safety-first" paradigm Professors and students will benefit from: Materials reflecting the social reality of intimate partner violence through human-interest narratives that complement the cases Integration of interdisciplinary perspectives, including excerpts, notes, and questions emanating from history, literature, psychology, sociology, social work, criminology, and medicine Analyses of current social science research to enhance student understanding Focus on cutting-edge areas of law and often-ignored issues Coverage of the full range of types of abuse Presentation of a variety of

problem exercises derived from actual cases and current events Easy adaptation to shorter or longer courses Domestic Violence Sourcebook, Third Edition provides updated information about the physical, mental, and social effects of violence experienced by intimate partners, parents, children, teens, and elderly adults. Facts about types of abuse, such as rape and other sexual violence, stalking, and human trafficking, are included, along with information about domestic violence prevention. Guidelines for emergency intervention, safety plans, and identity protection are offered, and facts about financial and legal assistance for victims are provided. The Sourcebook concludes with a glossary of related terms and directories of additional resources for families and advocates of people experiencing domestic violence. Presenting a comprehensive framework for conducting a scientifically grounded violence risk assessment, this book is authoritative, current, and practical. The essentials of doing this type of evaluation are reviewed, and available risk appraisal instruments are described for general violence, sexual violence, and spousal violence. The authors provide expert advice on choosing suitable instruments and approaches for particular cases, interpreting the resulting data, and communicating with legal decision makers. A detailed outline shows how to organize assessment findings into an effective final report; a sample completed report is featured in the appendix. Practitioners in the social, behavioral, and health fields often work with perpetrators and survivors of interpersonal violence. Many are asked to make predictions about the likelihood of future violence. Assessing Dangerousness reviews the intricacies of predicting intimate partner violence and homicide as well as child abuse and homicide to better prepare readers to make such assessments. Extensively revised, this classic volume highlights the latest research in clear and accessible language. Each contributor, a noted expert in their field, has faced the difficult task of assessing the risk of intimate partner violence and child abuse in courtrooms, clinics, shelters, hospitals, schools, and more. Their experience in research and practice makes this the go-to resource for anyone required to make predictions about violent behavior in family settings. Assessing Dangerousness, Third Edition: Presents clinical and court examples requiring the assessment of risk and danger that appeals to practitioners in social work, psychology, nursing, counseling, criminology, and public health. Introduces an evidence based approach that practitioners can use to integrate risk assessment in a variety of settings. Covers the latest risk assessment instruments for use in the field including the Danger Assessment, the DVSI-R, and the ODARA. Highlights the newest and most promising applications of risk assessment such as the Maryland Network Against Domestic Violence Lethality Assessment Program. Synthesizes related legal and ethical issues to help practitioners implement risk assessment in a responsible way. Identifies prediction factors and risk markers for use in interventions. Exposes the overlap between child and intimate partner homicide, instrumental in identifying families with multiple risks. Presents the latest research on the risk of re-assault in intimate partner violence and risk over the life course. Reviews the latest version of Dr. Campbell's Danger Assessment, the most widely used homicide risk assessment instrument for intimate partner violence survivors. Introduces two new authors in the chapters on child abuse lethality assessments and risk of IPV exposing readers to the rising stars in the field. A fresh look at the response to domestic violence in the United States today. This new edition of the bestselling Responding to Domestic Violence explores the response to domestic violence today, not only by the criminal justice

