

Canadian Domestic Homicide  
Prevention Initiative  
with Vulnerable  
Populations



**Domestic Violence Risk Assessment,  
Risk Management, and Safety  
Planning with Immigrant and  
Refugee Populations:  
An Annotated Bibliography**

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# An Annotated Bibliography

Produced on behalf of the Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations (CDHPIVP) (<http://www.cdhipi.ca>)

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**1. Abu-Ras, W. (2007). Cultural beliefs and service utilization by battered Arab immigrant women. *Violence Against Women*, 13(10), 1002-1028. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1077801207306019>**

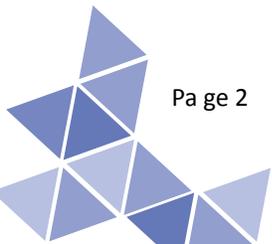
This article examines the relationship between cultural beliefs and service utilization among battered Arab immigrant women in the US. Seeking to explore traditional values and attitudes regarding gender role and marital expectations among immigrant communities, the authors hypothesize that immigrant Arab women with more traditional attitudes are more likely to be targets of domestic violence and less likely to use available services. Data are gathered from 67 women aged 18 to 50 involved as clients from the Domestic Violence Prevention Project, which uses a variety of instruments to assess attitudes toward abuse, help-seeking behaviour, and abuse. Using quantitative data analysis, the study finds that (1) familial patriarchal beliefs and negative attitudes towards women are associated with decreased use of legal and mental health services, and women who are blamed by their partner for his violence against her is associated with decreased use of social services. As a result, the authors recommend culturally sensitive services for male batterers as a risk management strategy. Regarding safety planning, it is crucial to consider cultural and religious institutions in helping victims change their help-seeking behaviour. Furthermore, educating women of their legal rights, providing ESL instruction, access to economic resources and culturally sensitive services are also recommended. Finally, the authors suggest that anti-Arab rhetoric in the US may result in misperceptions by service providers, and ultimately may deter Arab women from accessing services.

**2. Acevedo, M. J. (2000). Battered immigrant Mexican women's perspectives regarding abuse and help-seeking. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 8(3-4), 243-282.**

This pilot, qualitative study explores perceptions and attitudes towards abuse and help-seeking behaviours among battered Mexican immigrant women in the United States. Open-ended interviews were conducted with 10 women aged 23 to 47 from a family preservation program. The study found that cultural factors, rather than psychosocial factors, affected battered Mexican women's help-seeking. For example, Hispanic cultural beliefs regarding gender role expectations and marriage strongly influenced their decision to stay, rather than immigrant status and financial dependency. With respect to help-seeking behaviour, the strongest motivator was their concern for the welfare of their children. Recommendations for safety planning include: (1) providing culturally-sensitive domestic violence education that emphasizes the family unit, and (2) ensuring that those who assist battered women are culturally and linguistically competent. Furthermore, the authors recommend strategies such as broadcasting information in Spanish during the day on TV/radio when the abuser is likely not at home, and strengthening community outreach at schools and churches, as victims were likely to utilize these systems when seeking help.

**3. Adams, M. E., & Campbell, J. (2012). Being undocumented & intimate partner violence (IPV): Multiple vulnerabilities through the lens of feminist intersectionality. *Women's Health and Urban Life*, 11(1), 15-34.**

The authors assess the legal reforms that occurred under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) to protect immigrant women who flee violence, as well as the existing barriers to immigrant women's help-seeking and social service access in the United States. Through a comprehensive literature review and critical legal analysis within the framework of feminist intersectionality, the authors contend that undocumented immigrant women face increased risks, vulnerabilities, and barriers to services under the VAWA. Their core findings are that clinicians are in a unique position that allow them to circumvent some of the barriers faced by immigrant women seeking



help through supports such as patient education, documentation for petitioning for protection under the VAWA, engaging in advocacy and policy development, raising awareness about these populations, and conducting research to further explore these vulnerabilities.

**4. Amanor-Boadu, Y., Messing, J. T., Stith, S. M., Anderson, J. R., O’Sullivan, C., & Campbell, J. (2012). Immigrant and non-immigrant women: Factors that predict leaving an abusive relationship. *Violence and Victims, 18*(5), 610-632.**

Through secondary data analysis of Campbell et al.’s (2005) Risk Assessment Validation (RAVE) study, Amanor-Boadu et al. conducted a comparative analysis of risk and predictive factors among immigrant (N = 497) and non-immigrant (N = 808) women leaving violent relationships within the United States. The authors implemented the two-part decision-making model (Choice & Lamke, 1997) and holistic risk assessment (Hamby, 2008). Their analysis also includes the tools and scales utilized in Campbell et al.’s original work to assess history of abuse (i.e., CTS2, Women’s Experience of Battering Scale, and HARASS Scale), risk of victimization by the abuse (i.e., DVSI, K-SID), and risk of lethality (i.e., Danger Assessment, adapted DV-Mosaic). This analysis resulted in two core findings: (1) “immigrant women reported higher levels of perceived risks/barriers to leaving” than their non-immigrant counterparts (p. 2); and (2) the outcomes support the use of holistic risk assessment (i.e., risk to self, risk to others, financial/social/legal risks) and safety planning. Of note, however, Amanor-Boadu et al. contend that for immigrant women perception of risk of harm to self was not predictive of help-seeking, but perceptions of risk of harm to others increased the likelihood that they would access support services and/or leave the relationship.

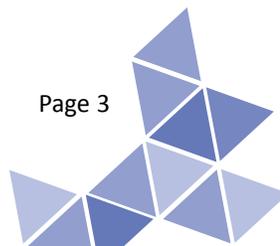
**5. Aujla, W., & Gill, A. K. (2014). Conceptualizing ‘honour’ killings in Canada: An extreme form of domestic violence? *International Journal of Criminal Justice Sciences, 9*(1), 153-166.**

This article explores the construct of honour killings in a Canadian context and argues that it should be considered within the spectrum of domestic violence. Using a feminist framework, the authors posit that honour killings are a gendered issue, specifically highlighting the connection between honour and patriarchal values, and thus should not be considered a cultural, ethnic, or religious issue. Two high profile honour killings in Canada are examined

to illustrate the role of gender plays in these homicides. Given the multiple missed opportunities to protect the victims, the authors suggest creating more effective risk assessment tools, while training professionals on identifying risks and asking questions in a culturally sensitive manner without stereotyping minorities. They emphasize that educating relevant professionals to be sensitive to risk and recognize that honour based violence is a gendered issue rooted in patriarchy is critical to their understanding that it is not a cultural or religious problem. Additionally, victims of honour-based violence have context-specific challenges, which should not be ignored. Finally, there should be continued focus on developing and refining existing legislation in the realm of domestic violence, rather than creating new criminal offenses.

**6. Bauer, H. M., Rodriguez, M. A., Quiroga, S. S., & Flores-Ortiz, Y. G. (2000). Barriers to health care for abused Latina and Asian immigrant women. *Journal of health care for the poor and underserved, 11*(1), 33-44.**

This qualitative study identifies various social, political, and cultural barriers that abused Latina and Asian immigrant women encounter when attempting to seek help from health care providers. Recognizing the cultural and social context that impacts immigrant women living with domestic violence, the authors seek to identify the specific barriers that affect patient-provider communication and help seeking behaviour. Four focus group interviews were conducted with 28 immigrant women (14 Latina, 14 Asian) aged 18-64 who had experienced domestic violence within the past two years, recruited through community based organizations in San Francisco. Researchers noted that barriers common to both groups included social isolation, language differences, fear of deportation, and dedication to their children. Barriers unique to Latinas were lack of enforcement in country of origin, racial discrimination, and marital devotion, whereas stigma and shame associated with divorce was a unique barrier for Asian women. To aid in protecting immigrant victims experiencing or at risk for domestic violence, researchers recommend (1) the development of community outreach programs that educate immigrants about their rights and the services available, (2) provision of translation services, (3) improvement of providers’ sensitivity and awareness of cultural issues, and (4) the need for medical institutions to remain independent of federal immigration authorities to dispel victims’ fear of deportation.



**7. Belfrage, H., Strand, S., Ekman, L., & Hasselborg, A.-K. (2012). Assessing risk of patriarchal violence with honour as a motive: Six years experience using the PATRIARCH checklist. *International Journal of Police Science & Management*, 14(1), 20-29.**

This paper explores the development of the PATRIARCH, an evidence-based checklist used in Sweden to assess risk for honour-based violence. A structured professional judgment approach was chosen as it is commonly used in the risk assessment literature when developing checklists. To test the practicality of the PATRIARCH, 56 cases that were considered honour-based by the police and where the PATRIARCH was administered were selected and examined retrospectively. The number of risk and victim vulnerability factors present is comparable to other studies assessing domestic violence with different assessment tools (i.e. SARA, B-SAFER). Three factors from the PATRIARCH are correlated with police officers' assessment of risk: (1) escalation of violence, (2) high degree of insult, and (3) personal problems. The majority of victims are ex-wives and daughters, with a majority of cases labeled as high risk. This homogenous sample of high-risk families may contribute to a lack of significant findings for other unique risk factors (e.g. attitudes that support honour based violence). Researchers recommend further research on other risk factors that might not be captured in the PATRIARCH. Additionally, the authors emphasize the importance of examining how law enforcement manage risk within families after conducting the PATRIARCH, especially given that risk may escalate after intervention. Finally, they emphasize that it is important to consider the entire family unit as part of the threat, as there can be multiple perpetrators and victims present.

**8. Belknap, R. A., & Vandevusse, L. (2010). Listening sessions with Latinas: documenting life contexts and creating connections. *Public Health Nurs*, 27(4), 337-346. doi:10.1111/j.1525-1446.2010.00864.x**

This article focuses on contextual factors in the lives of immigrant Latina women, and knowledge of resources for survivors of intimate partner violence. It employs a community-based participatory research approach, and includes 63 women, the vast majority of whom are mothers from Mexico. Qualitative data for this study are drawn from seven listening sessions conducted in Spanish by trained bilingual/bicultural volunteers, six with existing support groups and one with a group brought together for the study. Quantitative data are drawn from brief questionnaires administered before the listening

sessions. Content analysis of the data revealed six themes: (1) unmet needs, (2) responsibilities, (3) goals, (4) achievements, (5) help-seeking, and (6) intimate partner violence. Women in survivor support groups were more willing to discuss intimate partner violence and more likely to be knowledgeable about available support services for survivors than women in other kinds of support groups. Support groups can provide a safe place and social connection for immigrant women, as well as opportunities to learn about available support services for survivors; they can also reduce social isolation and intimate partner violence. Multiple needs can be addressed simultaneously if support groups are developed through partnerships between nurses and community-based agencies.

**9. Ben-Porat, A. (2010). Connecting two worlds: Training social workers to deal with domestic violence against women in the Ethiopian community. *The British Journal of Social Work*, 40(8), 2485-2501. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcq027**

This article reviews the unique risk factors for domestic violence against women who migrate from Ethiopia to Israel (traditional to Western society). Risk factors include (1) the process of migration, (2) acculturation, (3) egalitarian gender roles, (4) low socioeconomic status, and (5) the dissolution of the structure from their country of origin, such as having community leaders. Using systems and empowerment theory, researchers developed a program for social workers to have the knowledge and tools to implement culturally sensitive interventions for immigrants. Data was collected from two sources: supervisors from violence prevention centers and two focus groups consisting of (a) sixteen students and (b) five teachers in the program. Qualitative analysis of the data from supervisors reveals that participants organized (1) inter-disciplinary committees, (2) community days to enhance awareness and provide resources for members of the Ethiopian community, (3) study days for professionals to broaden their cultural knowledge, and (4) individual/group therapy for Ethiopian men and women. Findings from the two focus groups identify two themes: (1) enhancement of knowledge and skills for intervention and (2) changes in attitudes about domestic violence and about the Ethiopian community. Researchers recommend the need for multi-systemic intervention and collaboration while using culturally sensitive methods. Additionally there is an emphasis on community involvement and cooperation to break language barriers and distrust with the system and include men as a target for intervention.

**10. Bhuyan, R., & Senturia, K. (2005). Understanding domestic violence resource utilization and survivor solutions among immigrant and refugee women: Introduction to the special issue. *J Interpers Violence*, 20(8), 895-901. doi:10.1177/0886260505277676**

This article focuses on the relationship between domestic violence and resource utilization in minority ethnic and cultural communities. It employs community-based participatory action research and formative qualitative approaches. Data for this study are drawn from women survivors in nine ethnic and cultural communities (including the LGBT community) in Seattle, Washington. The authors stress the need for accessible and culturally and linguistically appropriate research and support services. This includes cultural competency training for service providers and justice system representatives, information about domestic violence resources for newcomer women in their own language, reviewing agency policies and practices, hiring bilingual and bicultural staff, and engaging in outreach and awareness campaigns using language-specific media. Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include not allowing men with domestic violence convictions in the United States to bring their spouses overseas. Additionally, women from minority ethnic and cultural communities may not seek support from outside of their own communities, and may need a wide range of supports, including emergency, transitional and long-term housing. This article is the introduction to a special issue, several articles of which are included in the annotated bibliography.

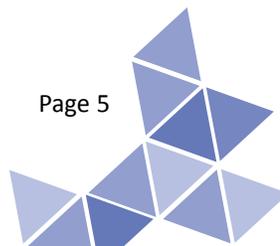
**11. Bhuyan, R., & Velagapudi, K. (2013). From one “dragon sleigh” to another: Advocating for immigrant women facing violence in Kansas. *Affilia*, 28(1), 65-78. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0886109912475049>**

This article uses an intersectionality framework and community-based approach to examine how intersecting forms of oppression shape service delivery for immigrant women; specifically, how ‘illegality’ and ‘deportability’ affect women’s responses to violence and advocates’ strategies to support them. Data are drawn from 3 focus groups and 11 semi-structured follow-up telephone interviews with 24 domestic violence and sexual assault service providers in Kansas. Qualitative analysis revealed four themes: (1) responding to intersecting and interlocking oppressions, or common barriers to support for immigrant/refugee survivors (e.g., linguistic

and legal challenges, access to social assistance and child protection), and how bilingual/bicultural staff increase access to services; (2) impact of surveillance of immigrants’ illegality and deportability, explaining why advocates may not ask/discuss women’s legal status; (3) leveraging regional and national resources for legal support for immigrants, underscoring the limited knowledge about and access to competent, reliable, and affordable legal services/support, especially in rural areas; and (4) advocating for women in an anti-immigrant environment, highlighting how anti-immigrant attitudes contribute to women survivors’ fear of deportation and advocates’ reluctance to report abusers. Undocumented immigrants and survivors with precarious immigration status are particularly vulnerable. Specific recommendations include collaboration between settlement and anti-violence agencies.

**12. Bø Vatnar, S. K., & Bjørkly, S. (2010). An interactional perspective on the relationship of immigration to intimate partner violence in a representative sample of help-seeking women. *J Interpers Violence*, 25(10), 1815-1835. doi:10.1177/0886260509354511**

This article focuses on differences between immigrant and ethnic help-seeking women with respect to intimate partner violence (IPV). It uses an interactional perspective and retrospective, semi-structured, self-report interviews to examine IPV exposure, severity, frequency, duration, regularity, and predictability, and children’s exposure to IPV. Data for this study are drawn from 157 adult women survivors who had experienced IPV in the previous 6 months and had accessed family counseling, police, or shelters across Norway. Multivariate logistic regression analyses revealed that, compared with ethnic Norwegian women, immigrant women were (1) more likely to cite financial or practical reasons for staying with, or returning to, an abusive partner, (2) 2.4 times better at predicting physical violence, and (3) 2.8 times more likely to experience physical injury from sexual violence. Women with immigrant partners were more likely to have experienced frequent violence and lethal danger, but the violence lasted a shorter duration. Children of immigrant women survivors and women with immigrant partners were 1.7-1.9 times more likely to have been exposed to IPV. The authors conclude that immigrant women survivors are likely to require a wider range of supports (e.g., language, employment, education, housing) and longer shelter stays than non-immigrant women.



**13. Brabeck, K. M., & Guzmán. (2009). Exploring Mexican-origin intimate partner abuse survivors' help-seeking within their sociocultural contexts. *Violence Vict*, 24(6), 817. doi:DOI: 10.1891/0886-6708.24.6.817**

The study explores and assesses two cultural norms--machismo and familismo-- and four social standings--income, education, and immigration status-- that impact the way Mexican-origin women (immigrant and non-immigrant) help-seeking approaches to address intimate partner abuse through testing six hypotheses and four questions. Data are drawn from 75 Mexican-origin abused women with age range 18-67 years who have reported physical, psychological, and/or sexual abuse during the previous six months chosen from six agencies in Southern Texas. Participants have completed semi-structured interview and filled self-reported instruments. The study utilizes Multiphasic Assessment of Cultural Constructs-short form (MACC-SF) --17- items, and the Brief Familism Scale-- 4-items. The study finds women with educational attainment and English proficiency have higher rates of seeking formal help from police and lawyers, while women with some knowledge of English demonstrated likelihood to seek help from women shelters and lawyers. Immigration status plays a significant role in specifying formal help resources where undocumented women have a low rate in utilizing police, medical, and women shelters. The study analysis reveals no support for the prospect of machismo as a predictor of help-seeking, while increased levels of familismo have been associated as a protective factor and informal help-seeking patterns. The study recommends service providers to reinforce familismo values when working with this population in order to enhance the intervention efficacy through involving members from the family and community, religious leaders and friends to provide informal support and resources. Such initiatives facilitate reinforcing family norms and cohesiveness that combat cycle of violence within the family context.

