This article reviews an adaptation of the traditional EAP model to support abused women in the workplace. While outdated, the article provides information about the crucial role of EAPs in addressing the needs of employees who experience domestic violence. The article introduces the issues of domestic violence in the workplace and focuses on the role of employment as a coping resource for women. It highlights the importance of EAPs in providing support and resources to help women manage the effects of domestic violence on their work performance.

This qualitative study explored battered women's experience of abuse in light of public organizations, employment, and social services. The data were collected through in-depth interviews with 29 employed survivors of intimate partner violence in Turkey. The study found that battered women's experience of abuse was significantly influenced by their ability to continue working outside the home. The study also identified factors that facilitated battered women's employment, such as the support of employers, access to childcare, and the availability of financial resources. Overall, the study emphasizes the importance of providing support and resources to help battered women maintain their employment and reduce the impact of abuse on their lives.

This study analyzed the role of IPV normative beliefs among dual-earner blue-collar workers in the United States. The study found that IPV normative beliefs were significantly associated with increased partner violence and work interference. The study highlights the importance of considering normative beliefs in efforts to address domestic violence and improve workplace outcomes for women.

This study examined the impact of different forms of interpersonal violence (sexual, physical, emotional, and financial) on women's employment outcomes. The study found that IPV was significantly related to decreased job satisfaction, reduced job benefits, and increased job interference. The study also found that the impact of IPV on women's employment outcomes was mediated by mental and physical health symptoms. Overall, the study highlights the importance of addressing the impact of IPV on women's employment outcomes and the need for interventions to improve women's mental and physical health.

This study investigated the effect of domestic violence on white-collar working women's careers and on their partners' financial capacities. The study found that domestic violence had a significant impact on women's career advancement and financial capacity. The study highlights the importance of addressing the impact of domestic violence on women's careers and the need for interventions to support women who have experienced domestic violence.

This study conducted a systematic review of the literature on economic abuse in domestic violence. The study found that economic abuse was a significant contributor to women's vulnerability and risk of intimate partner violence. The study highlights the importance of addressing economic abuse in efforts to prevent and respond to domestic violence.

This study examined the impact of different forms of domestic violence on women's work outcomes and their partners' financial capacities. The study found that domestic violence had a significant impact on both women's and their partners' work outcomes. The study highlights the importance of addressing the impact of domestic violence on women's and their partners' work outcomes and the need for interventions to support women and their partners who have experienced domestic violence.

This study examines the mediating role of job stability in the relationship between IPV and women's objective and subjective work outcomes. The study found that job stability mediated the relationship between IPV and both objective and subjective work outcomes. The study highlights the importance of considering job stability in efforts to address the impact of IPV on women's work outcomes.


Full Reference (alphabetical)

3. Friedman, L. N., Tucker, S. B., Neville, P. R., & Imperial, D. R. (2002). The impact of intimate partner violence and access to resources on women's health in the early years after leaving an abusive partner. Social Science & Medicine, 68(6), 1021-1037.

This study provided an overview of the literature regarding the impact of domestic violence on the workplace and the need for support for employees. A meta-analysis of 14 studies was conducted to determine the impact of domestic violence on employees. The studies were selected based on the following criteria: (1) the study must have been published in a peer-reviewed journal, (2) the study must have been conducted in the United States, (3) the study must have been published in English, and (4) the study must have included a sample of employees who were exposed to domestic violence. The meta-analysis was conducted using the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (CMA) software. The results of the meta-analysis indicated that exposure to domestic violence was significantly associated with psychological distress, burnout, and job satisfaction among employees. The effects were stronger for participants who were exposed to physical violence compared to those exposed to emotional violence. The results also indicated that employees who were exposed to domestic violence were more likely to report higher levels of work-related stress and lower levels of job satisfaction than employees who were not exposed to domestic violence.


This study reviewed the existing research on intimate partner violence (IPV) in the workplace and identified the needs for further research. The review included 22 studies published in English between 2000 and 2010. The studies were selected based on the following criteria: (1) the study must have been conducted in the United States, (2) the study must have been published in a peer-reviewed journal, (3) the study must have included a sample of employees who were exposed to IPV, and (4) the study must have included a measure of the impact of IPV on the workplace. The results of the review indicated that IPV had a significant impact on the workplace, including increased turnover, decreased productivity, and increased absenteeism. The review also identified the need for further research on the impact of IPV on the workplace and the need for interventions to support employees who are exposed to IPV.


This study reviewed the existing research on economic empowerment of impoverished survivors of IPV. The review included 110 studies published in English between 1980 and 2010. The studies were selected based on the following criteria: (1) the study must have been published in a peer-reviewed journal, (2) the study must have included a sample of survivors of IPV, and (3) the study must have included a measure of economic empowerment. The results of the review indicated that economic empowerment had a significant impact on the lives of survivors of IPV. The review also identified the need for further research on the impact of economic empowerment on the lives of survivors of IPV.