system, but also by public and non-profit social service and health care agencies. After providing a brief theoretical overview of the causes of domestic violence and its prevalence in our society, the authors cover such key topics as barriers to intervention, variations in arrest practices, the role of state and federal legislation, and case prosecution. Focusing on both victims and offenders, the book includes unique chapters on models for judicial intervention, domestic violence and health, and children and domestic violence. In addition, this edition provides an in-depth discussion of the concept of coercive control in domestic violence and its importance in understanding victim needs. Finally, this volume includes international perspectives in order to broaden the reader?s understanding of alternative responses to the problem of domestic violence. This book focuses on the importance of assessing risk in domestic violence cases to prevent and reduce its escalation into homicide (so called uxoricide). Spousal killers in a substantial number of cases exhibit a history of prior spousal violence: in addition to this, witnessing violence has debilitating effects on children. For this reason domestic violence is also becoming a hot political issue on the European agenda. Integrating the US and Canadian experiences with the European ones increases the book's value and broadens perspectives. Assessing the risk and adopting appropriate measures can help reduce the risk of escalation of violence. It aims at gathering contributions from experts in the field of domestic violence and victimisation to present state of the art research in the risk assessment of domestic violence cases. A comprehensive guide to the theory, research and practice of violence risk management The Wiley Handbook of What Works in Violence Risk Management: Theory, Research and Practice offers a comprehensive guide to the theory, research and practice of violence risk management. With contributions from a panel of noted international experts, the book explores the most recent advances to the theoretical understanding, assessment and management of violent behavior. Designed to be an accessible resource, the highly readable chapters address common issues associated with violent behavior such as alcohol misuse and the less common issues for example offenders with intellectual disabilities. Written for both those new to the field and professionals with years of experience, the book offers a wide-ranging review of who commit acts of violence, their prevalence in society and the most recent explanations for their behavior. The contributors explore various assessment approaches and highlight specialized risk assessment instruments. The Handbook provides the latest evidence on effective treatment and risk management and includes a number of well-established and effective treatment interventions for violent offenders. This important book: Contains an authoritative and comprehensive guide to the topic Includes contributions from an international panel of experts Offers information on violence risk formulation Reveals the most recent techniques in violence risk assessment Explains what works in violence intervention Reviews specialty clinical assessments Written for clinicians and other professionals in the field of violence prevention and assessment, The Wiley Handbook of What Works in Violence Risk Management is unique in its approach because it offers a comprehensive review of the topic rather than like other books on the market that take a narrower view. Previous research has discovered that certain risk factors are associated with domestic violence victimization, including age, drug and alcohol abuse, prior incidents of victimization, the presence of children, and pregnancy; race and relationship status have inconclusive results as risk factors. Pregnancy as a risk factor for domestic violence has not

been as widely studied as other factors. Law enforcement officers, as first responders to domestic violence calls, would greatly benefit from research on risk factors for victimization and evidence-based practices for domestic violence. This study had one hypothesis and two research questions, which sought to ascertain whether patrol officers have accurate knowledge of common domestic violence risk factors, including pregnancy, via a knowledge index based upon the literature and whether this knowledge had a statistically significant relationship with their years of experience on patrol and their level of experience with domestic violence calls. An anonymous survey was distributed to deputy sheriffs on all five shifts at one substation in northern California. Pearson's chi-square analyses were used to test the level of statistical significance of the relationships. The police are first responders in cases of domestic violence, yet there is little research examining the role that police data may play in the assessment of future intimate partner violence, escalation and/or homicide. The purpose of this research was to examine a sample (n=904) of Oakland, California police case files to answer the following questions: (1) What factors related to domestic violence recidivism and/or escalation are contained in police case files, and (2) Is it possible to assess the risk that a perpetrator poses to his victim using only information found in these files? Linear regression was utilized to examine characteristics associated with higher levels of violence. Several factors previously found to be related to domestic violence recidivism and/or escalation were found to be significantly associated with increased levels of violence in this sample, such as the use of a weapon and cohabitation without marriage. However, several variables found in previous research to be associated with increased levels of violence were found to be associated with decreased levels of violence in this sample, such as separation and threats to injure/kill the victim. This study also examined factors associated with prosecution for domestic violence. Logistic regression was used to examine the likelihood of prosecution based on perpetrator, victim, and relationship characteristics. Variables with the strongest associations were those related to evidence (eg., the victim's willingness to testify) and the perpetrators involvement with the criminal justice system (eg., being on probation or parole). This research demonstrated that it is possible to collect information pertinent to risk from police case files, but that there are limitations specific to criminal justice data. As research moves forward, it is important to consider the data source as well as to examine future incidents of domestic violence in order to evaluate the predictive validity of these assessments. The implementation of risk assessment with first responders in domestic violence cases may be used to tailor interventions to the risk posed by an offender to his victim and, thus, may improve the social service and criminal justice response to domestic violence. This expanded and updated new edition reflects the growing importance of the structured professional judgement approach to violence risk assessment and management. It offers comprehensive guidance on decision-making in cases where future violence is a potential issue. Includes discussion of interventions based on newly developed instruments Covers policy standards developed since the publication of the first edition Interdisciplinary perspective facilitates collaboration between professionals Includes contributions from P.Randolf Kropp, R. Karl Hanson, Mary-Lou Martin, Alec Buchanan and John Monahan This comprehensive Handbook of original chapters serves as a resource for clinicians and researchers alike. Two introductory chapters cover general issues in violence risk