**14. Brownridge, D. A., & Halli, S. S. (2002). Double jeopardy? Violence against immigrant women in Canada. *Violence & victims* 17(4), 455-471.**

The authors utilize Nested Ecology Theory to assess Statistics Canada data (1999) regarding the prevalence, extent, and sources of domestic violence among immigrant women in Canada. Consistent with a nested ecology model, their examination includes cultural (i.e., macro), social (i.e., exo), familial (i.e., micro), and individual

(i.e., ontogenic) risk factors. Qualitative descriptive and quantitative multivariate analyses identified relationships between acculturation, changes to gender roles, power imbalances between partners, and geographic and social isolation as contributing factors to experiences and levels of domestic violence within Canadian immigrant communities. Immigrants from developing nations also presented with higher levels of violence, which the authors attributed to patriarchal ideologies such as sexual proprietariness.

**15. Bui, H. N. (2003). Help-seeking behavior among abused immigrant women: A case of Vietnamese American women. *Violence Against Women*, 9(2), 207-239.**

This article focuses on the help-seeking behaviours of abused Vietnamese American women. It is informed by a feminist intersectionality framework, but employs a theoretical framework that integrates gender structure, class, race, and culture. Data for this study are drawn from qualitative in-depth interviews (face-to-face or telephone) with 34 Vietnamese American women survivors in four communities across the United States, and unstructured interviews with a community sample of 11 Vietnamese Americans who had connected with Vietnamese American survivors through their work. Core findings are that most of the women had contact with the criminal justice system (64.7%), often after years of abuse; the majority had sought informal support from family/friends (61.8%); and half had sought support from social service agencies. Factors affecting Vietnamese American women survivors' help-seeking decisions included economic dependency (absolute and relative), cultural isolation (e.g., language, awareness of resources), legal dependency, racial discrimination, and cultural norms (e.g., collectivism, family privacy, stigma surrounding divorce, the role of men as fathers). Specific recommendations for social services include hiring social support workers with the same language/culture, and making services accessible to women who have used violence to fight back against their abusers.

**16. Bui, H., & Morash, M. (2008). Immigration, masculinity, and intimate partner violence from the standpoint of domestic violence service providers and Vietnamese-origin women. *Feminist Criminology*, 3(3), 191-215. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1557085108321500>**

This qualitative study identifies unique factors that contribute to the overall risk for immigrant Vietnamese women for domestic violence. Hegemonic masculinity and men's actualization of their gender identity within the context of immigration serves as the framework to examine how the risk for domestic violence may increase. Interviews were conducted with 155 Vietnamese immigrant women aged 21-69 recruited through various agencies in the United States, from the East Coast, Midwest, West Coast, and South. Focus group interviews were also conducted for 13 service providers across various professional disciplines. Narratives from service providers and victims identify three themes intertwined with masculine identity: (1) the loss of economic power among Vietnamese men, (2) sexual jealousy on account of their inability to control their partners' access to independent interaction with other men and fear that their partner will find someone more "manly", and (3) inability to achieve social status in the United States and thus seek to restore their status by sending remittances to relatives in the country of origin, which comes at great economic cost and hardship for women and children. Researchers recommend that service providers and community education is needed to address the roots of men's jealousy, loss of social/economic status, and the meaning men attach to remittances. Additionally, resettlement programs and social services that aid in job preparation for men should also emphasize gender equality to eliminate the belief in men's control over women.

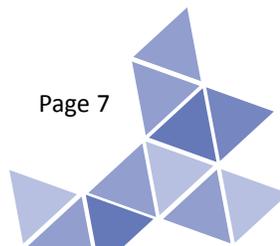
**17. Burnman, E., Smailes, S. L., & Chantier, K. (2004). 'Culture' as a barrier to service provision and delivery: Domestic violence services for minoritized women. *Critical Social Policy*, 24(3), 332-357. doi:[10.1177/0261018304044363](http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0261018304044363)**

The authors examine how social and community-based domestic violence services are underpinned by expectations and assumed norms about minority cultures, which creates barriers to access and delivery of services to abused minority women. Within feminist and critical race frameworks, they analyze data collected by Batsleer et al. (2002) on African, African Caribbean, South Asian, Jewish,

and Irish women's access to services in the Manchester area. This analysis suggested that abused minoritized women are subject to either homogenized absence as a result of mainstream domestic services dismissing or ignoring their experiences on the grounds of culture, or pathologized presence as a result of scrutiny from their communities due to help-seeking. As a result, Burnman et al. recommended collaboration between mainstream and culturally-based antiviolence services to diminish cultural barriers to service, decrease culturally-specific risks related to domestic violence, and minimize potential gaps in services and program aimed at intervention.

**18. Cesario, S. K., Nava, A., Bianchi, A., McFarlane, J., & Maddoux, J. (2014). Functioning outcomes for abused immigrant women and their children four months after initiating intervention. *Rev Panam Salud Publica*, 35(1), 8-14.**

This study measures outcomes of shelter and justice service interventions on mental functioning, resiliency, and abuse of documented and undocumented immigrant women and their children. The four-month prospective cohort study employs a battery of 13 instruments, including the Danger Assessment Scale and the Severity of Violence Against Women Scale. Data for this study are drawn from 106 self-identified immigrant mothers (predominantly from Mexico and Central America) living in Houston, Texas. Participants were recruited from women's shelters (52.8%) and the District Attorney's office (47.2%). The study reveals improvements in women's mental functioning, PTSD, resiliency, and self-efficacy over time, regardless of (1) length of shelter stay, (2) receiving a protection order, and (3) documentation status. Women were much less likely to be victims of intimate partner violence and homicide after a shelter stay (any length) or seeking a protection order (whether received or not). Shelter and justice service interventions had a moderate effect on child functioning over time. Notably, social support and marginalization did not improve for immigrant women experiencing violence after shelter or justice service interventions, and undocumented immigrant women remain particularly vulnerable to marginalization.



**19. Chan, K. L. (2012). Predicting the risk of intimate partner violence: The Chinese risk assessment tool for victims. *Journal of Family Violence, 27*(2), 157-164.**

Chan developed and conducted preliminary validation of the Chinese Risk Assessment Tool for Victims (CRAT-V), which is an “actuarial instrument” used for the assessment of risk and prediction of incidents of intimate partner violence (IPV) within Chinese populations (p. 157). This research was conducted in Hong Kong, China, and validated with the use of in-person surveys with adult Chinese women (N = 2,708). These data were a subset of a larger study, which included a representative sample of Hong Kong Chinese adults (N = 5,049). This assessment resulted in four primary findings related to IPV assessment and prediction, which were that the CRAT-V was: 1) tailored to the Chinese population and is of practical value when assessing risk within this culture; 2) validated through this study and proven to be successful in assessing risk within this population, although the evidence was preliminary; 3) unique in that this tool accounted for experiences and factors in addition to prior incidents of IPV that could be predictive of survivors’ disclosure, such as “jealousy and relationship distress” (p. 161); and 4) was simple and easy to use due to its short, actuarial, and self-report nature, which minimized the likelihood of outcomes being influenced by the decision-making and assessment of service providers.

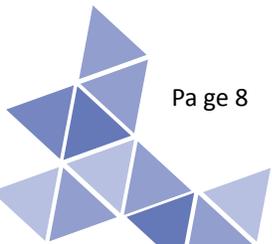
**20. Choi, Y. J. (2015). Determinants of clergy behaviors promoting safety of battered Korean immigrant women. *Violence Against Women, 21*(3), 394-415.**

Choi examines how Korean clergy members’ patriarchal, religious, and cultural values affect their responses to domestic violence in their congregations (p. xii). Utilizing the Sex-Role Traditionalism Scale (SRTS), Asian Values Scale (AVS), and Asian Values Scale-Revised (AVS-R), Choi analyzed self-administered mail or web-based surveys of Korean American ministers in Virginia and Maryland (N = 152). Through radical feminist and intersectional lenses, Choi’s analysis demonstrates that Korean American ministers were “torn” (p. xii) between the competing goals of the sacred institution of marriage and women’s safety from violence in intimate relationships. The most common results of this tension were attempts to rectify the relationship and then, if reconciliation failed, referring abused Korean immigrant women to anti-violence programs and/or therapeutic resources. Choi contends that most clergy members recognized the need for

collaboration with anti-violence agencies when dealing with instances of domestic violence, and few believed they were prepared to handle cases of violence independently. The primary indicators of clergy members’ responses were age, length of residency in the United States, and investment in traditionalist values. Pastoral education, however, was not indicative of responses to violence.

**21. Crandall, M., Senturia, K., Sullivan, M., & Shiu-Thornton, S. (2005). “No way out”: Russian-speaking women’s experiences with domestic violence. *J Interpers Violence, 20*(8), 941-958. doi:10.1177/0886260505277679**

This article focuses on domestic violence and resource utilization among Russian-speaking immigrant women. It uses participatory action research and qualitative focus groups and interviews with 24 women in Seattle and King County, including several mail-order brides, who had experienced violence from partners (77%) and extended family members (23%). A core finding is the significant shame and silence surrounding domestic violence in Russian-speaking communities, and the authors find that Russian immigrant women are unlikely to be aware of domestic violence services, since these do not exist in Russia. Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include providing immigrant women with information about family and immigration law; legal and immigration assistance; access to social, health, and domestic violence services; culture- and language-specific information/support or translation services; and food, housing, child care, and transportation. For mail-order brides, relocation challenges, language barriers, limited social support, and economic dependency contribute to abuse, as do limited knowledge about their partners, their rights, and immigration laws. They recommend that authorities do background checks on men bringing women overseas, and that women have access to information about prospective partners before immigrating, as well as information about domestic violence services pre- and post-migration (e.g., advertisements in language-specific media, churches, and busses).



**22. Denham, A. C., Frasier, P. Y., Hooten, E. G., Belton, L., Newton, W., Gonzalez, P., . . . Campbell, M. K. (2007). Intimate partner violence among Latinas in Eastern North Carolina. *Violence Against Women, 13*, 123-140. doi:10.1177/1077801206296983**

This article focuses on the correlates of intimate partner violence (IPV) among rural Latina immigrants. The data for this study are drawn from surveys completed by 1,212 Latina, African American, and White women aged 18 and older from 12 blue-collar work sites in rural North Carolina. The core findings are that, compared to non-Latinas who experienced IPV, Latinas who experienced IPV were significantly younger, had lower levels of formal education, were more likely to report fair or poor health, were less likely to have health insurance, were more likely to have children at home, and were more likely to lack social support. Further, compared to Latinas who did not experience IPV and non-Latinas who experienced IPV, Latinas who experienced IPV were more likely to lack social support and to have children in the home. The authors suggest that agencies must make Spanish-language services available, understand the unique cultural and legal issues of Latina clients, and offer childcare. This study expands on previous research that has mostly examined correlates of IPV among Latinas in urban areas and areas of the U.S. where a large Latino population has been well established.

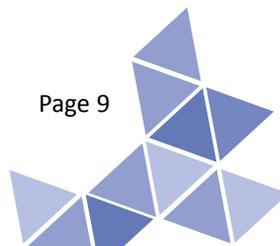
**23. Du Mont, J., Hyman, I., O'Brien, K., White, M. E., Odette, F., & Tyyska, V. (2012). Factors associated with intimate partner violence by a former partner by immigration status and length of residence in Canada. *Ann Epidemiol, 22*(11), 772-777. doi:10.1016/j.annepidem.2012.09.001**

This article investigates the rates of and factors associated with intimate partner violence (IPV) among Canadian-born and immigrant women by length of residence in Canada. It uses data from the 2009 General Social Survey, which assesses physical and sexual IPV using a modified version of the Conflict Tactics Scale. Data for this study are drawn from 1,698 women (87.3% Canadian-born and 11.9% immigrant) who had been in contact with a former partner in the previous 5 years. Core findings are that recent immigrant women (in Canada for less than 20 years) are less likely than Canadian-born women to experience any type of IPV by a former partner (41.6% vs. 61.5%). Recent immigrant women were less likely than immigrant women in Canada for 20-plus years and Canadian-born women to

experience emotional abuse (34.7% vs. 60.5% and 58.7%), more likely to experience sexual violence (12.6% vs. 2.3% and 4.1%), and equally likely to experience physical and financial abuse by a former partner. Additionally, recent immigrant women were 73 percent less likely than Canadian-born women to report the abuse. Specific recommendations to increase safety include culturally appropriate educational campaigns that highlight increased risk for IPV over time in Canada, and immigrant community leadership.

**24. Earner, I. (2010). Double risk: Immigrant mothers, domestic violence and public child welfare services in New York City. *Evaluation and Program Planning, 33*, 288-293. doi: 10.1016/j.eavlprogplan.2009.05.016**

Earner examines the multifaceted, intersecting, and sometimes opposing socio-cultural and political experiences of abused Mexican immigrant mothers in New York City and their experiences with child welfare agencies. The author assesses the cultural (e.g., language, cultural expectations) and legal (e.g., immigration status) challenges that immigrant mothers face, and how they experience "double risk" as a result of these barriers (p. 288). This "double risk" occurs through immigrant mothers' experiences of abuse and as a result of child welfare services not providing culturally sensitive or appropriate interventions that balance the safety of children and unique needs of immigrant mothers. Through an evaluation of the approach of child welfare agencies and social services available, the author contends that less punitive approaches need to be taken to avoid compromising the safety, security, and settlement of immigrant mothers. Earner concludes that community-based services and child welfare systems assisting immigrant mothers and children experiencing violence must be attuned to the interconnect nature of culturally-specific barriers (e.g., immigration status, language, and social isolation) and risks of violence, as well as social policies and practices that reflect this intersectional framework.



**25. Echaury, J. A., Femántiez-Montalvo, J., Martínez, M., & Azkarate, J. M. (2013). Effectiveness of a treatment programme for immigrants who committed gender-based violence against their partners. *Psicothema*, 25(1), 49-54.**

This quantitative study evaluates the effectiveness of a batterer intervention program developed for immigrants. 300 participants (150 immigrants, 150 Spanish citizens) aged 18 to 71 enrolled in the program were recruited for this study. Variables of interest include success, improvement, and failure rates of the program and measures of psychopathology (e.g. anxiety, depression, hostility). Results indicate that the program is effective in reducing physical and psychological violence, with no significant differences between citizen and immigrant groups. The combined rate of success and improvement post-treatment was 87.3% among immigrants and 86.6% among citizens. Additionally, both groups show significant improvement across all psychopathological symptoms post-treatment and at 12-month follow-up. Researchers suggest that these findings support the importance of developing batterer treatment programs that include the experience of immigrants to reflect the diversity of men in treatment programs.

**26. Echeburua, E., Fernandez-Montalvo, J., de Corral, P., & Lopez-Goni, J. J. (2009). Assessing risk markers in intimate partner femicide and severe violence: A new assessment instrument. *J Interpers Violence*, 24(6), 925-939. doi:10.1177/0886260508319370**

The article aims to develop the Severe Intimate Violence Partner Risk Prediction Scale (SIVIPAS) to predict intimate partner femicide (IPF) and risk of severe violence. The first stage involved the development of the severe violence risk prediction scale based on the authors' expertise and assessment of the available scales. The second stage involved feedback from police officers. As a result, the 58 items scale was refined and shortened into 20 items, which made it effective and efficient to be administered by trained professionals. The scale has five sections under which the selected items were placed according to suitability and high ability to predict severe violence. The scale was tested with 1081 intimate partner violence perpetrators (nationals and immigrants) selected from the charges registry of the Basque country/Spain. The scale offers a profile of the situation at a certain time within a certain context. Some items have higher weight on the scale for their ability to anticipate to cause severe injury

(item 8), threats to use dangerous objects/ weapons (item9), presence of heightened jealousy and coercive behaviour (item11) or rationalization of violent acts (item17), and the victim's recognition of being at risk of death (item18). The scale has proved to be valid and had internal and interrater reliability. The scale is administered by two or more professionals, and it is re-administered after 24-72 hours. The gathered information on the scale has to be compared to various resources. Each item had (0-1) scores, and the total scores were categorized (0-4) low, (5-9) moderate, and (10-20) high. The authors recommend to treat the case as high risk when the scale scores show 9 and some of the high weighted items exist.

