Canadian Domestic Homicide Prevention Initiative with Vulnerable Populations

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Domestic Violence Risk Assessment, Risk Management, and Safety Planning with Immigrant and Refugee Populations:
Summary of Selected Grey Literature

Summary of Selected Grey Literature

1. Adam, N. M. (2000). Domestic violence against women within immigrant Indian and Pakistani communities in the United States (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Illinois at Chicago, Chicago, IL.

Through the integrative framework of feminist and social learning/process theories, Adam examines the risks, extent, and impacts of domestic violence within Indian and Pakistani communities in the United States. Adam employs the Revised Conflict Tactic Scale (RCTS), and conducted questionnaires of women who self-identified as "either Indian or Pakistani and Hindu of Muslim" (N = 94) (p. xii). Following the questionnaire, in-depth interviews were conducted with a reduced sample of these women (N = 9). Two primary findings emerged from this examination: (1) high rates of violence were prevalent throughout these women's lifetimes, as well as within the past year; and (2) the key predictive factors for violence were patriarchal culture emphasising male dominance, and educational attainment of the survivor. Adam suggests implementing culturally appropriate service provision and creating awareness among Indian and Pakistani immigrant women about the Unites States systems and laws that provide protections against these forms of abuse to address and reduce domestic violence within these communities.

2. Affiliation of Multicultural Societies and Service Agencies. (2014). Domestic violence against immigrant and refugee women. Cultures West, 32(2). Retrieved from http://www.amssa.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/CulturesWestFall2014.pdf

This edition of Cultures West provides a multifaceted review of some of the experiences of violence specific to immigrant and refugee women. First, Suehn and Sokolova analyze women's experiences entering Canada through family class, as well as refugees and temporary workers, who are increasingly susceptible to violence, gendered oppression, and marginalization as a result of Canadian immigration laws and policies. Second, Kachouh reviews instances and impacts of sexual assault on immigrant and refugee women, as well as shortcomings of the Canadian legal system when addressing such abuse. Third, Poregbal provides an appeal to the House of Commons Standing Committee to introduce laws and programs that provide protection to immigrant and refugee women. To support this appeal, the author conducts a case analysis (N = 240) of immigrants and refugees from Iran, Afghanistan, Tajikistan, and Uzbekistan between 2006 and 2013, and highlights the pre- and post-migration challenges experienced by these women, such as negative mental health impacts and insufficient emotional supports. Fourth, the Ending Violence Association of British Columbia (EVA BC) addresses the unique needs of marginalized women who experience sexual and domestic violence, as well as the need for coordinated agency responses and some provincial efforts to improve assessment, prevention, intervention, and safety planning. Fifth, EVA BC also provides an overview of the Immigrant Women's Project (2009-2011) and suggests coordinative, collaborative interventions on behalf of settlement workers and the anti-violence sector to enhance victims' safety and integration. Finally, based in the Building Supports Projected findings, Rossiter and Godard emphasize the significance of housing for immigrant and refugee women survivors who leave violent relationships, as well as structural barriers to obtaining short and long term housing.

3. Ahmadzai, M. (2014). A study on visible minority immigrant women's experiences with domestic violence (Unpublished Masters thesis). Wilfrid Laurier University, Waterloo, ON.

Ahmedzai utilizes exploratory qualitative methodologies to examine visible minority immigrant women's experiences seeking help with domestic violence in Southern Ontario, Canada. In this small-scale study, Ahmadazi conducted in-depth interviews with visible minority immigrant women survivors (N = 2) and professionals working with these populations (N = 3). The author's analysis is portrayed through an anti-oppression theoretical lens, and the study highlights the personal/cultural (e.g., lack of Canadian credentials or employment history, language) and structural/systemic (e.g., immigration and sponsorship laws, legal status) barriers and risks experienced by visible minority immigrant women who seek help. To mitigate these barriers and risks, Ahmedzai suggests: (1) improved and more accessible interpretation services; (2) providing newcomers with information about Canadian laws and systems; (3) fostering a connection with settlement services to provide newcomers with information about available community services upon arrival; (4) agency collaboration, coordination, and information sharing; (5) increased cultural competency and culturally appropriate safety measures in emergency shelters; and (6) improved and increased availability of help-seeking resources specifically for visible minority immigrant women.
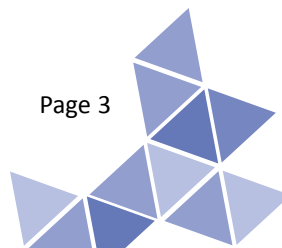
4. Amanor-Boadu, Y. (2009). A comparison of immigrant and non-immigrant women's decision making in abusive relationship (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Kansas State University, Manhattan, KS.

In a comparative examination of decision-making by immigrant women and their non-immigrant counterparts in the context of partner violence in the United States, Amanor-Boadu conducts a multi-side field test based on Hamby's holistic risk assessment and Choice and Lamke's two-part decision-making model. This field test is constructed within world-system and ethno-gender theory frameworks, and focuses on the risks and barriers experienced by abused immigrant and non-immigrant women and how these dynamics impact decisions to seek-help and/or leave violent relationships. The sample included 1,307 women of which 497 were foreign-born. The author acknowledges, however, that due to sampling directly from support services (e.g., medical facilities, shelters) there was a bias toward help-seeking within

the sample. Immigrant women report both increased structural barriers and higher perceived risks related to fleeing the violence/seeking help. Amanor-Boadu's findings support the use of holistic risk assessment, and suggest that support workers and therapists should focus on potential risks and harms of staying in or leaving relationships (i.e., financial, social, and legal). These findings also support the need to expand understandings of what women need once they leave relationships, as well as which barriers are most impactful for abused women's decision-making processes.

5. Battered Women's Support Services. (n.d.). Empowering non-status, refugee, and immigrant women who experience violence manual [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.bwss.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/07/NSRIW-MANUAL.pdf

This community-based guide provides a "woman-centred approach to managing a spectrum of needs from settlement to empowerment" for immigrant, refugee, and non-status women in Canada (p. 3), with a focus on the prevalence and root causes of partner violence, as well as offering service providers culturally-informed responses to partner violence. Within feminist, intersectional, and trauma-informed frameworks, the manual provides questions to ask when assessing the risk for, and extent of, violence in immigrant, refugee, and non-status women's relationships, as well as questions to determine the risk for escalation of violence. The manual provides further questions to assist service providers in in assessing these women's immediate risks and concerns. It also emphasizes safety measures for women who live with their abusers, preparatory steps for women planning to leave the relationship, and safety planning for women who have already left or terminated the relationship. Further, the manual highlights practical steps for leaving (e.g., securing necessary documents) and emotional supports to provide for these women (e.g., validation, follow-up plans). These questions and safety plans, while useful for many people leaving relationships, are culturally-informed and address concerns that are more commonly experienced by immigrant, refugee, and non-status women, such as sponsorship and legal status.

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6. Battered Women's Support Services. (2015). Conditional permanent residence: The dangers of making immigration status conditional on living with a spouse [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.bwss.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/07/BWSS-Conditional-Permanent-Residence.pdf

This guide outlined the risks associated with conditional permanent residency status and required cohabitation in situations of abuse, and provides an analysis of the conditional permanent residency program in Canada. The document reviews the changes to spousal sponsorship and conductional permanent residency requirements that came into force between 2011 and 2012. The authors suggest it is "still too early to know" (p. 4) how Citizenship and Immigration Canada and/or the Canadian Border Services Agency will address the abuse and neglect exception, but speculated that the exception does not necessarily protect abused immigrant women. Further, the authors contend that the "broadly defined exception" to the conditional permanent resident cohabitation requirement was not sufficient, as "the damage is done by making a person's immigration status conditional upon living with a spouse" (p. 5). The authors conclude that, regardless of the exemption, abusers' threats of deportation alone were sufficient mechanisms of control.

7. Baobaid, M. (n.d.). Guidelines for service providers: Outreach strategies for family violence intervention with immigrant and minority communities: Lessons learned from the Muslim Family Safety Project. Changing Ways. Retrieved from http://www.lfcc.on.ca/MFSP_Guidelines.pdf

Baobaid provides strategies for mainstream service providers to working with immigrant and refugee communities in the context of family violence. The author outlines outreach strategies based on the outcomes of the Muslim Family Safety Project (MFSP), located in London, Ontario, which aimed to address family violence among immigrant Muslim communities holding collectivist worldviews. Because immigrants' migration experiences vary according to the family immigration class, Baobaid supported the use of the Four Aspect Screening Tool (FAST) assess their culturally-influenced risk and protective factors of domestic violence. The author contended that immigrant Muslim communities and collectivist cultures define domestic violence differently from mainstream cultures, and, thus, abused women are less likely to seek formal help for fear of isolation from their families and communities. As a result, service providers face various

challenges that are rooted in definitions of violence and safety that stem from individualistic perspectives and fall short of meeting the unique needs of abused immigrant Muslim women. Baobaid emphasized the need for culturally appropriate outreach approach is that is both respectful and dialogic in nature, which includes service providers' acknowledgement, consideration, and acceptance of, as well as respect for community and cultural norms and differences, which includes: 1) gender roles; 2) identity; 3) family dynamics; 4) sense of belonging; and 5) the mainstream society norms. Similarly, building common ground between service providers and immigrant communities promotes the identification of short and long term goals, establishment of a collaborative action plan, and creation of a safe place for abused immigrant women to seek formal help. The author ultimately contended that capacity-building improves service providers understanding of domestic violence within the community and cultural contexts, which enhances service effectiveness. Baobaid also emphasized the paramount importance of public educational campaigns to raise awareness about domestic violence within these communities and cultures.

8. Baobaid, M. (2012). Domestic violence risks in families with collectivist values: Understanding cultural context [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://onlinetraining.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/lessons/Domestic%20Violence%20Risks%20in%20Families%20with%20Collectivist%20Values.pdf

Boabaid analyzes the underlying factors and dynamics of domestic violence among immigrant and refugee Muslim communities with collectivist backgrounds residing in London, Ontario, with the aim to address this violence and ensure the safety of abused Muslim immigrant and refugee women and children. The author contends that understanding pre- and post-migration experiences of immigrants and refugees provides important contexts for factors that impact family dynamics and responses within these cultures. Boabaid further argues that immigrant families face complex challenges and barriers that influence their social integration, and that unresolved pre-migration trauma combined with post-migration stressors constitutes key risk factors within the family and cultural contexts. This report demonstrates that immigrant women face various unique challenges, such as: (1) institutionalized racism and views of their culture as intrinsically violent, (2) feeling trapped between two cultures as a result of migration; (3) tensions related to maintaining family unity; (4) an entrenched sense of belonging to their families and communities; and (5)

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limited likelihood for use of family violence prevention and intervention resources. To remedy this, Boabaid asserts that service providers need to understand the unique needs of immigrant women from these cultural contexts, build rapport with abused immigrant women to ensure their safety, and work directly with these communities to challenge, reconsider, and re-construe the concept of safety, which is currently situated at the juncture of the two cultures. These recommendations are contextualized within the framework of cultural safety in service provision, as well as the need for examinations of cultural differences in training and capacity building for collectivist communities and service providers to establish culturally appropriate strategies and effective prevention and intervention approaches.

