



**Jane Doe Inc.
Annotated Bibliography**

Archer, J. (2000). Sex differences in aggression between heterosexual partners: A meta-analytic review. *Psychological Bulletin*, 126(5), 651-680.

This article is a meta-analysis of sex differences in physical aggression of heterosexual partners. What this article supports is that when measures to study partner violence are based solely on acts and consequences, the results will vary. The analyses were derived based on two conflicting theories about partner violence, the feminist view and evolutionary view.

Keywords: partner violence; male perpetrators; feminism

Arriaga, X.B. and Foshee, V.A. (2004). Adolescent dating violence: Do adolescents follow in their friends', or their parents', footsteps? *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(2), 162-184.

This report looked at adolescents' antecedents, namely friend dating violence or interparental violence, to assess if either are predictive of their own dating violence perpetration or victimization. Consistent with their hypothesis, the authors found that friend dating violence and interparental violence exhibited unique associations with adolescent's own perpetration and victimization.

Keywords: dating violence; adolescents; peer influence

Berns, N. (2001). Degendering the problem and gendering the blame: Political discourse on women and violence, *Gender and Society*, 15(2), 262-281.

The authors conducted a qualitative analysis of men's and political magazines to describe two main strategies used in the resistance discourse, that of degendering the problem and gendering the blame. These strategies involve the political discourse on domestic violence that disguises men's violence while placing the burden of responsibility on women. These strategies counter the idea that social problems operate within a patriarchal framework.

Keywords: domestic violence; men's violence; gender

Bolen, R. (2003). Child sexual abuse: Prevention or promotion? *Social Work*, 48(2), 174-185.

This article presents findings that refute the notion that, to prevent child sexual abuse, it is necessary to target potential victims. It is suggested that potential perpetrators are more

appropriate targets for prevention efforts. The article compares the current victim-based paradigm with the potential healthy relationships paradigms.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; prevention; sex offenders

Bocko, S., Cicchetti, C., Lempicki, L. and Powell, A. (2004). Restraining order violators, corrective programming and recidivism. *Massachusetts Trial Court, Office of the Commissioner of Probation, Boston, MA.*

This Massachusetts-based study refutes previous studies on the effectiveness of Batterer Intervention Programs that had stated that the effects of batterer programs are only short-term. This study proposes, in order for there to be success of batterer programs, there needs to be a collaborative response to domestic violence perpetration.

Keywords: Massachusetts; restraining orders; batterer intervention

Decker, M., Silverman, J., and Raj, A. (2005). Dating violence and sexually transmitted disease/HIV testing and diagnosis among adolescent females. *Pediatrics, 116, 272-276.*

This report assesses the associations between dating violence and STD/HIV testing and diagnosis among a representative sample of sexually active adolescent girls. More than one third (38.8%) of adolescent girls tested for STD or HIV and more than half (51.6%) of girls diagnosed with STD/HIV reported experiencing dating violence.

Keywords: dating violence; sexually transmitted disease; adolescents

Durose, M., Harlow, C., Langan, P., Motivans, M., Rantala, R., and Smith, E. (2005). Family violence statistics including statistics on strangers and acquaintances. *NCJ 207846, US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics.*

This report contains the most recent family violence statistics from the following sources: surveys conducted by the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), the BJS database of Federal statistics, and two statistical databases maintained by the FBI. These data provide statistical snapshots of family violence at different stages in the administration of justice.

Keywords: family violence; statistics; family violence homicide

Finkelhor, D. and Jones, L. (2004). Explanations for the decline in child sexual abuse cases. *Juvenile Justice Bulletin, US Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.*

This report explores the strengths and weaknesses of six possible explanations for the decline of child sexual abuse, as reported by child protective services. In order to fully understand these explanations, the author used data from a number of different sources

Keywords: child sexual abuse; child abuse; neglect

Ford, D. (2003). Coercing victim participation in domestic violence prosecutions. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 18(6), 669-684.