**27. Edelstein, A. A. (2013). Culture transition, acculturation and intimate partner homicide. *SpringerPlus*, 2(1), 338. doi:10.1186/2193-1801-2-338**

The study analyzes Ethiopian immigrants residing in a post migration context in Israel to assess the risk factors that make this population vulnerable to intimate partner homicide (IPH). The author identifies two types of intimate partner homicide perpetrators that are specific to IPH among Ethiopian in correlation to their unique traits in pre-and-post migration to Israel: (1) the 'more active-tyrant' and (2) the 'more passive- subject'. Although the 'Tyrant' and the 'Subject' are very different, they are both highly dependent on their spouses/female partners, and both experience inconsistency of the self, which the author argues is a key trigger for IPH. Additionally, the author argues that, in the post migration phase, shifts in social and cultural transformations have enhanced vulnerability of men and women to violence. Specifically, key risk factors include changes couple dynamics and gender roles, readiness to quit the male partner, jealousy, and reporting abuse, in combination to mental health issues. Similarly, structural barriers such as cultural conflict and racism increased the integration and absorption stressors. The author recommends (a) programs for men to enhance their acculturation, (b) mental health services addressing the unique needs of this population, and (c) more shelters for abused women and for perpetrators to reduce the risks of IPH.

**28. Ely, G. E. (2004). Domestic violence and immigrant communities in the United States: A review of women's unique needs and recommendations for social work practice and research. *Stress, Trauma and Crisis: An International Journal*, 7(4), 223-241. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15434610490888027>**

This review article examines domestic violence in immigrant communities, identifying unique needs and factors for immigrant women in the United States. Findings from the literature review identify numerous factors associated with domestic violence among immigrant victims, including: patriarchal cultural values, social acceptance of violence, racism, pathologizing victimization, social stigma, the pressure to acculturate, divorce viewed as dishonourable, and control of fertility and sexuality. The authors recommend that grassroots agencies need to be involved in increasing domestic violence awareness and acknowledge culture as a source of strength and support for intervention. Additionally, social work interventions must recognize diversity of victims and look at perspective intersecting race, class, and gender, be culturally competent practitioners, and to advocate within the legal system to break cultural barriers. Finally, culturally appropriate rapid assessment instruments to be developed and applicable across multiple service settings is highly encouraged.

**29. Erez, E., Adelman, M., & Gregory, C. (2009). Intersections of immigration and domestic violence: Voices of battered immigrant women. *Feminist Criminology*, 4(1), 32-56. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1557085108325413>**

This article focuses on common experiences of intimate partner violence among legal and undocumented immigrant battered women. It employs intersectionality theory and uses individual interviews conducted by bilingual/bicultural service providers. Data for this study are drawn from 137 immigrant battered women from 35 countries living in 10 States (California, New York, Florida, Texas, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, New Jersey, Ohio, and Washington) who had sought help from settlement and/or domestic violence services. Core findings are that battered immigrant women face a multitude of legal, economic, and social barriers to safety, including limited access to resources and translation services, social isolation, economic dependence and marginalization, legal dependency and limited knowledge of immigration laws, lack of trust in the criminal justice system, and fear of

being ostracized or contributing to racist, anti-immigrant attitudes as a result of disclosing domestic violence. The authors conclude that men who batter immigrant women "have access to unique forms of domination and control, some of which are facilitated or even sanctioned by federal immigration law" (p. 51).

**30. Fernbrant, C., Essén, B., Östergren, P.-O., & Cantor-Graae, E. (2011). Perceived threat of violence and exposure to physical violence against foreign-born women: A Swedish population-based study. *Women's Health Issues*, 21(3), 206-213.**

This study examines perceived threats of violence and exposure to physical violence among foreign-born and Swedish-born women. The randomized, cross-sectional study analyzed data from a sample of 11,556 women in southern Sweden aged 18 to 64 from the 2004 Public Health Survey. Results indicate that foreign-born women reported twice as much exposure to physical violence in the home compared to Swedish-born women, and violence in the home was the most frequently reported setting for violence exposure among foreign-born women. Researchers highlight the role that migration may play in increasing risk of violence exposure, particularly when immigrants continue to be socioeconomically disadvantaged in their new country of residence. Community awareness is recommended to increase feasibility of early detection and prevention, particularly among foreign-born women.

**31. Frye, V., Galea, S., Tracy, M., Buccialrelli, A. Putnam, S., & Wilt, S. (2008). The role of neighborhood environment and risk of intimate partner violence in a large urban area. *Am J Public Health*, 98(8), 1473-1479. doi:[10.2105/ajph.2007.112813](https://doi.org/10.2105/ajph.2007.112813)**

Within the theoretical framework of social disorganization, Frye et al. conducted a multilevel case control analysis of New York City medical examiner data on cases of femicide, both general and intimate partner-related, between 1990 and 1999 (n = 1861). These data were contextualized within an analysis of archival information on New York neighbourhoods during this timeframe, which supported the links that were drawn between neighbourhood characteristics and instances of femicide. The primary conclusions identified in this research were that intimate partner femicide was nearly twice as likely to occur among immigrant women than their non-foreign counterparts. Increased risk of intimate partner femicide was also



associated with isolated communities and neighbourhoods with higher levels of immigrant population density. Commonalities existed between cases of general femicide and intimate partner femicide regarding social disorganization, as higher levels of neighbourhood disorder/deterioration and lower levels of economic and educational attainment correlated with increased rates of femicide.

**32. Fuchsel, C. L. M., Murphy, S. B., & Dufresne, R. (2012). Domestic violence, culture, and relationship dynamics among immigrant Mexican women. *Affilia*, 0886109912452403.**

This exploratory study examines cultural dynamics of domestic violence among immigrant Mexican women. To gain a better understanding of these cultural concepts in relation to domestic violence, 9 Mexican-born women aged 34 to 60 who immigrated to a metropolitan area in southwestern United States and enrolled in a closed support group for women were interviewed. Grounded theory is used to analyze the interviews, with two themes identified: (1) dating and parental influence – victims have little experience dating and minimal contact with their mothers about relationships; and (2) cultural concepts of familism (i.e. highly integrated families with supportive extended family members), machismo (i.e. a set of behaviours among Hispanic males as generally being dominant, superior, and strong in relationships), and Marianismo (i.e. set of beliefs rooted in Catholicism that refers to the Virgin Mary and signifies women's experiences with submissiveness in relationships). Researchers recommend utilizing an empowerment framework for immigrant victims, as it encompasses explanations of domestic violence and legal rights, addresses safety for victims through referrals and identifying services, self-esteem building, and provide culturally relevant and effective interventions. Additionally, creating curricula for teens on healthy dating relationships is encouraged, in addition to collaboration among service providers, schools, and the Catholic Church.

**33. Galvez, G., Mankowski, E. S., McGlade, M. S., Ruiz, M. E., & Glass, N. (2011). Work-related intimate partner violence among employed immigrants from Mexico. *Psychology of Men & Masculinity*, 12(3), 230-246. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/a0022690>**

This study explores work-related intimate partner violence among a sample of predominantly immigrant Latinas. Social ecology theory informs the importance of examining intimate partner violence across multiple levels of contexts, specifically, recognizing the role of culture and the workplace. Four focus groups were conducted with 10 Latino batterers aged 20-45 from rural and urban community-partner intervention programs in Oregon and 14 group facilitators. Two tactics perpetrators use to interfere with victim's employment include: (1) work-related stalking (i.e. on-the-job surveillance and harassment) and (2) work disruption tactics (i.e. actions that prevent victim from reaching workplace). Unique power and control tactics are also identified, such as denying the victim access to an automobile or obtaining a driver's license and the threat of sending the victim back to their country of origin due to the low cost of travel to Mexico and Latin American countries. Cultural themes also emerge from focus groups, specifically, men perceive their partners as not conforming to traditional gender roles for Latinas around marriage, childcare, and employment, while simultaneously endorsing the machismo gender stereotype. Researchers recommend the following: (1) development of partnerships between employers and local batterer intervention programs, (2) improvement of current interventions to include domestic violence in the workplace, and (3) heightened awareness for employers to recognize the cultural context of immigrant Latinas in order to provide improved responses to domestic violence, such as referring and offering culturally appropriate services.

**34. Gill, A. (2008). 'Crimes of honour' and violence against women in the UK. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 32(2), 243-263.**

This article provides an overview of honour based crimes and practices, while gender and violence in communities where honour crimes are committed. A multidisciplinary roundtable of 20 representatives discusses the missed opportunities and recommendations of one honour killing that happened in the UK. Findings reveal that: (1) the criminal justice response to honour-based violence is insufficient, (2) police officers' attitudes and behaviours



reflect a failure to intervene, even from officers who are aware of honour-based violence, and (3) honour-based violence is viewed as another criminal problem, which in turn ignores the social, historical, cultural, economic, and political context. Specific recommendations include: (1) increased investment in safety planning, (2) consistent arrest policies for all police forces, (3) regular training to sensitize police officers most likely to encounter HBV to work alongside specialist violence against women groups, and (4) emphasis on non-criminal justice system interventions and support women who are not always able to leave violent relationship.

**35. Guruge, S., & Humphreys, J. (2009). Barriers affecting access to and use of formal social supports among abused immigrant women. *CJNR: Canadian Journal of Nursing Research*, 41(3), 64-84.**

This article examines factors that contribute to intimate partner violence post-migration in the Tamil community and women's responses to this violence. Individual interviews and focus groups were conducted with 16 community leaders who are first-generation Tamil immigrants and advocates for abused women in their community. Core findings reveal that women's social supports were smaller post-migration, leading to increased reliance on their partner. For abused immigrant women, barriers include inappropriate services and intervention strategies, lack of linguistically and culturally appropriate services, lack of portability of services, lack of coordinated services, and concerns around confidentiality, discrimination, and racism, which limits their willingness to seek help. Recommendations include a focus on community-based health promotion to break the silence around IPV disclosure and the need to have culturally and linguistically appropriate services that are both interconnected and coordinated to ensure the safety of abused immigrant women.

**36. Hancock, T. (2006). Addressing wife abuse in Mexican immigrant couples: Challenges for family social workers. *Journal of Family Social Work*, 10(3), 31-50.**

This article reviews intimate partner violence against Mexican immigrant women, and identifies challenges and provides recommendations specifically for undocumented immigrants in rural communities. To guide intervention practices, the author recommend using an ecological systems approach, which considers the structural forces of oppression and discrimination and simultaneously combines the individual, family, and community.

Implementation of this model is strongly encouraged and empirical research that evaluates this model is strongly recommended. The researcher notes that there are limited services available in rural communities for "newly arrived" immigrants. The researcher notes recommend that service providers should advocate for immigrant families and create culturally competent domestic violence services that draw upon both informal and formal resources and supports currently present.

**37. Hancock, T. U., & Ames, N. (2008). Toward a model for engaging Latino lay ministers in domestic violence intervention. *Families in Society*, 89(4), 623-630.**

This article presents a culturally sensitive intervention model for Latino immigrant couples living in rural areas of the United States and experiencing domestic violence. The role of church leaders working in collaboration with social workers in rural communities serves as the foundation of their model. The intervention consists of three components: (1) material, social, and educational supports for immigrant families; (2) assessment, referral, and advocacy of victims; and (3) providing culturally sensitive counselling. Researchers recommend that church leaders should conduct assessment in consultation with social workers in the community and social workers can help by providing information on different types and severity levels to guide intervention. Additionally, researchers emphasize the importance of recognizing that domestic violence intersects with oppression based on social structural forces.

**38. Hancock, T. U., & Siu, K. (2009). A culturally sensitive intervention with domestically violent Latino immigrant men. *Journal of Family Violence*, 24(2), 123-132.**

This article presents a culturally sensitive intervention program for Latino immigrant men who have been domestically violent in their relationship. Practitioners observe that immigrant men fail to respond to the Duluth model, which in turn, led to the development of an alternative intervention program. Core tenets of the new program involve: (1) healing themes in batterers' life experiences; (2) addressing oppression and discrimination; and (3) gender role transitions in the relationship. Authors recommend that other factors such as migration stress, length of residency, legal status, and settlement in urban versus rural communities should be taken into consideration when constructing culturally sensitive approaches for different subpopulations of domestically violent Latino immigrants.



**39. Hass, G. A., Dutton, M. A., & Orloff, L. E. (2000). Lifetime prevalence of violence against Latina immigrants: Legal and policy implications. *International Review of Victimology*, 7, 93-113.**

Hass et al. examine the dynamics, frequency, and extent of domestic violence experienced by this population through semi-structured in-depth interviews with, and surveys of, Latina immigrants in Washington, District of Columbia. Participants were broken up into three typographic groups (physically and/or sexually abused, psychologically abused only, and non-abused immigrants). Through a feminist analysis of each group's experiences, the authors contended that physically and/or sexually abused Latina immigrant women are subjected to the greatest power differentials in their relationships, and experience the highest levels of abuse related to traditional gender roles, cultural, and patriarchal dominance by comparison to Latina women who experience psychological abuse alone. There were also increased levels of threats (e.g., harm to children, deportation, homicide) experienced by women from the physically and/or sexually abused group. Unique barriers and vulnerabilities experienced by Latina immigrant women, such as underemployment, poverty, insufficient housing, and language proficiency, compounded experiences of domestic violence among both physically and/or sexually abused and psychologically abused only groups. The authors suggest, however, that of these barriers, limited proficiency with the English language puts these women at the greatest risk, and contended that programming should target this risk.

**40. Helms, B. L. (2015). Honour and shame in the Canadian Muslim community: Developing culturally sensitive counselling interventions. *Canadian Journal of Counselling and Psychotherapy*, 49(2), 163-184.**

This article discusses honour and shame in the Canadian Muslim context and reviews the literature on honour-based violence and domestic violence. Using a feminist framework that integrates Muslim cultural values, the author proposes a specific intervention model for helping professionals. The intervention model consists of four components: (1) counsellor awareness and prerequisite knowledge of Islamic concepts and salient features of the Muslim community; (2) culturally sensitive assessments instruments; (3) specific counselling methods and tools; and (4) reintegration of Muslims families into their communities. It is recommended that culturally sensitive assessments are implemented in interventions for Muslims. Additionally, it is recommended that

professionals challenge and replace coercive cultural practice that increases the risk of honour-related violence with religious concepts that facilitate respectful family relations and promotes harmony, healing, and resilience.

**41. Hyman, I., & Forte. (2006). The association between length of stay in Canada and intimate partner violence among immigrant women. *American Journal of Public Health* (1971), 96(4), 654. doi:10.2105/AJPH.2004.046409**

The study assesses the prevalence of intimate partner violence (IPV) in correlation with the length of immigrant women stay in Canada. Data for this study are drawn from the 1999 General Social Survey, a national, cross-sectional telephone survey administered in English and French. The sample includes 1,596 immigrant women (389 or 24.4% recent immigrants and 1,207 or 75.6% nonrecent immigrants). The authors find that non-recent immigrant women (in Canada 10+ years) have a higher rate of IPV than recent immigrant women (9 years or less), and that immigrant women with disabilities have higher rate of reporting abuse. Other factors related to increased vulnerability for abuse included marital status (being single, divorced, separated, or widowed compared to married or common-law), age (being younger), and country of origin (being from a non-western country). The authors recommends prevention and identification of IPV throughout the integration continuum, meaning that prevention efforts must consider immigrants at various stages of their resettlement, and for all parties to be aware of changes correlated with stress and conflict. They also emphasize the significance of having culturally validated tools due immigrants' heterogeneity. The authors recommend longitudinal research to examine the IPV prevalence among immigrant communities over time.

**42. Hyman, I., Forte, T., Mont, J. D., Romans, S., & Cohen, M. M. (2006). Help-seeking rates for intimate partner violence (IPV) among Canadian immigrant women. *Health Care Women Int*, 27(8), 682-694. doi:10.1080/07399330600817618**

This article examines differences in rates of help-seeking for intimate partner violence (IPV) between recent (0-9 years in Canada) and nonrecent (10+ years in Canada) immigrant women. Help-seeking variables include: (1) disclosure, (2) reporting to police, (3) use of social services, and (4) barriers to social service use. The research emphasizes intersectionality and using frameworks that include acculturation. Data for this study are drawn from the 1999 General Social Survey, a national, cross-sectional



telephone survey administered in English and French. The sample includes 1,596 immigrant women (389 or 24.4% recent immigrants and 1,207 or 75.6% nonrecent immigrants). Core findings are that recent immigrant women were significantly more likely than nonrecent immigrant women to report IPV to police (50.8% vs. 26.0%) and less likely than nonrecent immigrant women to use social services (30.8% v. 52.8%). Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include increasing community awareness and capacity to provide practical/emotional support to women survivors. Factors identified as unique to this population include fears about deportation and citizenship, lack of knowledge about resources, lack of language-specific services, and racism.

