



## OFA State and Tribal Technical Assistance and Resources *Intimate Partner Violence in the Time of COVID-19:* *TANF's Vital Role in Prevention Resource List*

### RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (FEDERAL AND NON-FEDERAL RESOURCES)

#### [Opportunities for Teen Dating Violence Disclosure in Youth-Serving Healthy Relationship Programs, August 2020](#)

This report is part of the Responding to Intimate Violence in Relationship Programs (RIViR) study to evaluate approaches for assessing teen dating violence. The report covers how to accurately identify youth in Healthy Marriage and Relationship Education (HMRE) programs who are experiencing teen dating violence (TDV) so they can be referred for additional services. The report also examines how youth and TDV program staff perceive tools to assess TDV and strategies to implement these tools. The report compared two HMRE programs—More Than Conquerors, Inc. of Conyers, Georgia and Youth and Family Services of Rapid City, South Dakota.

#### [Short-Term Outcomes for Users of the National Domestic Violence Hotline and loveisrespect, May 2020](#)

This Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation report assesses services offered by the National Domestic Violence Hotline and loveisrespect (a help line targeting young people). The report identifies immediate outcomes for individuals who contacted these organizations and then two weeks after the initial contact. The report's findings can be used to support efforts for monitoring and improving services for those affected by domestic violence and intimate partner violence.

#### [Preventing and Addressing Intimate Violence when Engaging Dads \(PAIVED\): Challenges, Successes, and Promising Practices from Responsible Fatherhood Programs, March 2020](#)

This Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation report reviews current Responsible Fatherhood (RF) program approaches undertaken to prevent and tackle intimate partner violence (IPV) and domestic violence. The report illustrates the programs' strengths and gaps in their services and referrals as well as promising practices that may improve service provision to address IPV. It also discusses new directions for research in IPV prevention, given the success, challenges, and barriers in service delivery that RF programs experience.

#### [Continuing the Dialogue: Learning from the Past and Looking to the Future of Intimate Partner Violence and Sexual Violence Prevention, July 2019](#)

This Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) report follows up the 2014 CDC Beginning the Dialogue report. The current report illustrates how the field has identified primary prevention and implemented the Social Ecological Model, a mapping of the multiple risk factors contributing to sexual and intimate partner violence at individual, relationship, community, and societal levels. The report also distinguishes between community-level and community-based intimate partner violence prevention approaches. It highlights what is needed to shift prevention efforts toward cross-sector and community-specific partnerships and concludes by highlighting the direction toward which prevention efforts are moving.



**[Preventing Intimate Partner Violence across the Lifespan: A Technical Package of Programs, Policies, and Practices, 2017](#)**

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Division of Violence Prevention published a technical package based on evidence-based strategies and approaches to help communities and states focus on prevention activities and provide victim-centered services to survivors and their families. The package features a multi-level, multi-sector approach to supporting survivors, which incorporates social services, justice, housing, advocates, community organizations, and the health care sector working collaboratively to support children, youth, and families. Teaching healthy relationship skills and effective parenting, strengthening economic supports for families, creating protective environments, and civil legal protections are prevention strategies addressed in this technical package.

**[A Pandemic within a Pandemic -- Intimate Partner Violence during COVID-19, September 2020](#)**

This article published in the New England Journal of Medicine discusses how the stay-at-home orders placed during the COVID-19 pandemic trapped victims with their abusers, which caused advocates to become concerned about a potential increase in intimate partner violence (IPV). The article notes how victims not being able to safely connect to services has led to a decrease in calls to domestic violence hotlines, as opposed to the anticipated increase. The article also discusses the barriers to reporting IPV during the pandemic, and steps that can be taken to facilitate more equitable access to services as the pandemic continues.

**[“We Would Have Had to Stay”: Survivors’ Economic Security and Access to Public Benefits Programs, November 2018](#)**

This joint report of The National Domestic Violence Hotline, the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, and the National Latin@ Network for Healthy Families and Communities at Casa de Esperanza overviews a survey of 289 domestic violence survivors who contacted the hotline in 2017. The survey covered experiences of economic instability in 2017, the importance of benefits, applying for benefits and barriers to applying, screening and disclosure of abuse, and loss of benefits. The report noted that poverty and domestic violence are interconnected, and strengthening the safety net is crucial to helping survivors and their families reach economic stability, well-being, and safety.