9. Baobaid, M., & Hamed, G. (2010, December). Addressing domestic violence in Canadian Muslim communities: A training manual for Muslim communities and Ontario service providers [PDF document]. Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration. Retrieved from http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/MFSP_Manual_2010.pdf

This manual provides an overview of domestic violence within a Canadian context. Through their analysis, Baobaid and Hamed encourages protection for Muslim immigrant women and children experiencing violence, highlight cultural differences in experiences of violence, suggest ways to increase service providers' capacity to respond to violence in culturally appropriate manners, and emphasize the significance of involving key persons in the community in domestic violence prevention and intervention. This report consists of eight sections: (1) domestic violence terminologies/types, as well as a synopsis of Canadian efforts to address violence against women; (2) key cultural contexts, such as an analysis of Islamic perceptions on domestic violence, the Muslim wheel of violence, the impact of integration on family wellbeing, and the influence of the family of origin; (3) key issues pertaining to honour related violence, including causes, perpetrators characteristics, and differences between honour related violence and domestic violence; (4) a discussion of barriers for abused immigrants seeking help; (5) an analysis of the significance of acknowledging cultural variations of violence and working with diversity; (6) present concerns of Muslim families regarding their cultural and religious values as a result of integration; and (7) a description of the Muslim Family Safety Project, which developed collaborative approaches and innovative initiatives to address domestic violence among these communities. For
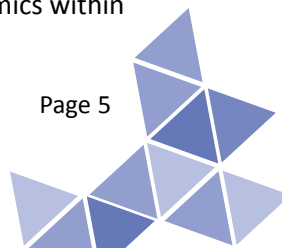
safety planning, the authors recommend training sessions for service providers about culturally appropriate outreach services and cultural differences. Effective interventions should also include educating extended family members and community members on the signs of abuse, linking the family to services and resources, associating family protection with safety when planning interventions, and the development of coordinated services. These recommendations are rooted in the unique experiences of abused women from collectivist cultures that emphasize family well-being over individual welfare.

10. Brandon, J. & Hafez, S. (2008, January). Crimes of the community: Honour-based violence in the UK [PDF document]. Centre for Social Cohesion. Retrieved from http://www.londonscb.gov.uk/files/resources/cpp/crimes_of_the_community.pdf

Brandon and Hafez examine forms of honour-based violence in the United Kingdom. They contended that these abuses (i.e., domestic violence, honour killings, female genital mutilation, and forced marriage) are "not isolated practices but are instead part of a self-sustaining social system built on ideas of honour and cultural, ethnic and religious superiority" (p. 2). The primary focus of this report is the social, cultural, and systemic contexts of honour and honour-based violence, as well as barriers to (e.g., problems with divorce within these cultures, threats against support services) and recommendations for addressing such violence. Of note, the section dedicated to the characteristics of South Asian (e.g., the involvement of female and extended family members, the role of religion or caste, killing of children, and killings abroad) and Kurdish (e.g., the role of Westernization, ritualized nature) honour killings expands on the nuances and cultural contexts of these killings.

11. Canadian Council for Refugees. (2011, April 26). Proposed "Conditional Permanent Residence" for sponsored spouses: Comments on the notice published by Citizenship and Immigration Canada in the Canada Gazette, Part I, Vol. 145, No. 13 – March 26, 2011. Retrieved from http://ccrweb.ca/files/comments_conditional_residence_proposal.pdf

The Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR) analyzed Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) notice on the proposed two-year cohabitation requirement in sponsorship relationships. The CCR's report is in opposition to this requirement due to the required cohabitation creating or increasing unequal power dynamics within

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the sponsorship relationship and increasing the likelihood of abuse therein. The CCR contends that the two-year rule increases immigrant women's vulnerabilities and creates barriers for women who attempt to leave dysfunctional and/or abusive relationships. Despite the abuse exemption written into the proposed cohabitation requirement, the CCR contends that it is an ineffective measure as sponsored spouses are often unaware of their rights. Further, the authors suggest that the proposed cohabitation requirement also negatively impacts children, because it falls short of meeting requirements for the best interest of child(ren) who witness abuse and/or may be separated from a parent if their legal status is compromised. The CCR ultimately contends that the proposed requirement negatively portrays newcomers, creates barriers to family re-unification, and heightens the risk for violence against women.

12. Canadian Council for Refugees. (n.d.). Conditional permanent residence: Towards vulnerability and violence [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://ccrweb.ca/files/cprstoriesen.pdf

The Canadian Council for Refugees (CCR) assessed the proposed two-year cohabitation modification to sponsorship in Canada. This analysis highlights how the modification negatively impacts immigrant women and children because forced cohabitation increases their vulnerability to abuse. This amendment aims to address marriage fraud, although evidence suggests that fraudulent sponsorship marriages are uncommon in Canada. The CCR contends that sponsored spouses are the most impacted by this amendment, because it creates additional power imbalances in the relationship, creating increased potential for sponsors' abuse of and control over their partners. Further, the authors suggest that the sponsored spouses, mainly immigrant women, become more vulnerable to violence due to threats of and/or the potential for loss of status and deportation. Although an abuse exemption exists within the two-year cohabitation requirement, CCR contends that there are various barriers that have the potential to impede sponsored partners from utilizing this exemption, such as women's unawareness of their rights, limited language proficiency, and lack of socio-economic and legal resources. Similarly, CCR suggests that children will be impacted by this amendment as well through witnessing violence and/or losing a sponsored parent as a result of deportation.

13. Celaya-Alston, R. C. (2010). Hombres en Accion (Men in Action): A community defined domestic violence intervention with Mexican immigrant men (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Portland State University, Portland, OR.

Through mixed-method community-based participatory action research, Celaya-Alston examines how culturally imbedded beliefs and behaviours impact how Mexican immigrant men define and engage in domestic violence. This research also aims to explore cultural influences on domestic violence, develop culturally-specific curriculum to educate Mexican immigrant men on the complexities of domestic violence, and improve awareness of such violence and leadership skills among these men, especially those with underdeveloped literacy skills. The primary framework for this research was social learning theory, but the author also integrates components of ecological, sociocultural, and family systems theories and clinical, psychopathological, and transformational modeling. Celaya-Alston ultimately contends that Mexican immigrant men's rationalizations for violence are rooted in their socio-economic status and embedded in cultural ideologies, leading to suggested interventions that focus on life-course and multi-trauma experiences (p. 63). The findings of this research are descriptive in nature and focus on cultural influences, attitudes, and beliefs about domestic violence, as well as mechanisms and means through which Mexican immigrant men could learn new approaches to relationships and stop domestic violence.

14. Chen, I. (2011). Chronological & Comparative Trends in Intimate Partner Homicide: Massachusetts from 1993-2009 (Unpublished Master's thesis). Yale University, New Haven, CT.

Through a quantitative examination of data from the Massachusetts' Department of Public Health Inquiry Surveillance Program (ISP), Chen examines intimate partner homicide demographics (i.e., race/ethnicity, legal status, age) and trends in Massachusetts from 1993-2009. The majority of Chen's sample are Caucasian and have third generation status in the United States. Chen finds that the populations at the highest risk of experiencing intimate partner homicide are Asian, then, in order of descending risk, African American, Hispanic, and Puerto Rican. There was an overall 2.6% decline in homicide rates between 1993-2009, and this decline was only statistically significant among the Caucasian population (p. 2). Immigration status is identified as predictive of intimate partner homicide, as within this sample

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"foreign-born persons were more than 2 times as likely as US-born persons to be victimized" (p. 21). The author concludes that high risk groups (e.g., African Americans, Hispanics, and immigrants) need to be the focus of program development and intervention to foster more in-depth understandings of the racial, ethnic, and cultural characteristics of intimate partner homicide.

15. Chivers, S. (2008). Women, motherhood, and intimate partner violence (Unpublished doctoral dissertation), Washington State University, Pullman, WA.

Within conflict and feminist theory frameworks, Chivers examines the structure, contexts, and differences in the social locations of first generation Latinas, Black women, White women, second generation Latinas, and immigrant women from Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia and their related risks of experiencing intimate partner violence. Participants (N= 146) were part of the Nurse-Family Partnership Program (NFP), and were recruited through public health services after receiving prenatal and/or post-partum care. Participants chose to participate in either in-person interviews or computer-assisted surveys. Chivers' primary findings demonstrate that sexual coercion in the absence of physical force was common among all populations, which indicates patterns of control and the potential of the escalation of violence. Adversely, income and education as predictive factors were found to be counterintuitive. Of note, in contrast to other studies, the findings of this research indicate that "immigrant women are less likely to experience abuse by an intimate than U.S. born women" (p. v). Chivers acknowledged, however, that this finding may result from immigrants' social location being predictive of violence, and that immigrant populations who experienced higher rates of partner violence lacked access to resources and supports, such as the NFP.

16. Chokshi, R. (2007). South Asian immigrant women & abuse: Identifying intersecting issues and culturally appropriate solutions. (Unpublished Master's thesis). Ryerson University, Toronto, ON.

Through an examination of partner violence experienced by South Asian immigrant women in Canada, Chokshi aims to shift the dialogue away from "simplistic cultural interpretations of violence" to an intersectional framework that demonstrates nuanced understandings of the interrelated and multiple oppressions South Asian women face. Chokshi provides a qualitative, exploratory, and descriptive interview-based case study analysis, in which

staff members (N = 2) and key informants (N = 2) of the Punjabi Community Health Centre (PCHC) participated. The primary findings of this analysis were the need to: (1) implement or improve culturally sensitive and appropriate approaches to anti-violence service provision and intervention in instances of domestic violence within the South Asian immigrant community; and (2) shift away from approaches that assign culpability for violence by developing a non-blaming approach within the community. Chokshi further suggests that the PCHC is unique in that it emphasizes community strengths and relationship-building as key components of service provision, and emphasized strategies to reduce shame and stigma related to help-seeking. Further, tenets of the PCHC were maintenance and strengthening of families, which were key foci of their programming.

17. Chung, G. H. (2006). Grounded theory model of Korean American (KA) physicians' intimate partner violence screening and intervention practices within the KA immigrant community in the Los Angeles area (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL.

With a grounded theory approach and through the use of surveys (N=7) and interviews (N = 20), Chung examines Korean American physicians' responses to intimate partner violence among their patients in the Korean American immigrant community within the greater Los Angeles area. The author found that, while over half of the Korean American physicians reported probing into instances of violence, willingness to probe for more information was not indicative of responding or making attempts to minimize the violence. Only a small portion of the respondents (N = 3) reported coupling probes into instances of violence with referrals to treatment. Rather, the responses of most Korean American physicians indicated that probing into and/or disclosures of violence resulted in assigning blame to the women and/or focusing on preservation of the family. These responses suggest that Korean American physicians supported the actions of the male abusers, which was rooted in traditionalist values, and perpetuated attitudes consistent with secrecy surrounding violence and victim-blaming. In sum, many Korean American practitioners denied instances of violence, probing for and acknowledging violence was rare, and probing for and trivializing instances of violence was the most common response.

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18. Clifford, M., Porteous, T., & Varcoe, C. (2007). Critical elements of an effective response to violence against women: Briefing document [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://endingviolence.org/files/uploads/BN_5_MARG_WOMEN.pdf

Clifford et al. highlight key gaps in services for abused marginalized women living in British Columbia. The authors find that the majority of victims of severe abuse and homicide are women and children from marginalized groups, such as Indigenous, immigrant, refugee, differently abled, rural/isolated, impoverished, sex trade workers, varying sexual and gender identities, and those suffering from mental health and/or substance abuse problems. Clifford et al.'s analysis demonstrates the unique barriers to services and resources that women face within these marginalized communities, and suggests that available services often fall short from meeting their needs with respect to specification and appropriateness due to the focus on experiences of mainstream populations. Within these contexts, the authors suggest that inaccessibility of services includes, but is not limited to, affordable housing and pre-employment and job search training programs. Thus, the authors support increased and improved specialized, accessible services and resources aiming to address the experiences of abused marginalized women and mothers, such as community-based programs, programs for Indigenous women, multicultural outreach services, comprehensive and coordinated responses for immigrant women, and barrier reduction measures for sponsored and/or non-status women.