**43. Hyman, I., Mason, R., Guruge, S., Berman, H., Kanagaratnam, P., & Manuel, L. (2011). Perceptions of factors contributing to intimate partner violence among Sri Lankan Tamil immigrant women in Canada. *Health Care Women Int*, 32(9), 779-794. doi:10.1080/07399332.2011.569220**

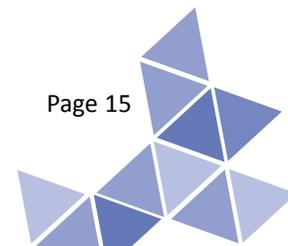
This article focuses on Sri Lankan Tamil immigrant women's views on factors contributing to intimate partner violence (IPV). Data for this study are drawn from 8 focus groups with 63 Tamil women in Toronto, 12 of whom had received IPV counseling. The research reveals three themes: (1) postmigration stress and conflict (e.g., economic, employment, differences in gender roles and child-rearing practices, intergenerational value differences, lack of social support); (2) patriarchal social norms and strict gender roles (e.g., women's responsibility to keep their husbands happy and avoid provoking violent behaviour); and (3) individual characteristics and behaviors of abusers (e.g., mental illness, anger, infidelity, substance use). The authors recommend that IPV prevention take pre- and postmigration factors into consideration, and that interventions focus on changes at the structural level (e.g., access to child care, recognition of foreign credentials, training and employment opportunities, and ESL classes to reduce stress) and community level (e.g., changing victim-blaming attitudes and gender inequality), in addition to the individual and relationship levels (e.g., culturally appropriate counseling; strengthening of community connections to reduce social isolation). Gender equality and financial independence were perceived to both contribute to and prevent IPV.

**44. Jin, X., & Keat, J. (2010). The effects of change in spousal power on intimate partner violence among Chinese immigrants. *J Interpers Violence*, 25(4), 610. doi:10.1177/0886260509334283**

The article examines the impact of post-migration context on intimate partner violence (IPV) among married Chinese immigrants. The study draws from equity and cognitive perspectives and data come from 64 perpetrators attending a bilingual treatment program and 62 non-abusive participants in New York City. Participants were screened for IPV using the Conflict Tactics Scale and their attitude towards IPV assessed using Inventory of Beliefs About Wife Beating, where asked seven family decision-making questions within the pre-and-post migration context examine the shift in marital dynamics. The authors trace shifts within the marital dynamic in the post migration context where women acquire more power in decision-making, and the power imbalance increases the risk of IPV among Chinese immigrants. The authors explain that Chinese immigrant men perceived the power loss not only within the post migration phase but also in relation to decision-making power in their country of origin. As such, the authors argue for differentiating between subjective and objective understandings of power in relation to IPV.

**45. Keller, E. M., & Brennan, P. K. (2007). Cultural considerations and challenges to service delivery for Sudanese victims of domestic violence: Insights from service providers and actors in the criminal justice system. *International Review of Victimology*, 14(1), 115-141.**

This article identifies a number of obstacles that immigrant Sudanese women are likely to face when accessing domestic violence services. Three theoretical frameworks guide their research question: family violence perspective, feminist, and ethno-gender approach. Eight service providers in Nebraska were interviewed. Themes that emerged include language barriers, limited outreach to clients, unable to provide continuity of care, social and economic isolation, gender role beliefs and acceptance of domestic violence within Sudanese communities. Recommendations include: (1) having interpreters available, (2) addressing Sudanese gender roles and acceptance of domestic violence simultaneously, (3) utilizing culturally appropriate outreach and education techniques, (4) involving local churches to dispel victims' concern about preserving family image, (5) utilizing schools and health care settings to overcome isolation barriers, and (6) providing assistance needed so victims can obtain economic independence.



**46. Kelly, U. (2006). "What will happen if I tell you?" Battered Latina women's experiences of health care. *CJNR (Canadian Journal of Nursing Research)*, 38(4), 78-95.**

The article examines the experiences of battered Latina immigrant women when accessing health care services and their perceptions of health care providers. Seventeen women aged 19 to 53 years using service agency and legal service programs for battered women in the northeastern United States were interviewed. Victims report a pervasive sense of fear and despair about their own and children's safety and the systems in place, and feeling isolated. Victims are afraid of disclosing to health care providers, but want them to ask direct questions about domestic violence. Additionally, victims report feeling that they do not have a close relationship with their health care provider, thereby making it additionally difficult to disclose incidents of domestic violence. Researchers recommend that health care providers (1) create an environment where victims feel they are being cared for and can be trusted, (2) make it a standard practice to ask about domestic violence directly, and finally, (3) prepare and inform victims of the next steps and consequences after disclosure.

**47. Kim, J. Y., & Sung, K.-t. (2000). Conjugal violence in Korean American families: A residue of the cultural tradition. *Journal of Family Violence*, 15(4), 331-345.**

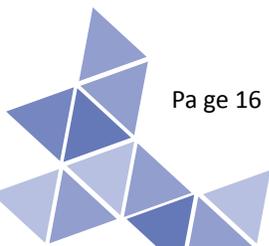
This article explores the incidence of domestic violence within Korean families interrelating stress, socioeconomic, and cultural factors. A cultural perspective on patriarchy theory and an interactional perspective on general stress theory are used to examine domestic violence in a more inclusive manner. 256 couples (46 violent, 210 nonviolent) were randomly recruited from the New York and Chicago area to complete questionnaires over the phone. The age of the husbands within the sample ranged from 26 to 84 years of age. Findings reveal that violence was over four times higher in male-dominant marriages compared to egalitarian marriages and that stress is a contributing factor to violence within the relationship. Researchers recommend interventions that mitigate the traditional male-dominant power structure in order to maintain harmony within a relationship. Additionally, community agencies, churches, and domestic violence programs in Korean American communities need to work together in education, intervention, and prevention initiatives.

**48. Kimber, M. S., Boyle, M. H., Lipman, E. L., Colwell, S. R., Georgiades, K., & Preston, S. (2013). The associations between sex, immigrant status, immigrant concentration and intimate partner violence: Evidence from the Canadian General Social Survey. *Global Public Health: An International Journal for Research, Policy and Practice*, 8(7), 796-821. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17441692.2013.814701>**

This article examines the association between immigrant status and intimate partner violence victimization and neighbourhood concentration of immigrants and intimate partner violence victimization. Data are drawn from the 2009 Canadian General Social Survey consisting of a stratified sample of 10,964 individuals. The authors find that immigrant status is not associated with intimate partner violence. Compared to males, first-generation females were more likely to report physical and sexual intimate partner violence. Finally, immigrant status modified the association between neighbourhood concentration of immigrants and emotional, physical, and sexual intimate partner violence. Researchers acknowledge the importance of neighbourhood level factors that may play a role in intimate partner violence in immigrant communities.

**49. Klevens, J. (2007). An overview of intimate partner violence among Latinos. *Violence Against Women*, 13(2), 111-122. doi:10.1177/1077801206296979**

The author reviews literature on intimate partner violence (IPV) with a focus on Latinos, including prevalence, risk factors, interventions, and barriers for seeking help. The author finds that likelihood of IPV is similar among Latinos and non-Latinos in terms of frequency, types, and outcomes, and that risk factors for Latinos are similar for non-Latinos with the exception of alcohol use and positive attitude toward IPV. Unique risk factors for Latinos for IPV include machismo, shifts in couple dynamics, and role strain in the post migration context. However, decisions within the family context tend to be more egalitarian, and social support and religiosity are identified as protective factors. The author explains that multi-organizational networking facilitates culturally appropriate interventions through knowledge sharing on cultural competency and providing language capacity to non-English speaking clients. Furthermore, using problem-posing strategies and as well as participatory research with Latinas facilitates awareness about IPV, teaches problem-solving skills, and enhances sense of efficiency and empowerment to trigger



change. Finally, the author highlights unique factors that impede abused women from seeking formal and informal help, including lack of awareness of the available services, language barriers, immigration status, low educational attainments, fear of deportation, low finances, and cultural beliefs.

**50. Kim, C., & Sung, H. (2016). Characteristics and risk factors of Chinese immigrant intimate partner violence victims in New York City and the role of supportive networks. *The Family Journal*, 24(1), 60.**

The authors explore the dynamics and characteristics of intimate partner violence within Chinese immigrant communities in New York City. Through an examination of case studies of Chinese immigrant survivors of domestic violence who sought services from the Garden of Hope, the authors provide an intersectional analysis of risk factors for domestic violence present within this community, as well as culturally-specific barriers and challenges. Vulnerabilities such as language proficiency, cultural expectations, legal status, and poverty increased the risk of violence in these communities, and Chinese immigrant women reported experiencing high rates of verbal and emotional abuse. The authors also provided unique insights into the relationship between social networks and risk of domestic violence; they found that social networks were both positively (i.e., friends, colleagues) and negatively (i.e., immediate family) associated with rates of violence, but that the greatest impact was the perception versus presence of these networks. Policy recommendations from these findings include developing extra-legal measures (i.e., education, counselling) for Chinese immigrant batterers and culturally and linguistically competent community support services for Chinese immigrant survivors.

**51. Korteweg, A. C. (2012). Understanding honour killing and honour-related violence in the immigration context: Implications for the legal profession and beyond. *Canadian Criminal Law Review*, 16(2), 135-160.**

This article presents an analysis of social and gendered dynamics of honour-related violence and so-called honour killings. Within a feminist, intersectional framework, three cases of honour-related violence against second generation immigrant women whose parents immigrated from Punjab, Pakistan, and the Northern Netherlands (originally Turkey) are examined, as well as data from interviews with policy makers and NGOs. The outcomes of this analysis suggest

that honour-related violence in Canada is a multifaceted phenomenon rooted sexual proprietariness and cultural, patriarchal gender relations, which should be addressed through policies aimed at prevention (i.e., education, social services, addressing threatened violence), protection (i.e., shelters, awareness and support of law enforcement), and prosecution (i.e., legal domain). The author ultimately argues that a dialogue regarding prevention and protection in cases of honour-based violence is emerging in Canada, but that the legal domain still struggles to fully recognize and/or appropriately prosecute honour-related violence (e.g., classification as murder versus honour killing).

**52. Korteweg, A. C. (2014). 'Honour killing' in the immigrant context: Multiculturalism and the racialization of violence against women. *Politikon*, 41(2), 183-208.**

Through a critical literature review and qualitative case analysis, Korteweg uses an intersectional framework to examine dialogue on culture and race in public, policy, and legal approaches to honour-based violence and honour killings. The author critiques contemporary classifications of violence rooted in honour as a form of domestic or family violence, and contends that in order to appropriately address honour-based violence and honour killings these abuses must be recognized as unique forms of violence that are both "culturally informed" and "socially embedded" (p. 187). Further, through these analyses, Korteweg suggested that contemporary Western narratives surrounding honour-based violence result in the reification of culture and othering, or an "'us' versus 'them'" mentality (p. 203). Korteweg concludes that a shift in discourse should occur to contextualize honour-based violence within immigrant communities as an issue of citizenship rights and freedom from violence. The author further acknowledges that within the Canadian context, honour-based violence and honour killings have been dominantly dealt with through criminal law and legal processes, and suggested that moving forward Canadian policy should be developed to address the cultural and social processes that inform honour-based violence within a gendered violence framework.



**53. Kulwicki, A., Aswad, B., Carmona, T., & Ballout, S. (2010). Barriers in the utilization of domestic violence services among Arab immigrant women: Perceptions of professionals, service providers & community leaders. *Journal of Family Violence, 25*(8), 727-735. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10896-010-9330-8>**

This article examines barriers to domestic violence services for immigrant battered women. Data for this study are drawn from focus groups with 65 Arab American professionals and community leaders with domestic violence expertise in Detroit, Michigan. Core findings include: (1) domestic violence prevention programs have increased awareness; (2) a continuum of coordinated prevention and intervention services is needed; (3) shelters and police are not always considered appropriate interventions; (4) lack of confidentiality limits the effectiveness of available services; (5) batterer services are needed; (6) economic and legal dependency keep women in abusive relationships; (7) cultural norms around family honour and shame create barriers to support; and (8) religious leaders need to better support domestic violence victims. Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include the need to increase awareness about domestic violence; offer language-specific services; provide training for religious leaders and professionals; increase community support for domestic violence advocates; develop collaborative and confidential domestic violence interventions; and address anti-immigrant public sentiments. The authors describe domestic violence as a “silent crisis” in the Arab community, resulting from patriarchal and patrilineal family systems, strict gender roles, and family honour and shame.

**54. Kyriakakis, S. (2014). Mexican immigrant women reaching out: The role of informal networks in the process of seeking help for intimate partner violence. *Violence Against Women, 20*(9), 1097-1116.**

Kyriakakis examines the process of help-seeking among Mexican immigrant women survivors of domestic violence in the United States. Within a qualitative, grounded theory framework, Kyriakakis conducted interviews with Mexican immigrant women survivors (N = 29) and key informants (N= 15) to unpack experiences with, and willingness to, seek help. The accounts of survivors and key informants alike demonstrates that the primary access points and supports for Mexican immigrant women survivors were through informal networks, which served not only to

protect the survivors but also connect them with formal support services. Of these informal networks, the author suggests that survivors were most willing to disclose their experiences to parents, siblings, and female friendship networks, of which siblings were the most common point of disclosure and support. Informal support networks, such as immediate family and female friends, but siblings more specifically, were instrumental in providing emotional support and fostering relationships with local support services, and the most common barrier for informal networks to provide effective support was economic struggles. Kyriakakis contended that these findings support the need for “peer advocacy and outreach programs” (p. 1112) that tap into the role of informal support networks in survivors’ help-seeking.

**55. Latta, R. E., & Goodman, L. A. (2005). Considering the interplay of cultural context and service provision in intimate partner violence: The case of Haitian immigrant women. *Violence Against Women, 11*(11), 1441-1464.**

Within a feminist standpoint theory framework, Latta and Goodman examine the cultural contexts of intimate partner violence within Haitian immigrant communities in the United States, and the impact these contexts had on Haitian immigrant women survivors’ access to support services. Through the use of exploratory qualitative methodology, the authors conducted in-person interviews with service providers (N = 15) working in the anti-violence sector, services that provide support or intervention in instances of domestic violence (e.g., police, hospitals), and Haitian agencies to examine the barriers, access points, and help-seeking behaviours of these survivors. The service providers’ accounts establish that cultural contexts (e.g., values, expectations) and the commonplace nature of intimate partner violence within Haitian immigrant communities, as well as previous negative experiences with police and support services in their country of origin, operate as primary barriers to accessing support services in the host country. Further, Latta and Goodman contend that formal and mainstream anti-violence services are difficult for Haitian immigrant women to access, which should be remedied through community education, culturally-appropriate service provision, and alternative/ community-based measures and services.



**56. Lee, E. (2007). Domestic violence and risk factors among Korean immigrant women in the United States. *Journal of Family Violence*, 22(3), 141-149. doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10896-007-9063-5>**

The study examines domestic violence among Korean immigrant women in Austin and Dallas in the United States. It assesses four hypotheses to detect the correlation between domestic violence incidences and its predictors. 132 women recruited from various Korean organizations and facilities were screened through the new stress scale, the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT), Parent-Child Conflict Tactics Scale (CTSPC), Conflict Tactics Scale 2. The demographic questionnaire includes age, length of stay, English language competency, religion (9 items), acculturation (5 items), and gender-role (10 questions). The author finds intersections between various unique risk factors with DV within family context. The key common risk factors among various types of DV are religiosity, alcohol abuse, and experiencing child abuse. While acculturation has been correlated with psychological abuse, and income with physical abuse, and women from traditional families have higher rates of DV. Life stressors within the post migration are not found to be correlated with DV. The study recommends using a multi-dimensional perspective to detect risk factors among Korean immigrant women, including assessing the ethno-cultural factors along with standardized tools. Furthermore, taking into consideration the help-seeking approach provides a holistic understanding of barriers to women seeking formal and informal help. The author explains that this population has unique sociocultural factors such as losing face, stigma, and shame that impact DV disclosure, and further recommends developing preventive and educational programs in Korean churches to out-reach to women, as well as culturally appropriate interventions to enhance service utilization.

**57. Lee, M.Y. (2000). Understanding Chinese battered women in North America: A review of the literature and practice implications. *Journal of Multicultural Social Work*, 8(3-4), 215. doi:10.1300/J285v08n03\_03**

This article focuses on immigrant Chinese abused women residing in North America, and proposes culturally appropriate three-tier intervention targeted at micro (individual level), mezzo (family system), and macro (community level). Data are drawn from literature review and findings supported by phone interviews with community stakeholder and service providers

conducted between from 1997 -1998 in eight cities in the U.S and Canada. The immigrant Chinese population is heterogeneous and comes from diverse countries, and thus spousal abuse definition is complex. The study finds that Chinese abused women are victims of male dominance as are non-Chinese women, but that unique factors such as immigration experiences, cultural context, and discrimination add complexity to their experience of abuse and hinder them from seeking formal help. In terms of risk management, the author recommends using of practical and suitable problem-solving approaches consistent with the Chinese culture to assist Chinese abuse women. At the family level, couple counselling appropriate upon victims' request, cessation of violence, and offender readiness to take responsibility. This approach can be supported by family system therapy to enhance its effectiveness. At the community level, educating the community is a significant measure to raise awareness about abuse and the available services. In order to enhance cultural appropriateness of services, multi-organizational collaboration between various mainstream and cultural service providers is essential. For safety planning, the author recommends providing information about women's legal rights, abuse and its consequences through mass media. The author notes that Chinese cultures are collectivist cultures, where patriarchy and hierarchal family structure and gender roles are influenced by Confucianism teachings.