**[Lifetime Economic Burden of Intimate Partner Violence Among U.S. Adults, October 2018](#)**

This study, published in the American Journal of Preventive Medicine (AJPM), examined the U.S. lifetime per-victim costs and economic burden of intimate partner violence. Based on 2017 analysis, the study showed that the estimated intimate partner violence lifetime cost was \$103,767 per female victim and \$23,414 per male victim. This represents a population economic burden of nearly \$3.6 trillion over victims’ lifetimes. These figures are based on 43 million U.S. adults with victimization history.

The AJPM article on the study noted that preventing intimate partner violence is possible and could avoid substantial costs. The findings also inform the potential benefit of prioritizing prevention and the evaluation of implemented prevention strategies.



### **[The Difference Between Surviving and Not Surviving: Public Benefits Programs and Domestic & Sexual Violence Victims' Economic Survey, January 2018](#)**

The National Resource Center on Domestic Violence developed an extensive survey with both quantitative and qualitative questions for caseworkers designed to understand the role of public benefits for sexual assault and domestic violence victims. Research shows that these populations are more likely to be in poverty, and their traumatic experiences can make it more difficult to overcome that poverty and the resulting economic instability. This report highlights the key findings of the survey, including the prevalence of domestic violence, sexual assault, and poverty in minority communities, such as LGBTQ, Native American, persons of color, immigrant, and people with disabilities. The researchers emphasize programs like TANF, SNAP, and housing assistance as critical for survivors to meet their basic needs and prevent domestic violence, although victims face significant policy and programmatic obstacles in receiving this aid. The report provides extensive data and quotations and ends with a call to action to strengthen the safety net for economically vulnerable survivors of sexual and domestic violence.

## **RESEARCH TO PRACTICE BRIEFS AND GUIDES**

### **[Domestic Violence Prevention and Intervention in Fatherhood Programs, June 2020](#)**

This Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation research-to-practice brief covers background information on the consequences of domestic violence on families and children and illustrates how prevention and intervention efforts on domestic violence are framed within fatherhood programs. The brief also identifies promising practices in these programs to support both prevention of domestic violence and interventions when incidences have already been perpetrated. The brief was developed through the Preventing and Addressing Intimate Violence when Engaging Dads (PAIVED) study.

### **[Domestic Violence Referral Guide for Fatherhood Programs, June 2020](#)**

This referral guide helps fatherhood practitioners better understand what types of referrals are appropriate for individuals who have survived domestic violence. The brief also includes information on anger management programs, battering intervention programs, and domestic violence agencies. This guide was created through the Preventing and Addressing Intimate Violence when Engaging Dads (PAIVED) study, which was funded by the Office of Family Assistance and overseen by the Office of Planning, Research and Evaluation.

### **[Intimate Partner Violence and Child Abuse Considerations During COVID-19, April 2020](#)**

This issue brief from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) highlights key points addressing intimate partner violence and child abuse during the COVID-19 pandemic, where staying at home may not be safe for those who have previously experienced mistreatment or where current economic conditions might spark mistreatment that would not have otherwise existed. The brief also provides links to resources from the Addiction Technology Transfer Center, the National Hispanic and Latino Addiction Technology Transfer Center, and SAMHSA's partner, the National Center on Domestic Violence, Trauma & Mental Health.

### **[Relationship Dynamics and Teen Dating Violence, February 2018](#)**

This National Institute of Justice research brief highlights the prevalence of teen dating violence (TDV) and concludes that the characteristics within dating relationships affect the safety of both partners.



Researchers are starting to look at the role that positive relationship dynamics play in reducing the likelihood that teens would leave abusive relationships. The brief suggests that a wider approach to understanding relationships that includes both positive and negative aspects should be considered as a preventative measure against TDV.