This article examines recent coercive policies of victim participation in domestic violence prosecutions in light of both differing views on the prosecutorial role of victims and existing research evidence on the protective impact of mandatory prosecution. However noble the assertion that prosecution protects victims, the authors conclude that it is a widely untested notion.

Keywords: domestic violence; prosecution; no-drop policy

Hanson, R. (2005). Twenty years of progress in violence risk assessment, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 20(2), 212-217.

This review analyzes the twenty years of progress concerning the effective assessment and treatment of violent offenders. The author asserts that more meta-analyses will further the understanding of the progress that has been made.

Keywords: violence; risk prediction; sex offender management

Hindman, J. and Peters, J. (2001). Polygraph testing leads to better understanding adult and juvenile sex offenders. *Federal Probation*, 65(3), 8- 15.

This article reviews several unpublished research studies on the impact of polygraph on adult and juvenile sex offenders' self-reports of offenses and their history of personal victimization. Polygraph's importance as a tool for both assessment and management is underscored by the consistency of data over the 21 years covered by the studies.

Keywords: sex offenders; juveniles; polygraph testing

Karjane, M., Fisher, B, and Cullen, F. (2005). Sexual assault on campus: What colleges and universities are doing about it. *NCJ 205521*, National Institute of Justice, Office of Justice Programs.

This report provides a comprehensive benchmark of sexual assault policy on college campuses in the United States. The findings show that schools need guidance and the researchers identify the development of model policies and promising practices for preventing and responding to sexual assault on college campuses, as well as suggesting areas for further research.

Keywords: campus sexual assault; sexual assault; campus crime

Kimmel, M. (2002). Gender symmetry in domestic violence: A substantive and methodological research review, *Violence Against Women*, Special Issue: Women's Use of Violence in Intimate Relationships, 1(8).

This report examines the claims of gender symmetry in domestic violence. The author examines all existing sources of data on domestic violence, and suggests the reasons for

the appeared various rates for domestic violence. In addition, the author provides some ways to understand these discordant data in the context of the larger frameworks of male-female relationships.

Keywords: domestic violence; gender symmetry; male victims

Koss, M., bachar, K., Hopkins, C., and Carlson, C. (2004). Expanding a community's justice response to sex crimes through advocacy, prosecutorial, and public health collaboration, *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 19(12), 1435-1463.

This article summarizes empirical data on problems in the criminal justice response to sex crimes, defines restorative justice models, and examines outcomes to date-acquaintance rape. Problems exist within these responses and addressing these problems involves a collaboration of victim services, prosecutors, legal scholars, and public health professionals implementing a new program for selected sex crimes.

Keywords: collaboration; sexual assault; sex offenders

Marques, J., Wiederanders, M., Day, D., Nelson, C., and Ommeren, A. (2005). Effects of a relapse prevention program on sexual recidivism: Final results from California's sex offender treatment and evaluation project (SOTEP). *Sexual Abuse: A Journal of Research and Treatment*, 17(1), 79-107.

This report summarizes the results from a longitudinal investigation of the effectiveness of cognitive-behavioral treatment with sexual offenders. Although this study does not generally support the efficacy of relapse-prevention, it does suggest a number of ways in which this kind of treatment program can be improved.

Keywords: sex offender treatment; recidivism; relapse prevention program

Massachusetts Department of Education. (2004). 2003 Massachusetts Youth Risk Behavior Survey (MYRBS) Results, School Nutrition, Safety and Climate Unit, Boston, MA.

The MYRBS is distributed randomly to a select number of Massachusetts's high schools, assessing adolescent risk behaviors. Adolescents' exposure to dating violence and sexual assault is asked about within this survey. Because of the high student and school response rates, the results of this survey can be generalized to apply to all public high school students across Massachusetts.

Keywords: Massachusetts; teen dating violence; sexual assault

Meloy, M. (2005). The sex offender next door: An analysis of recidivism, risk factors, and deterrence of sex offenders on probation, *Criminal Justice Policy Review*, 16(2), 211-236.

This study examines the efficacy of community supervision for convicted sex offenders. Results indicated that under the right set of conditions, probation is the most appropriate criminal sanction for some types of sex offenders.