**58. Lee, Y.-S., & Hadeed, L. (2009). Intimate partner violence among Asian immigrant communities Health/mental health consequences, help-seeking behaviors, and service utilization. *Trauma, Violence, & Abuse*, 10(2), 143-170.**

Lee and Hadeed conduct a critical literature review of contemporary research on experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV) within Asian immigrant communities in the United States, with a focus on: (1) the contexts of IPV (i.e., cultural, social, individual, and familial); (2) prevalence of IPV; (3) physical (e.g., sexually transmitted diseases, HIV, AIDS) and mental health concerns and consequences of IPV; (4) substance use and abuse resulting in or from IPV; (5) social and/or cultural support systems; and (6) barriers to accessing anti-violence services and related supports within these communities. The authors utilize both feminist and status inconsistency theoretical frameworks, and engage in an intersectional analysis of how identity markers (e.g., race, class, gender) influence Asian immigrant women survivors' experiences of partner



violence and help-seeking. Latta and Hadeed's findings demonstrate the interconnected nature of patriarchal ideologies, insufficient structural/institutional supports, "internalized oppression" (p. 160), and economic struggles results in intimate partner violence within Asian immigrant communities. Subsequently, the authors outline numerous implications of their research to inform future policy, practice, and research, such as the need for culturally-appropriate and informed instruments for risk assessment, intervention, and safety planning.

**59. Lewis, M., West, B., Bautista, L., Greenberg, A. M., & Done-Perez, I. (2005). Perceptions of service providers and community members on intimate partner violence within a Latino community. *Health Education & Behavior*, 32(1), 69-83. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1090198104269510>**

This article examines perceptions of intimate partner violence in a Latino community. The study uses an ecological approach and data are drawn from focus groups with 35 community members and interviews with 28 key informants from 15 agencies in New Jersey. Core findings are that domestic violence is perceived to be more accepted in Latino communities and is often equated with physical violence, though it also includes "unequal burden" of family and home responsibilities. Factors identified as contributing to domestic violence include financial difficulties, substance abuse, immigration-related stress, relationship problems (e.g., infidelity), history of family violence, cultural norms (e.g., machismo, traditional gender roles, familialism), and acculturation. Community members, but not service providers, blamed women for provoking violence. Barriers to reporting domestic violence to police include distrust of law enforcement, fear of further violence or of losing children, financial dependence, precarious legal status, lack of social support, family privacy and shame, and protection of abusive partners. Barriers to intervention by others include lack of trust in police, concerns that reporting may impact the intervener's relationship with the perpetrator/survivor, and family loyalty and privacy. Specific recommendations include community-wide interventions to address risk factors and barriers to help-seeking.

**60. Liao, M. S. (2006). Domestic violence among Asian Indian immigrant women: Risk factors, acculturation, and intervention. *Women & Therapy*, 29(1-2), 23-40.**

Liao examines the dynamics and risk factors of domestic violence in Asian Indian immigrant communities in the United States, and assesses the potential implications regarding access to and provision of culturally competent services. The author reviews existing literature on Asian Indian immigrant women's experiences of violence, as well as the theoretical frameworks commonly applied to this phenomenon (i.e., feminist, intersectional, cross-cultural, critical race, and community-oriented). The key findings of this analysis are that culturally competent service provision and prevention of domestic violence within these communities needs to be based on a practical and culturally-specific understanding of four main components of violence: (1) risk factors and antecedents; (2) tolerance; (3) perpetuation; and (4) deterrence of help-seeking. Accordingly, Liao recommends public education, awareness campaigns, and partnerships with religious institutions to improve access, and empowerment-based programs to promote safety and agency for Asian Indian survivors.

**61. Marrs Fuchsel, C. L. (2014). "Yes, I feel stronger with more confidence and strength:" Examining the experiences of immigrant Latina women (ILW) participating in the Sí, Yo Puedo curriculum. *Journal of Ethnographic & Qualitative Research*, 9(2), 161-182.**

Through qualitative action research, Marrs Fuchsel examine the experiences of Latina immigrant women who participated in Sí Yo Puedo, an eleven-week, culturally-appropriate, empowerment-based psycho-educational group program aiming to improve these women's self-esteem and knowledge of healthy relationships. In total, thirty-two Latina immigrant women and four staff participated in the program, and this article provides an analysis of their overall experiences and accounts of personal growth. Based on self-report data acquired from exit surveys, the author concludes that participants' self-esteem improved throughout the course of the program, as did their perceived relationship dynamics. Further, the participants indicate that their knowledge of domestic violence, dating, and dynamics of healthy and unhealthy relationships were enhanced through the eleven-week curriculum, which focuses on "awareness of self" (p. 162), "knowledge of relationship within culture" (p. 162), and "impact of factors on relationship" (p. 163). The implications of these outcomes for working with immigrant



Latina women are to focus on empowerment, education, and healthy relationships through mental health treatment and program curriculum.

**62. Marrs Fuchsel, C. L., & Hysjulien, B. (2013). Exploring a domestic violence intervention curriculum for immigrant Mexican women in a group setting: A pilot study. *Social Work with Groups: A Journal of Community and Clinical Practice*, 36(4), 304-320.**

Within a grounded theory framework, Marrs Fuchsel and Hysjulien conduct a qualitative exploration of a culturally-specific Domestic Violence Intervention Model (DVIM), which involved an eleven-week curriculum pilot study with Mexican immigrant women in the United States. Through brief weekly interviews and pre-/post-participation assessments, the authors examine the experiences of the women involved in the pilot study. Findings support the use of this eleven-week psycho-educational group for social workers engaged in domestic violence intervention within Mexican immigrant communities and those who work with survivors from these cultures. With an emphasis on cultural characteristics, primarily familism and machismo, and empowerment, the authors contend that this curriculum can aid social workers in understanding relationship dynamics within Mexican immigrant cultures and providing culturally-appropriate support and intervention. The authors acknowledge, however, that many Mexican immigrant women survivors do not access traditional psycho-educational groups, and suggest implementing this curriculum in groups run through local community-based agencies to improve survivors' access.

**63. Mason, R., Hyman, I., Berman, H., Guruge, S., Kanagaratnam, P., & Manuel, L. (2008). "Violence is an international language": Tamil women's perceptions of intimate partner violence. *Violence Against Women*, 14(12), 1397-1412.**

This study examines how Sri Lankan Tamil women in Toronto understand, define, and experience intimate partner violence. Guided by social learning and feminist theories in relation to IPV, eight focus groups of Tamil women were created to better understand their experiences of IPV. Participants were recruited via flyers and snowballing techniques in conjunction with the Family Service Association's Violence Against Women program. In focus groups, women noted the social stigma associated with divorce within their community and its impact on their social relations, and the psychological forms of IPV, such as suspicion of infidelity. Researchers

provide a number of recommendations. Specifically, there is a pressing need to develop violence prevention and response services in a culturally appropriate manner that capture the experiences of abuse in a particular community. Public education and media campaigns should be developed and targeted to specific communities, using imagery and messages that are acceptable to community members. Response services need to recognize that immigrant women are often multiply victimized by their race, gender, and immigration status, and that serving these women requires an understanding of the community context in which they live. Service providers should recognize and acknowledge the strongly entrenched cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequality and stigmatize women (and their children) who leave or divorce their husbands.

**64. Menjívar, C., & Salcido, O. (2002). Immigrant women and domestic violence common experiences in different countries. *Gender & society*, 16(6), 898-920.**

This paper reviews literature on domestic violence among immigrant women. Within the literature, researchers note that common experiences in domestic violence among immigrant women include language barriers that impede women from accessing services, isolation from family and the community, changes in economic status, legal status, and using their home country as a frame of reference when responding to domestic violence. These risk factors need to be taken into consideration with the intersection of class, gender, and race. Researchers recommend that the courts, as well as other community agencies that are part of the formal system, need to recognize that immigrant women in domestic violence situations have needs that differ from those of the mainstream population.

**65. Merchant, M. (2000). A comparative study of agencies assisting domestic violence victims: Does the South Asian community have special needs? *Journal of Social Distress and the Homeless*, 9(3), 249-259.**

This study explores successes and challenges experienced by South Asian domestic violence agencies in the United States. 12 agencies across the United States who were recruited online and through personal contacts participated in this research. Analyses reveal that the majority of agencies offer counselling services, crisis intervention and financial assistance. Some agencies have added translation services and literacy classes to accommodate for the frequent direct interactions between



staff and women and children. Agencies serve anywhere from 10 to 200 clients per year, and agencies recommend the importance of cultural background when hiring or seeking professional or volunteer staff.

**66. Messing, J. T., Amanor-Boadu, Y., Cavanaugh, C. E., Glass, N. E., & Campbell, J. C. (2013). Culturally competent intimate partner violence risk assessment: Adapting the Danger Assessment for immigrant women. *Social Work Research*, 37(3), 263-275.**

This paper explores the development and effectiveness of a culturally competent modification of the Danger Assessment, a risk assessment tool aimed at identifying victims at risk for lethal violence by a current or ex-intimate partner. Recognizing the unique risk factors that immigrant women face, researchers adapted the Danger Assessment using a cultural competency and feminist lens. To conduct interviews, 148 women who currently were experiencing IPV were recruited from family courts, domestic violence shelters, community offices, public hospitals, and from domestic violence calls to the police in New York City and Los Angeles County. Analyses reveal that the adaptation of the Danger Assessment has higher predictive validity for immigrant women, suggesting that the conception of risk may be different than for non-immigrant women. In the adapted Danger Assessment, 5 risk factors were removed from the original and an additional 11 factors were added, for a total of 26 items on the instrument. Researchers recommend using the adapted Danger Assessment to assist immigrant survivors of IPV with safety planning, as it takes into account unique risk factors and experiences of violence for immigrant women. Furthermore, social workers should be aware that many risk factors, such as isolation and marginalization, may further inhibit women's ability to seek assistance from police, social service, and health care providers, and thus must be vigilant about screening and recognizing unique risk factors among immigrant victims.

**67. Midlarsky, E., Venkataramani-Kothari, A., & Plante, M. (2006). Domestic violence in the Chinese and South Asian immigrant communities. *Ann N Y Acad Sci*, 1087, 279-300. doi:10.1196/annals.1385.003**

This article focuses on factors that exacerbate domestic violence against Chinese and South Asian immigrant women. It uses existing research and case studies to examine and compare these two groups. The authors conclude that domestic violence is a hidden problem

among Asian immigrants (often considered a "model minority"). Factors that increase risk for domestic violence among these communities include immigration; strict gender roles; the value placed on marriage and family, including extended family; financial and legal dependency; stigma surrounding divorce; forced marriage; cultural invalidation of abuse; limited social support; and fear of police. Psychological impacts of domestic violence for Asian immigrants include helplessness, insecurity, low self-esteem, depression, anxiety, and posttraumatic stress; they may also experience physical health impacts. Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include the need to consider cultural factors (e.g., values) and linguistic barriers when supporting Asian American survivors, and to raise awareness about women's rights and available resources. A paradigm shift is needed to increase safety for women who stay with their abusers, and recognize the cultural factors in collectivist societies that can protect against domestic violence.

**68. Min, P. G. (2001). Changes in Korean immigrants' gender role and social status, and their marital conflicts. *Sociological Forum*, 16(2), 301-320. doi:10.1023/a:1011056802719**

Min examined the relationship between Korean immigrant women's increased economic role in the family and instances of domestic violence. The study draws from multiple qualitative methodologies (telephone survey, interviews, and participant observation) and provides an analysis grounded in feminist and power and control theories. Through this analysis, the author contends that marital conflict, physical violence, and emotional abuse are amplified through Korean immigrant women's increased participation in the workforce (e.g., working in family businesses) and shifts in familial economic roles, as these challenged Korean immigrant men's power and social status. This analysis supports the existence of conflict between shifts in the gender role of Korean immigrant women and the stagnant nature of traditional gender roles of Korean men. Min's research reinforced a need for further analyses of the impacts of status anxiety and role reversal on violence in traditional, patriarchal Korean cultures.



**69. Molina, O., Lawrence, S. A., Azhar-Miller, A., & Rivera, M. (2009). Divorcing abused Latina immigrant women's experiences with domestic violence support groups. *Journal of Divorce & Remarriage*, 50(7), 459-471.**

This study explores the experiences of Latina immigrants who are divorcing and in domestic violence support groups. 15 Latina women aged 30 to 53 were recruited from domestic violence support groups post-completion in Palm Beach County, Florida. Primary findings reveal that domestic violence support groups helped victims make friends, feel supported, protected, comfortable, understood, and learn how to deal with their children. Furthermore, the group worker helped them with housing, legal, medical, and immigration-related referrals. Researchers recommend that judges, lawyers, social workers, and advocates working with Latina immigrant survivors of IPV need to be aware of the importance of the intersection of legal and social work services when it comes to supporting abused divorcing immigrant women and the value of domestic violence support groups for victims.

**70. Morash, M., Bui, H. N., & Santiago, A. M. (2000). Cultural-specific gender ideology and wife abuse in Mexican-descent families. *International Review of Victimology*, 7(1-3), 67-91. doi:10.1177/026975800000700305**

The authors examined domestic violence within families of Mexican-descent. This analysis was positioned within feminist, power/control, and symbolic interactionist frameworks, and based on data obtained from in-depth, in-person interviews in Detroit, Michigan with married women of Mexican-descent. Results demonstrated that, within these families, men's use of violence was rooted in patriarchal ideologies and used as a mechanism of control. This power-based violence was compounded by economic hardships. Adversely, the authors contend that the gender and power dynamics within non-violent families of Mexican-descent were largely egalitarian in nature. Based on these findings, proposed interventions included strategies to minimize stress related to economic hardship, empowerment-based strategies to create independency/agency among abused immigrant women, and provision of support services to male batterers that enable them to let go of their control efforts and patriarchal notions of masculinity.

**71. Moynihan, B., Gaboury, M. T., & Onken, K. J. (2008). Undocumented and unprotected immigrant women and children in harm's way. *J Forensic Nurs*, 4(3), 123-129. doi:10.1111/j.1939-3938.2008.00020.x**

This article focuses on the availability of U-Visas for undocumented immigrant women experiencing abuse in the United States. The authors review the history of legislative protections and highlight opportunities for intervention, including the role of forensic nurses in assessment, advocacy, and support. Core findings are that legal protections for immigrant women do not necessarily reduce the vulnerability of undocumented immigrant women, especially in the absence of regulations and implementation. The authors conclude there is a need to educate medical staff and to develop protocols specific to immigrant women and children, particularly those who are undocumented. Assessment interviews should be culturally sensitive and adapted for undocumented immigrant women. Cross-sectoral collaboration with community agencies will increase trust between systems/sectors and information sharing. Health care settings, churches, and schools provide opportunities for intervention and support (e.g., workshops about legislative protections available to immigrant women). Resources should be made available in various languages and multiple formats. Factors that are identified as unique to this population include vulnerabilities due to isolation, language difficulties, cultural norms, traditional gender roles, economic dependence, domestic violence as normalized, lack of information about support services, fear and mistrust systems, and discrimination.

**72. Murdaugh, C., Hunt, S., Sowell, R., & Santana, I. (2004). Domestic violence in Hispanics in the southeastern United States: A survey and needs analysis. *Journal of Family Violence*, 19(2), 107-115.**

This study examines domestic violence in Hispanic/Latino women in the southeastern United States, including the type and frequency of violence experienced, barriers to obtaining treatment, and services needed by victims. 309 women aged 18 years and older completed a survey from a program sponsored by Hispanic Outreach, a non-profit, community based organization. Quantitative analyses reveal that 70 percent of women reported violent victimization within the past 12 months and 77 percent of women reported being treated for injuries in the emergency room or hospital. Language, lack of transportation, lack of money, insurance or resources,



fear of partner, fear children would be taken, fear of deportation, and fear of being alone were common barriers to services as reported by victims.

Victims identified services needed as: information about rights, legal services, help when going to court, information about domestic violence, safety protection, transportation, education to become independent, and someone to talk into private regarding domestic violence. Recommendations include enhanced education for health care professionals in the assessment of domestic violence, as well as resources to assist in intervening for domestic violence. Additionally, making linkages between emergency department, law enforcement, and community-based programs can help health care professionals manage domestic violence cases.

**73. Natarajan, M. (2002). Domestic violence among immigrants from India: What we need to know and what we should do. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 26(3), 301-321.**

The author proposes an integrated theoretical model of feminist, acculturation, victimological, crime opportunity, and family violence theories to explain domestic violence among Indian immigrant communities in the United States. While the primary conclusion is that more research is needed to apply and assess the proposed integrated theoretical model, Natarajan identifies two key conclusions. First, there are distinct dynamics within Indian culture that increase Indian immigrant women's risk of experiencing domestic violence, such as traditional patriarchal social structures, women's overall status, gender role socialization, dynamics of arranged marriages (e.g., age gaps, caste systems), dowries, and involvement of extended family. Second, the focus of intervention should be shifted to how to better protect these communities through police efforts and initiatives that align with the proposed integrated model.