19. Community Coordination for Women's Safety. (2007, January 16). Immigrant, refugee and non-status women and violence against women in relationships [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://endingviolence.org/files/uploads/Imm_Ref_Women_Violence.pdf

The document describes the Community Coordination for Women's Safety (CCWS), a program that emphasizes the reinforcement of "intersectoral coordinated responses to violence against women" and focuses on "rural, remote and isolated communities, and women who face particular discrimination in these communities, including Aboriginal women, women of colour, immigrant women, low-income women, women with disabilities, lesbians, transgender women, older women and younger women" (p. 1). The CCWS highlights the significance of service coordination among various service agencies and sectors working with immigrant, refugee, and non-status women experiencing violence to achieve effective interventions and improve

services. The authors contends that immigrants and refugees are likely to encounter racist attitudes which influence the responses to abuse among women of colour, and are subjected to stereotyping and discrimination based on their race and/or country of origin, which produces barriers to disclosure and help-seeking. Additional barriers and risks within these populations include: (1) accessibility of services; (2) limited language proficiency; (3) legal status; and (4) educational attainment. The authors suggest, however, that abused marginalized women's connection to their communities operates as informal supports and improves the accessibility of culturally specific-services at the community-level, unless the abusive partners are high-status in the community. There are also various factors identified that shape mainstream service delivery, such as: (1) service providers' perceptions and attitudes regarding specific ethnic groups; (2) service providers' understandings of culturally-specific issues and appropriate resources; (3) the victim and/or offender's ability to communicate in English; (4) distrust in authorities within minority communities; and (5) victim's previous experiences with services.

20. Community Coordination for Women's Safety and Ending Violence Association of British Columbia. (2013). Safety planning across culture & community: A guide for front line violence against women responders [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://endingviolence.org/files/uploads/ure_and_Community_Manual_-_EVA_BC_Dec_9_2013.pdf

This report focuses on safety planning with women from different cultures and communities, including Aboriginal women and immigrant and refugee women. It uses an intersectionality framework and explores how service providers can better meet the needs of women with differing social locations. The sub-sections of this report are written by members of the social groups whose needs they address, and the information is drawn from resources produced by provincial and federal governments, community-based anti-violence organizations, and legal services. The core findings are that risk and safety considerations are intricately connected, complex and dynamic, and differ depending on a woman's social location. Specific findings for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include (1) effective risk identification and safety planning (based on relationship, abuser, victim, and system/community risk factors) substantially increase women's safety; (2) coordination of the response system, and effective referrals, are key to safety planning; and (3) safety plans should be developed

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with the victim. Effective safety plans for immigrant and refugee women must consider social and cultural factors, language barriers, immigration status, and available resources. Other unique aspects of this report include cautions about the danger of using lists of risk factors as checklists.

21. Community Legal Education Ontario. (2011, February). Immigrant women and domestic violence [PDF document]. Retrieved from: http://onlinetraining. learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/lessons/ CLEO%20Immigrant%20and%20Refugee%20Fact%20 Sheet.pdf

This resource from Community Legal Education Ontario (CLEO) provides an overview of immigration rules and regulations, with an emphasis on experiences of violence and potential vulnerabilities caused or exacerbated by Canadian immigration processes and governance. CLEO contends that seeking professional legal assistance is imperative for abused immigrant women survivors, because abused non-status and temporary-status women face more stringent and complex immigration rules and processes. The authors contend that these women can apply for permanent residence on humanitarian and compassionate (H&C) grounds in Canada because this category covers instances of domestic violence and sponsorship withdrawal. The document also presents imperative steps and considerations when applying for H&C exemption, such as establishing a history of abuse, decisions related to custody and access, and the need for abused immigrant women to thoroughly outline of their experiences and overall situations in Canada. CLEO further analyzes the potential consequences for abusive sponsors. The authors ultimately contend that providing abused immigrant women with community-based legal assistance (e.g., legal aid, family law advocacy) prior to the involvement of Citizenship and Immigration Canada is key to their safety, security, and support. The factsheet also provides resources, such as CLEONet, to support abused women and service providers alike.

22. Cross, P. (2013). Violence against women: Health and justice for Canadian Muslim Women [PDF document]. Canadian Council of Muslim Women. Retrieved from http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/ VAW_health_Justice.pdf

This report comprises numerous short papers through which violence against women in Canada is explored through feminist and intersectional lenses (i.e., violence within the family, forced marriage, femicide, and female genital cutting). A key focus of this report is on the experiences with and manifestations of such violence within Muslim Canadian communities, and this research highlights many key culturally informed resources (e.g., Muslim Wheel of Domestic Violence) and support services (e.g., Muslims for the White Ribbon Campaign, Muslim Youth initiative, Muslim Resource Centre, and Neighbours, Friends and Families Muslim Project). Culturally appropriate service provision is emphasized throughout this report, and key recommendations include community development models, culturally-competent outreach strategies and service delivery, relationship building and collaboration between mainstream anti-violence agencies and Muslim community, creation of new service delivery models, advocacy for policy-level changes, and involvement of men and religious and community leaders.

23. Dick, C. (2009). A tale of two cultures: Intimate femicide, cultural defences and the law of provocation [PDF document]. Retrieved from Centre for Research and Education on Violence Against Women and Children website: http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/ default/files/Tale_of_2_cultures.pdf

Dick conducted a critical literature and judicial record review of cultural defences in cases of femicide in Canada. Within a feminist legal framework, the results of this research provide four primary propositions: (1) that the norms and expectations of the dominant society would be applied regardless of cultural contexts; (2) emphasis would be placed on difference across cultures versus manners in which they were similar; (3) cultural defences are be most effective when the perpetrators values mirror those of the dominant culture; and (4) rejecting the use of cultural evidence to characterize the ordinary person is not the same as ignoring culture as a factor in treatment or case decisions..

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24. Donnelly, S. L. (2015). Two sides of the same coin---a qualitative meta-study of factors influencing immigrant women's experiences of intimate partner violence (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL.

Donnelly examines risk and protective factors that impact immigrant women's experiences of intimate partner violence, as well as their help-seeking behaviours, coping mechanisms, and support systems. This research is positioned within a nested ecological model, and involves a qualitative meta-synthesis of a literature (N = 20). The core findings of this research demonstrate that, first, methodologies used to study these populations were often semi-structured interviews, with an emphasis on mitigation of participant risk and understanding of individual contexts and social locations. Second, the primary point of contact for Latina immigrants who sought help were informal social networks, such as friends and family, who may have provided referrals to formal anti-violence services. Third, immigrant women's decisions to seek help were heavily influenced by the welfare of their children, and their roles as mothers were central to this process. Fourth, the three primary factors that influenced help-seeking were motherhood, gendered expectations, and actual or perceived family support. These three factors operated as both risk and protective factors, which the author refers to as two-sided .

25. Dutton, M. A., Ammar, N., Orloff, L., & Terrell, D. (2007, April). Use and outcomes of protection orders by battered immigrant women (Document No. 218255) [PDF document]. Retrieved from https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/218255.pdf

Dutton et al. examine decision-making factors, accessibility, and effectiveness of civil protection orders for immigrant women survivors of intimate partner violence. Using numerous assessment instruments and tools (e.g., COMOS Study Questionnaire, Stephen Multigroup Acculturation Scale, Conflict Tactic Scale-2, Psychological Maltreatment of Women Inventory-Short Form, IPV Threat Appraisal Scale), Dutton et al. conducted in-person structured interviews with immigrant women who sought anti-violence services (N = 153). Research findings are presented within a feminist framework, and primarily demonstrate that protection orders for immigrant women are effective when violations of said orders align with what would traditionally constitute an order violation. The authors further contend that: (1) the levels of violence experienced and reported by the participants is high; (2)

the participants reported high levels of concern for their children's safety, which is a primary motivating factor for leaving a violent relationship; (3) prior to seeking services, the majority of participants were unaware of protection orders, but, at the time of the interview, most had protection orders in place; (4) a majority of participants felt that the protection order was helpful, but many (36.8%) believed that protection orders would increase their risk; (5) many participants reported experiences with PTSD and high levels of IPV exposure; and (6) the immigrant women who obtained protection orders were more likely to have legal status.

26. Ending Violence Association of British Columbia, Vancouver, Mosaic, and Lower Mainland Multicultural Family Support Services Society. (2011). Immigrant women's project: Safety of immigrant, refugee, and non-status women [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://endingviolence.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/03/IWP_Resource_Guide_FINAL.pdf

This report focuses on policy gaps that compromise the safety of immigrant, refugee, and non-status women experiencing domestic violence. It uses a non-partisan approach and source materials from a 2003 consultation conducted by EVA BC. Data for this project are drawn from focus groups with front-line anti-violence and settlement service providers in four BC communities (Vancouver, Victoria, Kelowna, and Prince George) and individuals working on Law Foundation of BC projects related to this population. The core findings are that, although violence may be less prevalent among immigrant and refugee populations, women face additional barriers to support and assistance. Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include that risk assessment tools and training should: address the safety of immigrant, refugee, and non-status women and their children; be conducted in the person's language, and involve trained interpreters. Women's social location and legal status have important implications for their rights and access to services. Factors identified as unique to this population relate to: (1) immigration, (2) sponsorship, (3) cultural competency, (4) settlement, and (5) the legal system. A unique contribution of this report is a set of 14 briefing notes with recommendations for federal and provincial law and policy reform.

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27. Fernandez, M. C. (2015). Immigrant mothers in abusive relationships: Decisions and actions. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL.

Using a grounded theory framework, Fernandez interviewed Latina immigrant mothers' (N = 8) to discuss their experiences with intimate partner violence. The primary focus of this research is on the processes and decisions to remain in or leave a violent relationship these mothers experience. Participants' accounts demonstrate that their decision-making processes are influenced by family values, cultural beliefs, upbringing, previous exposure to violence, and social supports (i.e., interpersonal, sociocultural). Of these influences, the support kinship networks and informal social supports are identified as key, which Fernandez refers to as a "catalyst" for leaving (p. 77).

28. Fong, J. (2000). Silent no more: How women experienced wife abuse in the local Chinese community (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). York University, Toronto, ON.

Fong explores help-seeking behaviours and experiences of Chinese immigrant women in Canada. This examination is informed by social learning, feminist, and "local theory" (i.e., understanding lived experiences in the local context) (p. 381) frameworks. With the use of qualitative methodologies, Fong conducted in-depth face-to-face interviews with Chinese immigrant women survivors (N = 14) and service providers that aided this population (N = 11). The author finds that these women engaged in self-protective strategies that emphasized cultural commitments to the family (i.e., integrity, obligation), and often they did not accept separation or divorce as an appropriate intervention. Only in instances where the self-protective strategies failed would these women seek assistance from external supports or services. Risk factors that impacted Chinese immigrant women's experiences of violence and willingness to seek help are isolation, childcare responsibilities, language barriers, un/ underemployment, financial dependence, and/or lack of knowledge of Canadian systems, laws, and culture. These findings resulted in Fong's conclusion that violence against Chinese immigrant women and the experiences of these women should be understood though a local theory framework, an understanding based on lived experience within the local context but informed by cultural expectations.

29. Grewal, M. (2004). Communicative planning for the marginalized: The case of abused Asian Indian immigrant women (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Michigan, Ann Arbour. MI.

Grewal examines Asian Indian immigrant women survivors' access to and use of information and services, as well as the ethno-cultural contexts and dimensions, or lack thereof, of "communicative planning" (p. 1). This research is grounded in communications theories (i.e., persuasion, information dissemination, dependency, and uses and gratifications) and feminism. To explore these experiences, Grewal conducted in-depth, in-person interviews with Indian immigrant women survivors (N = 15) in the greater Detroit and New Brunswick areas, as well as telephone interviews with this population in New Jersey, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New York (N = 10). Grewal's examination resulted in three primary findings: (1) gaps in service delivery and information dissemination occur due to "[a] combination of socio-cultural beliefs and power hierarchies along with structural hierarchies which affect survivors' ability and willingness to access information and services" (p. 177); (2) improved cultural competency in service provision and the dissemination of information are needed; and (3) information and access to services are linked, and information dissemination is a primary pathway to services. Additionally, access to services was often need-based, which the author contends generally occurred when these women were in "dire straits" (p. 106).