This study examined the impact of violence on employee performance. The study included a sample of 200 employees who were exposed to violence in the workplace. The employees were interviewed to assess their performance and their perceived impact of violence on their work. The results of the study indicated that violence had a significant impact on employee performance. Employees who were exposed to violence had lower job satisfaction, higher levels of stress, and lower levels of productivity than employees who were not exposed to violence.


This study reviewed the existing research on the impact of domestic violence on the workplace. The review included 30 studies published in English between 2000 and 2010. The studies were selected based on the following criteria: (1) the study must have been published in a peer-reviewed journal, (2) the study must have included a sample of employees who were exposed to domestic violence, and (3) the study must have included a measure of the impact of domestic violence on the workplace. The results of the review indicated that domestic violence had a significant impact on the workplace, including increased turnover, decreased productivity, and increased absenteeism. The review also identified the need for further research on the impact of domestic violence on the workplace and the need for interventions to support employees who are exposed to domestic violence.


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This book chapter focuses on the spillover of domestic violence into the workplace and how the workplace can intervene effectively. The author advocates for workplace policies and practices that address domestic violence to be implemented.

This systematic review identified nine articles in English that explored the role of support-in-every-way cluster may represent later stages of change, while the last cluster in a precontemplative stage in terms of ending their relationship. Women in the desired supports cluster (31%) were more likely to seek help from formal support services than those in the desired supports and abuse cluster (30% and 35%, respectively). This study investigated the factors that predict whether domestic violence goes to work. The Review of Litigation, 34 (1), 2264-2284.

This study investigates the cost related to productivity loss due to the impact that domestic violence has on the workplace. Researchers compared differences between victims of domestic violence and non-victims and found that victims had lower productivity and more work-related problems. The authors underscore the importance of addressing domestic violence in the workplace to prevent further economic costs of intimate partner violence for work organizations.

This study examines the role of financial issues and economic factors in the lives of women who have experienced DV. A qualitative analysis was completed on discussions with 30 women between June 2002 and May 2004. Eight themes that had taken place with 30 women between June 2002 and May 2004. Eight themes that represented the spillover of domestic violence into the workplace and how the workplace can intervene effectively. The author advocates for workplace policies and practices that address domestic violence to be implemented.

This study examined the trends of intimate partner violence against female victims and variations in a 28 years of data from the National Crime Victimization Survey, this study examines how domestic violence perpetrators impact workplace productivity and well-being and their work environment. For example, this study explored the impact of intimate partner violence on employee productivity in the workplace.

This book chapter focuses on the spillover of domestic violence into the workplace and how the workplace can intervene effectively. The author advocates for workplace policies and practices that address domestic violence to be implemented.

This book chapter focuses on how domestic violence impacts the workplace, focusing on how the workplace can intervene effectively. The author advocates for workplace policies and practices that address domestic violence to be implemented.
This study explored the impact of domestic violence (DV) on women's career goals. It investigated the relationship between DV and women's career goals using a cross-sectional design. The data was collected from a sample of women who had experienced DV. The study found that DV had a significant negative impact on women's career goals. Women who experienced DV were more likely to report lower career aspirations and fewer career objectives. Women who experienced DV were also more likely to report lower levels of job satisfaction and more frequent job changes.

The study results highlight the need for interventions to support women who have experienced DV. Interventions should focus on providing women with the necessary resources and support to achieve their career goals. This could include providing women with access to counseling services, job training programs, and financial assistance.

This article describes the practical steps which employers can take when an employee is experiencing or has experienced DV. These steps include early intervention, the development of a comprehensive DV policy, and the creation of a supportive workplace environment. The authors also discuss the importance of training managers and employees in recognizing and responding to DV.


This descriptive study presents the prevalence of intimate partner violence in currently employed women. The study found that intimate partner violence is a common experience among employed women. Women who experienced intimate partner violence were more likely to report lower levels of job satisfaction and more frequent job changes.

The study results highlight the need for interventions to support women who have experienced intimate partner violence. Interventions should focus on providing women with the necessary resources and support to achieve their career goals. This could include providing women with access to counseling services, job training programs, and financial assistance.

This article examines the development, implementation and evaluation of a domestic violence intervention program. The program was designed to provide support to women who have experienced DV. The program included individual counseling sessions, group therapy, and workplace intervention.

The program was found to be effective in improving women's career outcomes. Women who participated in the program were more likely to report higher levels of job satisfaction and fewer job changes.

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Women and work within an ecological framework.


This dissertation examined the factors that support or hinder employment for female victims of domestic violence. The researcher specifically examined which factors support or hinder employment for women experiencing domestic violence, and how supervisor provided their support and the outcomes of providing support. Using a survey of 163 employed and abused women, this study's main goal was to determine the association between supervisor support match/mismatch with work outcomes. This study examined the support offered to employed women experiencing domestic violence, and the importance of effective support in workplace interventions.

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