**74. Nilsson, J. E., Brown, C., Russell, E. B., & Khamphakdy-Brown, S. (2008). Acculturation, partner violence, and psychological distress in refugee women from Somalia. *J Interpers Violence*, 23(11), 1654-1663. doi:10.2105/ajph.2007.112813**

Through a survey of married Somali refugee women living in the United States, the authors examined links between acculturation, violence, and mental health within these communities. Their analysis was based on the Hopkins Symptoms Checklist-21 (HSCL-21) and

Conflict Tactic Scale-2 (CTS-2), and demonstrated links to feminist, intersectional, and acculturation-based theoretical frameworks. The primary findings of these analyses suggested that higher levels of acculturation and improved English proficiency were correlated with higher levels of abuse and psychological distress. Somali women, however, reported being less likely to disclose concerns or seek services related to mental health, as culturally they identified these experiences as signs of weakness. To mitigate these concerns, the authors suggested use of culturally sensitive and competent interventions (e.g., outreach programs) to minimize stigma and supports (e.g., mental health services, drop-in services) to mitigate risk.

**75. Ogunsiji, O., Wilkes, L., Jackson, D., & Peters, K. (2012). Suffering and smiling: West African immigrant women's experience of intimate partner violence. *Journal of Clinical Nursing*, 21(11-12), 1659-1665. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2702.2011.03947.x**

This qualitative study examines West African immigrant women living in Australia and their experiences of intimate partner violence. 21 women were recruited via a convenience sampling method from national women's associations in Australia as well as a snowballing method. Thematic analysis revealed that victims would laugh and smile around others to hide their suffering of intimate partner violence from their partners. Victims were also reluctant to seek help because they perceived the consequences would be severe (e.g. perpetrator being arrested and victim has to support herself economically) and they did not consider verbal or financial abuse as behaviours that needed to be reported. Researchers recommend that: (1) information should be integrated into nursing programs to provide bases for future education on topic and (2) nurses should advocate for culturally appropriate family counselling services and ensure that immigrant families are aware how to access them.

**76. Pan, A., Daley, S., Rivera, L. M., Williams, K., Lingle, D., & Reznik, V. (2006). Understanding the role of culture in domestic violence: The Ahimsa project for safe families. *Journal of Immigrant and Minority Health*, 8(1), 35-43. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10903-006-6340-y**

The article focuses on Ahimsa project needs assessment and community conversation that directed the creation and utilization of specific prevention and interventions among Latinos, Somali, and Vietnamese immigrant and refugee communities residing in San Diego, U.S. The data



drawn from interviews with the targeted communities (120) services providers (20), focus groups (7), and community conversation groups (6). The study finds 6 main problems triggering DV within targeted communities. (1) diverse definition of DV, (2) definite description of 'family harmony', (3) definite gender roles, (4) diverse approaches for conflict resolution, (5) 'Cultural identity', (6) religiosity. Barriers for seeking help include: (1) language challenges, (2) transportation system (3) family and cultural norms, (4) distrust in available services/professionals, (5) unavailability of multi-lingual and multicultural services. The study emphasizes the significance of understanding the cultural norms of immigrant and refugee communities in order to create suitable intervention programs. The intersectionality among specified gender-roles, immigration experiences, and religiosity generates different paths to defining, experiencing, and reporting DV. Furthermore, the dialogue between service providers working in the domain of DV and immigrant and refugee communities enhance knowledge sharing and raise awareness about the impact of DV to trigger change. The authors recommend culturally appropriate services (i.e: parenting, positive communication, information about youth events and economic opportunities for women). These communities are characterized by being patriarchal with diverse cultural perspectives.

**77. Parra-Cardona, J. R., Escobar-Chew, A. R., Holtrop, K., Carpenter, G., Guzmán, R., Hernández, D., . . . Ramírez, D. G. (2013). "En el grupo tomas conciencia (in group you become aware)": Latino immigrants' satisfaction with a culturally informed intervention for men who batter. *Violence Against Women, 19*(1), 107-132.**

This qualitative study explores a culturally informed intervention for Latino immigrant batterers. Specifically, researchers seek to identify the treatment components that facilitate batterers' willingness to change and factors that contribute to batterers' satisfaction with the intervention program. The Duluth model of intervention serves as the theoretical framework of the intervention, but is adapted to be culturally sensitive. 21 Latino batterers were purposively and conveniently sampled from the intervention program and were interviewed. Analyses of the interviews indicate that men become more self-aware over the course of the intervention, with five emerging themes from the interviews. Men (a) recognize change as a lifetime challenge; (b) realize that change needs to be demonstrated through actions rather than words; (c) identify that group leaders help them change;

(d) identify that group members help them change; and (e) recognize that they need help outside of group. Men were satisfied with the intervention for three reasons: (a) close interpersonal relationships with facilitators; (b) ability to discuss Latino cultural values and challenges around racial discrimination and exclusion; and (c) discuss their traumatic experiences. Although researchers do not provide any specific recommendations, men identify the need to have more access to substance abuse counselling, noting the relationship between substance abuse and domestic violence.

**78. Pendleton, G. (2003). Ensuring fairness and justice for noncitizen survivors of domestic violence. *Juvenile and Family Court Journal, 54*(4), 69-85. doi:10.1111/j.1755-6988.2003.tb00087.x**

Through a legal analysis, posited within a feminist framework, Pendleton examines the barriers, access points, and legal rights of abused immigrant women in the United States under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA). The author contends that, although women were offered seemingly sufficient protections under the VAWA, barriers to help-seeking among these populations prevailed. These barriers were: (1) misinformation and/or a lack of knowledge about rights and the legal system; (2) fear of the criminal justice system (i.e., police, judges); (3) fear of deportation; (4) language; (5) "fear the abuser will be removed" (p. 71); (6) culture and/or religion that emphasizes patriarchal control and victim silence; and (7) economics (i.e., limited to no employment, no control over home finances). This analysis also highlights that the courts, and judges specifically, are obligated to ensure that abused immigrant women are protected, and that safety from violence needs to be privileged over concerns about legal status. The author contends that access to interpretation and facilitation of access to legal advice are the programs and supports necessary to support this judicial obligation to immigrant women, as well as clear, accurate information about laws and roles within the legal system to remedy any misinformation and reduce fear.



**79. Raj, A., & Silverman, J. (2002). Violence against immigrant women: The roles of culture, context, and legal immigrant status on intimate partner violence. *Violence Against Women*, 8(3), 367-398. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/10778010222183107>**

This study is an analytical review of the existing legal, medical, and social science literature and research on the impact that cultures, contexts, and legal status have on Latina, Asian, South Asian, Middle Eastern, and Mexican immigrant women's experiences of domestic violence. Their analysis was positioned within feminist and intersectional theoretical frameworks. Outcomes of this review suggested that while some immigration-related risk factors are consistent between immigrant groups, most risk factors related to violence are culturally-specific and should not be homogenized. Many risk factors and vulnerabilities, while intersecting, are specific to each culture, which was demonstrated through unique risk factors, manifestations of violence, and barriers to help-seeking among Latina, Asian, South Asian, Middle Eastern, and Mexican immigrant women. Accordingly, the authors contended that services catering to a single culture or population should be made available to provide more appropriate, effective, and culturally sensitive support.

**80. Raj, A., & Silverman, J. G. (2007). Domestic violence help-seeking behaviors Of South Asian battered women residing in the United States. *International Review of Victimology*, 14(1), 143-170.**

This mixed-methods study assesses domestic violence help-seeking behaviour among battered South Asian women in Boston. 44 participants recruited via community outreach and identified as victims of domestic violence completed a survey on help-seeking. Additionally, 23 community leaders known for assisting battered women were interviewed. Quantitative findings indicate that victims who engaged in help-seeking were more likely to seek support from social networks and were more likely to see therapy or counselling services. Qualitative findings indicate that victims have difficulties (1) disclosing abuse to their family, (2) seeking help from friends and acquaintances when they were isolated by their batterers, and (3) disclosing to the South Asian community due to fear of stigmatization and alienation. Overall, South Asian victims are most likely to seek help when the abuse escalates in severity and are choosing to leave their partner. Recommendations include: (1) domestic violence screening and referral training for medical professionals;

(2) better training and education within the community and creation of new models of domestic violence intervention for immigrant victims who choose to stay; (3) linkage between community-based efforts, domestic violence services, and legal support services are needed; (4) more financial support and resources dedicated to provision of legal immigration and divorce assistance for victims choosing to leave; and (5) policies to support immigrant victims of domestic violence by guaranteeing residency, rights to legal employment, and access to social, health, and welfare services.

**81. Rees, S., & Pease, B. (2007). Domestic violence in refugee families in Australia: Rethinking settlement policy and practice. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 5(2), 1-19. doi:[http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J500v05n02\\_01](http://dx.doi.org/10.1300/J500v05n02_01)**

Through the use of storyboards, focus groups, and in-depth in-person interviews, researchers analyzed settlement practices and experiences of domestic violence among refugee communities (i.e., Iraqi, Ethiopian, Sudanese, Serbian, Bosnian, and Croatian) living in Australia. The primary objectives of this research are to examine the intersecting nature of domestic violence, gender, trauma, socioeconomic contexts, and acculturation, and provide recommendations for settlement supports for refugee families related to these dynamics. These analyses were grounded in intersectional, feminist, and critical gender frameworks, and demonstrated that the settlement experience of refugees overall is the key contributing factor to domestic violence, and this risk is related to isolation, state involvement, marginalization, trauma, acculturation, and challenges to traditional patriarchal male dominance which occur through the settlement process. The outcomes of this research and analysis establish that the existing services were not sufficient to promote safety within these communities. Moving forward, the authors suggest that services need to be developed in a more culturally competent manner with a focus on refugee women's risk, such as community-based initiatives that emphasize inclusion and empowerment-based interventions for women to promote safety and reduce domestic violence.



**82. Reina, A. S., Lohman, B. J., & Maldonado, M. M. (2014). 'He said they'd deport me': Factors influencing domestic violence help-seeking practices among Latina immigrants. *J Interpers Violence, 29(4)*, 593-615. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0886260513505214>**

This exploratory study examines the experiences of Latina immigrant victims of domestic violence. 10 women who had utilized a non-profit antiviolence organization in a metropolitan area of central Iowa agreed to participate in a semi-structured interview and 4 of these women participated in a follow up focus group. Results indicate that immigration status is a primary reason that keeps victims from seeking help or reporting abuse to the authorities. Cultural views of marriage influence victims' perception of abusive relationships and shame and embarrassment are identified as other impediments to seeking help from domestic violence services. Recommendations include: (1) providing domestic violence strategies and educational efforts that reflect the community's level of knowledge and sensitivity about domestic violence, (2) increasing awareness of legal protections and legal rights for battered immigrants, (3) disseminating knowledge of available public health and social services, and (4) advocates within the community using the media to educate community members on the nature, prevalence, and consequences of domestic violence.

**83. Rizo, C. F., & Macy, R. J. (2011). Help seeking and barriers of Hispanic partner violence survivors: A systematic review of the literature. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 16(3)*, 250-264. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2011.03.004>**

This article is a systematic review of the literature on help seeking behaviours of Hispanic victims of intimate partner violence. 27 of 650 articles meeting the researchers' criteria were selected from five computerized article databases. Findings reveal that immigrant Hispanic women are least likely to engage in help seeking behaviours compared to non-immigrant Hispanic women. Barriers identified specific to Hispanic women include language, fear of deportation, immigration status, and acculturation. Parental concern for children's safety is a strong motivator for help seeking, and police and clergy are identified as the two most accessed sources of help. Researchers identify the need to develop more comprehensive outreach programs for this vulnerable population.

**84. Rothman, E. F., Gupta, J., Pavlos, C., Dang, Q., & Coutinho, P. (2007). Batterer intervention program enrollment and completion among immigrant men in Massachusetts. *Violence Against Women, 13(5)*, 527-543. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1077801207300720>**

The study analyzes batterer intervention program completion rates among immigrants and non-immigrants. It defines the characteristics of the immigrant male batterer who were enrolled in certified batterer intervention programs in Massachusetts, examines if immigrants are likely to complete or drop the program compared to non-immigrants, and assesses the likelihood of completion between those joining culturally non-English batterer intervention programs and those attending mainstream programs. Data are drawn from Massachusetts Department of Public Health records with a total sample of 3,460 batterer intervention participants, where 14 percent (480) were immigrants (27% naturalized immigrants). Quantitative data analysis found no major variation in program completion for immigrants enrolled in mainstream programs or in culturally non-English programs. Immigrant males have been overrepresented in the batterer intervention programs, where they had a higher rate of completion and lower rates of drop-outs compared to non-immigrants. The participants' characteristics revealed as more educated, able bodied, employed, and have higher salaries than non-immigrants. The immigrant male offenders show higher compliance to abide by the legal obligations than their counterparts due to lack of knowledge about justice system, immigration status, deportation, and concerns about legal consequences. The study findings did not support the hypothesis under investigation that male offenders attending culturally non-English batterer intervention have a higher completion rate reflected by the inadequate statistical power despite the completion rates for culturally non-English was 66% and 46% for mainstream batterer intervention completion. The study has offered a preliminary explanation of how batterer intervention programs operate for immigrant male offenders; however, the authors could not weigh findings such as knowledge, attitude, and behavioural changes, and recommend more programs for recent immigrant offenders.



**85. Saez-Betacourt, A., Lam, B. T., & Nguyen, T. (2008). The meaning of being incarcerated on a domestic violence charge and its impact on self and family among Latino immigrant batterers. *Journal of Ethnic & Cultural Diversity in Social Work, 17*(2), 130-156.**

This qualitative study explores how incarcerated Latino immigrant batterers perceive domestic violence while providing recommendations to aid with prevention and intervention. 15 Latino immigrant batterers aged 25 to 43 were recruited from a batterer treatment center in southern California to be interviewed. Findings reveal that participants identify anger, jealousy, lack of control, addiction, and stress as contributors to domestic violence perpetration. Additionally, participants note that cultural norms, gender roles, and legal practices in their country of origin are also contributors to perpetration. With regards to their incarceration, participants are deeply worried how it will impact their family's well-being and are fearful of the pending legal and employment challenges. This worry complicates their recovery process and affects their self-image and perspectives of the future. Respondents recommend that more services be made available to dealing with domestic violence within the home before it escalates to incarceration. Furthermore, participants recommend the need for outreach and education within the Latino community that promote community programs that strengthen the family unit, bring awareness to existing services, educate the community on consequences of incarceration, and promote youth education for healthy relationships. One unique factor identified with this population is that Latino incarcerated immigrant men did not have a clear understanding of the "zero-tolerance" policy of domestic violence.

**86. Salcido, O., & Adelman, M. (2004). "He has me tied with the blessed and damned papers": Undocumented-immigrant battered women in Phoenix, Arizona. *Human Organization, 63*(2), 162-172.**

This qualitative study explores how immigration policies contribute to men's battering and how victims' undocumented status places them at greater vulnerability to domestic violence. Attendees from a domestic violence workshop went out in the community and recruited 10 undocumented immigrant women aged 23 to 75 in Phoenix, Arizona to be interviewed. Analyses reveal that batterers use immigration policies to their advantage to control their partner through tactics such as withdrawing victims' applications for sponsorship, denying her access to

her identification, and using his citizenship status to control and contain her. For undocumented immigrants, they are at greater vulnerability because they are generally viewed as criminals by the government and/or may witness the batterer's criminal activities, which places them at risk for deportation. Additionally, victims may engage in illegal activities to escape the relationship, such as engaging in sex work, producing fraudulent papers to seek financial aid and assistance, or driving without a license. Researchers recommend that immigration and welfare policies be reformed to protect undocumented victims, and also suggest placing flyers at grocery stores as means of disseminating information for this vulnerable population. Finally, researchers note the importance of recognizing that leaving an abusive relationship may intensify illegal behaviours by victims as they attempt to obtain financial independence.

**87. Shalabi, D., Mitchell, S., & Andersson, N. (2015). Review of gender violence among Arab immigrants in Canada: Key issues for prevention efforts. *Journal of Family Violence, 30*(7), 817-825. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10896-015-9718-6>**

This literature review explores models of prevention and intervention for gender-based violence within Arab immigrant communities living in Canada by examining the risk and protective factors in the context of post-migration and Arab families/culture. The authors find that gender-based violence in the Arab world is believed to be a private matter where women are expected to seek help from their extended family when nuclear family disputes occur, and where maintaining family unity is prioritized as part of collectivist culture norms. However, in post-migration contexts, the authors explain that Arab immigrants lose some aspects of their collective identity as individual agency becomes more prominent over family welfare. As a result, families exercise cultural resiliency to impact gender roles in a positive or negative way. For instance, positive impact can be demonstrated when families come together to stop violence. Conversely, families may exert pressure to sustain traditional family structure of patriarchy and hierarchy by isolation, which increases the risk of violence. Arab immigrant women are more vulnerable to abuse due to various post-migration stressors that impact family dynamics and gender roles, including: isolation, economic factors, unfamiliarity with available services, legal rights, lack of culturally appropriate services, immigration laws, language barriers, stigma, and racism. The authors recommend culturally appropriate prevention



and intervention programs that foster cultural resiliency to address gender-based violence. They explain that effective interventions must use cultural strengths, religiosity, family beliefs, autonomy, and recognition of gender roles, and social support from the family, community, and religious members. For safety planning, acknowledging the impact of post-migration on family dynamics, and using Arabic language in program delivery, enhances the effectiveness of the prevention and intervention programs. Education about power dynamics within the family setting is essential.