30. Gulf Coast Jewish Family & Community Services. (n.d.). Domestic violence in a refugee context [PDF document]. Retrieved from zttps:// gulfcoastjewishfamilyandcommunityservices.org/ refugee/files/2013/03/Domestic-violence-in-a-refugee-context.pdf

Based in cognitive and interpersonal therapy frameworks, this guide focuses on domestic violence among refugees residing in the United States, and demonstrates the multi-level nature of such violence (i.e. individual/relationship, community, societal). Definitions of domestic violence within these contexts provide the basis for a discussion of the challenges service providers face when working with refugee communities, such as victims' reluctance to disclose or seek help, and barriers to promoting safety in these relationships post-separation. The guide outlines obstacles that hinder help-seeking among refugee women survivors (e.g., concerns about revenge, threats related to legal status, and fear of deportation), and the primary physical and psychological symptoms used from

domestic violence screenings within these populations (e.g., depression, suicidal ideation, psychosomatic symptoms). The authors recommend psycho-educational sessions to inform refugees about domestic violence laws, violence rooted in family dynamics and gender roles, and the influence of such violence on families and communities. Stemming from this, the guide provides recommendations for service provider interventions, such as creating innovative and culturally sensitive methods for screening victims and abusers and having socio-cultural understandings of violence. The guide also provides a safety plan check-list broken down by category: (1) the victim intends to leave; (2) the victim does not intend to leave; (3) the offender is removed from the residence; and (4) to-do-list in case of leaving.

31. Hassan, G., Thombs, B., Rousseau, C., Kirmayer, L. J., Feightner, J., Ueffing, E., & Pottie, K. (2011). Appendix 13: Intimate partner violence: Evidence review for newly arriving immigrants [PDF document]. Canadian Collaboration for Immigrant and Refugee Health. Retrieved from http://www.cmaj.ca/content/suppl/2010/06/07/cmaj.090313.DC1/imm-ipv-13-at.pdf

Hassan et al. provide a systematic review of the effectiveness of intimate partner violence (IPV) screening, prevention, and intervention tactics aiming to address violence among recent immigrants and refugees in Canada. Primarily within the healthcare context, the authors assess IPV related harms and risks of lethality, as well as harm reduction efforts, fatality intervention and prevention techniques, and obstacles to services and supports within immigrant and refugee communities. Hassan et al. utilize the Grading of Recommendations Assessment, Development and Evaluation (GRADE) and a Working Group approach to assess the barriers impeding immigrant and refugees from accessing services (1995-2010). This analysis demonstrates that newly settled immigrant women have lower rates of IPV compared their Canadian born counterparts, and that women who migrated from developing countries have a higher rate of IPV prevalence compared to women from developed countries and those who are Canadian-born. The authors further contend that current IPV screening procedures increase women's vulnerability due to the 'false positive' results. Key obstacles that hinder immigrant and refugees ability and willingness to seek help include: limited language proficiency, lack of awareness of laws and available health services, and the non-straightforward nature of questions in IPV screening tools. The authors conclude ultimately that health care professionals building rapport with

immigrant and refugee women is key in IPV screening and identification, as is the role of advocacy services and programs in reducing the impacts of migration and familial and cultural stressors. This analysis highlights how early identification and screening of IPV depends on an understanding of the family dynamics within their cultural contexts, as well as the triggers of IPV and help-seeking within familial and cultural contexts.

32. Hazen, A., & Soriano, F. I. (2005, June). Experience of intimate partner violence among U.S. born, immigrant and migrant Latinas (Document No. 211509) [PDF document]. U.S. Department of Justice. Retrieved from https://www.ncjrs.gov/pdffiles1/nij/grants/211509.pdf

Within a feminist framework, Hazen and Soriano examine Latina immigrant women's experiences of intimate partner violence, with a focus on prevalence, trends, and risk and protective factors. Through a mixed-methods approach and implementation of a quasi-experimental model, the authors collected survey data from a sample of Mexican-American Latinas (N = 291) who were clients of an unspecified health care organization in the United States. The authors found high rates of physical, sexual, and emotional violence reported by participants; there were also strong correlations between current experiences of abuse and family history of abuse, partner's substance abuse, and levels of acculturation. Further, the primary risk factors for intimate partner violence reported were found to be: (1) a partner with substance dependency and/or abuse problems; and (2) increased levels of acculturation. These findings support the need for early childhood intervention and prevention in instances of familial violence and childhood sexual abuse, and suggest that screenings for violence should include mental health assessments for women and consider cultural context for violence (e.g. links between acculturation and experiences of violence).

33. Huerta, D. I. (2014). Family related attitudes and beliefs influencing risk and support seeking among female victims of domestic and sexual violence in El Paso, Texas. (Unpublished Master's Thesis). The University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, TX.

Huerta examines experiences of intimate partner violence among Hispanic immigrant women survivors in El Paso, Texas, with a focus on risk factors and help-seeking behaviours. Working within social cognitive theory, Huerta conducted in-person interviews (N = 5) and focus groups (N = 14 participants) with Hispanic women

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survivors. The primary risk factors that emerged from the participants' narratives were legal status (i.e., survivor, perpetrator), cultural norms and expectations, gendered norms and expectations, and a history of family violence. To address these risk factors, Huerta suggests that public health initiatives, as well as intervention and prevention programs, should be education-focused and culturally-appropriate. Further, the author emphasizes the need for culturally-informed initiatives aimed at preventing, intervening in, and/or addressing childhood experiences with IPV, inferring that these behaviours are learned.

34. Jin, X. (2003). Identifying risk factors in Chinese immigrant male batterers (Unpublished doctoral dissertation.), Adelphi University, Garden City, NY.
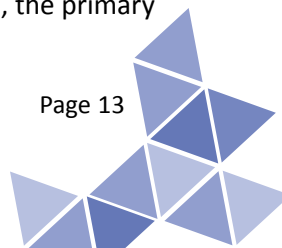
Grounded in social learning, attachment, sociocultural, and feminist frameworks, Jin examines the dynamics and risk factors of violence perpetrated by Chinese immigrant male batterers in the New York Metropolitan area (2001-2003). Jin utilized numerous instruments and scales as the basis for the questionnaire, including the Conflict Tactic Scale (form N), Inventory of Beliefs about Wife Beating, and Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (Bernstein et al., 1994). Participants were sixty-four Chinese immigrant male batterers who received court referrals to the Asian Outreach Clinic for mandatory domestic violence treatment, and Jin also included a control group of sixty-two Chinese adult males from the same geographic area. Research findings demonstrate a significant correlation between childhood experiences of abuse (i.e., physical, sexual, emotional) and future violence against partners. Jin notes that additional risk factors that were explored but did not demonstrate significant difference between batterers and control groups were "hostile attributional bias" (p. 93), abuse disinhibition (e.g., alcohol abuse), and insecure attachments; these findings challenge conclusions draw by previous researchers on the unique experiences of male batterers. These findings also supported the use of educational programming and early intervention in instances of family violence and child abuse.

35. Justice Institute of British Columbia. (2008, May). Empowerment of immigrant and refugee women who are victims of violence in their intimate relationships: Final report [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.jibc.ca/sites/default/files/research/pdf/Empowerment%2520of%2520Immigrant%2520and%2520Refugee%2520Women%2520-%2520Executive%2520Sum%E2%80%A6.pdf

This article focuses on service delivery factors in the health care, social service, and justice systems that are uniquely empowering and disempowering to immigrant and refugee women who are victims of domestic violence. Data for this study are drawn from in-depth interviews with 75 women survivors from four cultural groups (Asian, Filipina, Latin American, South Asian), conducted in their preferred language. Two broad themes emerged: (1) service providers must address the multiple needs of women (re: language barriers, lack of information, sponsorship and legal status, material needs, and social isolation), and (2) women need comprehensive services and caring support from a single key agency or service provider (i.e., proactive intervention, advocacy and accompaniment, broad interpretation of mandate, cultural sensitivity). Culturally sensitive safety planning involves respecting women's ties to their families and cultural communities. Additional recommendations include (1) ensuring access to interpreters trained in the dynamics of domestic violence, (2) ensuring continuity of care, (3) providing training to anti-violence and settlement workers, and (4) funding additional services to better meet the needs of this population. Immigrant women are similar to non-immigrant women; however, they experience violence in unique and intensified ways, and have unique needs due to their experiences and legal status.

36. Kyriakakis, S. (2009). The role of cultural and structural factors in the manifestation of abuse and help seeking patterns for battered Mexican immigrant women (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Washington University, St. Louis, MO.

Kyriakakis examines structural and cultural dynamics that influence Mexican immigrant women survivors' experiences of abuse and willingness to seek help, though a feminist and grounded theory frameworks. Data are drawn from semi-structured interviews with Mexican immigrant women survivors of intimate partner violence (N = 29) and service providers (N = 15) in St. Louis and New York. Kyriakakis' findings indicate that Mexican immigrant women's help-seeking behaviours are largely influenced by informal support networks. Furthermore, the primary

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reasons that women sought help, or the three "breaking points" within the help-seeking process, (p. 177) which were predictive of leaving the relationship, were: (1) abuse or harm to children; (2) infidelity; and (3) perceived or actual threats to life.

37. Legal Momentum. (n.d.). How to protect yourself and your children from domestic violence: Safety planning for immigrant and refugee women [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://iwp.legalmomentum. org/cultural-competency/safety-planning/CULTCOMP_ SafetyPlanning_2004.pdf

This pamphlet provides information on safety planning for abused immigrant and refugee women living in the United States. It aims to provide immigrant and refugee women with safety measures for instances in which they and/or their children are exposed to, experience, and/or want to leave violence relationships. The main focus of this guide is to aid immigrant and refugee women for situational preparedness, legal alternatives, and empowerment-based tactics with an emphasis on addressing and escaping violence. The safety recommendations are categorized thematically: (1) emergency measures; (2) safety for children; (3) safety at home post-separation; (4) safety at work; (5) economic assistance; (6) general safety tips; (7) legal steps; and (8) organizational and support service contacts. Further, each category provides steps through which to develop these responses, such as guidelines for safety planning (e.g., fleeing violence, safety of children during and post-separation, preventative measures to hinder abusers' contact, employer notification, setting up personal bank accounts, child support applications, and evidence collection and maintenance to support immigration applications). The guide also provides a post-separation checklist for survivors, which includes items such as securing identification materials, money, court documents, police and medical records, evidence of injuries, and names of shelters.

38. Lucknauth, C. (2014). Racialized immigrant women responding to intimate partner abuse (Unpublished Master's Thesis). University of Ottawa, Ottawa, ON.

Lucknauth's research explores how racialized immigrant women experience and respond to intimate partner abuse and their expressions of agency. This study is grounded in both intersectional and feminist standpoint frameworks and based on data from interviews with immigrant women who are newcomers to Canada (N = 8). In terms of immigrant women's agency in instances of partner violence, the participants report engaging in defensive and pro-active strategies (e.g., aversion, prayer). The author further characterizes immigrant women as "active knowers of their circumstances" (p. ii), and suggests supporting their agency and providing options through a focus on "daily survival, help-seeking activities, and long-term solutions" (p. 93). Participants' accounts suggest that the primary influences on their decision-making processes and exercises of agency are financial and social capital. Policy recommendations from this study also focus on immigrant women's agency, with an emphasis on supporting immigrant women's decision-making process through providing many options and coping mechanisms versus relying on strict intervention-based models.

39. Macklin, A. (n.d.) RE: Notice requesting comments on a proposal to introduce a conditional permanent residence period of two years or more for sponsored spouses and partners in a relationship of two years or less with their sponsors. Retrieved from Canadian Council for Refugees website: http://ccrweb.ca/files/ macklinconditionalprstatus.pdf

Macklin comments on the two-year time-span for conditional permanent in sponsorship relationships in Canada. The author assesses the proposed modifications by calling into question: (1) if there is sufficient evidence on the effectiveness from similar policies (i.e., United States, United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australian); (2) whether the conditional permanent residence requirement will eliminate or supplement the up-front screening that the current immigration system utilizes; (3) how to measure the required time-period for sponsored individuals under the common-law and conjugal partnerships; (4) how the length of the required period and criteria have been allegedly set to be fair and non-discriminatory; and (5) what measures are in place in cases. Macklin notes that Citizenship and Immigration Canada's notice on the proposed two-year rule indicates that there will be an exemption in place for sponsored women leaving abusive relationships, and notes that the terms of the abuse exemption should be clearly stated and viable in order to assess the proposed conditional status. Ultimately, the author recommended using the issues and concerns encountered in similar existing models to inform the implementation of the Canadian model, as well as potential considerations related to abuse exemptions.