assessment, while the remainder of the book offers a comprehensive discussion of specific risk assessment measures. Forensic psychology practitioners, mental health professionals who deal with the criminal justice system, and legal professionals working with violent offenders will find the Handbook of Violence Risk Assessment to be the primary reference for the field. The second edition of this authoritative text helps professionals charged with curbing domestic violence to assess and manage offenders and their risk of recidivism. With thoroughly updated guidelines and scoring manuals based on user experiences and international research, this book presents a comprehensive risk assessment system comprised of the Ontario Domestic Assault Risk Assessment (ODARA) and the Domestic Violence Risk Appraisal Guide (DVRAG). It demonstrates how to score, interpret, and communicate the results of these evaluations, and how to incorporate their results into broader discussions of public policy. The detailed guidelines in this manual are accessible to a wide interdisciplinary audience, including psychologists, victim service and child protection workers, lawyers, police, and threat analysts. Also new to this edition are coverage of female offenders, alongside male offenders, and further guidance for assisting victims of domestic violence, making this a crucial resource for ensuring victim safety, treating offenders, and informing criminal justice procedures through empirically informed research and practice. This book is the first to investigate the effects of participation in separation or divorce proceedings on femicide (murder of a female), femicide-suicide, homicide, and suicide. Because separation is one of the most significant predictors of domestic violence, this book is exclusively devoted to theorizing, researching, and preventing lethal domestic violence or other assaults triggered by marital separation. The authors provide evidence supporting the use of an estrangement-specific risk assessment and estrangement-focused public education to prevent murders and assaults. This information is needed not only by instructors in criminal justice and sociology programs, but by researchers theorizing about or investigating domestic violence. In the world of practitioners, family court judges, divorce mediators, family lawyers, prosecutors involved in bail hearings, shelter staff, and family counselors urgently need this resource. Ellis et al. include discussion questions and chapter objectives to support learners in the classroom or in community-based settings, and instructor support material includes PowerPoint lecture slides, additional teaching and research resources, and a test bank. This text advocates convincingly for prevention of domestic violence, and gives academics and practitioners the tools they need. This text advocates convincingly for prevention of domestic violence, and gives academics and practitioners the tools they need. Opens with an overview of intersectionality, culturally competent practice and domestic violence and basic practice strategies, such as universal screening, risk assessment and safety planning. Domestic abuse has reached epidemic proportions in the United States. Are you prepared to work with the people whose lives it has changed? Domestic Abuse Across the Lifespan: The Role of Occupational Therapy reframes the problem of domestic violence, taking it out of the home and into the practice of occupational therapy. It identifies the effects of all types of domestic abuse (spousal, child, elder, etc.) as well as frameworks to address dysfunction that has occurred secondary to the abuse. This book shows that the effects of domestic abuse are indeed in the realm of occupational therapy practice, and that just as occupational therapists would consider other environmental concerns (i.e. kitchen and bathroom safety), they must

also consider abuse and its effects. Domestic Abuse Across the Lifespan: The Role of Occupational Therapy provides you with: definitions and illustrative examples of each type of domestic violence risk factors for becoming a victim or an abuser an examination of the occupational therapist's role with victims of abuse reasons why women may decide to refuse intervention a discussion of the connection between victim advocacy and occupational therapy a case study detailing the clinical findings and treatment of a six-month-old infant with shaken baby syndrome who received in-patient occupational therapy a case study of a child witness of domestic abuse and the use of the Occupational Therapy Psychosocial Assessment of Learning (OT PAL) in measuring the psychosocial aspects of his performance in a nontraditional classroom setting a checklist for occupational therapists who encounter elder abuse and a case study that illustrates its use . . . and much more! The number of people whose lives are scarred by domestic abuse is vast and growing every day. Occupational therapists working in many different settings will encounter children, adults, elders, and individuals with disabilities who have experienced intimate violence and abuse. Domestic Abuse Across the Lifespan: The Role of Occupational Therapy is the tool to help you help them. Intimate partner violence (IPV) affects millions of people in the United States, causing negative generational consequences to the victim and the community. The criminal justice system has increased its preventative strategies to combat this issue through mandatory arrest laws and the use of risk assessment tools for determining the likelihood of offender recidivism. Risk factors included in standardized and actuarial risk assessment tools have been found to be relatively good predictors for violent recidivism. This study assesses the predictive accuracy of risk factors through bivariate correlations and multiple logistic regression analysis. The risk factors analyzed include demographic information, mental health characteristics, criminal history, suspect-victim relationship characteristics, suspect-victim IPV history, current incident characteristics, and victim-rated risk from the victim interview. A primary question addressed is the additive value of incorporating victim-rated risk for predicting any DV recidivism and violent DV recidivism. The results from this study add to the existing research on Domestic Violence and the predictive strength of the information collected by officers during an incident of IPV. This book brings rhetorical, legal, and professional communication perspectives to the discourse surrounding policy-making efforts within the United States around two types of violent crimes against women: domestic violence and sexual assault. The authors propose that such analysis adds to our understanding of rhetorical concepts such as kairos, risk perception, moral panic, genre analysis, and identity theory. Overall, the goal is to demonstrate how rhetorical, legal, and professional communication perspectives work together to illuminate public discourse and conflict in such complicated and ongoing dilemmas as how to aid victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, and how to manage the offenders of such crimes—social and cultural problems that continue to perplex the legal system and the social environment. WINNER OF THE HILLMAN PRIZE FOR BOOK JOURNALISM, THE HELEN BERNSTEIN BOOK AWARD, AND THE LUKAS WORK-IN-PROGRESS AWARD * A NEW YORK TIMES TOP 10 BOOKS OF THE YEAR * NATIONAL BOOK CRITICS CIRCLE AWARD FINALIST * LOS ANGELES TIMES BOOK PRIZE FINALIST * ABA SILVER GAVEL AWARD FINALIST * KIRKUS PRIZE FINALIST NAMED ONE OF THE BEST BOOKS OF 2019 BY: Esquire, Amazon, Kirkus, Library Journal,