**88. Sharma, A. (2001). Healing the wounds of domestic abuse: Improving the effectiveness of feminist therapeutic interventions with immigrant and racially visible women who have been abused. *Violence Against Women*, 7(12), 1405-1428.**

This article examines the effectiveness and limitations of feminist therapy for abused immigrant women and racially visible women. A feminist framework is used as it accounts for the sociocultural context, demystifies the power in the therapeutic relationship, and focuses on female empowerment. Feminist therapy is an effective intervention for abused women; however, the author argues that one of the notable limitations is that it gives rise to a biased and limited view of what women are and should be. The author notes that immigrant women present a wide spectrum of concerns and needs such as fear of deportation, the migration experience, financial difficulties, and linguistic and cultural isolation. Recommendations for feminist therapists to aid immigrant abused women include (1) being informed about immigration and refugee laws, citizenship, and the process of obtaining and ensuring child custody, and (2) recognizing how race is integrated with domestic violence and help seeking behaviour. For victims, the author recommends (1) providing greater accessibility to information regarding their legal rights, (2) providing opportunities for women to describe their immigration experience as soon as they migrate to help reduce anxiety and fear living in a new country, (3) connecting victims with others from diverse cultural backgrounds to educate them about domestic violence, and (4) bringing awareness about career and retraining opportunities to break dependence on their abusive partners.

**89. Shaw, K. (2008). Barriers to freedom: Continued failure of US immigration laws to offer equal protection to immigrant battered women. *Cardozo JL & Gender*, 15, 663.**

This article reviews the shortcomings of immigration laws towards three groups of battered immigrant women: (1) immigrants who are authorized to stay in the United States; (2) undocumented women who are unlawfully in the United States; and (3) immigrant women who have committed a crime unique to their situation. The author notes that immigrant battered women who are authorized to stay in the United States face barriers such as: (1) receiving protection only if they are married to citizens or permanent lawful residents; (2) proof that the marriage was bona fide and share a joint residence; and (3) proof that abuse occurred. Undocumented battered immigrants have difficulties obtaining necessary legal assistance and obtaining financial independence. Finally, immigrant battered women who commit a crime, such as falsification of employment documents to gain financial independence from their abuser, are at risk for deportation. All immigrant battered women face non-legal barriers including mistrust and unfamiliarity with the legal system, language, social, and cultural barriers. Recommendations include reduction of evidentiary burdens imposed on immigrant battered women, as it is difficult to prove emotional abuse and provisions of alternative financial support systems for undocumented immigrant victims.

**90. Shim, W. S., & Nelson-Becker, H. (2009). Korean older intimate partner violence survivors in North America: Cultural considerations and practice recommendations. *Journal of Women & Aging*, 21(3), 213-228. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/08952840903054773>**

This study identifies cultural considerations within older Korean immigrant victims of intimate partner violence and barriers to leaving an abusive relationship. Summarizing the literature, researchers note that there are more barriers to help seeking and leaving abusive relationships among older Koreans because they: (1) are more likely to have been socialized with traditional values, (2) feel financially and physically dependent on their partner, and (3) may be less aware of formal systems for intimate partner violence. Additionally, researchers state that patriarchal culture and limited English fluency have also been implicated as contributors to Korean victims staying in an abusive relationship. Researchers recommend that health professionals should consider



trauma history and other age-related factors, such as poor physical health, when conducting an assessment with older Korean immigrants. Additionally, interpreters are also recommended to be present during the assessment once confidentiality is ensured. Finally, researchers recommend that shelters need to be more accommodating and culturally appropriate for elderly Korean victims and community support groups need to be strengthened through education and outreach as many victims do not seek formal services.

**91. Shirwadkar, S. (2004). Canadian domestic violence policy and Indian immigrant women. *Violence Against Women*, 10(8), 860-879. doi:10.1077801204266310**

This study provides a culturally-informed analysis of Canadian domestic violence policies through considering Indian immigrant women's access to supports and protections. Through in-depth interviews and qualitative policy analysis, Shirwadkar concludes that domestic violence policies in Canada are "laudable" (p. 875), but that more culturally competent policies and programs are necessary to address the multifaceted, culturally-specific risks faced by abused Indian immigrant women. Further, this research indicates that current policies do not fully address the culturally-specific welfare and needs of Indian immigrant women, nor do these policies demonstrate an appropriate understanding of the gender roles, familial hierarchy, intersectional subjection, caste and community systems, and cultural barriers unique to these women. The author proposes establishing institutions and support services targeted for Indian immigrant women, as well as the use of community and empowerment-based strategies that promote help-seeking and reduce isolation through engagement with services and the community.

**92. Shiu-Thornton, S., Senturia, K., & Sullivan, M. (2005). "Like a bird in a cage": Vietnamese women survivors talk about domestic violence. *J Interpers Violence*, 20(8), 959-976. doi:10.1177/0886260505277677**

This article focuses on cultural factors influencing Vietnamese immigrant women's experience of domestic violence, and access to and satisfaction with domestic violence services. The study uses community-based participatory action research and data are drawn from focus groups with 43 Vietnamese refugee women survivors in Seattle and King County, Washington (48% had accessed domestic violence services). Women report a lack of awareness about domestic violence within

their community, but that acculturation and education increased their own awareness of domestic violence and laws against it (absent in Vietnam). Barriers to support include social isolation, family privacy and shame, economic dependency, women's responsibilities around family harmony and preservation, and concerns about children. Specific recommendations or findings for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include domestic violence education for men (e.g., through their employment or during the immigration process). Women identify a need for survivor support groups and counselling, batterer intervention programs, legal and financial assistance, interpreters and translation services, education, information and services in their own language, and respected religious leaders to speak up against domestic violence. Suicide is discussed as a response to domestic violence.

**93. Short, L. M., & Rodriguez, R. (2002). Testing an intimate partner violence assessment icon form with battered migrant and seasonal farmworker women. *Women Health*, 35(2-3), 181-192.**

This study aims to test the reliability and validity of an intimate partner violence tool using icons for immigrant and seasonal farmworker women. The Intimate Partner Violence Assessment Icon Form is adapted from the Abuse Assessment Scale and considers the low levels of literacy often associated with immigrant farmworkers. 22 immigrant women in California were randomly selected from the Lideres Campesinas de California, Inc. (Farmworker Women's Leadership of California, Inc.) to participate in the study. Results indicate high interrater reliability and criterion-related validity, and the tool is useful for both literate and semi-literate women. Researchers recommend further testing of this form with illiterate women to ensure its usefulness to assess risk. A unique factor with immigrant farmworkers is that a large proportion are illiterate, highlighting the importance of developing tools accessible to this vulnerable population.



**94. Silva-Martínez, E. (2016). "El silencio": Conceptualizations of Latina immigrant survivors of intimate partner violence in the midwest of the United States. *Violence Against Women*, 22(5), 523.**

This qualitative study explores the experience of battered, immigrant, Spanish-speaking Latinas. Feminist perspectives that address intersections of race and class with the migrant experience and acknowledges the role of culture is used. 27 immigrant Latinas were recruited within a community in the Midwest United States through key informants and were interviewed. The predominant theme emerging from the interviews is around victims' silence. Victims are silent of their experiences of intimate partner violence, and feel isolated, desperate, fearful, and ashamed. Furthermore, victims shared many personal experiences of racism and discrimination, which shape their views on help-seeking and influence them to remain silent. One unique factor identified the importance of collectivism in understanding and working with battered Latinas and there should be a focus on protecting women and children as a community responsibility. Recommendations include efficient processing of documentation for legal residence for battered women, and having interventions that acknowledge the various intersections of gender, race, and immigration that can empower immigrant victims.

**95. Simbandumwe, L., Bailey, K., Denetto, S., Migliardi, P., Bacon, B., & Nighswander, M. (2008). Family violence prevention programs in immigrant communities: Perspectives of immigrant men. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 36(7), 899-914.**

This qualitative study examines immigrant and refugee men's views on family violence and their suggestions for domestic violence prevention and education. 65 immigrant and refugee men aged 17 to 79 from ethnocultural communities in Winnipeg were recruited as part of the Immigrant Men's Research Project to participate in focus groups. Participants identify two causes of domestic violence: (1) economic and financial stressors and (2) difficulties to cultural adaptation. Overall, participants recognized that physical violence between spouses is unacceptable, but there was considerable debate with regards to physical discipline of children and its acceptability. Participants also identify two impacts of domestic violence: (1) adverse effects on family unity, and (2) economic impact on perpetrators and their families. Four recommendations are suggested by participants: (1)

school-based programs, (2) orientation for newcomers, (3) community workshops, and (4) "train the trainer" model (i.e. refugee/immigrant men play a role in facilitating domestic violence education). Finally, it is emphasized that community members should be recruited to assist with dissemination of information, holding workshops, and actively consult with other community members around domestic violence prevention.

**96. Sokoloff, N. J. (2005). Domestic violence at the intersections of race, class, and gender: Challenges and contributions to understanding violence against marginalized women in diverse communities. *Violence Against Women*, 11(1), 38-64. doi:10.1177/1077801204271476**

The article reviews the literature on domestic violence using intersectional and structural perspectives to understand the impact of culture in domestic violence. The targeted population is marginalized abused women (women of color, LGBT women, poor women, immigrant women, women with disabilities). Challenges identified include the anti-violence movement's inability to tackle the compound oppressions of disadvantaged women of color, and that mainstream assessments of domestic violence has proven inadequate among marginalized women because they lack socio-cultural settings. The author explains that research demonstrates that the majority of severe and fatal cases of domestic violence takes place among socio-economic disadvantaged women of color, and that marginalized women face additional layers of violence in the form of inadequate institutional services and support that impact them across race, gender, and class.

The author explains that ethno-cultural organizations offer a safe space for women to address their concerns without being marginalized. However, they face challenges when individuals accessing services are in patriarchal-supportive contexts that conflict with the feminist perspective of mainstream service providers. Survivor-empowerment perspective can assist service providers in acknowledging victimization and agency of abused women. Similarly, addressing structural risk factors is essential to meet the unique needs of clients, and enhance interventions' effectiveness. Cultural context perspective is used to respond to domestic violence, and targets both the offenders and their families. Interventions within this approach recognize the significant influence of the socio-cultural and structural factors interplaying within the family context. A specific domain of this intervention is 'cultural



circles' where group members discuss the influence of structural factors in shaping responses to domestic violence. The authors recommend specific interventions (i.e. bilingual, multicultural, cultural-blind perspective) and social reforms of public services, as well as advocacy, raising awareness about abuse and available services, training and educational sessions in church conferences. Finally, it is important to educate service providers about various cultural norms and ethnicities, and the culturally specific barriers of the served population when serving marginalized people from different ethnicities, religious affiliations, and sexual orientations.

**97. Sokoloff, N. J. (2008). Expanding the intersectional paradigm to better understand domestic violence in immigrant communities. *Critical Criminology*, 16(4), 229-255. doi:10.1007/s10612-008-9059-3**

The study is an intersectional analysis of existing research on the contexts and dynamics of domestic violence experienced by immigrant women in the United States. This analysis also provides insight into the measures taken by immigrants and immigrant communities to deal with instances of domestic violence. Sokoloff identifies community and cultural dynamics that make Canadian immigrants' experiences with domestic violence unique, such as: the construction of domestic violence as a social versus individual problem; precarious and non-legal-status binding abused immigrant women to their abusers; the non-nuclear, non-Western structure of immigrant families; and "cultural cues" (p. 242) that are misunderstood by service providers and systems that are not culturally competent. To address these unique challenges and better meet the needs of abused immigrant women, the author suggests the use of harm reduction models, social justice initiatives at the community level, empowerment-based programs and services, and prioritizing social change in addition to service provision.

**98. Sokoloff, N. J., & Pearce, S. C. (2011). Intersections, immigration, and partner violence: A view from a new gateway- Baltimore, Maryland. *Women & Criminal Justice*, 21(3), 250.**

This exploratory study draws from intersectional frameworks to examine immigrant women's perception of intimate partner violence within their community and the criminal justice system in Baltimore. 50 immigrant women aged 19 to 78 were surveyed from community-based organizations, and 10 focus groups representing

5 immigrant organizations and 5 domestic violence organizations participated in the study. Respondents view intimate partner violence as both a problem in their community and also less prevalent in the United States compared to their home country. In hypothetical situations of abuse, would be more likely to reach out to friends, family, and domestic violence agencies for help. The majority of respondents are aware that domestic violence is illegal, and believe that they should call the police if they are being abused. However, they are less likely to endorse prosecution and jail as forms of punishment and prefer court-ordered counselling as an alternative. Focus groups identify three reasons why immigrants are reluctant to contact police: (1) absence of domestic violence laws in their home country, (2) distrust of authorities due to traumatic experiences, and (3) concerns about arresting their partner who is the main source of income. Recommendations include having more support for informal support systems, continuing government attention to immigrant victims' needs, and rethinking the "detention-and-deportation" approach when working with immigrants.

**99. Sullivan, M., Senturia, K., Negash, T., Shiu-Thornton, S., & Giday, B. (2005). "For us it is like living in the dark": Ethiopian women's experiences with domestic violence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20(8), 922-940. doi:10.1177/0886260505277678**

This article explores "culturally defined notions of domestic violence" (p. 923) for Ethiopian immigrants and barriers to support services for abused Ethiopian women. It employs a participatory action research model, and data are drawn from 3 focus groups with 18 Ethiopian Amharic-speaking immigrant women. Core findings are that domestic violence is acknowledged but not discussed in the Ethiopian community, legal interventions are not widely supported, and that batterers receive more community support than survivors. Ethiopian women felt that men often (ab)used systems to maintain power and control. Barriers to support included extreme social isolation, limited social networks, limited English language proficiency, and fear of deportation and the justice system. Ethiopian Amharic-speaking women reported they need language skills, employment, housing, child care, information about the legal system and domestic violence services, financial and legal assistance, including enforcement of child support, and domestic violence services providers who share their culture and language. Recommendations for supporting survivors included



outreach (e.g., pre-migration and post-migration through media, churches, restaurants), fostering independence (through literacy, employment), and prevention (e.g., child education, counseling, support groups). Men also needed education about the illegality of domestic violence.

**100. Taft, A. J., Small, R., & Hoang, K. A. (2008). Intimate partner violence in Vietnam and among Vietnamese diaspora communities in Western societies: A comprehensive review. *Journal of Family Studies*, 14(2-3), 167-182.**

Taft et al. conducted a systemic literature review of research on domestic violence in Vietnam, as well as among Vietnamese immigrant and refugee communities in the United States and Australia. This research focused predominantly on experiences with acculturation and domestic violence, as well as the related cultural barriers to and attitudes regarding help-seeking in Vietnamese communities. The authors find consistency in attitudes about and risk factors associated with domestic violence among Vietnamese populations in Vietnam, the United States, and Australia. Links were identified between patriarchal ideologies, investment in traditional gender roles, low educational attainment, low socioeconomic status, and high rates of domestic violence within these populations across locations. Cultural norms that create barriers to help-seeking were also consistent in Vietnam, the United States, and Australia, which included the notion that fleeing violence was considered disrespectful and belief that women should endure/take responsibility for violence. Since reporting and/or fleeing violence were the least likely courses of action within these communities, the authors noted that the World Health Organization, among other agencies, suggested that health care providers be the point of intervention and referral to support services and/or legal assistance.

**101. Thandi, G. S. (2013). A tale of two clients: Criminal justice system failings in addressing the needs of South Asian communities of Surrey, British Columbia, Canada. *South Asian Diaspora*, 5(2), 211-221. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/19438192.2013.740227>**

This exploratory qualitative study examines criminal justice system shortcomings for South Asian immigrant families who have experienced intimate partner violence. 17 front line workers across multiple disciplines of South Asian ethnicity who have worked with male perpetrators were interviewed. Three themes emerged from the interviews:

(1) South Asian couples want to reconcile after an incident of intimate partner violence to keep the family together and avoid stigma; (2) pro-arrest policies are effective because the process exposes men to resources they are unaware of, but the criminal justice system needs to respond quickly to reduce stress for perpetrators and their families; and (3) a lack of counselling options available to men. Recommendations include a strong criminal justice response to reduce stress for male perpetrators (e.g. short wait times, quicker processing of cases), and more counselling options for men.