## WEBCASTS

### [\*\*OFA Webinar: Leveraging TANF to Improve Outcomes for Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence, October 2018\*\*](#)

Up to 74% of TANF participants report recent experiences of domestic violence, compared to 30% of the general population, according to 2013 data. Survivors are often isolated from family, friends, and financial resources as a result of a perpetrator's tactics to maximize the survivor's level of dependency on them and decrease the likelihood that the survivor can gain self-sufficiency. TANF and other public assistance programs have a unique opportunity to provide necessary financial assistance and access to critical resources that can help survivors and their children move toward greater independence and self-sufficiency. In recognition of National Domestic Violence Awareness Month, this facilitated webinar shared key findings about the economic toll intimate partner violence takes on survivors, and strategies for best supporting survivors who are accessing public assistance programs.

### [\*\*Messaging the Connections: Explaining the Links between Strengthening Economic Supports and Preventing Sexual and Intimate Partner Violence, July 2020\*\*](#)

This web conference was hosted by PreventConnect, a national project of the California Coalition Against Sexual Assault (CALCASA) in collaboration with the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence. The web conference discussed strengthening economic supports and security for women and families to prevent sexual and intimate partner violence, as well as adverse effects resulting from this violence. The presenters explained the connection between strengthening economic supports and preventing multiple forms of violence and highlighted the importance of explaining this connection to stakeholders.

## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES -- BLOGPOSTS AND WEBPAGES

### [\*\*National Resource Center on Domestic Violence, October 2020\*\*](#)

This webpage from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence contains online training, webinar videos, and radio podcasts discussing different issues and prevention strategies related to domestic violence. The webinars and radio podcasts focus on policy and advocacy, transformation stories, services for survivors, and youth engagement in violence prevention and social change.

### [\*\*ACF Family Room Blog: The Community's Role in Reducing the Impact of Domestic Violence in Times of Emergency, July 2020\*\*](#)

This blogpost identifies how closures and other COVID-19 safety measures pose challenges for victims of domestic violence. The blogpost notes how the Family Violence Prevention and Services (FVPSA) program under the Family and Youth Services Bureau (FYSB) administers funding to support emergency shelters and services for domestic violence survivors. The blogpost also suggests how responding to domestic violence can be part of a community's disaster and emergency preparedness plans, requiring



advance training, partnership building with local domestic violence service providers and state domestic violence coalitions, reviewing plans at the beginning of an emergency to identify effective implementation, and continuous updating of resources as new information emerges. The blogpost also highlights the phone number of the National Domestic Violence Hotline (open 24/7/365) and the availability of online chat services for the hotline.

### **[The U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women, October 2020](#)**

The U.S. Department of Justice's Office on Violence Against Women webpage provides resources for strengthening services to individuals encountering domestic violence, dating violence, sexual assault, and stalking. Included is background information on different types of violence and national hotline numbers to address them, as well as a directory with contact information for domestic violence prevention networks and coalitions for all 50 states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

### **[Intimate Partner Violence Webpage, October 2020](#)**

This webpage from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is comprised of fast facts, risk and protective factors, prevention strategies, and resources related to Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) and Teen Dating Violence. There is also a technical package that contains evidence-based programs and policies and practices focusing on prevention strategies to prevent IPV and its consequences on individuals across the lifespan. The strategies include teaching healthy relationship skills, engaging influential adults and peers, disrupting the pathway for IPV, creating protective environments, strengthening families' economic support, and supporting survivors to lessen harm and increase safety.

### **[Preventing and Responding to Teen Dating Violence, January 2019](#)**

This special collection from the National Resource Center on Domestic Violence offers a variety of resources and approaches to prevent and respond to teen dating violence. The resources include fact sheets, best practices and programs, laws and legislation, and contact information for referral organizations. This menu is targeted for multiple audiences -- young people, parents and caregivers, bystanders, men and boys, representatives from pregnancy prevention programs, teachers and school-based professionals, health care professionals, and domestic and sexual violence service providers.

### **[Why Do Victims Stay? January 2019](#)**

This National Coalition Against Domestic Violence blogpost identifies the reasons why victims of domestic violence do not escape abusive relationships, as well as the barriers they face. It also presents a bulleted list of the societal impediments to address domestic violence and violent relationships.