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40. Messing, J. T., Amanor-Boadu, Y., Cavanaugh, C., Glass, N. E., & Campbell, J. (n.d.). Culturally competent intimate partner violence risk assessment: Adapting the danger assessment for immigrant women [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/danger-assessment-for-immigrant-women.pdf

Messing et al. modified the Danger Assessment Tool to address the specific risks and needs of immigrant women. Through the use of both feminist and intersectional frameworks, the authors conducted a secondary data analysis on Risk Assessment Validation Study (RAVE) data (Campbell et al. 2005), which was collected via telephone and in-person interviews. Data collection was longitudinal (i.e., 6-12-month follow-ups), and the population used for this sample was immigrant women (N = 148). This is the first study to develop and test an immigrant-specific risk assessment tool. The outcomes support the creation of the Danger Assessment for Immigrant Women (DA-I), a culturally competent risk assessment tool attentive to the unique vulnerabilities faced by immigrant women due to their immigration status and culturally-specific risks, such as immigrant men's status and social integration, dependence on abusers, and traditional and cultural norms that hinder autonomy.

41. Messing, J. T., Glass, N. E., & Campbell, J. C. (n.d.). Danger assessment for immigrant women (DA-I) [PDF document]. Retrieved from: https://www.dangerassessment.org/uploads/DA-I%20English.pdf

Messing et al. introduce the danger assessment (DA) for immigrant women, with an emphasis on the various risk factors that are correlated with critical and lethal abuse within immigrant populations. The intention behind the DA tool for immigrant women is to highlight the unique risks for recidivism and severe violence in immigrant women's abusive relationships. The tool assesses the frequency and magnitude of violent incidences experienced by immigrant women within the last year, and consists of twenty-six items with yes and no responses, including question 24, "Has he threatened to report you to child protective services, immigration, or other authorities?"

42. Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children. (2012, April 6). Statement on amendment to the immigration and refugee protection regulations: Proposed conditional permanent residence period for sponsored spouses [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://ccrweb.ca/files/metrac_comments.pdf

This brief position paper from the Metropolitan Action Committee on Violence Against Women and Children (METRAC) was written in opposition of the 2012 Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) proposed amendments to the conditional permanent residence period for sponsored spouses. METRAC outlines the primary reasons for their opposition to the spousal sponsorship amendment, which include how this amendment would trap abused immigrant women in sponsorship relationships if they were forced to "make the difficult choice between personal safety and life in Canada" (p. 2). In sum, METRAC is opposed to the two-year cohabitation requirement due to the increased risk for victimization, hindrance of autonomy, and forced dependency experienced by immigrant women.

43. Ministry of Women's Affairs. (2010, July). Speak up, seek help, safe home: A review of literature on culturally appropriate interventions for intimate partner violence [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://women.govt.nz/sites/public_files/speak-up-seek-help-safe-home.pdf

This document reviews contemporary literature on "culturally appropriate interventions for domestic violence in ethnic communities" (p. 1), with a focus on the communities and cultures in New Zealand who identified as ethnic groups other than Pākehā, Māori, or Pacific. Due to the limited nature of New Zealand-specific literature, however, most of the sample was drawn from research conducted in United States, Canada, and Australia that examined domestic violence intervention and prevention strategies among ethnic groups that were common within the New Zealand context. Through this analysis, the dominant theoretical frameworks that emerged were feminist, post-colonial, human rights, and Cultural Context Models (CCM). The outcomes of this literature review reveal that: (1) there is limited research on culturally appropriate intervention in domestic violence cases within the New Zealand context; (2) the research that is available "lack[ed] evaluation" (p. 1); (3) most research was victim-focused; (4) promising practices involved the engagement of both victims and offenders in the intervention and therapeutic processes; and (5) culturally appropriate support and outreach services within ethnic communities were consistent with the findings of the Ministry of Women's Affairs consultations with the community.

44. Montgomery, S. R. (2010). South Asian immigrants' perceptions of abuse in marital conflicts: When are male abusive tactics an acceptable method of managing conflicts? (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Boston College, Chestnut Hill, MA.

Through the use of the Abusive Conflict Tactic Perception Scale (ACTPS), Suinn-Lew Asian Self-Identity Acculturation Scale, and Mutual Psychological Development Questionnaire (MPQD), Montgomery examines South Asian immigrants' experiences with and perceptions of abusive marital conflicts and tactics. Survey data for this study are drawn from a sample of South Asian male (N = 15) and female (N = 35) immigrants living in the United States (i.e., Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Arizona New Jersey, Texas, Alabama, New York, Arkansas) who were born to parents from Nepal, India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, or Sri Lanka (p. 34). Based in acculturation and feminist theories, Montgomery's analysis demonstrated that South Asian male immigrants were more likely to classify abuse as acceptable when they believed their wife had either violated an expected cultural/social norm and/ or they perceived their needs in the relationship to be unmet. Further, the primary predictors of acceptance of abuse were length of stay and education levels (p. 74).

45. MOSAIC. (2015). Working together: Engaging communities to end violence against women and girls: Preventing and reducing violence against women and girls in the name of "honour". Retrieved from http://honourforwomen.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/01/Literature-Review-Jan-2016.pdf

MOSAIC conducted a literature review with a focus on the prevention and reduction of honour-based violence (HBV) experienced by women and girls, with the aim of establishing a multi-agency approach to address the risk for and presence of HBV in Canada. The authors examined HBV definitions, appraised programs, and various protocols and strategies used in Canada, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Norway, and Germany. For the purposes of this study, HBV is defined as a phenomenon where a woman or girl is subjected to violence and, in some cases, killing based on an alleged misconduct that dishonoured their family. The literature review demonstrates that there is a lack of HBV-specific services, training, and protocols within justice and law enforcement systems in Canada. MOSAIC contends that HBV is mainly perpetrated by the women/men from the collectivistic cultures and communities, and common risk factors for such violence include, but not limited to, women's: (1) empowerment,

education and employment; (2) manners of dress; (3) perceived violations of familial and cultural expectations; and (4) communication and/or relationships with non-kin males. In the context of HBV and related risk factors, the concept of honour is conceptualized as a collective attribute interconnected to familial and community reputations. MOSAIC ultimately contends that only shifts in attitudes towards HBV within families and communities can eliminate such practices. Further, building awareness, delivering training, establishing and enhancing services, and developing protection measures addressing HBV across various public sectors would enable effective programs, referrals, and interventions.

46. Muhammad, A. (2012, January) Canadian Council of Muslim Women (CCMW) Position on Femicide [not honour killing][PDF document]. Canadian Council for Muslim Women. Retrieved from http://ccmw.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/ccmw_position_femicide_not_honour_killing.pdf

This brief position paper is published by the Canadian Council of Muslim Women (CCMW) on femicide, in which they voice opposition to the use of the term honour killing. The CCMW argues to shift the language used to frame "honour killings" to "femicide," because "no murder of a woman should be categorized by the rationale provided by the murderer, or by society itself, whether it be called honour killing or crimes of passion" (p. 1). They further concluded that murders/honour killings should not be classified as anything other than homicide/femicide, because conclusions should not be drawn that separate killings on the grounds of sex, gender, religion, or culture. This is a firm rejection of any rationale for the murder of women. CCMW further call into question how the multicultural nature of Canadian society could be used to divide populations on the grounds of culture and segregate certain acts (e.g., honour killings) based on cultural or religious grounds or through cultural relativism.

47. Muhammad, A. A. (2010, June). Preliminary Examination of so-called "honour killings" in Canada [PDF document]. Department of Justice Canada. Retrieved from http://www.justice.gc.ca/eng/rp-pr/cj-jp/fv-vf/hk-ch/hk_eng.pdf

Muhammad examines the roots and development of so-called honour killings, as well as contemporary manifestations of these killings within Latin America, Europe, the Middle East, South Asia, and Canada. Through a literature review and qualitative analysis of court

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cases and media reports, Muhammad develops victim and perpetrator profiles and highlights contexts and developments of honour killings to inform intervention and prevention of such crimes in Canada. The author outlines victim profiles (e.g., dominantly married, economically vulnerable, socially isolated), perpetrator profiles (e.g., economic position, class, gender role expectations), and socio-cultural risk factors (e.g., patriarchal power dynamics, religious ideologies, the monetization of women). Of note, Muhammad raises the notion of "false honour killings" (p. 29) in which killings are motivated by revenge/feuds/financial gain, but the perpetrator claims they were exacted out of honour or cleansing of the family.

48. Munisamy, G. (2009). Impact of intimate partner violence on health in Asian Indian immigrant women (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, IL.

Munisamy sets out to identify the annual rate of intimate partner violence (IPV) in a sample of first generation Asian Indian immigrant women, and to develop a culturally-specific model to assess risk factors for intimate partner violence within these populations. The research additionally focuses on the interrelated nature of abuse, culture, and health outcomes. Using the Conflict Tactics Scale 2 (CTS-2), SF-36 v2, and Asian American Values Scale-Multidimensional, Munisamy conducted an online survey of married Asian Indian immigrant women living in the United States (N = 98). The author concludes that, "[a]s predicted, the annual rate of IPV in the current sample is much higher (46.9%) than that of US general population estimates" (p. vii). Additional key findings were that: (1) most respondents reported engaging in aggressive behaviours against their spouses; (2) immigration status was the only statistically significant risk factor or predictor of abuse; and (3) violence manifested as on-going and cyclical on behalf of both partners in abusive Asian Indian immigrant relationships.

49. National Coalition Against Domestic Violence. (n.d.). Immigrant victims of domestic violence [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/dv_immigrantvictims.pdf

The document presents findings from several articles that examine the prevalence of domestic violence among immigrant women residing in the United States. The authors suggest that immigrant women are vulnerable to, and impacted more by, these abuses, which is predicated on the grounds of immigration experiences, cultural

differences, and barriers to help-seeking. The primary focus of this document are barriers to help-seeking and culturally-specific strategies utilized by abusers as reported by immigrant women survivors, as well as resources and recommendations for culturally appropriate service provision. The common barriers highlighted document include, but are not limited to, language proficiency, limited access to interpreters, fear of community isolation or exclusion, cultural and religious norms, fear of deportation, and fear of losing their children. Further, strategies utilized by abusers to control their victims include isolation, threats, socio-economic and emotional abuse, immigration status, and threats related to child custody and access. Safety planning recommendations are also presented, with an emphasis on educating immigrant women survivors on their legal rights, available services, and eligibility requirements to aid them in applying for legal status. This document ultimately recommends connecting these women with culturally appropriate advocacy services and professional legal assistance.

50. Novick, S., Yoshihama, M., Runner, M., & Fund, F. V. P. (2009, April). Intimate partner violence in immigrant and refugee communities: Challenges, promising practices, and recommendations [PDF document]. Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Retrieved from http://www.policyarchive.org/handle/10207/21315

This report is descriptive in nature and reviews intimate partner violence among immigrant and refugee communities in the United States. Novick et al.'s analysis is broken down into four main sections: (1) background and definitions; (2) needs and challenges; (3) recommendations for service provision, funding, and policy-making; and (4) an overview of general issues with research on, and evaluation of, intimate partner violence in immigrant and refugee communities. The study includes a literature review and case studies of organizations (N = unspecified), and the findings highlight risk factors and dynamics indicative of vulnerability among immigrant and refugee communities, including: (1) language barriers and/or limited language proficiency; (2) lack of understanding of legal rights, systems, and services; (3) stress related to adapting to new cultures, systems, and social structures; (4) economic struggles and isolation; (5) social isolation; and (6) legal status. The authors suggest addressing these risk factors through culturally appropriate and informed service provision, outreach, and violence prevention.