Keywords: sex offenders; recidivism; probation/community supervision

Nyamathi, A., Leake, B., and Gelberg, L. (2000). Sheltered versus nonsheltered homeless women: Differences in health, behavior, victimization, and utilization of care, *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 15, 565-572.

This report contrasts sociodemographic characteristics, physical and mental status, substance use, sexual behaviors, victimization, and utilization of health services between homeless women residing in sheltered and non-sheltered environments. There is a critical need for aggressive outreach programs that provide mental health services and substance abuse treatment for homeless women on the streets.

Keywords: homeless women; domestic violence; health

Rothman, E., Hemenway, D., Miller, M., and Azrael, D. (2005). Batterers' use of guns to threaten intimate partners. *Journal of the American Medical Women's Association*, 60, 62-68.

This report presents the prevalence of gun ownership among batterers and describes their self-reported use of guns to threaten intimate partners. Among batterers, owning a gun is highly correlated with using a gun to threaten an intimate partner.

Keywords: intimate partner violence; batterers; gun; homicides

Sarantakos, S. (2004). Deconstructing self-defense in wife-to-husband violence. *The Journal of Men's Studies*, 12(3), 277-296.

Members of sixty families with allegedly violent wives were studied to explore the nature of women's violence at home and to ascertain whether wives assault their spouses in self-defense. Qualitative analysis revealed that the credibility of the wives' accounts of violence was highly questionable and justification of self-defense for female-to-male violence was unfounded.

Keywords: wife-to-husband violence; self-defense; male battering

Spencer, G. and Bryant, S. (2000). Dating violence: A comparison of rural, suburban, and urban teens. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 27, 302-305.

This study analyzed rural, suburban, and urban differences in teen dating violence. Teens in rural schools were more likely to be victims of dating violence than their suburban and urban counterparts. Students in rural school districts are at greater risk for participating in dating violence, with rural female students at the greatest risk.

Keywords: dating violence; teens; rural; suburban; urban

Straus, M. and Ramirez, I. (2004). Criminal history and assault of dating partners: The role of type of prior crime, age of onset, and gender. *Violence and Victims, 19(4), 413-434.*

This study examined dating relationships among 653 students to investigate the extent to which partner assaults are part of a more general pattern of criminal behavior or a specialized type of crime. Implications of the findings for understanding partner assaults, criminal careers, and gender differences in the etiology of violence against intimate partners are discussed.

Keywords: dating violence; partner assault; criminal history

Trocme, N. and Bala, N. (2005). False allegations of abuse and neglect when parents separate. *Child Abuse & Neglect, 29, 1333-1345.*

This report provides a detailed summary of the characteristics associated with intentionally false reports of child abuse and neglect within the context of parental separation. These data indicate that more than one-third of maltreatment investigations are unsubstantiated, but only 4% of cases are considered to be intentionally fabricated.

Keywords: child sexual abuse; false abuse allegations; custody

Violence Policy Center (2005). *When Men Murder Women: An Analysis of 2003 Homicide Data. Females Murdered by Males in Single Victim/Single Offender Incidents.* Washington, D.C.

This report is an annual report detailing the reality of homicides committed against women. It analyzed the most recent Supplementary Homicide Report data submitted by the FBI.

Keywords: intimate partner violence; domestic violence homicide; guns

Zlotnick, C., Johnson, D., and Kohn, R. (2006). Intimate partner violence and long-term psychological functioning in a national sample of American women. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence, 21(2), 262-275.*

Using a representative sample of American married or cohabiting women, this study examined women who reported or denied intimate partner violence. Among a community sample of married or cohabiting women, those who reported IPV compared to those who reported no IPV were significantly more likely within a 5-year follow-up period to experience the following: a greater degree of depressive symptoms, more functional impairment, less self-esteem, and less life satisfaction.

Keywords: intimate partner violence; psychosocial functioning

For copies of any of these articles or how to locate them, please contact Jennifer Meade at jmeade@janedoe.org or 617-557-1813.