**102. Thurston, W. E., Roy, A., Clow, B., Este, D., Gordey, T., Haworth-Brockman, M., McCoy, L., Beck, R. R., Saulnier, C., & Lesley, C. (2013). Pathways into and out of homelessness: Domestic violence and housing security for immigrant women. *Journal of Immigrant & Refugee Studies*, 11(3), 278-298. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/15562948.2013.801734>**

This study examines individual and systemic risk factors for homelessness among abused immigrant women in Calgary, Winnipeg, and Halifax. The analysis includes an assessment of pathways into and out of homelessness for immigrant women, as well as key points for intervention and prevention. The supporting analysis is rooted in feminist and intersectional frameworks, with data drawn from longitudinal interviews with abused immigrant women regarding experiences of settlement and housing insecurity/homelessness. Agency collaboration (e.g. immigration services, domestic violence services, housing sector) and culturally competent support are found to be most instrumental in reducing abused immigrant women's risk of homelessness and/or supporting these women to locate stable, secure, and appropriate housing. Participants report that they are most likely to seek support from services where they had already established relationships, which further supports the importance of collaboration with immigration support services. The findings also reinforced the need for culturally competent services and individual-level advocacy with an emphasis on language development and literacy regarding rights as a means to mitigate risk of domestic violence-related homelessness.



**103. Vaughan, C., Murdolo, A., Murray, L., Davis, E., Chen, J., Block, K., Quiazon, R., Warr, D. (2015). ASPIRE: A multi-site community-based participatory research project to increase understanding of the dynamics of violence against immigrant and refugee women in Australia. BMC Public Health, 15(1), 1283. doi:10.1186/s12889-015-2634-0**

This article contains a proposed framework for a two-year participatory research project, ASPIRE, to assess the dynamics and contexts of violence experienced by immigrant women living in Australia. The proposed research is situated within feminist and intersectional frameworks, and aims to examine experiences and help-seeking behaviours as well as barriers (e.g., situational, geographic) to help-seeking and safety related to domestic violence among immigrant women. Data to support this analysis would be collected through qualitative methodologies, including interviews, focus groups, and Photovoice. The authors contend that their research would also provide a framework for developing tools for intervention and prevention-based support programs, as well as an analysis of the existing community-based supports. This project would occur in collaboration with the University of Melbourne, Multicultural Centre for Women's Health (MCWH), and the University of Tasmania.

**104. Vidales, G. T. (2010). Arrested justice: The multifaceted plight of immigrant Latinas who faced domestic violence. Journal of family violence, 25(6), 533-544.**

This qualitative study analyzes the experiences of Latina immigrants residing in California who have experienced domestic violence. Using an intersectional framework, researchers seek to identify the multifaceted problems that Latina immigrants face in an abusive relationship. 86 battered immigrant women who sought assistance from a shelter were interviewed for this study. Findings reveal that immigrant victims encounter cultural (e.g. language, gender role, religious beliefs), structural (e.g. low education and poverty), and institutional (e.g. legal system and immigrant status) barriers that impact their willingness to stay in the abusive relationship. Researchers recommend the use and development of culturally competent assessments that take into consideration factors that are unique to immigrants. Additionally, they recommend using and implementing culturally competent resources for victims, while service providers should collaborate with the community to mitigate language and cultural barriers.

**105. Vishnuvajjala, R. (2012). Insecure communities: How an immigration enforcement program encourages battered women to stay silent. Boston College Journal of Law & Social Justice, 32(1), 185-213.**

Through a feminist legal analysis, Vishnuvajjala examines the impacts of the Secure Communities program, run by Immigration and Customs Enforcement, on undocumented immigrant women's help-seeking in the United States. The research demonstrates that the primary reason undocumented immigrant women remain in abusive relationships is due to fear of deportation, which the author suggests is not an unfounded fear due to misapplications of the Secure Communities program that impact undocumented abused immigrant women. To minimize this fear, the author suggests the following reforms: (1) delayed reporting of undocumented status until the legal process addressing the instances of domestic violence is complete; (2) limiting the parameters of the Secure Communities program to "felony charges and misdemeanor convictions" (p. 213); and (3) creating awareness of these changes within immigrant communities through collaboration with authorities at state and local levels. Additionally, the research supports community level initiatives to aid in the development of positive relationships between immigrant communities and local law enforcement to reduce immigrant women's fear of deportation and facilitate help-seeking.

**106. Vives-Cases, C., Gil-González, D., Ruiz-Pérez, I., Escribà-Agüir, V., Plazaola-Castaño, J., Montero-Piñar, M. I., & Torrubiano-Domínguez, J. (2010). Identifying sociodemographic differences in intimate partner violence among immigrant and native women in Spain: A cross-sectional study. Preventive Medicine: An International Journal Devoted to Practice and Theory, 51(1), 85-87. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ypmed.2010.03.017**

This quantitative cross-sectional study examines whether sociodemographic factors and social support differ between immigrant and non-immigrant victims of intimate partner violence residing in Spain. 10,048 women aged 18 to 70 who met the eligibility criteria were randomly selected by physicians to participate in the study. Results indicate a higher prevalence rate of intimate partner violence among immigrants (23.1%) compared to non-immigrant women (14.5%). Among both groups, researchers note a higher likelihood of intimate partner violence among older women, separated and divorced



women, and women with lower formal education and income. No recommendations are provided around risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning.

**107. Vives-Cases, C., Torrubiano-Dominguez, J., Gil-Gonzalez, D., La Parra, D., Agudelo-Suarez, A. A., Davo, M. C., & Martinez-Roman, M. A. (2014). Social and immigration factors in intimate partner violence among Ecuadorians, Moroccans and Romanians living in Spain. *J Public Health*, 24(4), 605-612. doi:10.1093/eurpub/ckt127**

This study explores Ecuadorian, Moroccan, and Romanian immigrant women's experiences of intimate partner violence (IPV). The author's analysis focuses on individual, familial, social, and status-related impacts on frequency and types of IPV among these women. Through the use of questionnaires (n = 1607) on sociodemographic information and exposure to IPV, the authors conclude that there are high levels of IPV within Ecuadorian, Moroccan, and Romanian immigrant communities in Spain compared to non-immigrant populations. The level and frequency of violence among immigrant groups, however, is related to risk factors such as country of origin, legal status, length of stay, and language. According to the authors, the experiences of abused Romanian immigrant women are distinct, as there is clear correlation between their "social vulnerability" (p. 611), such as minimal social supports and involvement with religious institutions, and experiences of domestic violence. These findings also draw attention to increased levels of violence due to separation, and the authors contend that safety measures and support services need to be reinforced for immigrant women post-separation due to their increased vulnerabilities via low-socioeconomic status.

**108. Welland, C., & Ribner. (2010). Culturally specific treatment for partner-abusive Latino men: A qualitative study to identify and implement program components. *Violence and Victims*, 25(6), 799-813. doi:10.1891/0886-6708.25.6.799**

The research assesses topics of cultural significance for Latino offenders to design a culturally specific intervention program. It specifically identifies risk factors that weaken the protective cultural norms within the family context and trigger violence. Data are drawn from 159 surveys and 12 interviews with Latino offenders in South California enrolled in programs for abusive men in four different organizations, focusing on Mexican immigrants. Findings regarding risk factors facing Latino men involve: (1)

imbalance of gender roles, (2) unresolved trauma due to childhood experiences of abuse and/or witnessing abuse, (3) immigration stressors (shift in family dynamics, discrimination, acculturation, poverty), and (4) alcoholism. As a result, fundamental cultural values (e.g. male gender roles, family, and faith) are not strong enough protective factors.

The authors identify important topics/teachings to help perpetrators to break the cycle of violence, including: (1) parenting skills, (2) perceptions of egalitarian gender role, (3) reducing coercion in sexual relationships with their partners, (4) spirituality as a protective factor against intimate partner violence, (5) human rights, (6) understanding and addressing couple conflict as a result of the shift in gender roles in the post migration phase and respectful communication, and (7) coping with discrimination in association to their lived experiences within the post migration context. These topics were implemented in a pilot program to reduce the risk factors and enhance the cultural aspects as protective factors to achieve successful outcomes in intimate partner violence reduction and elimination. The authors also stress that the significance of clinically addressing unresolved trauma and its manifestation in various psychological disorders such as post-traumatic stress disorder, and that alcoholism treatment is imperative to have successful results in dealing with intimate partner violence.

**109. West, C. M. (2015). African immigrant women and intimate partner violence: A systematic review. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 1-14.**

This study is a systematic review of intimate partner violence among African immigrant women. Seven studies met the researchers' inclusion criteria to be reviewed. The author finds that immigrant women reported multiple types of intimate partner violence and level of acculturation determined the type of violence reported. Risk factors identified include economic stress, male privilege and dominance in the relationship. Cultural and structural barriers such as victims' loyalty to their family and unemployment influenced their help-seeking behaviour. Researchers recommend further research to examine the complex association of risk factors post-migration among immigrant women.



**110. Williams, O. J., & Jenkins, E. J. (2015). Minority judges' recommendations for improving court services for battered women of color: A focus group report. *Journal of Child Custody: Research, Issues, and Practices*, 12(2), 175-191.**

This study aims to understand how the courts treat battered women of colour and battered immigrant women and how treatment can be improved. Six minority judges, known for their work and expertise in domestic violence courts, were selected to participate in a focus group. Findings reveal that cultural responsiveness is achieved not by having an encyclopedic knowledge of every cultural group, but being open and willing to hear one's story. Judges note that gathering information on cultural and ethnic groups is encouraged as well as reaching out and being available to immigrant communities. In particular, minority victims have special considerations that may compromise their ability and will to follow through on cases. Recommendations include providing mandatory training for judges in both cultural sensitivity and customer service skills to make courtrooms less intimidating and hostile for victims.

**111. Yick, A. G., & Oomen, E. (2009). Using the PEN-3 model to plan culturally competent domestic violence intervention and prevention services in Chinese American and immigrant communities. *Health education (Bradford, West Yorkshire, England)*, 109(2), 125-139. doi:10.1108/09654280910936585**

The article focuses on the application of PEN-3 approach to domestic violence within the cultural context of Chinese Americans and Chinese immigrants residing in the United States. PEN-3 is made up of three aspects: cultural identity, relationships and expectations, and cultural empowerment. Data are drawn from literature review on domestic violence. The study finds PEN-3 can be utilized by service providers to initiate domestic violence educational, preventive and intervention efforts. Due to the collectivist nature of the targeted population, the focus should be on the family rather than the individual, and coordination with various stakeholders in the community throughout program creation and application is essential factor for community ownership. In these efforts, it is fundamental to uphold respect for the cultural norms and make the educational, prevention, and intervention programs accessible for women within these communities (i.e. worship places, Chinese public places, Chinese mass media). Women's empowerment, promoting positive

actions, educating women, and utilizing positive cultural norms are all major factors to facilitate socio-cultural and legal support, address abuse and trigger change, raise awareness of the available services, and reinforce the protective factors to enhance the appropriateness of the prevention and intervention programs and its expected outcomes. Similarly, community and service provider dialogue is fundamental to increasing community involvement and support, and can influence and restructure patriarchal attitudes within the family context.

**112. Yoshihama, M. (2001). Immigrants-in-context framework: Understanding the interactive influence of socio-cultural contexts. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 24(3), 307-318. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0149-7189(01)00021-0**

Yoshihama provides a critical, intersectional analysis of the methodologies present in existing research on Japanese immigrants' experiences of domestic violence, and proposes the Immigrants-in-Context methodological framework. The assessment of existing research and methodologies pinpoints gaps related to the overlap between the "sociocultural" impacts from the country of residence (i.e., United States) and "transgenerational" effects of the country of origin (i.e., Japan) (p. 315), as well as the intersectional nature of the experiences and risk factors related domestic violence therein. The Immigrants-in-Context framework identifies transgenerational influences on domestic violence, such as endurance of violence and conflict avoidance, that prevent help-seeking and acknowledgement of violence among Japanese immigrant women. Of note, the author identifies "active" coping strategies (e.g., counselling, confrontation, temporary separation), which were more common among first generation immigrants, and "discreet" (e.g., minimization, substance misuse, avoidance) coping strategies for coping with violence, which were more common among "higher" generations (p. 314). This framework emphasizes, but is not limited to, avoidance of aggression in methodological approaches and the development of study design, instruments, analyses, and program evaluations that address sociocultural and transgenerational influences on domestic violence, as well as related in-group variations.



**113. Yoshihama, M. (2002). Battered women's coping strategies and psychological distress: Differences by immigration status. *Am J Community Psychol*, 30(3), 429-452.**

This quantitative study investigates the types of coping strategies among battered Japanese immigrants compared to U.S. born Japanese women using the goodness of fit theory to inform their research question. 129 women aged 18 to 49 were randomly selected from a community-based sample in Los Angeles County. Results indicate that cultural congruence influences the perceived effectiveness of coping strategies used by battered women. In particular, Japanese immigrants were less likely to use active strategies (e.g. confront her partner) and perceived these strategies to be less effective compared to U.S. born women. Additionally, among Japanese immigrants who perceived active strategies to be effective, they reported greater levels of psychological distress compared to U.S. born women. Recommendations include promotion of culturally congruent coping strategies, support groups for battered women of a similar cultural background, and recognizing that immigrant women may be distressed using active strategies.

**114. Yoshihama, M., Blazeovski, J., & Bybee, D. (2014). Enculturation and attitudes toward intimate partner violence and gender roles in an Asian Indian population: implications for community-based prevention. *Am J Community Psychol*, 53(3-4), 249-260. doi:10.1007/s10464-014-9627-5**

Within a feminist framework, the authors assess the relationship between enculturation and Asian Indian immigrants' attitudes toward intimate partner violence (IPV). Through telephone surveys partially based on the Revised Attitudes toward Wife Abuse Scale and Attitudes toward Women Scale, the researchers explore experiences of enculturation among cohabitating, married Gujarati immigrants. The outcomes of this survey demonstrate a correlation between enculturation-based behaviours rooted in patriarchy and attitudes that were supportive of IPV. Accordingly, the authors argue that programs and supports aimed at prevention of violence should focus on reducing or remedying beliefs and behaviours that accompany enculturation, but only those that foster IPV supportive ideologies, such as endorsement of patriarchal values and traditional attitudes toward gender roles. Adversely, they suggest that some components of enculturation, such as expression of culture through

traditional language, diet, and dress and engagement in faith-based communities, were valuable in maintaining strong social, familial, and cultural ties, which provide useful supports for help-seeking and safety within these communities.

**115. Zannettino, L. (2012). "... There is no war here; it is only the relationship that makes us scared": Factors having an impact on domestic violence in Liberian refugee communities in South Australia. *Violence Against Women*, 18(7), 807-828. doi:10.1177/1077801212455162**

Zannettino examines domestic violence among Liberian refugee communities in South Australia. The data supporting this analysis were obtained through focus groups (n = 17) with Liberian refugee women (n = approximately 150). Within a nested ecology framework, the author examines how the experiences of these refugee women are impacted by intersecting variables on macro (e.g., challenges to traditional gender roles), exo (e.g., conflict over finances), micro (e.g., beliefs that help-seeking is shameful), and ontogenetic (i.e., trauma resulting from war and conflict) levels. This research highlights the existence and interplay of these multilevel variables through these Liberian refugee women's beliefs, perceptions, and experiences related to domestic violence. This analysis provides a basis for interventions that address traditional gender roles and disruption of these roles, as well as the interplay between gender roles and exo, micro, and ontogenetic-level variables. The author also suggests programs related to coping with "cultural hybridity" to address gender and cultural conflicts resulting in violence (p. 825), and empowerment-based programs for abused refugee women.

**116. Zarza, M. J., & Adler, R. H. (2008). Latina immigrant victims of interpersonal violence in New Jersey: A needs assessment study. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 16(1), 22-39. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10926770801920453**

This quantitative study reviews the severity and type of domestic violence experienced by Latina immigrants, while exploring various risk factors. 73 Latina immigrants aged 20 to 72 were recruited from community based organizations in New Jersey. Descriptive analyses reveal that many victims are in a situation of poverty, with high economic inequality between men and women, which was a barrier for victims to leave the relationship. A large proportion of the study sample consisted of undocumented immigrants,



and was significantly higher than the estimated rate in New Jersey. Finally, the majority of victims did not speak English, which in turn impacted their help-seeking behaviour. Researchers recommend the expansion and betterment of services in New Jersey, while considering the cultural and situational context when providing social services for immigrants. Additionally, it is suggested to make victims active participants in social programs.

**117. Zarza, M. J., Ponsoda, V., & Carrillo, R. (2009). Predictors of violence and lethality among Latina immigrants: Implications for assessment and treatment. *Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma*, 18(1), 1-16. doi:<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10926770802616423>**

This quantitative study explores the role of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse in relation to the escalation of violence among Latina immigrants. 73 Latina immigrants aged 20 to 72 were recruited from community based organizations in New Jersey. Results indicate that emotional intimate partner violence is strongly correlated with the escalation of physical and sexual violence. Additionally, victims' fear of a partner is a useful indicator to assess severity and risk of lethality among Latina immigrants. For victims, recommendations include giving clear information about indicators for severe abuse and there should be comprehensive evaluation and interventions regarding safety. Designing interventions that consider alcohol use and lack of self-control among Latino immigrant perpetrators is also recommended.