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51. Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants. (2006). Prevention of domestic violence against immigrant and refugee women: Prevention through intervention training [PDF document]. Canadian Council for Refugees. Retrieved from http://ccrweb.ca/files/ocasi_ domviolence_training_manual_nov2006_0.pdf

This document is an intervention training manual created by the OCASI. The goals set out in the training are to: (1) identify indicators of violence against women, (2) ensure early response, (3) streamline interagency coordination and case management, and (4) provide effective support and referral. The manual portrays key learning outcomes that emphasize increased understandings of the dynamics, cyclical nature, cultural and social circumstances, and legal frameworks of domestic violence, as well as improved service provision through coordination and collaboration. The training manual covers responses to domestic violence experienced by many women with intersecting vulnerabilities, but module three specifically addresses the dynamics and barriers faced by immigrant, refugee, and non-status women. These dynamics include common barriers (i.e., social, linguistic, cultural, religious, legal) and immigration-related fears. The training manual focuses on ensuring early response, outlined as "preventing and intervention; proactive assessment; levels of assessment; levels of intervention; guidelines for reporting domestic violence; understanding and supporting the survivor; education and awareness" (p. 2). The manual also emphasizes the need for culturally competent service provision.

52. Ontario Council of Agencies Serving Immigrants (OCASI). (n.d.). Immigration regulation change can put women and children at risk. Retrieved from http:// www.ocasi.org/immigration-regulation-change-can-put- women-and-children-risk

This position paper analyzes the proposed two-year conditional residence timeframe in sponsorship relationships. The authors present reservations and concerns about the suggested amendment, arguing that it has the potential to put women and children at heightened risk of violence upon implementation. Based in previous research, the paper argues that sponsored women are vulnerable, at risk an increased risk of domestic violence, less likely to disclose abuse, often unaware of their rights, and experience barriers to help-seeking. It contends that the proposed amendment will exacerbate the unequal power dynamic in sponsorship relationships, and has the potential to trap abuse immigrant women

and their children in abusive situations. The authors compare the proposed amendment with similar models employed by other countries (e.g., United States, United Kingdom, Australia), and highlights how conditional status makes sponsored immigrant women in these countries increasingly vulnerable.

53. Orloff, L. & Garcia, O. (2004). Dynamics of domestic violence experienced by immigrant victims. In L. Orloff & K. Sullivan (Eds.), Breaking barriers: A complete guide to legal rights and resources for battered immigrants (pp. 1-24). Washington, DC: Legal Momentum.

Orloff and Garcia created a manual that seeks "to explain the complex topics of domestic violence and immigration laws that are intended to assist immigrant survivors" (p. 2), and to assist legal and anti-violence advocates in the United States. The manual discusses forms and dynamics of violence experienced by immigrant, refugee, and non-status women, such as emotional abuse, economic abuse, coercion, and threats, as well as language and cultural barriers. The authors highlight that immigration related abuses and, more specifically, fear of deportation are the primary obstacles for battered immigrant woman attempting to escape their abuser. Orloff and Garcia suggest advocates clearly convey to women that information will remain confidential and the protections afforded to the abused immigrant woman under the Violence Against Women Act.

54. Orloff, L. E. (n.d.). Interviewing and safety planning for immigrant victims of domestic violence [PDF document]. Legal Momentum: The Women's Legal Defense and Education Fund. Retrieved from http://library.niwap.org/ wp-content/uploads/2015/CULT-Man-Ch2-InterviewingSa fetyPlanningImmVictimsDV-09.23.14.pdf

Orloff discusses effective methods for identifying, interviewing, assisting, and ensuring the safety of immigrant women who experience domestic violence, with an emphasis on communication tactics that advocates, service providers, and attorneys could use. This report outlines a format for questions to screen for domestic violence and/or interview immigrant women that focuses on creating "a space in which the client feels that she can express her fears and needs within her own cultural context" (p. 2). Orloff stresses the importance of creating safe communication (e.g., establish safe times to contact, block identification for calls, respect/believe woman's statements), providing transportation and/or childcare, and minimizing language barriers when developing safety plans.
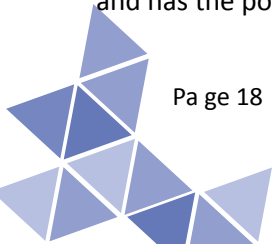
Orloff also highlights the need for practical and population-specific inclusions, such as ensuring the survivor secure important documentation like immigration paperwork. Overall, this resource provides a framework for how to create safe space and allow abused immigrant women to explain their experiences within their own cultural contexts.

55. Pinzon, C. E. (2006). The expectations of protection of survivors of intimate partner abuse and their interveners. (Unpublished Master's thesis). California State University, Long Beach, CA.

The goal of this research was to provide insight into survivors' and advocates' expectations of protection from intimate partner abuse. Based in standpoint and grounded theory frameworks, Pinzon explores these protections through in-depth interviews with immigrant Latina women living in rural areas of Fresno County, California (N = 7) and victim advocates (N = 3). Seven primary themes emerged from this research regarding expectations of service provisions and protections in instances of abuse: (1) safety, (2) understanding of the situation and dynamics, (3) empathy, (4) education, (5) culturally appropriate services, (6) familism, and (7) localized services. These findings demonstrate the need for education about alternatives to violence, as well as localized and culturally appropriate services in rural and remote areas.

56. Rana, S. (2012, February). Addressing domestic violence in immigrant communities: Critical issues for culturally competent services [PDF document]. National Online Resource Center on Violence Against Women. Retrieved from http://vawnet.org/print-document. php?doc_id=3157&find_type=web_desc_AR

Within an intersectional framework, Rana's work provides an overview of three key areas: (1) methodological issues and considerations for researching partner violence in immigrant communities; (2) contemporary literature on contexts for and experiences of violence within these communities; and (3) considerations and recommendations for culturally appropriate service provision. The literature review highlights common risks for violence and vulnerabilities unique to immigrant populations, including legal status, financial dependence, community/extended family/nuclear family, social isolation, and protective strategies (e.g., submission). This research emphasizes the need for increased culturally appropriate and competent service provision, including culturally informed batterer intervention programs, with a focus on the complexities, vulnerabilities, and barriers experienced by immigrant and refugee communities.

57. Reina, A. (2010). Domestic violence in Iowa: Exploring the experiences of Latinas with organizational response (Unpublished Master's thesis), Iowa State University, Ames, IA.

Through interviews with immigrant Latina women living in Iowa (N = 10), Reina examines abused Latina immigrant women's experiences with and perceptions of service provider responses. Participants identify factors that influenced their willingness to seek services, experience with service providers, and overall risks, including legal status, cultural norms regarding violence, fear of partner, language, shame, social and financial isolation, and lack of knowledge regarding resources and laws. Grounded in a feminist framework, participants' accounts demonstrate the many barriers to anti-violence service that are linked to the unique vulnerabilities and risks experienced by the immigrant Latina population. To address these, Reina contends that programs and services need to be developed to with a focus on skill-based training and education to assist immigrant Latina women in achieving self-sufficiency in education and work. This research also supports the use of empowerment-based practices focused on assisting immigrant Latina women to attain self-sufficiency.

58. Richards, L. (2009). Domestic Abuse, stalking and harassment and honour based violence (DASH, 2009) risk identification and assessment and management model [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www. dashriskchecklist.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/ DASH-2009.pdf

This document is a risk assessment tool for domestic abuse, stalking and harassment, and honour-based violence (DASH). Specific to honour-based violence assessment, Richards includes the assessment criteria of: "traunting;" "self-harm;" "house arrest;" "fear of being forced into an engagement/marriage;" "pressure to go abroad;" "isolation;" "a pre-martial relationship or extramarital affairs;" "attempts to separate or divorce (child contact issues);" "threats that they will never see the children again;" and "threats to hurt/kill" (p. 6). This tool is aligned with the RARA model of risk management: "remove the risk;" "avoid the risk;" "reduce the risk;" and "accept the risk" (p. 7).

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59. Riley, K. M. (2011, September). Violence in the lives of Muslim girls and women in Canada: Symposium discussion paper [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/Violence%20in%20the%20Lives%20of%20Muslim%20Girls%20and%20Women.pdf

Riley analyzes Muslim women and girls residing in Canada's experiences and vulnerabilities with collectivist beliefs, ideologies, and cultural roots. The study was not limited to violence against women, as the author discusses many forms of structural and institutional violence experienced by Muslim women, such as racism, Islamophobia, and marginalization. To account for this scope, Riley adopts the broad definition of violence proposed by Jiwani (2006), which includes violence outside the scope of the family contexts (i.e., micro-level) such as violence on among peers (i.e., mezzo-level) and societal-level violence (i.e., macro). This analysis highlights the many barriers faced by immigrant Muslim women and girls, such as stigma, racism, and social barriers, which hinder their disclosure and help-seeking. Through this analysis, Riley demonstrates the need for culturally appropriate and accessible services for abused immigrant and refugee women and girls, which can be accomplished through enhancing interpretation services, providing training on anti-oppression and anti-Islamophobia practices, and establishing client-centered approaches. Riley further suggests that effective responses necessitate addressing the interconnectedness of micro, mezzo, and macro level abuses within and experienced by these communities, rather than limiting definitions of cultural violence to gender and religiosity.
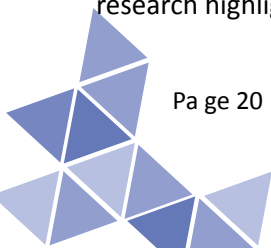
60. Rishchynski, G. M. (2006). Disclosing abuse: The voices of Spanish-speaking women in Canada (Unpublished Master's thesis). University of Toronto, Toronto, ON.

In line with feminist frameworks and through qualitative, participatory action research, Rishchynski examines Spanish-speaking Latin American immigrant women living in Canada's experiences and disclosures of intimate partners abuse. Data are drawn from interviews with key informants in ethno-cultural service agencies in the Greater Toronto Area who have experience working with violence against women and immigration sectors (N = 5) and two focus groups with Latin American immigrants living in Canada who have experience with disclosing intimate partner violence (N = 10 participants). This research highlights both facilitators and barriers to disclosure. Rishchynski identifies common barriers that hinder Latin American immigrant women's disclosure as language, legal status, cultural norms, isolation, and economic dependency. Conversely, the most common facilitators for seeking help and disclosing abuse were motherhood, education, and community outreach. The implications of this research call for legal and immigration reform in order to expedite court proceedings and address vulnerabilities created through sponsorship requirements, as well as provide safer, more supportive, and culturally-appropriate social services.

61. Sharma, A. (2007). Provision of domestic violence services for immigrant women: A case for re-examining the concept of cultural competence. (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Loyala University Chicago.

Within an interactional framework, Sharma aims to expand existing definitions and working knowledge of cultural competence "beyond conventional definitions, which focus on the relationship between the service provider and the client to include a systems approach" (p. 56). Sharma conducted a secondary data analysis of a mixed methods survey of South Asian and/or Asian immigrant serving organizations (i.e., anti-violence, legal aid, multi-service, 'other') in the United States and Canada (N = 27). Resulting from this analysis, Sharma proposes a four dimension holistic, culturally competent model for service provision to address: (1) complex and situational understandings of acculturation; (2) shifting to community-based intervention approaches; (3) inequalities faced by immigrant women (i.e., structural, social); and (4) "simultaneously working with institutional, cultural, and personal/individual systems" (p. x) during the process of service provision. Additional outcomes highlight how some components of organizational structure are closely related to cultural competence scores, as the less established organizations generally received lower scores in these measures. Further, many organizations lacked definitions for community and some utilized a definition that emphasized heterogeneity, but the lack of static and/or easily defined understandings of community impact our ability to examine cultural competence.

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62. Sheikh, N. S. (2008). A matter of faith: Muslim women's perception of their faith community's response to Intimate Partner Violence (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Wright University, Dayton, OH.