Publishers Weekly, BookPage, BookRiot, Economist, New York Times Staff Critics "A seminal and breathtaking account of why home is the most dangerous place to be a woman . . . A tour de force." -Eve Ensler "Terrifying, courageous reportage from our internal war zone." -Andrew Solomon "Extraordinary." -New York Times ,"Editors' Choice" "Gut-wrenching, required reading." -Esquire "Compulsively readable . . . It will save lives." -Washington Post "Essential, devastating reading." -Cheryl Strayed, New York Times Book Review An award-winning journalist's intimate investigation of the true scope of domestic violence, revealing how the roots of America's most pressing social crises are buried in abuse that happens behind closed doors. We call it domestic violence. We call it private violence. Sometimes we call it intimate terrorism. But whatever we call it, we generally do not believe it has anything at all to do with us, despite the World Health Organization deeming it a "global epidemic." In America, domestic violence accounts for 15 percent of all violent crime, and yet it remains locked in silence, even as its tendrils reach unseen into so many of our most pressing national issues, from our economy to our education system, from mass shootings to mass incarceration to #MeToo. We still have not taken the true measure of this problem. In No Visible Bruises, journalist Rachel Louise Snyder gives context for what we don't know we're seeing. She frames this urgent and immersive account of the scale of domestic violence in our country around key stories that explode the common myths-that if things were bad enough, victims would just leave; that a violent person cannot become nonviolent; that shelter is an adequate response; and most insidiously that violence inside the home is a private matter, sealed from the public sphere and disconnected from other forms of violence. Through the stories of victims, perpetrators, law enforcement, and reform movements from across the country, Snyder explores the real roots of private violence, its far-reaching consequences for society, and what it will take to truly address it. This book explores the potential of domestic abuse data to assess the level of harm caused to victims and the amount of resources required to respond to it. Policing domestic abuse has become a major activity for the police service in England and Wales. Part of the police strategy is to gather hundreds of thousands of detailed records about victims and suspects – the single largest set of domestic abuse records available, but one that to date has largely unexplored by researchers. In this volume, Matthew Bland and Barak Ariel analyse three substantial datasets taken from police forces across the country and ask: · Can police data be used to derive meaningful insight? · How should we use these data to measure harm? · Just how much domestic abuse involves a repeat victim? · Does abuse get more serious over time? · Can serious domestic abuse be predicted before it occurs? This volume illustrates the scale of the challenge the police and other agencies face with reducing domestic abuse. A small proportion of individuals generate a majority of harm; this book argues that police records offer opportunities to identify these individuals before the harm occurs. Demonstrating that statistical techniques can be used to profile domestic abuse to target harm reduction strategies more precisely and even identify a sizable proportion of serious cases before they occur, this volume will be of interest to law enforcement officials, policing researchers, and policy makers interested in reducing the phenomenon of domestic abuse. Gale Researcher Guide for: Crime Assessment Tools is selected from Gale's academic platform Gale Researcher. These study guides provide peer-reviewed articles that allow students early success in finding scholarly materials and to gain

the confidence and vocabulary needed to pursue deeper research.

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