Within a nested ecology framework, Sheikh examines first generation Muslim immigrant women's experiences with and observations about responses to intimate partner violence within the Muslim faith community. Data for this study were collected through interviews with Muslim immigrant women (N = 5) from Northern California who were "recruited through a local domestic violence agency that serves East Indian battered women" (p. 39). Participants' accounts stress the importance and role of the faith community as a support post-immigration, which can minimize experiences of social isolation when positioned as a "substitute family" for newly landed immigrants (p. 88). With respect to experiences of violence, however, Sheikh's findings highlight that Muslim immigrant women's experiences of violence are more similar to the abuses experienced by women in their native country versus their host country, which demonstrate the impacts of collectivist culture and the culturally entrenched nature of patriarchal ideologies. Accordingly, the author suggests mitigating risk and addressing violence within these communities through community-based education and programming, as well as integrating and privileging community participation in the prevention of violence within collectivist cultures.

63. Shuman, S. J. (2014). Intimate partner violence among undocumented Spanish-speaking immigrants: Prevalence and help-seeking behaviors in Philadelphia (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). Temple University, Philadelphia, PA.

Shuman examines the prevalence of intimate partner violence among non-status, undocumented Spanish-speaking immigrants, and analyzes related experiences with seeking help and health outcomes. Using a mixed methods approach, Shuman conducts both quantitative analysis of surveys (N = 200) and qualitative analysis of interviews (N = 5) with Spanish-speaking, undocumented women, as well as a focus group composed of community health workers (N = unspecified) in Philadelphia. Findings demonstrate high rates of major depressive disorder and post-traumatic stress disorder among Spanish-speaking, undocumented immigrant women, as well as a high risk of post-traumatic stress disorder for Spanish-speaking, undocumented immigrant women survivors of domestic violence. Shuman underscores the need for increased,

higher quality mental health care and trauma-informed services for this population, and access to these services through healthcare systems with an emphasis on primary healthcare settings.

64. Sigal, J. I. (n.d.). Domestic violence and honor killings [PDF document]. Retrieved from https://www.apa.org/international/united-nations/janet-sigal.pdf

Sigal's analysis contextualizes intimate partner violence (IPV) as a human right violation perpetrated against women around the world, and highlights that the United Nations (UN) acknowledges patriarchal inequity as a factor triggering violence, which includes cultural norms. This research demonstrates that IPV is the most prevalent and under-reported abuse perpetrated against women, and reports that 40-70 percent of murdered women in Australia, Canada, Israel, South Africa, and the United States are victims of domestic homicide, which constitutes approximately 5,000 deaths. IPV has various impacts on women that includes physical, psychological, and health consequences, which are compounded by intersecting vulnerabilities such as culture. Accordingly, the author recommends the development of culturally sensitive and multifactor interventions to address the complexity of violence and its interconnectedness with various cultural stimuli, as well as establishing culturally appropriate intervention programs for offenders and involving men and boys finding solutions for the IPV. Additional responses to IPV should include: (1) the establishment of legal and international treaties to hold offenders accountable, (2) training sessions for professionals to advance sensitivity to victims of abuse and consider abuse incidences seriously, (3) academic education for women and girls to facilitate empowerment and financial independency, (4) life skills education for children teach them problem-solving and non-violent attitudes, (5) increased number of safe refuge for abused women, and (6) awareness campaigns to educate the public using media.

65. Silva-Martinez, E. (2009). Understanding from the inside: A critical ethnographic view of help-seeking among battered Latinas in the Midwest of the United States (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). The University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA.

Through Chicana feminist, social disorganization, and power-dependence theories, and situated within a Mujerista epistemological framework, Silva-Martinez's critical ethnography explores Spanish-speaking, Latina immigrant women's' experiences with help-seeking.

The critical ethnography (N = 20 observations) occurred in "Ruralville," which is "a community with Spanish-speaking Latina immigrant residents (documented and undocumented) in the Midwest of the United States" (p. 53), as well as interviews (N = 9) with Latina immigrant women from this population who experienced emotional, verbal, or sexual forms intimate partner violence. The participants identified language barriers and legal status a key risks, which were twofold in nature because they also functioned as barriers to help-seeking. The primary findings were: (1) both language and immigration status act as barriers to accessing services; (2) perceptions by/treatment within the host country impact experiences with abuse and help-seeking; (3) rurality negatively impacts help-seeking within this population; (4) family and cultural stigma negatively impact help-seeking within this population; and (5) faith and motherhood act as facilitators for help-seeking. Silva-Martinez emphasizes not to equate Latina immigrant women survivor's silence with powerlessness, and the need for understandings of individual, situational, and cultural contexts when providing and determining appropriate resources, services, and interventions.

66. Tahirih Justice Center. (n.d.). Policy recommendations to address forced marriage in the United States [PDF document]. Retrieved from https://preventforcedmarriage.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/FMI-Policy-Recommendations1.pdf

This document briefly outlines key policy recommendations to address forced marriage in the United States, and argues that an action plan needs to be developed and implemented to address forced marriage. The primary focus of this document is to inform advocacy for change and provide a tentative policy frame through which to address forced marriage. This policy frame includes: (1) developing a complex understanding of forced marriage "as a form of family violence and abuse, and build the capacity of existing programs to assist victims" (p. 1); (2) dedicated funding; (3) increasing and ensuring the accessibility of civil protection orders; (4) strengthening state laws on the age of consent to marry; 5) putting protections in place within immigration systems to address forced marriage through visas; and (6) ensuring that there are criminal justice options for forced marriage victims.

67. Tappis, H., Freeman, J., Glass, N., & Doocy, S. (2016, April 19). Effectiveness of interventions, programs and strategies for gender-based violence prevention in refugee ropulations: An integrative review. PLOS Currents Disasters (Edition 1). Retrieved from http://currents.plos.org/disasters/article/effectiveness-of-interventions-programs-and-strategies-for-gender-based-violence-prevention-in-refugee-populations-an-integrative-review/

Tappis et al. examine refugee women and girls' experiences with gender based violence and evaluate the effectiveness of potential interventions through a narrative analysis of existing scientific literature. Through this analysis, the authors identify potential strategies for prevention and intervention in instances of gender-based violence within refugee populations, including: (1) empowerment-based practices to address gendered socio-cultural norms; (2) "rebuilding family and community structures and support systems" (p. 13); (3) improving systems of accountability, as well as creating conditions conducive to such improvements; (4) creating services, programs, and facilities that are successful in addressing the needs of this population; (5) "working with formal and traditional legal systems" (p. 14); (6) creation of and/or improvement in assessments and documentation of gender-based violence, as well as efforts to monitor these abuses; and (7) improving intervention, prevention, response, and services through the involvement of men and boys. Based on this analysis, Tappis et al. conclude gender-based violence prevention activities have the potential help intervene in and counteract abuses experienced by refugee women and girls, but the evaluation of these is under-examined and needs to be a priority of future research.

68. Trijbetz, T. (2013, September). Domestic and family violence and people from immigrant and refugee backgrounds [PDF document]. Australian Domestic & Family Violence Clearinghouse. Retrieved from http://www.mhima.org.au/pdfs/Domestic%20and%20family%20violence_fact%20sheet%2011.pdf

Within the Australian context, Trijbetz analyzes barriers that impede immigrant and refugee populations from disclosing violence, and the risks they encounter related to help-seeking. The author highlights the need to use service provision to connect with families and individuals experiencing violence, as well as the challenges related to providing such services to vulnerable immigrant and refugee populations. Further, the research brings to light how immigrant and refugee women and girls face additional risks as a result of gendered cultural

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practices, and the traumatic experiences they may encounter within the pre-migration context. Trijbetz highlights many risk factors unique to the experiences of immigrant and refugee women in Australia, including distrust in or previous negative experiences with police, authorities, and/or service providers, language barriers, lack of awareness of rights and/or services, legal status, vulnerability to human trafficking, and fear of stigma, family exclusion, and/or community isolation. Further, Trijbetz suggests that mainstream service providers face various challenges related to serving these communities due to the complex experiences and intersecting vulnerabilities of immigrant and refugee populations, as well as insufficient specialized, culturally appropriate services and resources. The author recommends shifting to evidence-based practices to enhance victims' safety and culturally appropriate service delivery, such as providing "cultural competency" workshops, enhancing the accessibility to "interpretation and translation services," and creating "legal empowerment strategies" (pp. 2-3).

69. Tutty, L. M., Giurgiu, B., Traya, N., Weaver-Dunlop, G., & Christensen, J. (2010, April). Promising practices to engage ethno-cultural communities in ending domestic violence [PDF document]. RESOLVE Alberta. Retrieved from http://www.ucalgary.ca/resolve-static/reports/2010/2010-04.pdf

This research is a qualitative environmental scan of programs and projects within North America that aim to "identify promising practices to engage ethno-cultural communities in ending family violence" (p. 53). Tutty et al. provide: (1) an overview of definitions and contexts related to ethno-cultural communities and experiences of domestic violence; (2) an overview of domestic violence programs that exist within these communities; and (3) a discussion of commonalities among these programs, as well as recommendations at organizational, funding, and policy levels. The authors identify many commonalities across these programs, including limited collaboration/coordination, focus on legal supports and system awareness, insufficient evaluations, and emphasis on remedying language barriers. Differences across programs, however, relate to the populations, communities, and cultures served, philosophies, and approaches to working with and engaging clients. Tutty et al. provide broad recommendations to address these inconsistencies and improve service provision at the organizational level: (1) promotion of culturally (e.g., language accessibility, timely language accommodation) and gender appropriate practice; (2) use of cross-training models; (3) development

and clear articulation of theoretical and philosophical frameworks that inform programming; (4) consistency in screening protocol for family violence; (5) holistic approaches; and (6) evaluations of programs, practices, and strategies.

70. Uehling, G., Bouroncle, A., Roeber, C., Tashima, N., & Crain, C. (n.d.). Preventing partner violence in refugee and immigrant communities. Forced Migration Review. Retrieved from http://www.fmreview.org/sites/fmr/files/FMRdownloads/en/technology/50-51.pdf

This document provides a brief overview of how to prevent partner violence among immigrant and refugee populations. The authors emphasize how definitions, understandings, and experiences of violence were not universal, nor were thresholds for tolerance of such violence. They identify potential promising practices for addressing intimate partner violence within immigrant and refugee communities, which focus on: (1) including informal support networks in the process to reduce shame and possible stigmatization; (2) developing the community's "social capital" (p. 51); and (3) engaging youth, religious/spiritual leaders, community leaders, men, and boys in intervention and prevention of violence.

71. UNICEF Canada. (2011, April 25). Proposed amendment to immigration and refugee protection regulations: Introduction of 'conditional' permanent residence period for spousal and partner sponsorship [PDF document]. Canadian Council for Refugees. Retrieved from http://ccrweb.ca/files/unicef-conditionalprstatus.pdf

This position paper, written by UNICEF Canada, demonstrates how Citizenship and Immigration Canada's (CIC) two-year requirement for conditional permanent residence negatively impacts women and children, as it: (1) enhances the power imbalances within the relationship; (2) has the potential to trap women and children in abusive relationships; (3) hinders familial relations for children; (4) puts children at risk of exploitation, witnessing, and/or direct experiences of abuse; (5) may separate abused mothers and their children through the involvement of child protection impacting women's status; (6) hinders service provision to non-status women and their children; and (7) increases participation in the sex trade. The authors further argue that the two-year policy for conditional permanent residence does not meet the requirements set out by the Convention on the Rights of Children, and recommends that the federal government

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adopt and implement an equity focus to reduce the risks faced by children of sponsored parents and ensure the establishment of an independent Children's Advocate Commissioner for Canada to guarantee the children's rights.

72. Vaughan, C., Davis, E., Murdolo, A., Chen, J., Murray, L., Block, K., . . . Warr, D. (2015, October). Promoting community-led responses to violence against immigrant and refugee women in metropolitan and regional Australia: The ASPIRE Project: State of knowledge paper (Issue 12) [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://media.aomx.com/anrows.org.au/s3fs-public/12_1.2%20 Landscapes%20ASPIRE%20web.pdf

Vaughen et al. conduct a systematic review of literature on immigrant, refugee, and migrant populations' experiences with violence/abuse/domestic violence/coercion/partner homicide/intimate partner violence. Including literature published between January 1990 and March 2015, this analysis highlights key factors that increase immigrant and refugee women's risk, including: (1) heightened familial and cultural tension post-migration; (2) vulnerabilities created by immigration policy; (3) language barriers; (4) lack of knowledge of rights, systems, services, and laws in new country; (5) perpetrators isolating and/or controlling women's ability to participate in new country; (6) financial barriers (e.g. un/underemployment, lack of educational/vocational training), economic insecurity, and/or dependency on abusive spouse; (7) social isolation; (8) xenophobia and racism; (9) "[t]he lack of monitoring of male perpetrators who serially sponsor immigrant women and subject them to abuse" (p. 23); (10) uncertain legal status and/or risks related to sponsorship; (11) attitudes of host community and/or social and cultural pressures; (12) traditional gender roles; (13) "influence of religious institutions" (p. 28); (14) motherhood, pregnancy, and/or presence of children; and (15) acculturation. Similar barriers exist in relation to help-seeking, including racism and/or cultural tension in service provision, lack of trust in and/or poor experiences with the justice system, mandatory/pro-arrest policies, and lack of knowledge and/or misinformation about legal processes. There was also a consensus within most of the literature regarding the need for cultural competence in service provision, and for prevention initiatives grounded in women's empowerment and leadership and engagement of the community, men, and boys.

73. Vidales, G. (2007). A comparative trans-national ecological study of Latina domestic violence: Barriers to seeking services in Mexico and United States (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of California, Irvine, CA.

This study examines women's experiences seeking domestic violence services in Mexico and the United States. Specifically, Vidales explores how structural and gender inequalities relate to the quality and appropriateness of services provided to women. Vidales utilized a broad range of qualitative methodologies to examine these phenomenon, including participant observations and interviews with Mexican immigrant women in the United States (N = 18) and Mexican women living in Mexico (N = 21), as well as a document discourse analysis. Situated within transnational and adapted ecological frameworks, the author finds that service provision to Mexican immigrant women requires a culturally competent focus, with attention paid to differences in discourses and the spectrum of cultures (i.e., individualist, collectivist) that inform both willingness to seek services and experiences with anti-violence service provision. Further, Mexican women's experiences with service provision both within Mexico and the United States are impacted by class status, as well as racial and cultural identification. Further, Vidales promotes transnational solidarity building as a frame for understanding and promoting gender equality and social justice.

74. Vives-Cases, C., La Parra, D., Goicolea, L., Felt, E., Briones-Vozmediano, E., Ortiz-Barreda, G., & Gil-Gonzalez, D. (2014). Preventing and addressing intimate partner violence against migrant and ethnic minority women: The role of the health sector (Policy brief). World Health Organization. Retrieved from http://www.euro.who.int/__data/assets/pdf_file/0018/270180/21256-WHO-Intimate-Partner-Violence_low_V7.pdf

This document is a policy brief exploring the role of the health sector in preventing and addressing intimate partner violence against migrant women and ethnic minorities. Situated within an intersectional feminist framework, this policy brief addresses how to improve health sector responses at three key levels: (1) the policy and systems level, which could be addressed through initiatives such as evidence-based, multi-sectorial policy development; (2) the facility level, which highlights the need to identify and address institutional, systemic, and individual barriers to access; and (3) the provider level, which emphasizes culturally appropriate and informed care

for immigrant and minority survivors of intimate partner violence, as well as the implementation of promising practices.

75. Wachter, K. (2015, October). Bridge to safety: An evaluation of a pilot intervention to screen for and respond to domestic violence and sexual assault with refugee women in the U.S [PDF document]. Retrieved from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283733010_Bridge_to_Safety_An_evaluation_of_a_pilot_intervention_to_screen_for_and_respond_to_domestic_violence_and_sexual_assault_with_refugee_women_in_the_US

Wachter conducts an evaluation of the pilot project Bridge to Safety (B2S) run by the International Rescue Committee (IRC), which is an integrated screening strategy to identify and respond to disclosures of violence against refugee women resettled by the IRC USP offices. The screening tool focuses on both domestic violence and sexual assault. B2S was implemented for a one-year pilot at three different IRC offices. Evaluations occurred at the midway point (Oct/Nov 2014) and end (Apr/May 2015) of the pilot project. End-of-project online survey of key informants from all three offices (N = 27) and interviews were conducted with key informants from all three offices (N = 32). Through this project direct screening and open screening models were tested, and the direct screening approach was found to be the most consistent and successful tool. The primary outcomes of the evaluation were that IRC clients and staff prioritized the issue of violence against women in refugee communities, and also reconfirmed the need for this issue to be highlighted in settlement policy within the United States.
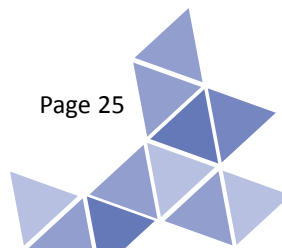
76. Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence. (2011, June). Immigrant and refugee victims of domestic violence homicide in Washington state [PDF document]. Washington State Domestic Violence Fatality Review. Retrieved from http://www.learningtoendabuse.ca/sites/default/files/FR-Immigrant-Victims-Brief.pdf

The Washington State Coalition Against Domestic Violence reviewed domestic homicides among immigrant and refugee communities between 1997 and 2009 in Washington State. Data were collected from various sources, such as records of domestic homicides in Washington State (1997-2009), census data (2005-2009), and death certificates that contained country of origin. They authors found 61 victims of domestic homicide during this timeframe, just under ten percent of whom were foreign-born. Additional findings describe common victim characteristics including gender (93% women), marital status (59% married and 20% divorced or separated), children residing in the home (34 victims), pregnancy (at least 4 victims), and education (72% had completed high-school, 18% attained 4-year college degrees). The findings further demonstrate the unique barriers experienced by immigrant victims, including: (1) language; (2) access to interpreters and/or information in native language; (3) shortcomings of law enforcement (e.g., insufficient information, abusers not held accountable); (4) fear of deportation; (5) lack of awareness of legal systems and/or rights; (6) social isolation; and (7) limited-to-no culturally appropriate services. To address these concerns, the authors recommend language accessibility in various services, education on legal rights, and community-based victim supports and services.

77. Watson, S. D. (2010). Relationship of vulnerability to coercive control and intimate partner violence (IPV) among Latinas (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL.

Through the use of nested ecology and social cognitive learning theories, Watson examines Latina immigrant women in the United States' experiences of intimate partner violence and coercive control. The author conducted a secondary data analysis of Salud, Educacion, Prevencion y Autocuidado; Health Education, Prevention and Self-Care (SEPA II) data, which included adult Latina women ages 18-50 (N = 548). Numerous scales and tools were used to collect and analyze these data, including the Revised Conflict Tactic Scale, short form (CTS2S), Violence Assessment Questionnaire, M-Measure (machismo), Attitudes towards Women Scale (marianismo), and Bi-dimensional Acculturation Scale for Hispanics. The primary findings of this study address risk and protective factors within this population. Risk factors of statistical significance were childhood sexual assault and acculturation among low socio-economic Latinas. Conversely, impactful protective factors were acculturation among high socio-high socio-economic status Latinas and high monthly income. Contrary to previous research, however, traditional gender roles were not a statistically significant risk or protective factor. This analysis emphasizes the importance of interpreting risk in the context of equality and socio-economic status.

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78. West Coast LEAF. (2012, May). Position paper on violence against women without immigration status [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://ccrweb.ca/files/position_statement_-_women_without_status_leaf.pdf

This position paper provides an overview of two groups of sponsored women living in Canada (1) women whose status is compromised as a result of separating from their abusive sponsor and (2) women who are trapped in abuse relationships as a result of immigration-related vulnerabilities (e.g., limited access to the job market or social services, fear of deportation, inability to navigate the Canadian legal system). West Coast LEAF contends that Canadian immigration laws and regulations governing sponsorship processes do not provide sufficient protections for sponsored women who terminate relationships with their abusive sponsors prior to obtaining permanent residence, but suggests that these women can apply for exemptions on humanitarian and compassionate grounds. The authors analyze the increased complexities of violence in sponsorship relationships due to the presence of children, and recommended (1) a comprehensive review of the existing and proposed immigration policies and regulations to eliminate the potential for negative impacts on sponsored women and children. They also suggest (2) expansions of the eligibility for the legal and socio-medical services to include immigrant women and children in the process of obtaining status, as well as (3) increased funding for legal aid, (4) development of Canadian family law systems to address the nexus of sponsorship, status, and abuse, and (5) application review by immigration officers who have experience handling cases involving, and knowledge of the dynamics of, violence against women.

79. Wood, J., Light, L., Ruebsaat, G., Turner, D., Novakowski, M., Walsh, W. (2008, April 16). Keeping women safe: Eight critical components of an effective justice response to domestic violence [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://endingviolence.org/files/uploads/KeepingWomenSafe0416.pdf

This report provides a framework to guide the development of a comprehensive approach to domestic violence in British Columbia, Canada that addresses diverse communities' needs. The team reviews relevant research, evaluations, and reports, and identifies eight critical components of an effective and specialized response: (1) managing risk and victim safety, (2) offender accountability, (3) specialized victim support, (4) information-sharing, (5) coordination, (6) domestic violence policy, (7) use of specialized expertise, and (8)

monitoring and evaluation. Specific recommendations for risk assessment, risk management, and safety planning include that risk assessment tools should be comprehensive, objective, and validated, and that risk assessment should consider the specific circumstances and needs of victims and be accompanied by policy, training, and evaluation. Risk management requires that police identify domestic violence cases, document risk and safety information, and coordinate responses. Safety plans must consider the specific circumstances of women, include current safety strategies, and be revisited. Community-based victim services programs should receive funding and training for their critical role in safety planning, and governments should evaluate the implementation of safety planning guidelines. Factors that are identified as unique to this population include limited English language skills; therefore, immigrant and refugee women should receive support and advocacy in their own language.

80. Yoshihama, M. D. & Chic, D. (2015). Facts & stats report: Domestic violence in Asian & Pacific Islander homes [PDF document]. Retrieved from http://www.api-gbv.org/files/Facts.Stats-APIIDV-2015.pdf

Yoshihama provides an overview of research on domestic violence in Asian and Pacific Islander immigrant communities in the United States. Data were obtained through secondary data analyses from sources including, but not limited to, the 2010 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Study (NISVS), National Latino and Asian American Study (NLAAS), 2005 Behaviour Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS), and National Asian Women's Health Organization (NAWHO) interview and survey data, and other academic and community-based research. The analysis presents a broad range of statistics on forms and prevalence of violence among Asian and Pacific Islander immigrant communities, and the author concludes that the data highlight survivors' experiences across many different cultures and underscores the need for culturally informed and appropriate programs and services.

81. Yu, S. H. (2000). Domestic violence in Korean immigrant families (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA.

Yu examines experiences of violence within Korean immigrant families in the United States, with an emphasis on cultural and social contexts. This analysis is grounded in the family violence perspective (Kurz, 1995) and informed by a feminist framework. Through a mixed methods approach, Yu administered a questionnaire of Korean male

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batterers (N = 64) and a control group of male Korean community members (N = 105), as well as focus groups with Korean male batterers (N = unspecified), through the Korean American Family Service Center (KAFSC). The inclusion criterion for the focus groups was participation of the KAFSC 52-week batterer intervention program. This research resulted the development of in a risk profile for Korean male batterers that highlights their tendency to be young, un/under-educated and/or employed, of lower socio-economic status, involved in more tenuous marriages (i.e. frequent, short), and have a shorter length of residency in the United States in comparison to their non-violent counterparts. Yu also notes that these batterers generally experienced "life dissatisfaction, emasculation, and female resistance," (p. 2) although beliefs about traditional gender roles were not statistically significant predictors of violence.

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